# ECAT Pre General Science Mathematics 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<br>B. Trichotomy Properties<br>C. Transitive Property<br>**D. Reflexive Properties** |
| 2 | The order axioms are satisfied by set of | A. C<br>B. C and R<br>**C. R**<br>D. None of these |
| 3 | Any recurring decimal represents a | A. Irrational no<br>B. Integer<br>**C. Rational no**<br>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<br>B. Thirce<br>**C. Twice**<br>D. None of these |
| 5 | $\sqrt{x} = $ _____ if is a prime number | A. Rational no<br>B. Natural no<br>**C. Irrational no**<br>D. Complex no |
| 6 | $\forall x, y \in R$, either x = y or x > y or x < y is | A. Transitive property<br>B. Reflexive property<br>**C. Trichotomy property**<br>D. None of these |
| 7 | $\forall a,b,c \in R$ and c>0, then | A. $a>b \Rightarrow ac < bc$<br>**B. $a>b \Rightarrow ac > bc$**<br>C. $a<b \Rightarrow ac > bc$<br>D. None of these |
| 8 | $\forall x,y,z \in R$ and z 0, then | A. $x > y \Rightarrow xz > yz$<br>B. $x<y \Rightarrow xz < yz$<br>**C. $x < y \Rightarrow xz > yz$**<br>D. None of these |
| 9 | $\forall x,y \in R$ and x < 0, y < 0, which one is true | A. $xy < o$<br>B. $xy = o$<br>**C. $xy > o$**<br>D. None of these |
| 10 | 2.333....is a | A. Irrational no<br>B. Complex no<br>**C. Rational no**<br>D. None of these |
| 11 | A non-terminating non_recurring decimal represents an | **A. Irrational no**<br>B. Both a & c<br>C. Rational no<br>D. None of these |
| 12 | If in a set of real no a is multiplicative identity then | A. $a,a = a^2$<br>**B. $a,a = 1$**<br>C. $a,a = 0$<br>D. None of these |
| 13 | If in a set of real no a is additive identity then | A. a+a = 2a<br>B. a+a = 1<br>**C. a+a = 0**<br>D. None of these |
| 14 | The set {0,-1} hold closure property under | A. Addition<br>B. Both a & c<br>C. Multiplication<br>**D. None of these** |
| 15 | The square roots of negative numbers is called | A. Real no<br>**B. Complex no**<br>C. Positive no<br>D. Negative no |

| 16 | A subset of set of complex number whose elements are of the form (a,0) is called | A. Real number<br>B. Complex number<br>C. Rational number<br>D. Irrational number |
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| 17 | $\forall\, z \in C$, multipliucative is | A. (1,1)<br>B. (1,0)<br>C. (0,1)<br>D. None of these |
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| 18 | If $z_1 = 1 + 2i$, $z_2 = 3 + 4i$ then | A. $z_1 > z_2$<br>B. $z_1 = z_2$<br>C. $z_1 < z_2$<br>D. None of these |
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| 19 | For any real numbers x,y,xy=o $\Rightarrow$ | A. $x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0$<br>B. $x = 0 \vee y = 0$<br>C. x = 0<br>D. y = 0 |
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| 20 | $\forall\, a,b,c \in R$, a >b $\wedge$ b>c $\Rightarrow$ a >c is | A. Trichotomy property<br>B. Transitive property<br>C. Symmetric property<br>D. Additive property |
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| 21 | $\forall\, x,y \in R$ and x> 0 , y>0, if x > y | D. None of these |
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| 22 | If z=(x,y) then z has no multiplicative inverse when | A. $x \neq 0$, y = 0<br>B. x = 0, y = 0<br>C. x = 0, $y \neq 0$<br>D. None of these |
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| 23 | If z = (x,y) , then $\bar{z}$ = | A. (-x,y)<br>B. (x,-y)<br>C. (-x, -y)<br>D. None of these |
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| 24 | Question Image | |
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| 25 | If $z_1 = (a,b)$, $z_2=(c,d)$, then $z_1\, z_2$ = ------------------- | A. (ac,bd)<br>B. (ac+bd, ad-bc)<br>C. (ac-bd , ad+bc)<br>D. (ac-bd , ad-bc) |
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| 26 | $i$ is equal | A. (1 , 0)<br>B. (0 , 1)<br>C. (1 , 1)<br>D. (0 , 0) |
|---|---|---|

