

Polynomials : Worksheet -12

1. If $y = p(x)$ is represented by the given graph, then the number of zeroes are: []
 [A] 4 [B] 3
 [C] 2 [D] 1
2. The graph of the polynomial $f(x) = 2x - 5$ is a straight line which intersects the x -axis at exactly one point namely: []
 [A] $\left(\frac{-5}{2}, 0\right)$ [B] $\left(0, \frac{-5}{2}\right)$ [C] $\left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$ [D] $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{-5}{2}\right)$
3. If the zeroes of a quadratic polynomial are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign, then: []
 [A] sum of its zeroes is 0 [B] product of its zero is 0
 [C] one of the zero is 0 [D] there are no zeroes of the polynomial
4. The α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2 + 5x + 1$, then the value of $\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta$ is: []
 [A] -2 [B] -1 [C] 1 [D] 3
5. The polynomial whose zeroes are -5 and 4 is: []
 [A] $x^2 - 5x + 4$ [B] $x^2 + 5x - 4$ [C] $x^2 + x - 20$ [D] $x^2 - 9x - 20$
6. The $\sqrt{3}$ and $-\sqrt{3}$ are the zeroes of a polynomial $p(x)$, then $p(x)$ is: []
 [A] $x^2 - 3$ [B] $x^2 - 9$ [C] $x^2 + 3$ [D] $3x^2 - 1$
7. The maximum number of zeroes that a polynomial of degree 3 can have is: []
 [A] One [B] Two [C] Three [D] None



8. If 1 is the zero of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + kx - 5$, then the value of k is: []
[A] 4 [B] -4 [C] 0 [D] 5
9. If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2 + kx - 15$ is 3, then the other zero is: []
[A] -15 [B] $-\frac{15}{2}$ [C] $-\frac{5}{2}$ [D] -1
10. Sum and product of the zeroes of polynomial $x^2 - 3$ are respectively: []
[A] -3, 0 [B] 0, -3 [C] 0, 3 [D] 3, 0
11. The α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$, then the value of $\alpha + \beta - 3\alpha\beta$ is: []
[A] -5 [B] -13 [C] 13 [D] 3
12. The quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are 5 and -2 is: []
[A] $x^2 + 5x + 2$ [B] $x^2 - 2x + 5$ [C] $x^2 + 3x - 10$ [D] $x^2 - 3x - 10$

