Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 1 Number System Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If a is any real number and a = a is called	A. symmetric property B. Trichotomy Properties C. Transitive Property D. Reflexive Properties
2	The order axioms are satisfied by set of	A. C B. C and R C. R D. None of these
3	Any recurring decimal represents a	A. Irrational no B. Integer C. Rational no D. None of these
4	A prime number can be a factor of a square only if it occurs in the square at least	A. Once B. Thirce C. Twice D. None of these
5	√x = _____ if is a prime number	A. Rational no B. Natural no C. Irrational no D. Complex no
6	∀x, y ∈ R, either x = y or x > y or x < y is	A. Transitive property B. Reflexive property C. Trichotomy property D. None of these
7	∀a,b,c∈R and c>0,then	A. a>b ⇒ ac < bc B. a>b ⇒ ac > bc C. a<b ⇒ ac > bc D. None of these
8	∀x,y,z ∈ R and z 0,then	A. x > y ⇒ xz > yz B. x<y ⇒ xz < yz C. x < y ⇒ xz > yz D. None of these
9	∀x,y∈ R and x < 0, y < 0, which one is true	A. xy < o B. xy = o C. xy > o D. None of these
10	2.333....is a	A. Irrational no B. Complex no C. Rational no D. None of these
11	A non-terminating non_recurring decimal represents an	A. Irrational no B. Both a & c C. Rational no D. None of these
12	If in a set of real no a is multiplicative identity then	A. a,a = a² B. a,a = 1 C. a,a = 0 D. None of these
13	If in a set of real no a is additive identity then	A. a+a = 2a B. a+a = 1 C. a+a = 0 D. None of these
14	The set {0,-1} hold closure property under	A. Addition B. Both a & c C. Multiplication D. None of these
15	The square roots of negative numbers is called	A. Real no B. Complex no C. Positive no D. Negative no

16	A subset of set of complex number whose elements are of the form (a,0) is called	A. Real number B. Complex number C. Rational number D. Irrational number
17	$\forall$ z $\in$ C, multipliucative is	A. (1,1) B. (1,0) C. (0,1) D. None of these
18	If $z_1 = 1 + 2i$, $z_2 = 3 + 4i$ then	A. z₁ > z₂ B. z₁ = z₂ C. z₁ < z₂ D. None of these
19	For any real numbers x,y,xy=o $\Rightarrow$	A. $x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0$ B. $x = 0 \vee y = 0$ C. x = 0 D. y = 0
20	$\forall$ a,b,c$\in$R, a >b $\wedge$ b>c $\Rightarrow$ a >c is	A. Trichotomy property B. Transitive property C. Symmetric property D. Additive property
21	$\forall$ x,y$\in$R and x> 0 , y>0, if x > y	D. None of these
22	If z=(x,y) then z has no multiplicative inverse when	A. $x \neq 0$, y = 0 B. x = 0, y = 0 C. x = 0, $y \neq 0$ D. None of these
23	If z = (x,y) , then $\bar{z}$ =	A. (-x,y) B. (x,-y) C. (-x, -y) D. None of these
24	Question Image	
25	If z_1 = (a,b), z_2=(c,d), then $z_1 z_2$ = ----------	A. (ac,bd) B. (ac+bd, ad-bc) C. (ac-bd , ad+bc) D. (ac-bd , ad-bc)
26	*i* is equal	A. (1 , 0) B. (0 , 1) C. (1 , 1) D. (0 , 0)
27	$i^{(4n+2)}$ = ----------	A. 1 B. i C. -1 D. -i
28	Question Image	D. None of these
29	Question Image	
30	Question Image	
31	Question Image	
32	Question Image	
33	Question Image	
34	Question Image	
35	Question Image	
36	Question Image	
37	Question Image	
38	Question Image	
39	Question Image	
40	Question Image	
41	The set of natural no. is closed under	A. multiplication B. subtraction

41	The set of natural no. is closed under	C. difference D. division
42	Question Image	
43	Question Image	
44	Question Image	
45	Question Image	
46	Question Image	
47	Question Image	A. 1 B. -i C. i D. 0
48	Question Image	
49	Question Image	
50	Question Image	A. -8 B. 8 C. 8i D. 32
51	Question Image	
52	Question Image	
53	Question Image	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2-i D. -1
54	Question Image	B. 1 D. -1
55	Question Image	
56	Question Image	A. are real no B. both are not real C. are imaginary no D. both are imaginary
57	Question Image	
58	Question Image	
59	The set of rationals numbers between 0 and I is	A. Finite B. Null set C. Infinite D. None of these
60	0 (zero) is	A. An irrational number B. A rational number C. A negative integer D. A positive number
61	6 is	A. A prime integar B. An irrational number C. A rational number D. An odd integer
62	√23 is	A. A rational number B. A irrational number C. An even integer D. A factor of 36
63	Every prime number is also	A. Rational number B. Even number C. Irrational number D. Multiple of two numbers
64	The value of x and y when (x + iy)2 = 5 - 4i	A. x = 2, y = -1 B. x = -2, y = 1 C. x = 2, y = -i D. x = 2, y = 2
65	If Z = (1,2), then Z^{-1} =?	A. (0.2, 0.4) B. (-0.2 ,0.4) C. (0.2,-0.4) D. (-0.2,-0.4)
		A. √3 i

66	if Z1 = 1+i, Z2= 2+3i, then |Z2 -Z1| =	B. √7 C. -2-i D. √5
67	If z_1 =√-36 ,z_2 =√-25,z3 =√-16 then	A. 15 B. 15i C. -15i D. -15
68	The equation |x +4| = x has solution	A. x = -2 B. x = 2 C. x = -4 D. x = 4
69	What is the conjugate of -7 -2i ?	A. -7 + 2i B. 7 +2i C. 7 -2i D. √53
70	The value of i^{4n+1}	A. 1 B. -1 C. i D. i²
71	The square root of 2i - 20i is	A. ±(5 - 2i) B. ±(5+ 2i) C. (5 - 2i) D. None of these
72	Geometrically the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the	A. Point (1,0) B. Point (0,1) C. Point (1,1) D. Point (0,0)
73	The set {1,2,3,4.....} is called	A. Set of natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of rational number D. Set of irrational numbers
74	QUQ, =	A. N B. R C. W D. Z
75	The symbol of irrational is	A. W B. N C. Q D. Q'
76	√25 is a number	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Natural D. Odd
77	√2 is a number	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Even D. Odd
78	202.04 is an example of	A. Recurring decimals B. Non-recurring decimals C. Terminating decimals D. None of these
79	If ∀a,b ε R,then a +b ε R is a property	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
80	∀ a ε R ∃ o ε R such that a + v = 0 + a = a is property of	A. Commutative law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Additive inverse
81	Associative law of multiplication	A. ab - ba B. a(bc) = (ab) c C. a(b + c) = ab +ac D. (a +b)c = ac + bc
82	$a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Multiplicative identity C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplicative inverse
83	∀a,b ε R, ab = be is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Closure law of multiplication C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplicative identity