| 27 | $i^{-(4n+2)}$ = ------------------------------- | A. 1<br>B. i<br>C. -1<br>D. -i |
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| 28 | Question Image | D. None of these |
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| 29 | Question Image | |
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| 41 | The set of natural no. is closed under | A. multiplication<br>B. subtraction |
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| 41 | The set of natural no. is closed under | C. difference<br>D. division |
| 42 | Question Image | |
| 43 | Question Image | |
| 44 | Question Image | |
| 45 | Question Image | |
| 46 | Question Image | |
| 47 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. -i<br>C. i<br>D. 0 |
| 48 | Question Image | |
| 49 | Question Image | |
| 50 | Question Image | A. -8<br>B. 8<br>C. 8i<br>D. 32 |
| 51 | Question Image | |
| 52 | Question Image | |
| 53 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. 3<br>C. 2-i<br>D. -1 |
| 54 | Question Image | B. 1<br>D. -1 |
| 55 | Question Image | |
| 56 | Question Image | A. are real no<br>B. both are not real<br>C. are imaginary no<br>D. both are imaginary |
| 57 | Question Image | |
| 58 | Question Image | |
| 59 | The set of rationals numbers between 0 and I is | A. Finite<br>B. Null set<br>C. Infinite<br>D. None of these |
| 60 | 0 (zero) is | A. An irrational number<br>B. A rational number<br>C. A negative integer<br>D. A positive number |
| 61 | 6 is | A. A prime integar<br>B. An irrational number<br>C. A rational number<br>D. An odd integer |
| 62 | $\sqrt{23}$ is | A. A rational number<br>B. A irrational number<br>C. An even integer<br>D. A factor of 36 |
| 63 | Every prime number is also | A. Rational number<br>B. Even number<br>C. Irrational number<br>D. Multiple of two numbers |
| 64 | The value of x and y when $(x + iy)2 = 5 - 4i$ | A. x = 2, y = -1<br>B. x = -2, y = 1<br>C. x = 2, y = -i<br>D. x = 2, y = 2 |
| 65 | If $Z = (1,2)$, then $Z^{-1} =$? | A. (0.2, 0.4)<br>B. (-0.2 ,0.4)<br>C. (0.2,-0.4)<br>D. (-0.2,-0.4) |
| | | A. $\sqrt{3}$ i |

| 66 | if Z1 = 1+i, Z2= 2+3i, then \|Z2 -Z1\| = | B. $\sqrt{7}$<br>C. -2-i<br>D. $\sqrt{5}$ |
|---|---|---|
| 67 | If $z_1 = \sqrt{-36}$, $z_2 = \sqrt{-25}$, $z_3 = \sqrt{-16}$ then | A. 15<br>B. 15i<br>C. -15i<br>D. -15 |
| 68 | The equation \|x +4\| = x has solution | A. x = -2<br>B. x = 2<br>C. x = -4<br>D. x = 4 |
| 69 | What is the conjugate of -7 -2i ? | A. -7 + 2i<br>B. 7 +2i<br>C. 7 -2i<br>D. $\sqrt{53}$ |
| 70 | The value of $i^{4n+1}$ | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. i<br>D. $i^2$ |
| 71 | The square root of 2i - 20i is | A. ±(5 - 2i)<br>B. ±(5+ 2i)<br>C. (5 - 2i)<br>D. None of these |
| 72 | Geometrically the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the | A. Point (1,0)<br>B. Point (0,1)<br>C. Point (1,1)<br>D. Point (0,0) |
| 73 | The set {1,2,3,4......} is called | A. Set of natural numbers<br>B. Set of whole numbers<br>C. Set of rational number<br>D. Set of irrational numbers |
| 74 | QUQ, = | A. N<br>B. R<br>C. W<br>D. Z |
| 75 | The symbol of irrational is | A. W<br>B. N<br>C. Q<br>D. Q' |
| 76 | $\sqrt{25}$ is a number | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Natural<br>D. Odd |
| 77 | $\sqrt{2}$ is a number | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Even<br>D. Odd |
| 78 | 202.04 is an example of | A. Recurring decimals<br>B. Non-recurring decimals<br>C. Terminating decimals<br>D. None of these |
| 79 | If $\forall a, b \in R$, then $a + b \in R$ is a property | A. Closure law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive inverse<br>D. Additive identity |
| 80 | $\forall a \in R \ \exists o \in R$ such that a + v = 0 + a = a is property of | A. Commutative law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Additive inverse |
| 81 | Associative law of multiplication | A. ab - ba<br>B. a(bc) = (ab) c<br>C. a(b + c) = ab +ac<br>D. (a +b)c = ac + bc |
| 82 | $a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a | A. Commutative law of multiplication<br>B. Multiplicative identity<br>C. Associative law of multiplication<br>D. Multiplicative inverse |
| 83 | $\forall a, b \in R$, ab = be is a | A. Commutative law of multiplication<br>B. Closure law of multiplication<br>C. Associative law of multiplication<br>D. Multiplicative identity |

