



**N K MATHS ACADEMY**

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**UNIT TEST-2022-23**

**MATHEMATICS**

**UNIT TEST -3**

**12**

**MARKS: 40**

**TIME: 1.00 HR**

**I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:**

**8X1=8**

- If  $f$  and  $g$  are polynomials of degrees  $m$  and  $n$  respectively, and if  $h(x) = (f \circ g)(x)$ , then the degree of  $h$  is  
 (1)  $mn$  (2)  $m+n$  (3)  $m^n$  (4)  $n^m$
- If  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $\gamma$  are the roots of  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$ , then  $\sum \frac{1}{\alpha}$  is  
 (1)  $-\frac{q}{r}$  (2)  $-\frac{p}{r}$  (3)  $\frac{q}{r}$  (4)  $-\frac{q}{p}$
- The polynomial  $x^3 - kx^3 + 9x$  has three real roots if and only if,  $k$  satisfies  
 (1)  $|k| \leq 6$  (2)  $k=0$  (3)  $|k| > 6$  (4)  $|k| \geq 6$
- The number of real number in  $[0, 2\pi]$  satisfying  $\sin^4 x - 2\sin^2 x + 1$  is  
 (1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 1 (4)  $\infty$
- If  $x^3 + 12x^3 + 10ax + 1999$  definitely has a positive root, if and only if  
 (1)  $a \geq 0$  (2)  $a > 0$  (3)  $a < 0$  (4)  $a \leq 0$
- The number of positive roots of the polynomial  $\sum_{j=0}^n {}^n C_j (-1)^j x^j$  is  
 (1) 0 (2)  $n$  (3)  $< n$  (4)  $r$
- If  $-i + 2$  is one root of equation  $ax^2 - bx + c = 0$ , then the other root is  
 (1)  $-i - 2$  (2)  $i - 2$  (3)  $2 + i$  (4)  $2i + 1$
- If  $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$  is a root of  $ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0$ , where  $a, b$  are real then  $(a, b)$  is  
 (1) (1,1) (2) (1,-1) (3) (0,1) (4) (1,0)

**II. ANSWER ANY 4 QUESTIONS:**

**4X2=8**

- Construct a cubic equation with roots 1, 1, and  $-2$
- Find a polynomial equation of minimum degree with rational coefficients, having  $2i + 3$  as a root.
- If  $x^2 + 2(k+2)x + 9k = 0$  has equal roots, find  $k$ .

12. Solve the equation  $x^4 - 9x^2 + 20 = 0$

13. Find the sum of squares of roots of the equation  $2x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 3 = 0$ .

**III. ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS:**

**3X3=9**

14. If  $p$  and  $q$  are the roots of the equation  $lx^2 + nx + n = 0$ , show that  $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}} = 0$

15. Form a polynomial equation with integer coefficients with  $\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}}$  as a root.

16. Solve the cubic equation:  $2x^3 - x^2 - 18x + 9 = 0$  if sum of two of its roots vanishes.

17. Solve the equation  $3x^3 - 16x^2 + 23x - 6 = 0$  if the product of two roots is 1.

**IV. ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS:**

**3X5=15**

18. Find a polynomial equation of minimum degree with rational coefficients, having  $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$  as a root.

19. If  $2+i$  and  $3-\sqrt{2}$  are roots of the equation  $x^6 - 13x^5 + 62x^4 - 126x^3 + 65x^2 + 127x - 140 = 0$ , find all roots.

20. Solve the equation  $(x-2)(x-7)(x-3)(x+2) + 19 = 0$

21. Solve the equations  $6x^4 - 35x^3 + 62x^2 - 35x + 6 = 0$

MATHS ACADEMY