84	∀a,b, c ε R,a +c = b + c = > a = b	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Cancellations property w.r.t. addition D. Transitive property
85	∀a,b, c ε R ac = bc ⇒ a = b, c ≠ 0 is a	A. Symmetric property B. Cancellation property w.r.t multiplication C. Reflexive property D. Transitive property
86	If a > b or a < b than a = b is a	A. Additive property B. Transitive property C. Trichotomy property of inequality
87	a >b, b >c ⇒a >c is a	A. Multiplicative property B. Additive property C. Trichotomy property D. Transitive property of inequality
88	a >b ⇒a +c >b +c is known as	A. Trichotomy property B. Additive property of inequality C. Transitive property D. Multiplicative property
89	(a-1)-1 =	A. a-1 B. a C. -a D. None of above
90	(√3+√5)+√7 = √3 +(√5 +√7) property used in above is	A. Commutative property of addition B. Closure property of addition C. Additive inverse D. Associative property w.r.t to adition
91	The property used in -3 <-2 ⇒0 <1	A. Commutative property B. Additive property of inequality C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
92	*i* =	A. √1 B. √2 C. √-2 D. √-1
93	In (x + iy) x is the known as	A. Imaginary part of complex number B. Real part of complex number C. Complex number D. None of above
94	In (x +iy) y is called as	A. Imaginary part B. Complex number C. Real part D. None of above
95	i^3 =	A. -1 B. i C. -i D. 1
96	(a +b*i*) -c (c +d*i*) =	A. (a +b) = (c +d) B. (a +c) + i(b +d) C. (a -c) + (c -d)i D. (a -c) +(b -d) i
97	The conjugate of √5 *i* is	A. √5 B. -√5 i C. i D. 5i
98	(a,b) +(-a,-b) =	A. (0,0) B. (a,b) C. (-a,-b) D. (1,1)
99	(a,0) x (c,0) =	A. (0,ac) B. (ac,0) C. (0,0) D. (a,c)
100	i^2 =	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
101	i^9 =	A. i² B. -1 C. 1

		D. i
102	√-1 b=	A. b B. 2 C. 2b D. None of these
103	(7,9) +(3,-5) =	A. (4,4) B. (10,4) C. (9,-5) D. (7,3)
104	The polar form of complex number x ≠ I y =	A. r cos θ+ r sin θ B. r cos θ+ is sin θ C. cos θ+ r sin θ D. i cos θ+ i sin θ
105	i^{101} =	A. i B. i² C. -i D. -1
106	If Z_1 = 1+ i, Z_2 = 2+3i , then $\|Z_1 - Z_2\|$ =?	A. √5 B. √7 C. -1-2i D. √3
107	Which element is the additive inverse of (a,b) in Complex numbers	A. (a,0) B. (0,b) C. (a,b) D. (-a,-b)
108	What is the conjugate of -6 -i	A. -6 +i B. 6 + i C. -6 -i D. 6 -i
109	√(-1b) =?	A. b i B. -i b C. b2 D. i√b
110	Multiplicative inverse of "1" is	A. 0 B. ±1 C. 1 D. {0,1}
111	In set builder notation the set {0,1,2,.....100} can be written as	A. {x / x∈ B ⋀ x ≤ 100} B. {x / x ∈ W ⋀ x < 101} C. {x / x ∈ Z ⋀ x < 101} D. The set of first 100 whole numbers
112	Total number of subsets that can be formed out of the set {a,b,c} is	A. 1 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
113	If a set S contains n elements then P (S) has ..... number of elements	A. 2ⁿ B. 2ⁿ² C. 2.n D. n²
114	Additive inverse of - a - b is	A. a B. -a + b C. a - b D. a + b
115	If A = {x / x ∈ R ⋀ x^2 - 16 = 0} then A =	A. - x B. Infinite set C. Φ D. {-4,4}
116	The identity element with respect to subtraction is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. Does not exist
117	Multiplicative inverse of 0 is	A. 0 B. 1 C. ±1 D. Does not exist
118	Decimal part of irrational number is	A. Terminating B. Repeating only C. Neither repeating nor terminating D. Repeating and terminating

119	Question Image	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
120	π is _____	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
121	3/4 is _____	A. An odd number B. An even number C. A natural number D. A rational number
122	Question Image	A. A rational number B. An irrational number C. An odd number D. A prime number
123	Question Image	A. A rational number B. A natural number C. An irrational number D. An integer
124	O is _____	A. A positive integer B. A negative integer C. A natural number D. An integer
125	1/3 is _____	A. A prime number B. An integer C. A rational number D. An irrational number
126	Question Image	A. A prime number B. An integer C. A whole number D. An irrational number
127	Question Image	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A whole number
128	Every recurring decimal represents	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A whole number
129	Every irrational number is	A. A real number B. A prime number C. A natural number D. An integer
130	A non-terminating, non-recurring decimal represent	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A prime number
131	Every whole number is	A. A real number B. An irrational number C. A prime number D. A negative integer
132	Every natural number is	A. A prime number B. An irrational number C. An integer D. An even number
133	Every real number is	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. A prime number
134	0.25 is _____	A. An irrational number B. A natural number C. A prime number D. A rational number
135	1.4142135... is _____	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. A prime number D. An irrational number
136	π is the ration of	A. Area of a circle to its diameter B. Area of a circle to its radius C. Circumference of a circle to its diameter

		diameter D. Circumference of circle to its radius
137	Question Image	A. Associative law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
138	Question Image	A. Associative law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
139	Question Image	A. Associate law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
140	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Closure law of multiplication C. Commutative law of addition D. Commutative law of multiplication
141	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Commutative law of multiplication D. Associative law of multiplication
142	Question Image	A. Associative law of multiplication B. Commutative law of addition C. Commutative law of multiplication D. Associative law of addition
143	Question Image	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Transitive property D. Additive property
144	Question Image	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Transitive property D. Additive property
145	In R, the additive identity is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. None
146	In R, the multiplicative identity is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. None
147	In R, the additive inverse of a is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -a D. 1/a
148	In R, the multiplicative inverse of a is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -a D. 1/a
149	In R the number of identity element w.r.t '+' is	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
150	In R the number of identity elements w.r.t.'.' is	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
151	The additive inverse of 2/3 is	A. 3/2 B. -2/3 C. -3/2 D. 0
152	The multiplicative inverse of 2/3 is	A. 3/2 B. -2/3 C. -3/2 D. 1
153	The multiplicative inverse of 4 is	A. -4 B. -1/4 C. 1/4 D. 1

