## Sample test on Polynomial and Factorization for class $X$

## SECTION - A (Single-Answer Type) :

1. The degree of the polynomial $p(x)=\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{4}\left(2-x^{3}\right)^{2}$ is $\ldots$
(A) 8
(B) 11
(C) 14
(D) None
2. The remainder obtained when $p(x)=x^{2010}-x^{2009}-x^{2008}-\ldots-x^{2}-x-1$, is divided by $(x-2)$ is $\ldots$
(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) $2^{2010}$
3. $x^{4}-6 x^{3}+7 x^{2}+6 x+1 \equiv \ldots$
(A) $\left(x^{2}-3 x+1\right)^{2}$
(B) $\left(x^{2}+3 x-1\right)^{2}$
(C) $\left(x^{2}-3 x-1\right)^{2}$
(D) $\left(x^{2}+3 x+1\right)^{2}$
4. Which among the following expressions is homogeneous but not symmetric :
(A) $2 x^{2}-3 x y+2 y^{2}$
(B) $(x+3 y)(3 x+y)$
(C) $(4 x-1)(4 y-1)$
(D) $(3 x+2 y)(3 x-2 y)$

SECTION - B (Multi-Answer Type) :
[ $2 \times 4 \mathrm{M}=8 \mathrm{M}$ ]
5. Which among the following is not a factor of the polynomial $p(x)=6 x^{3}-7 x^{2}-x+2$ :
(A) $x-1$
(B) $2 x-3$
(C) $2 x+1$
(D) $3 x+2$
6. Which among the following expressions is both homogeneous and cyclic :
(A) $(a+2 b)(b+2 c)(2 a+c)$
(B) $2 x^{2}-3 x y+2 y^{2}-3 y z+2 z^{2}-3 z x$
(C) $a^{2}(b-c)-b^{2}(a-c)+c^{2} a-b c^{2}$
(D) $\left(x^{2}-2 x y+y^{2}\right)\left(y^{2}-2 y z+z^{2}\right)$

SECTION - C (Column-Matching Type) :
[ $5 \times 2 \mathrm{M}=10 \mathrm{M}$ ]

| Column -1 |  | Column - 2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | If $1<x<2$, then $\sqrt{\left(x^{2}-3 x+2\right)^{2}} \equiv \ldots$ | P | 0 |
| B | The remainder obtained when $x^{2010}$ is divided by $(x+1)(x-1)$ is $\ldots$ | Q | 1 |
| C | If $a, b, c$ are distinct reals, then $\sum_{a, b, c} \frac{1}{(b-c)(c-a)} \equiv \ldots$ | R | 3 |
| D | $\left(x^{2}-2 x-1\right)\left(x^{2}-2 x+3\right)+2+a$ is the square of a real quadratic, if <br> $a=\ldots$ | S | $(x-1)(x-2)$ |
| E | When a polynomial $p(x)$ (of degree $>3)$ is divided by $\left(2 x^{3}-1\right)$, the <br> degree of the remainder is atmost $\ldots$ | T | $(1-x)(x-2)$ |



