Quadratic Equations Questions for Bank Exams

Quadratic equation is one of the most complex and tricky parts of Quantitative Aptitude in the Bank PO and clerk exams where candidates generally make silly mistakes if they do not focus during their bank exam preparation.

Stepwise Tips to practice a Quadratic Equation

- Firstly the candidate needs to note down twenty sums related to the quadratic equation on a page.
- Then ten sums are to be solved using basic formula.
- To solve these sums using a stopwatch will help in time management.
- The next step is to evaluate the time taken and analyse the performance.
- The remaining ten questions are to be solved next by applying the shortcut tricks.
- The time taken should be noted carefully.
- This will surely have a difference from the time taken while solving the first ten questions.
- Practice is the key to master this topic of the Quantitative Aptitude section.

Quadratic Equation Sample Questions for Bank Exams

Given below are a few sample questions which will help candidates understand the concept of quadratic equations even better and get habitual of solving such questions within a shorter time span.

Directions (Q1 – Q4): Solve the following quadratic equations and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Q 1. Equation I: $x^2 – 28x + 195 = 0$
Equation II: $y^2 – 30y + 216 = 0$

1. x>y
2. y>x
3. x=y, or no relation
4. x≤y
5. x≥y

Answer: (3) x=y, or no relation
Solution:
Equation I: $x^2 – 28x + 195 = 0$
⇒ $x^2 – 13x – 15x + 195 = 0$
⇒ x (x-13) – 15 (x-13)
⇒ x = 13/ 15
Equation II: $y^2 – 30y + 216 = 0$
⇒ $y^2 – 12y – 18y + 216 = 0$
⇒y (y-12) – 18 (y-12) = 0
⇒ y = 12/ 18
Thus, no relation can be found between the x and y

Q 2. Equation I: $(y - 18)^2 = 0$
Equation II: $x^2 = 324$

1. x>y
2. y>x
3. x=y, or no relation
4. x≤y
5. x≥y

Answer: (4) x≤y
Solution:
Equation I: $(y - 18)^2 = 0$
⇒ Using the formula, $(y - 18)^2 = y2 + (18)2 - (2 \times 18 \times y)$
⇒ $y2 + 324 - 36y = 0$
⇒ $y2 - 36y + 324 = 0$
⇒ $y2 - 18y - 18y + 324 = 0$
⇒ $y (y-18) - 18 (y-18) = 0$
⇒ y = +18/ +18
Equation II: $x^2 = 324$
x = -18/ +18

Q 3. Equation I: $3x^2 + 20x + 33 = 0$
Equation II: $2y^2 - 13y + 21 = 0$

1. x>y
2. y>x
3. x=y, or no relation
4. x≤y
5. x≥y

Answer: (2) y>x
Solution:
Equation I: $3x^2 + 20x + 33 = 0$
$3x^2 + 20x + 33 = 0$
⇒ $3x^2 + 9x + 11x + 33 = 0$
⇒ $3x (x+3) + 11 (x+3) = 0$
⇒ x = -3/ -3.67
Equation II:
$2y^2 - 13y + 21 = 0$
⇒ $2y^2 - 6y - 7y + 21 = 0$
⇒ $2y (y-3) - 7 (y-3)$
⇒ y = 3/ 3.5

Q 4. Equation I: $p^2 - 27p + 180 = 0$
Equation II: $q^2 + 20q + 91 = 0$

1. p>q
2. q>p
3. p=q, or no relation
4. p≤q

5. p≥q

Answer: (1) p>q

Solution:

Equation I: $p^2 – 27p + 180 = 0$

$\Rightarrow p^2 – 15p – 12p + 180 = 0$

$\Rightarrow p (p-15) – 12 (p-15) = 0$

$\Rightarrow p = 12/ 15$

Equation II: $q^2 + 20q + 91 = 0$

$\Rightarrow q^2 + 13q + 7q + 91 = 0$

$\Rightarrow q (q+13) + 7 (q+13) = 0$

$\Rightarrow q = -13/ -7$

Given below are a few other links which will help you prepare for the quantitative aptitude section and score more in the bank exams 2020:

Data Interpretation for Bank Exams	Approximation and Simplification	Boat and Stream
Problems on Age	Problems on Train	Number Series