154	The multiplicative inverse of 1 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
155	The multiplicative inverse of 0 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
156	The additive inverse of 1 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
157	The additive inverse of 0 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
158	Question Image	A. a = a B. a < a C. a > a D. a²= a
159	Question Image	
160	Question Image	
161	Question Image	
162	In R the left cancellation property w.r.t addition is	
163	In R the right cancellation property w.r.t. addition is	
164	Question Image	A. (a + b)c = a . c + bc B. a + b = b + a C. (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) D. a(b+ c) = ab + ac
165	Question Image	A. (a + b)c = ac + bc B. a + b = b + a C. (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) D. a(b +c) = ab + ac
166	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fraction C. Rule for quotient of fraction
167	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fraction C. Rule for quotient of fraction D. Golden rule of fractions
168	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fractions C. Golden rule of fractions D. Rule for quotient of fractions
169	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fractions C. Golden rule for fractions D. Rule for quotient of fractions
170	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fractions C. Golden rule for fractions D. Rule for quotient of fractions
171	The set { 1 , -1} is closed w.r.t.	A. Addition B. Multiplications C. Subtraction D. None of these
172	Question Image	A. Additive property in R B. Multiplication property in R C. Cancellation property in R D. Distribution property in R
173	Which of the following sets has closure property w.r.t. addition	A. { 0 } B. { 1 } C. { 0, -1} D. { 1, -1}
174	Name the property used in 4 + 9 = 9 + 4	A. Associative property of addition B. Commutative property of addition C. Distributive property D. Additive identity

175	Question Image	A. Associative property of addition B. Commutative property of addition C. Distributive property D. Additive identity
176	Question Image	A. Associative property of addition B. Associative property of multiplication C. Commutative property of addition D. Commutative property of multiplication
177	Name the property used in 4 x (5 x 8) = (4 x 5) x 8	A. Associative property of addition B. Associative property of multiplication C. Additive identity D. Multiplicative identity
178	Name the property used in 100 + 0 = 100	A. Additive inverse B. Multiplicative inverse C. Additive identity D. Multiplicative identity
179	Name the property used in 4.1 + (-4.1) = 0	A. Additive inverse B. Multiplication inverse C. Additive identity D. Multiplication identity
180	Name the property used in 1000 x 1 = 1000	A. additive inverse B. multiplicative inverse C. additive identity D. multiplicative identity
181	Name the property used in a (b-c) = ab - ac	A. commutative property of multiplication B. distributive property of multiplication C. associative property of multiplication D. multiplicative inverse
182	Question Image	A. additive property B. multiplicative property C. additive identity D. multiplicative identity
183	Question Image	A. additive property B. multiplicative property C. additive inverse D. additive identity
184	Question Image	A. real number B. complex number C. rational number D. irrational number
185	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
186	Question Image	
187	Question Image	A. real part of z B. imaginary part of z C. conjugate of z D. modulus of z
188	Question Image	B. 1 C. -1
189	Question Image	A. 1 B. -1
190	The sum of complex number (a,b) and (c,d) is	
191	The product of complex numbers (a,b) and (c,d) is	A. (ac, bd) B. (ac-bd, ad+bc) C. (ab,cd) D. (ac+bd,ad-bc)
192	Question Image	
193	Every real number is	A. a positive integer B. a rational number C. a negative integer D. a complex number

194	Question Image	A. x C. y
195	Question Image	
196	Question Image	A. (x, y) B. (kx, y) C. (x, ky) D. (kx, ky)
197	The multiplicative inverse of (a,b) is	
198	Question Image	
199	Question Image	
200	Zero is	A. An irrational number B. A rational number C. A negative integer D. A positive number
201	6 is	A. A prime integer B. An irrational number C. A rational number D. An odd integer
202	Question Image	A. A rational number B. A irrational number C. An even integer D. A factor of 36
203	3/2 is	A. An irrational number B. Whole number C. A positive integer D. A rational number
204	Every prime number is also	A. Rational number B. Even number C. Irrational number D. Multiple of two numbers
205	Question Image	A. A positive integer B. A negative integer C. A natural number D. An irrational number
206	The value of x, and y, when $(x + iy)^2 = 5 + 4i$	A. X = 2, y = -1 B. X = -2, y=1 C. X = 2, y = -1 D. X = 2, y = 2
207	If Z = (1,2), then Z^{-1} = ?	A. (0.2, 0.4) B. (-0.2, 0.4) C. (0.2, -0.4) D. (-0.2, -0.4)
208	If $Z_1 = 1 + i$, $Z_2 = 2+3i$, then $\|Z_2 - Z_1\|$ = ?	
209	Question Image	A. 15 B. 15 i C. -15 i D. -15
210	The solution set of the equation $\|3x + 2\| = 5$ is	
211	The equation $\|x + 4\| = x$ has solution	A. x = -2 B. x = 2 C. x = -4 D. x = 4
212	Question Image	
213	What is the conjugate of -7 -2i?	A. -7 + 2i B. 7 + 2i C. 7 -2i D. None of these
214	Question Image	A. -3 -2i B. 3 +2i C. 1 + 2i D. 1 - 2i
215	The value of x, and y, when $(x + iy)^2 = 5 + 4i$	A. X = 2, y = 1 B. X = -2, y = 1 C. X = 2, y = -1 D. X = 2, y = 2

216	The square root of 2i - 20i is	A. +-(5 - 2i) B. +-(5 + 2i) C. (5 - 2i) D. None of these
217	The multiplicative inverse of 1 - 2i is	
218	Question Image	
219	Geometrically, the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the	A. Point (1, 0) B. Point (0, 1) C. Point (1, 1) D. Point (0, 0)
220	The set {1, 2, 3, 4, ...} is called	A. Set of Natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of rational number D. Set of irrational numbers
221	Question Image	A. Set of whole number B. Rational Numbers C. Complex numbers D. Whole numbers
222	QUQ'	
223	The symbol of irrational is	A. W B. N C. Q D. Q'
224	Question Image	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Natural D. Odd
225	Question Image	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Even D. Odd
226	202.04 is an example of	A. Recurring decimals B. Non-recurring decimals C. Terminating decimals D. None of above
227	1/3 is a decimal	A. Recurring B. Terminating C. Non-terminating D. None of the above
228	Question Image	A. N B. r C. 2r D. π
229	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
230	Question Image	A. Commutative law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Additive inverse
231	Associative law of multiplication	A. ab = ba B. a(bc) = (ab) c C. a(b+c) = ab + ac D. (a + b)c = ac + bc
232	$a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Multiplication identity C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplication inverse
233	Question Image	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Closure law of multiplication C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplication identity
		A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property

