

Unit 4 – Partial Fractions

Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1 Multiple Choice Questions:

Four possible answers are given for the following questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- The identity $(5x + 4)^2 = 25x^2 + 40x + 16$ is true for.
 - One value of x
 - two values of x
 - All values of x
 - none of these
- A function of the form $f(x) = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$, with $D(x) \neq 0$, where $N(x)$ and $D(x)$ are polynomials in x is called:
 - an identity
 - an equation
 - A fraction
 - none of these
- A fraction in which the degree of the numerator is greater or equal to the degree of denominator is called'
 - A proper fraction
 - An improper fraction
 - An equation
 - Algebraic relation
- A fraction in which the degree of numerator is less than the degree of the denominator is called:
 - An equation
 - An improper fraction
 - An identity
 - A proper fraction
- $\frac{2x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)}$ is:
 - An improper fraction
 - An equation

- (c) A proper fraction
- (d) None of these

6. $(x+3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$ is:

- (a) A linear equation
- (b) An equation
- (c) An identity
- (d) None of these

7. $\frac{x^3+1}{(x-1)(x+2)}$ is:

- (a) A proper fraction
- (b) An improper fraction
- (c) An identity
- (d) A constant term

8. Partial fractions of $\frac{x-2}{(x-1)(x+2)}$ are of the

form:

- (a) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$ (b) $\frac{Ax}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$
- (c) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x+2}$ (d) $\frac{Ax+B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+2}$

9. Partial fractions of $\frac{x+2}{(x+1)(x^2+2)}$

are of the form:

- (a) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x^2+2}$
- (b) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2}$
- (c) $\frac{Ax+B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x^2+2}$
- (d) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx}{x^2+2}$

10. Partial fractions of $\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)(x-1)}$ are of

the form:

- (a) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1}$
- (b) $1 + \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x-1}$
- (c) $1 + \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1}$
- (d) $\frac{Ax+B}{(x+1)} + \frac{C}{x-1}$

1.	c	2.	c	3.	b	4.	d	5.	c
6.	c	7.	b	8.	a	9.	b	10.	c