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

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

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

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

| 154 | The multiplicative inverse of 1 is | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 0<br>D. Does not exist |
|---|---|---|
| 155 | The multiplicative inverse of 0 is | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 0<br>D. Does not exist |
| 156 | The additive inverse of 1 is | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 0<br>D. Does not exist |
| 157 | The additive inverse of 0 is | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 0<br>D. Does not exist |
| 158 | Question Image | A. $a = a$<br>B. $a < a$<br>C. $a > a$<br>D. $a^2 \geq a$ |
| 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. $(a + b)c = a \cdot c + bc$<br>B. $a + b = b + a$<br>C. $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$<br>D. $a(b+ c) = ab + ac$ |
| 165 | Question Image | A. $(a + b)c = ac + bc$<br>B. $a + b = b + a$<br>C. $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$<br>D. $a(b +c) = ab + ac$ |
| 166 | Question Image | A. Principle of equality of fractions<br>B. Rule for product of fraction<br>C. Rule for quotient of fraction |
| 167 | Question Image | A. Principle of equality of fractions<br>B. Rule for product of fraction<br>C. Rule for quotient of fraction<br>D. Golden rule of fractions |
| 168 | Question Image | A. Principle of equality of fractions<br>B. Rule for product of fractions<br>C. Golden rule of fractions<br>D. Rule for quotient of fractions |
| 169 | Question Image | A. Principle of equality of fractions<br>B. Rule for product of fractions<br>C. Golden rule for fractions<br>D. Rule for quotient of fractions |
| 170 | Question Image | A. Principle of equality of fractions<br>B. Rule for product of fractions<br>C. Golden rule for fractions<br>D. Rule for quotient of fractions |
| 171 | The set { 1 , -1} is closed w.r.t. | A. Addition<br>B. Multiplications<br>C. Subtraction<br>D. None of these |
| 172 | Question Image | A. Additive property in R<br>B. Multiplication property in R<br>C. Cancellation property in R<br>D. Distribution property in R |
| 173 | Which of the following sets has closure property w.r.t. addition | A. { 0 }<br>B. { 1 }<br>C. { 0, -1}<br>D. { 1, -1} |
| 174 | Name the property used in 4 + 9 = 9 + 4 | A. Associative property of addition<br>B. Commutative property of addition<br>C. Distributive property<br>D. Additive identity |