234	Question Image	C. Cancellations property w.r.t. addition D. Transitive property
235	Question Image	A. Symmetric property B. Cancellation property w.r.t. multiplication C. Reflexive property D. Transitive property
236	If 4 > b or a < b than a = b is a	A. Additive property B. Transitive property C. Trichotomy property of inequality D. None of above
237	Question Image	A. Multiplication property B. Additive property C. Trichotomy property D. Transitive property of inequality
238	Question Image	A. Trichotomy property B. Additive property of inequality C. Transitive property D. Multiplicative property
239	$(a^{-1})^{-1}$=	A. a⁻¹ B. a C. -a D. None of above
240	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of Fractions B. Rule for product of fraction C. Golden rule of fraction D. Rule of quotient of Fraction
241	Question Image	A. Rule of quotient of fraction B. Golden rule of fraction C. Rule for product of fraction D. Principle for equality of fraction
242	Question Image	A. Commutative property of addition B. Closure property of addition C. Additive inverse D. Associative property w.r.t. to addition
243	Question Image	A. Additive property of inequality B. Commutative property C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
244	i =	
245	In (x + iy), y is called as	A. Imaginary part B. Complex number C. Real part D. None of above
246	i^3=	A. -1 B. i C. -i D. 1
247	(a+bi) - (c+di)=	A. (a+b) = (c+d) B. (a+c) + i(b+d) C. (a - c) + (c- d)i D. (a - c)+ (b - d)i
248	Question Image	
249	(a, b) + (-a, -b) =	A. (0,0) B. (a, b) C. (-a, -b) D. (1, 1)
250	(a,0) x (c, 0) =	A. (0,ac) B. (ac, 0) C. (0,0) D. (a, c)
251	i^2 =	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
252	Question Image	A.
		A. (4, 4) B. (10, 4)

253	(7, 9) + (3, -5) =	B. (10, 4) C. (9, -5) D. (7, 3)
254	Question Image	
255	Question Image	
256	In polar form of complex number r =	
257	Question Image	
258	The multiplicative inverse of -3i is	A. 3i B. -3i C. -1/3i D. 1/3 i
259	i^{101}=	A. i B. i² C. -i D. -1
260	If Z_1= 1 + i, Z_2= 2+3i, then $\|Z_1 - Z_2\|$ = ?	
261	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. None of these
262	Question Image	A. z is purely imaginary B. a is any complex number C. z is real D. None of these
263	Question Image	A. 15 B. 15 i C. -15 i D. -15
264	If z_1= 2 + 6i and z_2= 3 + 7i, then which expression defines the product of $z_1$and z_2?	A. 36 + (-32)i B. -36 + 32i C. 6 + (-11)1 D. 0, +(-12)i
265	Which element is the additive inverse of (a, b) in Complex numbers?	A. (a, 0) B. (0, b) C. (a, b) D. (-a, -b)
266	What is the conjugate of -6 -i?	A. -6 +i B. 6+i C. -6 -i D. 6 -i
267	Which of the following has the same value as i^{113}?	A. i B. -1 C. -i D. 1
268	Question Image	
269	Gooch crucible is made of :	A. Brass. B. Porcelain. C. Bronze. D. Gold.
270	The real number system contains.	A. Positive Numbers B. Negative numbers C. Zero D. (option a, b and c)
271	For each real number, there is a number which is its	A. Negative B. Possitive C. Opposite D. Similar
272	Rational number is a number which can be written as a terminating decimal fraction or a	A. Non-terminating decimal fraction B. Non-recurring C. Recurring decimal fraction D. a, b and c
273	The set of rational number is represented by	A. W B. R C. Q' D. Q
274	Union of the sets of rational and irrational numbers is called 6th set of	A. Natural numbers B. Real numbers C. W

		C. Whole numbers D. Prime numbers
275	There is no element common in	A. N and W B. E and W C. N and O D. Q and Q'
276	√11 is	A. an irrational number B. Rational number C. odd number D. Negative number
277	The decimal fraction in which we have finite number of digits in its decimal part is called.	A. recurring decimal fraction B. Non terminating faction C. Non recurring fraction D. terminating decimal fraction
278	The square root of every incomplete square is an	A. Rational numbers B. Even numbers C. odd numbers D. Irrational numbers
279	It is not possible to find the exact value of	A. π B. √9 C. ∛27 D. √1
280	Such fraction which can not be written in the form ofp⁄q where p,q and q≠ 0,such fractions are called.	A. Fractinal numbers B. Rational Numbers C. Even Numbers D. Whole Numbers
281	Q ∪ Q' =	A. Q B. Q' C. N D. R
282	Some of two real numbers is also a real number , this property is called:	A. Commutative property w.r.t addition B. Closure property w.r.t. addition C. Associative property w.r.t. addition D. Distributive property w.r.t addition
283	The multiplicative inverse ofx^(-1) is	A. x B. a-2 C. 0 D. 1
284	I is not	A. Real number B. Natural number C. Prime Number D. Whole Number
285	The additive identity of real number is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 1/2 D. 0
286	4/√49 is a	A. Irrational Number B. Prime Number C. Rational number D. Whole number
287	The√ is used for the	A. Positive square root B. Negative square root C. +ve and -ve square root D. Whole number
288	The negative square root of 9 can be written as:	A. -√9 B. √9 C. √18 D. -√18
289	If a and b are real numbers then a+b is also real number this law is called	A. associative law of addition B. closure law of addition C. Distributive law of addition D. Commutative law of addition
290	The identity element with respect to subtraction is	A. 0 B. -1 C. 0 and 1 D. None of thes
291	If 0 = R, thenthe additive inverse of a is	A. 1/9 B. ^{1/-9} C. a D. -a

292	2/9,5/7∈ R,(2⎪9)(5⎪7)=10/63∈R this property is called	A. Associative property B. Identity property C. Commutative property D. Closure property w.r.t multiplication
293	3.5+5.4=5.4+3.5 =8.9 this property of addition is called	A. additive identity B. assoclative property C. commulative property D. closure property
294	√2 +√3 +√5) = (√2 +√3 +√5: this property is called	A. associative property w.r.t addition B. commutative property C. Closure property w.r.t addition D. Additive identity
295	The set of positive integers, 0 and negative integers is known as the set of	A. Natural numbers B. Rational numbers C. All integers D. Irrational numbers
296	If P is a whole number greater than 1, which has only P and I are factors. Then P is called	A. Wholw number B. Prime number C. Even number D. Odd number
297	Any whole number can be written as a product of factors which are	A. Odd numbers B. Prime number C. Rational number D. Even number
298	14 is not a	A. Prime number B. Whole number C. Even number D. Real number
299	24 can be written as a product of	A. Odd factors B. Even factors C. Whole factors D. Prime factors
300	If a is any real number and a = a is called	A. symmetric property B. Trichotomy Properties C. Transitive Property D. Reflexive Properties
301	The order axioms are satisfied by set of	A. C B. C and R C. R D. None of these
302	Any recurring decimal represents a	A. Irrational no B. Integer C. Rational no D. None of these
303	A prime number can be a factor of a square only if it occurs in the square at least	A. Once B. Thirce C. Twice D. None of these
304	√x = _____ if is a prime number	A. Rational no B. Natural no C. Irrational no D. Complex no
305	∀x, y ∈ R, either x = y or x > y or x < y is	A. Transitive property B. Reflexive property C. Trichotomy property D. None of these
306	∀a,b,c∈R and c>0,then	A. a>b ⇒ ac < bc B. a>b ⇒ ac > bc C. a<b ⇒ ac > bc D. None of these
307	∀x,y,z ∈ R and z 0,then	A. x > y ⇒ xz > yz B. x<y ⇒ xz < yz C. x < y ⇒ xz > yz D. None of these
308	∀x,y∈ R and x < 0, y < 0, which one is true	A. xy < o B. xy = o C. xy > o D. None of these
309	2.333....is a	A. Irrational no B. Complex no C. Rational no D. None of these

