

ECAT Mathematics Chapter 4 Functions & Groups Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Addition is not operation on | A. Natural numbers B. Even numbers C. odd numbers D. set of integers |
| 2 | N is closed with respect to ordinary | A. addition B. multiplication C. addition and multiplication D. division |
| 3 | If range of a function f is B, then the function is | A. surjective B. injective C. bijective D. into |
| 4 | Which of the following diagrams represent into function? | |
| 5 | If the number of elements in set A is n, and in set B is m, then the number of elements in $A \times B$ will | A. $n ^m$ B. $m ⁿ$ C. $m \times n$ D. $m + n$ |
| 6 | If no two elements of ordered pairs of a function from A onto B are the same, then it is called | A. surjective B. injective C. bijective D. on to |
| 7 | The set of second elements of the ordered pairs forming a relation is called a | A. Domain B. range C. function D. relation |
| 8 | There will be no inverse if the function is | A. one -to - one B. One to many C. onto D. into |
| 9 | The set of first elements of the ordered pairs forming the relation is called its | A. domain B. range C. ordered paris D. relation |
| 10 | Question Image | |
| 11 | A relation a into B in which Domain is not equal to a, is called. | A. Into function B. on to function C. None of these D. Surjective |
| 12 | the function $y = mx+c$ is, called linear function, because | A. it has only two variables B. it has one variable C. its graphs is straight line D. its graphs is circle |
| 13 | Question Image | A. bijective function B. into function C. onto function D. surjective |
| 14 | If no two elements of ordered pair of a functions from A into B are equal, then it is called. | A. Surjective B. Injective C. Bijective D. Onto |
| 15 | The set of cartesian product $A \times B$ consists of | A. Domain B. Range C. Binary relation D. Ordered pair |
| 16 | A function f from A to B can be written as | |
| 17 | Question Image | A. injective as well as surjective B. both onto and into C. one - one and into |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | | D. only (1 - 1) |
| 18 | Negation of a given number is an example of | A. Binary operation B. group C. unary operation D. function |
| 19 | Identity element, if it exists, is | A. inverse B. unique C. commutative D. associative |
| 20 | (a,b) (c,d) if and only if | A. $a = b$ and $c = d$ B. $a = d$ and $b = c$ C. $a = c$ and $b = d$ D. $a - b = c - d$ |
| 21 | The extraction of a cube root of a given number is a | A. Binary operation B. Unary operation C. group D. multiplicative inverse |
| 22 | The function denoted by $1/f$ called the | A. Reciprocal function B. Inverse function C. Constant function D. Reverse function |
| 23 | Which of the following is surjective | |
| 24 | Extraction of square root of a given number is a | A. unary operation B. binary operation C. group D. inverse function |
| 25 | The set of second elements of the ordered pairs forming a relation called a | A. Domain B. Range C. Function D. Relation |
| 26 | A function f will have an inverse function if and only if it is a | A. onto function B. into function C. Constant D. one-one function |
| 27 | Which of the following diagrams represent bijective function? | |
| 28 | If no two elements of ordered pairs of a function from A onto are the same, then it is called. | A. Surjective B. Injunctive C. Bijective D. on to |
| 29 | Function is a special type of | A. relation B. ordered pairs C. cartesian product D. sets |
| 30 | Such a function which is (1 -1) is called | A. surjective B. injective C. bijective D. into |
| 31 | The graph of a constant line is | A. Vertical line B. Parabola C. Circle D. Horizontal line |
| 32 | If no two elements of ordered pair of a function from A into B are equal, then it is called | A. surjective B. injective C. bijective D. on to |
| 33 | arb mean | A. a is related to b B. b is related to a C. a is reciprocal of b D. a is not related to b |
| 34 | $ax+by+c = 0$, represent a | A. circle B. parabola C. straight line D. quadratic circle |
| 35 | A relation A into B in which Domain is not equal to A, is called | A. into function B. onto function C. None of these D. surjective |
| 36 | The inverse of a line is | A. inverse B. Line C. quadratic |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | | D. Circle |
| 37 | The set $\{E, 0\}$, is closed under (ordinary) | A. multiplication B. addition C. subtraction D. division |
| 38 | The set of first elements of the ordered pairs forming the relation is called is | A. Domain B. Range C. Ordered paris D. Relation |
| 39 | Function is a special type of | A. relation B. ordered pairs C. Cartesian product D. Set |
| 40 | $ax+by+c = 0$, represents a | A. Circle B. Parabola C. Straight line D. Quadratic circle |
| 41 | Question Image | |
| 42 | Which of the following notation defines $A \times B$ | |
| 43 | The graph of a constant line is | A. vertical line B. parabola C. circle D. horizontal line |
| 44 | Let A and B be two non-empty sets, then any subset of the cartesian product $A \times B$ called a | A. Function B. Domain C. Range D. Binary relation |
| 45 | If A is non-empty set, any subset of $A \times A$ is called a relation in a | A. A B. B C. D D. r |
| 46 | A function from A to B is called on-to function, if its range is | A. A B. B C. A and B D. neither A nor B |
| 47 | $(a,b) = (c,d)$ if and only if | A. $a=b$ and $c =d$ B. $a = d$ and $b = c$ C. $a = c$ and $b = d$ D. $a - b = c -d$ |
| 48 | The identity function is | A. surjective B. injective C. bijective D. into |
| 49 | Let A and B be two non-empty sets, then any subset of the cartesian product $A \times B$ is called a | A. function B. domain C. range D. binary relation |
| 50 | If A is non-empty set, any subset of $A \times A$ is called a relation in | A. A B. B C. \emptyset D. r |
| 51 | The net of cartesian product $A \times B$ consists of | A. domain B. range C. binary relation D. ordered pair |
| 52 | Question Image | A. similar images B. distinct images C. similar range D. option a and c |
| 53 | Which of the following represent injective function | |
| 54 | A semi-group having an identity is called a | A. groupoid B. non-commutative C. abelian D. monoid |