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## ALGEBRA

\* The set of all values of x for which  $x^2-1x+21+x<0$  is (a)(- 2,  $\infty$ ) (b)( 2,  $\infty$ ) (c)(- 2, + 2) (d)(- $\infty$ , 2) Ans: C If the expression  $x^2+2[a+b+c]x+3[ab+bc+ca]$  is perfect square then \* (a) a≠ b = c (b)a ≠ b (c)b ≠ c (d)a = b = cAns: D Solution set for  $3^{x/2} + 2^x > 25$  is \* (a) R - {4} (b)  $R^++\{-4\}$  (c)(4, $\infty$ ) (d)(- $\infty$ ,4) Ans: D

- \* The length of rectangle is 3 times breadth. If minimum perimeter is 160cm, then (a) B > 20 (b) L < 20 (c)  $B \ge 20$  (d) $L \le 20$ Ans: C
- \* Number of integral values of x satisfying inequality  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-x^{2}+10+6x} < \frac{27}{64}$  is

(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8

Ans: C

- Let p,q $\in$  {1,2,3,4} No. of equations of the form px<sup>2</sup>+qx+1=0 having real roots is \* (a) 15 (b) 7 (c) 7 (d) 8 Ans: C
- If sum of roots of the equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$ , is equal to sum of their squares then.... \* (a)  $p+q^2=0$  (b)  $p^2+q^2=2q$  (c)  $p^2+p=2q$  (d)  $p^2+p+2q=0$ Ans: C
- \*  $ax^{2}+bx+c=0$ , is connected by the relation 4a+2b+c=0, ab>0a, b,  $c \in R$  has ...... Roots (a) Rational (b) Irrational (c) Complex Roots (d) Can't say Ans: A
- The set of values of  $\alpha$  for which ( $\alpha$  +2)  $x^2$ -2 $\alpha x$   $\alpha$ =0 has two roots equidistant from unity is / are \* (c){-1,1} (a) [-1, 1] (d)Ø

(b)(-1,1)

Ans: D

- How many terms are there in the expansion of  $(4x + 7y)^{10} + (4x 7y)^{10}$ \*
  - a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 11
  - d) 22

Ans:B

- The equation whose roots are twice roots of the equation  $x^2-3x+3=0$  is \*
  - a)  $x^{2}+6x-12=0$
  - b)  $x^{2}+12x-6=0$
  - c)  $x^2-6x+12=0$
  - d)  $x^2-12x-6=0$

Ans: C

- \* If a,b,c are in A.P & (b-c) x<sup>2</sup>+(c-a)x+a-b=0 sum of squares of roots is
  - a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 4

Ans: B

\* Real values of x satisfying  $2[x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}] - 9[x + \frac{1}{x}] + 14 = 0$  is

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Ans: A