The standard form of quadratic equation is	Sr. No.	Questions	A	В	C	D
equation is $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$ $a $	1	•	{2}	√{±2}	{4}	{±4}
Two linear factors of $x^2 - 15x + 56$ are $x^2 - 15x + 56$ and $x^2 - 15x + 56$ are $x^2 - 15x + 56$ and $x^2 - 15x + 56$ and $x^2 - 15x + 56$ are $x^2 - 15x + 56$ and $x^2 - $	2	•		•		$ \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + a} \\ a \neq 0 \end{array} $
$x^{2} - 15x + 56 \text{ are} \qquad (x - 7) \qquad (x + 7) \qquad (x - 7) \qquad (x + 7)$ $5 \begin{array}{c} \text{The number of terms in standard quadratic} \\ \text{equation } ax^{2} + bx + c = 0, \text{ is} \end{array}$ $1 2 \sqrt{3} 4$ $6 \begin{array}{c} \text{The number of methods to solve} \\ \text{quadratic equation is} \end{array}$ $An \begin{array}{c} \text{equation of the form} \\ 2x^{4} - 3x^{3} + 7x^{2} - 3x + 2 = 0 \text{is} \\ \text{called} \end{array}$ $An \begin{array}{c} \text{equation which remains} \\ \text{unchanged when } x \text{ is replaced by } \frac{1}{x} \end{array}$ $\text{unchanged when } x \text{ is replaced by } \frac{1}{x} $ $\text{equation equation} \end{array}$ $\text{equation equation} \xrightarrow{\text{equation equation}} \begin{array}{c} \text{Radical} \\ \text{equation} \\ \text{equation} \end{array}$ $\text{None of the secondary equation}$ $\text{Pan equation of the type } 3^{2-x} + 6 = 0 $ $\text{is called a/an} \xrightarrow{\text{equation equation}} \begin{array}{c} \text{Radical} \\ \text{equation} \\ \text{equation} \end{array}$ $\text{Reciprocal equation}$ equation equation Radical equation	3	$(x+3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$ is called	Equation	√Identity		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4			* *		(x+8)
quadratic equation is An equation of the form $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is called An equation which remains unchanged when x is replaced by $\frac{1}{x}$ is called a/an An equation which remains equation is called a/an An equation which remains equation equation equation Exponential equation equation Exponential equation Reciprocal equation Radical equation None of these equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation None of these equation These equation equation An equation equation equation Reciprocal equation Radical equation None of these equation These equation equation equation These equation equation equation These equation equation equation equation These equation equation equation equation These equation equation equation equation equation These equation equ	5	·	1	2	13.9	4
7 $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is called An equation which remains unchanged when x is replaced by $\frac{1}{x}$ equation equation equation equation equation equation $\frac{1}{x}$ equ	6		1	2	e ×3	4
8 unchanged when x is replaced by $\frac{1}{x}$ Exponential equation equation 9 An equation of the type $3^{2-x} + 6 = 0$ is called a/an Exponential equation equation Faciprocal equation equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation Reciprocal equation These	7	$2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 $ is	•			
An equation of the type $3^{2-x} + 6 = 0$	8	unchanged when x is replaced by $\frac{1}{x}$	•			None o
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