310	A non-terminating non_recurring decimal represents an	A. Irrational no B. Both a & c C. Rational no D. None of these
311	If in a set of real no a is multiplicative identity then	A. a,a = a² B. a,a = 1 C. a,a = 0 D. None of these
312	If in a set of real no a is additive identity then	A. a+a = 2a B. a+a = 1 C. a+a = 0 D. None of these
313	The set {0,-1} hold closure property under	A. Addition B. Both a & c C. Multiplication D. None of these
314	The square roots of negative numbers is called	A. Real no B. Complex no C. Positive no D. Negative no
315	A subset of set of complex number whose elements are of the form (a,0) is called	A. Real number B. Complex number C. Rational number D. Irrational number
316	$\forall$ z $\in$ C, multipliucative is	A. (1,1) B. (1,0) C. (0,1) D. None of these
317	If z_1 = 1 + 2i, z_2 = 3 + 4i then	A. z₁ > z₂ B. z₁ = z₂ C. z₁ < z₂ D. None of these
318	For any real numbers x,y,xy=o $\Rightarrow$	A. x $\neq$ 0 $\wedge$ y $\neq$ 0 B. x = 0 $\vee$ y = 0 C. x = 0 D. y = 0
319	$\forall$ a,b,c$\in$R, a >b $\wedge$ b>c $\Rightarrow$ a >c is	A. Trichotomy property B. Transitive property C. Symmetric property D. Additive property
320	$\forall$ x,y$\in$R and x> 0 , y>0, if x > y	D. None of these
321	If z=(x,y) then z has no multiplicative inverse when	A. x $\neq$ 0, y = 0 B. x = 0, y = 0 C. x = 0, y $\neq$ 0 D. None of these
322	If z = (x,y) , then $\bar{z}$ =	A. (-x,y) B. (x,-y) C. (-x, -y) D. None of these
323	Question Image	
324	If z_1 = (a,b), z_2=(c,d), then z_1 z_2 = ----------	A. (ac,bd) B. (ac+bd, ad-bc) C. (ac-bd , ad+bc) D. (ac-bd , ad-bc)
325	*i* is equal	A. (1 , 0) B. (0 , 1) C. (1 , 1) D. (0 , 0)
326	$i^{(4n+2)}$ = ----------	A. 1 B. i C. -1 D. -i
327	Question Image	D. None of these
328	Question Image	

329	Question Image	
330	Question Image	
331	Question Image	
332	Question Image	
333	Question Image	
334	Question Image	
335	Question Image	
336	Question Image	
337	Question Image	
338	Question Image	
339	Question Image	
340	The set of natural no. is closed under	A. multiplication B. subtraction C. difference D. division
341	Question Image	
342	Question Image	
343	Question Image	
344	Question Image	
345	Question Image	
346	Question Image	A. 1 B. -i C. i D. 0
347	Question Image	
348	Question Image	
349	Question Image	A. -8 B. 8 C. 8i D. 32
350	Question Image	
351	Question Image	
352	Question Image	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2-i D. -1
353	Question Image	B. 1 D. -1
354	Question Image	
355	Question Image	A. are real no B. both are not real C. are imaginary no D. both are imaginary
356	Question Image	
357	Question Image	
358	The set of rationals numbers between 0 and I is	A. Finite B. Null set C. Infinite D. None of these
359	0 (zero) is	A. An irrational number B. A rational number C. A negative integer D. A positive number

360	6 is	A. A prime integar B. An irrational number C. A rational number D. An odd integer
361	√23 is	A. A rational number B. A irrational number C. An even integer D. A factor of 36
362	Every prime number is also	A. Rational number B. Even number C. Irrational number D. Multiple of two numbers
363	The value of x and y when (x + iy)2 = 5 - 4i	A. x = 2, y = -1 B. x = -2, y = 1 C. x = 2, y = -i D. x = 2, y = 2
364	If Z = (1,2), then Z^{-1} =?	A. (0.2, 0.4) B. (-0.2 ,0.4) C. (0.2,-0.4) D. (-0.2,-0.4)
365	if Z1 = 1+i, Z2= 2+3i, then |Z2 -Z1| =	A. √3 i B. √7 C. -2-i D. √5
366	If z_1 =√-36 ,z_2 =√-25,z3 =√-16 then	A. 15 B. 15i C. -15i D. -15
367	The equation |x +4| = x has solution	A. x = -2 B. x = 2 C. x = -4 D. x = 4
368	What is the conjugate of -7 -2i ?	A. -7 + 2i B. 7 +2i C. 7 -2i D. √53
369	The value of i^{4n+1}	A. 1 B. -1 C. i D. i²
370	The square root of 2i - 20i is	A. ±(5 - 2i) B. ±(5+ 2i) C. (5 - 2i) D. None of these
371	Geometrically the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the	A. Point (1,0) B. Point (0,1) C. Point (1,1) D. Point (0,0)
372	The set {1,2,3,4.....} is called	A. Set of natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of rational number D. Set of irrational numbers
373	QUQ, =	A. N B. R C. W D. Z
374	The symbol of irrational is	A. W B. N C. Q D. Q'
375	√25 is a number	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Natural D. Odd
376	√2 is a number	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Even D. Odd
377	202.04 is an example of	A. Recurring decimals B. Non-recurring decimals C. Terminating decimals D. None of these

