IT SKILL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

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ISO 9001:2015 Certified
(A UNIT OF RUC IT SKILLS INDIA)
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#	Subject Name	Question	Options				Correct
			A	B	C	D	
1	FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER	When $a \neq 0$, there are two solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c + d = 0$ and they are $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	$Null$	
2	FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER	When $a \neq 0$, there are two solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c + d = 0$ and they are $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$E = mc^2$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	

#	Subject Name	Question	Options				Correct
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3	FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER	When $a \neq 0$, there are two solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c + d = 0$ and they are $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$ $$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$ $$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$ $$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	
4	FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER	When $a \neq 0$, there are two solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c + d = 0$ and they are $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	$NULL$	
5	FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER	When $a \neq 0$, there are two solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c + d = 0$ and they are $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$E = mc^2$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	
6	FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER	When $a \neq 0$, there are two solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c + d = 0$ and they are $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$	$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	0	