Unit 1 Quadratic Equations

Sr. No.	Questions	A	B	C	D
1	The solution set of equation $4x^2 - 16 = 0$ is	$\{2\}$	✓$\{\pm 2\}$	$\{4\}$	$\{\pm 4\}$
2	The standard form of quadratic equation is	$ax^2 = 0$, $a \neq 0$	$bx + c = 0$, $b \neq 0$	$ax = bx$, $a \neq 0$	✓$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, $a \neq 0$
3	$(x + 3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$ is called	Equation	✓Identity	Linear equation	Constant value
4	Two linear factors of $x^2 - 15x + 56$ are	$(x + 8)$, $(x - 7)$	$(x - 8)$, $(x + 7)$	✓$(x - 8)$, $(x - 7)$	$(x + 8)$, $(x + 7)$
5	The number of terms in standard quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, is	1	2	✓3	4
6	The number of methods to solve quadratic equation is	1	2	✓3	4
7	An equation of the form $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is called	Exponential equation	✓Reciprocal equation	Radical equation	None of these
8	An equation which remains unchanged when x is replaced by $\frac{1}{x}$ is called a/an	Exponential equation	✓Reciprocal equation	Radical equation	None of these
9	An equation of the type $3^{2-x} + 6 = 0$ is called a/an	✓Exponential equation	Reciprocal equation	Radical equation	None of these