378	If $\forall a,b \varepsilon R$,then a +b ε R is a property	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
379	$\forall$ a ε R $\exists$ o ε R such that a + v = 0 + a = a is property of	A. Commutative law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Additive inverse
380	Associative law of multiplication	A. ab - ba B. a(bc) = (ab) c C. a(b + c) = ab +ac D. (a +b)c = ac + bc
381	$a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Multiplicative identity C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplicative inverse
382	$\forall a,b \varepsilon R$, ab = be is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Closure law of multiplication C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplicative identity
383	$\forall a,b, c \varepsilon R$,a +c = b + c = > a = b	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Cancellations property w.r.t. addition D. Transitive property
384	$\forall a,b, c \varepsilon R$ ac = bc $\Rightarrow$ a = b, c $\neq$ 0 is a	A. Symmetric property B. Cancellation property w.r.t multiplication C. Reflexive property D. Transitive property
385	If a > b or a < b than a = b is a	A. Additive property B. Transitive property C. Trichotomy property of inequality
386	a >b, b >c $\Rightarrow$a >c is a	A. Multiplicative property B. Additive property C. Trichotomy property D. Transitive property of inequality
387	a >b $\Rightarrow$a +c >b +c is known as	A. Trichotomy property B. Additive property of inequality C. Transitive property D. Multiplicative property
388	(a-1)-1 =	A. a-1 B. a C. -a D. None of above
389	($\sqrt{3}$+$\sqrt{5}$)+$\sqrt{7}$ = $\sqrt{3}$ +($\sqrt{5}$ +$\sqrt{7}$) property used in above is	A. Commutative property of addition B. Closure property of addition C. Additive inverse D. Associative property w.r.t to adition
390	The property used in -3 <-2 $\Rightarrow$0 <1	A. Commutative property B. Additive property of inequality C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
391	*i* =	A. $\sqrt{1}$ B. $\sqrt{2}$ C. $\sqrt{-2}$ D. $\sqrt{-1}$
392	In (x + iy) x is the known as	A. Imaginary part of complex number B. Real part of complex number C. Complex number D. None of above
393	In (x +iy) y is called as	A. Imaginary part B. Complex number C. Real part D. None of above
394	i^3 =	A. -1 B. i C. -i D. 1
		A. (a +b) = (c +d) B. (a +c) + i(b +d)

395	(a +b*i*) -c (c +d*i*) =	D. (a -c) + i(b -d) C. (a -c) + (c -d)i D. (a -c) +(b -d) i
396	The conjugate of √5 *i* is	A. √5 B. -√5 i C. i D. 5i
397	(a,b) +(-a,-b) =	A. (0,0) B. (a,b) C. (-a,-b) D. (1,1)
398	(a,0) x (c,0) =	A. (0,ac) B. (ac,0) C. (0,0) D. (a,c)
399	i^2 =	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
400	i^9 =	A. i² B. -1 C. 1 D. i
401	√-1 b=	A. b B. 2 C. 2b D. None of these
402	(7,9) +(3,-5) =	A. (4,4) B. (10,4) C. (9,-5) D. (7,3)
403	The polar form of complex number x ≠ I y =	A. r cos θ+ r sin θ B. r cos θ+ is sin θ C. cos θ+ r sin θ D. i cos θ+ i sin θ
404	i^{101} =	A. i B. i² C. -i D. -1
405	If Z_1 = 1+ i, Z_2 = 2+3i , then $\|Z_1 - Z_2\|$ =?	A. √5 B. √7 C. -1-2i D. √3
406	Which element is the additive inverse of (a,b) in Complex numbers	A. (a,0) B. (0,b) C. (a,b) D. (-a,-b)
407	What is the conjugate of -6 -i	A. -6 +i B. 6 + i C. -6 -i D. 6 -i
408	√(-1b) =?	A. b i B. -i b C. b2 D. i√b
409	Multiplicative inverse of "1" is	A. 0 B. ±1 C. 1 D. {0,1}
410	In set builder notation the set {0,1,2,.....100} can be written as	A. {x / xε B ∧ x ≤ 100} B. {x / x ∈ W ∧ x < 101} C. {x / x ∈ Z ∧ x < 101} D. The set of first 100 whole numbers
411	Total number of subsets that can be formed out of the set {a,b,c} is	A. 1 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
412	If a set S contains n elements then P (S) has ..... number of elements	A. 2ⁿ B. 2ⁿ² C. 2.n D. n²

413	Additive inverse of - a - b is	A. a B. -a + b C. a - b D. a + b
414	If A = {x / x ∈ R ∧ x^2 - 16 = 0} then A =	A. - x B. Infinite set C. Φ D. {-4,4}
415	The identity element with respect to subtraction is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. Does not exist
416	Multiplicative inverse of 0 is	A. 0 B. 1 C. ±1 D. Does not exist
417	Decimal part of irrational number is	A. Terminating B. Repeating only C. Neither repeating nor terminating D. Repeating and terminating
418	Question Image	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
419	π is _____	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
420	3/4 is _____	A. An odd number B. An even number C. A natural number D. A rational number
421	Question Image	A. A rational number B. An irrational number C. An odd number D. A prime number
422	Question Image	A. A rational number B. A natural number C. An irrational number D. An integer
423	O is _____	A. A positive integer B. A negative integer C. A natural number D. An integer
424	1/3 is _____	A. A prime number B. An integer C. A rational number D. An irrational number
425	Question Image	A. A prime number B. An integer C. A whole number D. An irrational number
426	Question Image	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A whole number
427	Every recurring decimal represents	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A whole number
428	Every irrational number is	A. A real number B. A prime number C. A natural number D. An integer
429	A non-terminating, non-recurring decimal represent	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A prime number
430	Every whole number is	A. A real number B. An irrational number C. A prime number

		D. A negative integer
431	Every natural number is	A. A prime number B. An irrational number C. An integer D. An even number
432	Every real number is	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. A prime number
433	0.25 is _____	A. An irrational number B. A natural number C. A prime number D. A rational number
434	1.4142135... is _____	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. A prime number D. An irrational number
435	π is the ration of	A. Area of a circle to its diameter B. Area of a circle to its radius C. Circumference of a circle to its diameter D. Circumference of circle to its radius
436	Question Image	A. Associative law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
437	Question Image	A. Associative law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
438	Question Image	A. Associate law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
439	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Closure law of multiplication C. Commutative law of addition D. Commutative law of multiplication
440	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Commutative law of multiplication D. Associative law of multiplication
441	Question Image	A. Associative law of multiplication B. Commutative law of addition C. Commutative law of multiplication D. Associative law of addition
442	Question Image	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Transitive property D. Additive property
443	Question Image	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Transitive property D. Additive property
444	In R, the additive identity is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. None
445	In R, the multiplicative identity is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. None
446	In R, the additive inverse of a is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -a D. 1/a
447	In R, the multiplicative inverse of a is	A. 0 B. 1 C. -a D. 1/a

