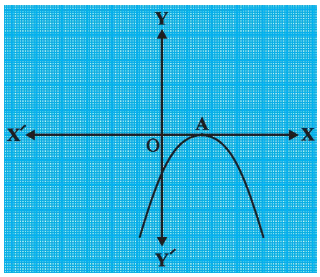
Exercise A

1. The value of k for which (–4) is a zero of the polynomial $x^2 - x - (2k + 2)$ is
   (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 6 (d) –1

2. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial ax2 + bx + c, $c \neq 0$ are equal, then
   (a) c and a have opposite sign (b) c and b have opposite sign
   (c) c and a have the same sign (d) c and b have the same sign



3. The number of zeroes of the polynomial from the graph is
   (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

4. If one of the zero of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 3x + k$ is 2, then the value of k is
   (a) 10 (b) –10 (c) 5 (d) –5

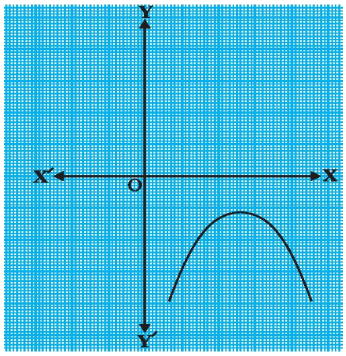
5. A quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are –3 and 4 is
   (a) $x^2 - x + 12$ (b) $x^2 + x + 12$ (c) $2x^2 + 2x - 24$. (d) none of the above.

6. The relationship between the zeroes and coefficients of the quadratic polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ is (a) $\alpha + \beta = \frac{c}{a}$ (b) $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$ (c) $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-c}{a}$ (d) $\alpha + \beta = \frac{b}{a}$

7. The zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 + 7x + 10$ are
   (a) 2 and 5 (b) –2 and 5 (c) –2 and –5 (d) 2 and –5

8. The relationship between the zeroes and coefficients of the quadratic polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ is (a) $\alpha.\beta = \frac{c}{a}$ (b) $\alpha.\beta = \frac{-b}{a}$ (c) $\alpha.\beta = \frac{-c}{a}$ (d) $\alpha.\beta = \frac{b}{a}$

9. The zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 - 3$ are
   (a) 2 and 5 (b) –2 and 5 (c) –2 and –5 (d) none of the above



10. The number of zeroes of the polynomial from the graph is
    (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

11. A quadratic polynomial whose sum and product of zeroes are –3 and 2 is
    (a) $x^2 - 3x + 2$ (b) $x^2 + 3x + 2$ (c) $x^2 + 2x - 3$. (d) $x^2 + 2x + 3$.

12. The zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + kx + k$, $k \neq 0$,
    (a) cannot both be positive (b) cannot both be negative
    (c) are always unequal (d) are always equal