CLASSIC STUDY ONE OF THE BEST ONLINE STUDY PLAT FORM

Name of Student	Class	Subject	Board	Chapter
	10th	Mathematics	FB	4
Date :	Objective			Teacher Remarks

Section - A

Q. No.1:- Circle the correct option. Each part carries one mark.

i	$(x+3)^2 = x^2+6x+9$ is:							
a	Linear equation	b	An equation	c	An identity	d	None of these
ii	$\frac{x-3}{3x-4}$ is a _____ fraction:							
a	Proper	B	Improper	c	Both a,b	d	None of these
iii	For a proper fraction $\frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$ the degree of $N(x)$ is always. _____ $D(x)$:							
a	$<$	b	$>$	c	$\geq$	d	$=$
iv	For an improper fraction $\frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$ the degree of $N(x)$ is _____ $D(x)$:							
a	$\leq$	b	$\geq$	c	Both	d	None of these
v	The fraction $\frac{x+4}{x^2-1}$ is not defined at:							
a	4	b	-4	c	± 1	d	± 2
vi	In fraction the degree of denominator in $\frac{x^5}{(x^2+1)^2}$ is:							
a	2	b	3	c	4	d	5
vii	In which fraction of $N(x)$, $D(x)$ are equal:							
a	$\frac{1}{x^3+1}$	b	$\frac{1}{x^2-1}$	c	$\frac{x^4}{(x^2+2)^2}$	d	$\frac{x^3}{(x^2+4)^2}$
viii	Which factor is pure quadratic:							
a	x^3-1	b	x^2-1	c	x^2+1	d	All of these
ix	Which value is satisfied by $(5x+4)^2 = 25x^2+40x+16$:							
a	4	b	5	c	16	d	All of these
x	Which one is rational fraction:							
a	$\frac{\sqrt{x+6}+x}{x+9}$	b	$\frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$	c	$\frac{x}{x^2-1}$	d	All of these
xi	Which of the following repeated factors:							
a	x^2+1	b	x^2-1	c	$(x-1)^2$	d	x^2-4
xii	The number of constant can be assign the fraction $\frac{1}{x^3+1}$:							
a	2	b	3	c	4	d	6
xiii	$\frac{9x-7}{(x+3)(x^2+1)}$ is of the form of partial :							
a	$\frac{A}{(x+3)} + \frac{B}{x^2+1}$	b	$\frac{Ax+B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{(x^2+1)}$	c	$\frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$	d	$\frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x^2+}$
xiv	A fraction is indicated by:							
a	.	b	;	c	——	d	All of these

xv	$\dfrac{x^2+2}{x-2}$ is not defined at:							
a	2	b	-2	c	1	d	-1

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Section - B

Q. No.2:- Attempt any twelve short questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Make $\dfrac{x^4}{(x^2+2)^2}$ proper.

2. Resolve $\dfrac{1}{x^2-1}$ into partials.

3. Whether $(x+3)^2 = x^2+6x+9$ is identity? Verify.

4. Convert into proper fraction $\dfrac{3x^2-2x-1}{x^2-x+1}$.

5. Give three examples of identity.

6. Resolve into partial fraction $\dfrac{3x-1}{x^2-1}$.

7. Resolve into partial fraction $\dfrac{1}{x^3+1}$.

8. Change $\dfrac{x^5}{(x^2+1)^2}$ into proper fraction.

9. Write in terms of constants $\dfrac{6x^3+5x^2-7}{3x^2-2x-1}$.

10. Make the fraction proper $\dfrac{x^4}{x^2(x-1)}$.

11. What is the necessary condition for a partial fraction?

12. Define improper fraction.

13. Resolve into partials $\dfrac{5x+4}{(x-4)(x+2)}$.

14. Find resultant fraction of $\dfrac{1}{x-1}, \dfrac{-2}{x+4}, \dfrac{4}{x}$.

15. Factorize x^2+2x-3 and x^2-1.

Section – C

Note: Attempt only three questions. All question carry equal marks.

Q. No.1:-Resolve into fraction $\dfrac{1}{(x^2-1)(x+1)}$.

Q. No.2:-Find partials of $\dfrac{9x-7}{(x+3)(x^2+1)}$.

Q. No.3:-Resolve into partial fraction $\dfrac{x^5}{(x^2+1)^2}$.

Q. No.4:-Resolve $\dfrac{x^4+3x^2+x+1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)^2}$ into partial fraction.