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(Affiliated to CBSE up to +2 Level)

CLASS: X

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SUB.: MATHEMATICS

Do Your Self

1. If one of the zeroes of the cubic polynomial $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$ is -1, then the product of the other two zeroes is

- (a) $p + q + 1$ (b) $p - q - 1$ (c) $q - p + 1$ (d) $q - p - 1$

2. If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 3x + b$ is 2, then the value of b is

- (a) 10 (b) -8 (c) 9 (d) -10

33. If 1 is one of the zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 + x + k$, then the value of k is:

- (a) 2 (b) -2 (c) 4 (d) -4

4. If $p(x)$ is a polynomial of at least degree one and $p(k) = 0$, then k is known as

- (a) value of $p(x)$ (b) zero of $p(x)$ (c) constant term of $p(x)$ (d) none of these

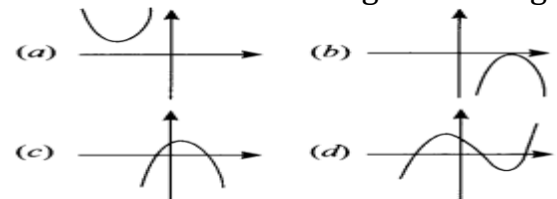
5. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $(k - 1)x^2 + kx + 1$ the value of k is [NCERT Exemplar Problems]

- (a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{4}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $-\frac{2}{3}$

6. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + (a + 1)x + b$ are 2 and -3, then [NCERT Exemplar Problem, CBSE 2011]

- (a) $a = -7, b = -1$ (b) $a = 5, b = -1$ (c) $a = 2, b = -6$ (d) $a = 0, b = -6$

7. Which of the following is not the graph of a quadratic polynomial?



8. Zeroes of a polynomial can be determined graphically. No. of zeroes of a polynomial is equal to no. of points where the graph of polynomial

- (a) intersects y-axis (b) intersects x-axis (c) intersects y-axis or intersects x-axis (d) none of these

9. If graph of a polynomial does not intersect the x-axis but intersects y-axis in one point, then no. of zeroes of the polynomial is equal to

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 0 or 1 (d) none of these

10. A polynomial of degree n has

(a) only 1 zero

(b) at least n zeroes

(c) at most n zeroes

(d) more than n zeroes