448	In R the number of identity element w.r.t '+' is	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
449	In R the number of identity elements w.r.t.'.' is	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
450	The additive inverse of 2/3 is	A. 3/2 B. -2/3 C. -3/2 D. 0
451	The multiplicative inverse of 2/3 is	A. 3/2 B. -2/3 C. -3/2 D. 1
452	The multiplicative inverse of 4 is	A. -4 B. -1/4 C. 1/4 D. 1
453	The multiplicative inverse of 1 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
454	The multiplicative inverse of 0 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
455	The additive inverse of 1 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
456	The additive inverse of 0 is	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. Does not exist
457	Question Image	A. a = a B. a < a C. a > a D. a²= a
458	Question Image	
459	Question Image	
460	Question Image	
461	In R the left cancellation property w.r.t addition is	
462	In R the right cancellation property w.r.t. addition is	
463	Question Image	A. (a + b)c = a . c + bc B. a + b = b + a C. (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) D. a(b+ c) = ab + ac
464	Question Image	A. (a + b)c = ac + bc B. a + b = b + a C. (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) D. a(b +c) = ab + ac
465	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fraction C. Rule for quotient of fraction
466	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fraction C. Rule for quotient of fraction D. Golden rule of fractions
467	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fractions C. Golden rule of fractions D. Rule for quotient of fractions
468	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fractions C. Golden rule for fractions D. Rule for quotient of fractions

469	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of fractions B. Rule for product of fractions C. Golden rule for fractions D. Rule for quotient of fractions
470	The set { 1 , -1} is closed w.r.t.	A. Addition B. Multiplications C. Subtraction D. None of these
471	Question Image	A. Additive property in R B. Multiplication property in R C. Cancellation property in R D. Distribution property in R
472	Which of the following sets has closure property w.r.t. addition	A. { 0 } B. { 1 } C. { 0, -1} D. { 1, -1}
473	Name the property used in 4 + 9 = 9 + 4	A. Associative property of addition B. Commutative property of addition C. Distributive property D. Additive identity
474	Question Image	A. Associative property of addition B. Commutative property of addition C. Distributive property D. Additive identity
475	Question Image	A. Associative property of addition B. Associative property of multiplication C. Commutative property of addition D. Commutative property of multiplication
476	Name the property used in 4 x (5 x 8) = (4 x 5) x 8	A. Associative property of addition B. Associative property of multiplication C. Additive identity D. Multiplicative identity
477	Name the property used in 100 + 0 = 100	A. Additive inverse B. Multiplicative inverse C. Additive identity D. Multiplicative identity
478	Name the property used in 4.1 + (-4.1) = 0	A. Additive inverse B. Multiplication inverse C. Additive identity D. Multiplication identity
479	Name the property used in 1000 x 1 = 1000	A. additive inverse B. multiplicative inverse C. additive identity D. multiplicative identity
480	Name the property used in a (b-c) = ab - ac	A. commutative property of multiplication B. distributive property of multiplication C. associative property of multiplication D. multiplicative inverse
481	Question Image	A. additive property B. multiplicative property C. additive identity D. multiplicative identity
482	Question Image	A. additive property B. multiplicative property C. additive inverse D. additive identity
483	Question Image	A. real number B. complex number C. rational number D. irrational number
484	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
485	Question Image	

486	Question Image	A. real part of z B. imaginary part of z C. conjugate of z D. modulus of z
487	Question Image	B. 1 C. -1
488	Question Image	A. 1 B. -1
489	The sum of complex number (a,b) and (c,d) is	
490	The product of complex numbers (a,b) and (c,d) is	A. (ac, bd) B. (ac-bd, ad+bc) C. (ab,cd) D. (ac+bd,ad-bc)
491	Question Image	
492	Every real number is	A. a positive integer B. a rational number C. a negative integer D. a complex number
493	Question Image	A. x C. y
494	Question Image	
495	Question Image	A. (x, y) B. (kx, y) C. (x, ky) D. (kx, ky)
496	The multiplicative inverse of (a,b) is	
497	Question Image	
498	Question Image	
499	Zero is	A. An irrational number B. A rational number C. A negative integer D. A positive number
500	6 is	A. A prime integer B. An irrational number C. A rational number D. An odd integer
501	Question Image	A. A rational number B. A irrational number C. An even integer D. A factor of 36
502	3/2 is	A. An irrational number B. Whole number C. A positive integer D. A rational number
503	Every prime number is also	A. Rational number B. Even number C. Irrational number D. Multiple of two numbers
504	Question Image	A. A positive integer B. A negative integer C. A natural number D. An irrational number
505	The value of x, and y, when $(x + iy)^2 = 5 + 4i$	A. X = 2, y = -1 B. X = -2, y=1 C. X = 2, y = -1 D. X = 2, y = 2
506	If Z = (1,2), then Z^{-1} = ?	A. (0.2, 0.4) B. (-0.2, 0.4) C. (0.2, -0.4) D. (-0.2, -0.4)
507	If $Z_1 = 1 + i$, $Z_2 = 2+3i$, then $\|Z_2 - Z_1\|$ = ?	
508	Question Image	A. 15 B. 15 i C. -15 i D. -15

509	The solution set of the equation $\|3x + 2\| = 5$ is	
510	The equation $\|x + 4\| = x$ has solution	A. x = -2 B. x = 2 C. x = -4 D. x = 4
511	Question Image	
512	What is the conjugate of -7 -2i?	A. -7 + 2i B. 7 + 2i C. 7 -2i D. None of these
513	Question Image	A. -3 -2i B. 3 +2i C. 1 + 2i D. 1 - 2i
514	The value of x, and y, when $(x + iy)^2 = 5 + 4i$	A. X = 2, y = 1 B. X = -2, y = 1 C. X = 2, y = -1 D. X = 2, y = 2
515	The square root of 2i - 20i is	A. +-(5 - 2i) B. +-(5 + 2i) C. (5 - 2i) D. None of these
516	The multiplicative inverse of 1 - 2i is	
517	Question Image	
518	Geometrically, the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the	A. Point (1, 0) B. Point (0, 1) C. Point (1, 1) D. Point (0, 0)
519	The set {1, 2, 3, 4, ...} is called	A. Set of Natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of rational number D. Set of irrational numbers
520	Question Image	A. Set of whole number B. Rational Numbers C. Complex numbers D. Whole numbers
521	QUQ'	
522	The symbol of irrational is	A. W B. N C. Q D. Q'
523	Question Image	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Natural D. Odd
524	Question Image	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Even D. Odd
525	202.04 is an example of	A. Recurring decimals B. Non-recurring decimals C. Terminating decimals D. None of above
526	1/3 is a decimal	A. Recurring B. Terminating C. Non-terminating D. None of the above
527	Question Image	A. N B. r C. 2r D. π
528	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive inverse

		D. Additive identity
529	Question Image	A. Commutative law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Additive inverse
530	Associative law of multiplication	A. ab = ba B. a(bc) = (ab) c C. a(b+c) = ab + ac D. (a + b)c = ac + bc
531	$a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Multiplication identity C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplication inverse
532	Question Image	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Closure law of multiplication C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplication identity
533	Question Image	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Cancellations property w.r.t. addition D. Transitive property
534	Question Image	A. Symmetric property B. Cancellation property w.r.t. multiplication C. Reflexive property D. Transitive property
535	If 4 > b or a < b than a = b is a	A. Additive property B. Transitive property C. Trichotomy property of inequality D. None of above
536	Question Image	A. Multiplication property B. Additive property C. Trichotomy property D. Transitive property of inequality
537	Question Image	A. Trichotomy property B. Additive property of inequality C. Transitive property D. Multiplicative property
538	$(a^{-1})^{-1}$=	A. a⁻¹ B. a C. -a D. None of above
539	Question Image	A. Principle of equality of Fractions B. Rule for product of fraction C. Golden rule of fraction D. Rule of quotient of Fraction
540	Question Image	A. Rule of quotient of fraction B. Golden rule of fraction C. Rule for product of fraction D. Principle for equality of fraction
541	Question Image	A. Commutative property of addition B. Closure property of addition C. Additive inverse D. Associative property w.r.t. to addition
542	Question Image	A. Additive property of inequality B. Commutative property C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
543	i =	
544	In (x + iy), y is called as	A. Imaginary part B. Complex number C. Real part D. None of above
545	i^3=	A. -1 B. i C. -i D. 1
546	(a+bi)(c+di)=	A. (a+b) = (c+d) B. (a+c) + i(b+d)

546	(a+bi) - (c+di)=	C. (a - c) + (c- d)i D. (a - c)+ (b - d)i
547	Question Image	
548	(a, b) + (-a, -b) =	A. (0,0) B. (a, b) C. (-a, -b) D. (1, 1)
549	(a,0) x (c, 0) =	A. (0,ac) B. (ac, 0) C. (0,0) D. (a, c)
550	i^2 =	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
551	Question Image	A.
552	(7, 9) + (3, -5) =	A. (4, 4) B. (10, 4) C. (9, -5) D. (7, 3)
553	Question Image	
554	Question Image	
555	In polar form of complex number r =	
556	Question Image	
557	The multiplicative inverse of -3i is	A. 3i B. -3i C. -1/3i D. 1/3 i
558	i^{101}=	A. i B. i² C. -i D. -1
559	If Z_1= 1 + i, Z_2= 2+3i, then $\|Z_1 - Z_2\|$ = ?	
560	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. None of these
561	Question Image	A. z is purely imaginary B. a is any complex number C. z is real D. None of these
562	Question Image	A. 15 B. 15 i C. -15 i D. -15
563	If z_1= 2 + 6i and z_2= 3 + 7i, then which expression defines the product of $z_1$and z_2?	A. 36 + (-32)i B. -36 + 32i C. 6 + (-11)1 D. 0, +(-12)i
564	Which element is the additive inverse of (a, b) in Complex numbers?	A. (a, 0) B. (0, b) C. (a, b) D. (-a, -b)
565	What is the conjugate of -6 -i?	A. -6 +i B. 6+i C. -6 -i D. 6 -i
566	Which of the following has the same value as i^{113}?	A. i B. -1 C. -i D. 1
567	Question Image	
568	Gooch crucible is made of :	A. Brass. B. Porcelain. C. Bronze.

		D. Gold.
569	The real number system contains.	A. Positive Numbers B. Negative numbers C. Zero D. (option a, b and c)
570	For each real number, there is a number which is its	A. Negative B. Possitive C. Opposite D. Similar
571	Rational number is a number which can be written as a terminating decimal fraction or a	A. Non-terminating decimal fraction B. Non-recurring C. Recurring decimal fraction D. a, b and c
572	The set of rational number is represented by	A. W B. R C. Q' D. Q
573	Union of the sets of rational and irrational numbers is called 6th set of	A. Natural numbers B. Real numbers C. Whole numbers D. Prime numbers
574	There is no element common in	A. N and W B. E and W C. N and O D. Q and Q'
575	√11 is	A. an irrational number B. Rational number C. odd number D. Negative number
576	The decimal fraction in which we have finite number of digits in its decimal part is called.	A. recurring decimal fraction B. Non terminating faction C. Non recurring fraction D. terminating decimal fraction
577	The square root of every incomplete square is an	A. Rational numbers B. Even numbers C. odd numbers D. Irrational numbers
578	It is not possible to find the exact value of	A. π B. √9 C. ∛27 D. √1
579	Such fraction which can not be written in the form ofp⁄q where p,q and q≠ 0,such fractions are called.	A. Fractinal numbers B. Rational Numbers C. Even Numbers D. Whole Numbers
580	Q ∪ Q' =	A. Q B. Q' C. N D. R
581	Some of two real numbers is also a real number , this property is called:	A. Commutative property w.r.t addition B. Closure property w.r.t. addition C. Associative property w.r.t. addition D. Distributive property w.r.t addition
582	The multiplicative inverse ofx^(-1) is	A. x B. a-2 C. 0 D. 1
583	I is not	A. Real number B. Natural number C. Prime Number D. Whole Number
584	The additive identity of real number is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 1/2 D. 0
585	4/√49 is a	A. Irrational Number B. Prime Number C. Rational number D. Whole number
		A. Positive square root

586	The√ is used for the	B. Negative square root C. +ve and -ve square root D. Whole number
587	The negative square root of 9 can be written as:	A. -√9 B. √9 C. √18 D. -√18
588	If a and b are real numbers then a+b is also real number this law is called	A. associative law of addition B. closure law of addition C. Distributive law of addition D. Commutative law of addition
589	The identity element with respect to subtraction is	A. 0 B. -1 C. 0 and 1 D. None of thes
590	If 0 = R, thenthe additive inverse of a is	A. 1/9 B. ^{1/-9} C. a D. -a
591	2/9,5/7∈ R,(2⎪9)(5⎪7)=10/63∈R this property is called	A. Associative property B. Identity property C. Commutative property D. Closure property w.r.t multiplication
592	3.5+5.4=5.4+3.5 =8.9 this property of addition is called	A. additive identity B. assoclative property C. commulative property D. closure property
593	√2 +√3 +√5) = (√2 +√3 +√5: this property is called	A. associative property w.r.t addition B. commutative property C. Closure property w.r.t addition D. Additive identity
594	The set of positive integers, 0 and negative integers is known as the set of	A. Natural numbers B. Rational numbers C. All integers D. Irrational numbers
595	If P is a whole number greater than 1, which has only P and I are factors. Then P is called	A. Wholw number B. Prime number C. Even number D. Odd number
596	Any whole number can be written as a product of factors which are	A. Odd numbers B. Prime number C. Rational number D. Even number
597	14 is not a	A. Prime number B. Whole number C. Even number D. Real number
598	24 can be written as a product of	A. Odd factors B. Even factors C. Whole factors D. Prime factors