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

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

| 216 | The square root of 2i - 20i is | A. +-(5 - 2i)<br>B. +-(5 + 2i)<br>C. (5 - 2i)<br>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)<br>B. Point (0, 1)<br>C. Point (1, 1)<br>D. Point (0, 0) |
| 220 | The set {1, 2, 3, 4, ....} is called | A. Set of Natural numbers<br>B. Set of whole numbers<br>C. Set of rational number<br>D. Set of irrational numbers |
| 221 | Question Image | A. Set of whole number<br>B. Rational Numbers<br>C. Complex numbers<br>D. Whole numbers |
| 222 | QUQ' | |
| 223 | The symbol of irrational is | A. W<br>B. N<br>C. Q<br>D. Q' |
| 224 | Question Image | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Natural<br>D. Odd |
| 225 | Question Image | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Even<br>D. Odd |
| 226 | 202.04 is an example of | A. Recurring decimals<br>B. Non-recurring decimals<br>C. Terminating decimals<br>D. None of above |
| 227 | 1/3 is a decimal | A. Recurring<br>B. Terminating<br>C. Non-terminating<br>D. None of the above |
| 228 | Question Image | A. N<br>B. r<br>C. 2r<br>D. <span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: &quot;Times New Roman&quot;; font-size: 24px; text-align: center; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);"><i>π</i></span> |
| 229 | Question Image | A. Closure law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive inverse<br>D. Additive identity |
| 230 | Question Image | A. Commutative law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Additive inverse |
| 231 | Associative law of multiplication | A. ab = ba<br>B. a(bc) = (ab) c<br>C. a(b+c) = ab + ac<br>D. (a + b)c = ac + bc |
| 232 | $a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a | A. Commutative law of multiplication<br>B. Multiplication identity<br>C. Associative law of multiplication<br>D. Multiplication inverse |
| 233 | Question Image | A. Commutative law of multiplication<br>B. Closure law of multiplication<br>C. Associative law of multiplication<br>D. Multiplication identity |
| | | A. Reflexive property<br>B. Symmetric property |

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

| 274 | 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 |
| 275 | There is no element common in | A. N and W<br>B. E and W<br>C. N and O<br>D. Q and Q' |
| 276 | √11 is | A. an irrational number<br>B. Rational number<br>C. odd number<br>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<br>B. Non terminating faction<br>C. Non recurring fraction<br>D. terminating decimal fraction |
| 278 | The square root of every incomplete square is an | A. Rational numbers<br>B. Even numbers<br>C. odd numbers<br>D. Irrational numbers |
| 279 | It is not possible to find the exact value of | A. π<br>B. √9<br>C. $\sqrt[3]{27}$<br>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<br>B. Rational Numbers<br>C. Even Numbers<br>D. Whole Numbers |
| 281 | Q∪ Q' = | A. Q<br>B. Q'<br>C. N<br>D. R |
| 282 | Some of two real numbers is also a real number , this property is called: | A. Commutative property w.r.t addition<br>B. Closure property w.r.t. addition<br>C. Associative property w.r.t. addition<br>D. Distributive property w.r.t addition |
| 283 | The multiplicative inverse ofx^(-1) is | A. x<br>B. a-2<br>C. 0<br>D. 1 |
| 284 | I is not | A. Real number<br>B. Natural number<br>C. Prime Number<br>D. Whole Number |
| 285 | The additive identity of real number is | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 1/2<br>D. **0** |
| 286 | 4/√49 is a | A. Irrational Number<br>B. Prime Number<br>C. Rational number<br>D. Whole number |
| 287 | The√ is used for the | A. Positive square root<br>B. Negative square root<br>C. +ve and -ve square root<br>D. Whole number |
| 288 | The negative square root of 9 can be written as: | A. -√9<br>B. √9<br>C. √18<br>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<br>B. closure law of addition<br>C. Distributive law of addition<br>D. Commutative law of addition |
| 290 | The identity element with respect to subtraction is | A. 0<br>B. -1<br>C. 0 and 1<br>D. None of thes |
| 291 | If 0 = R, thenthe additive inverse of a is | A. 1/9<br>B. $1/-9$<br>C. a<br>D. -a |

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

| 310 | A non-terminating non_recurring decimal represents an | A. Irrational no <br> B. Both a &amp; c <br> C. Rational no <br> D. None of these |
|---|---|---|
| 311 | If in a set of real no a is multiplicative identity then | A. a,a = a<sup>2</sup> <br> B. a,a = 1 <br> C. a,a = 0 <br> D. None of these |
| 312 | If in a set of real no a is additive identity then | A. a+a = 2a <br> B. a+a = 1 <br> C. a+a = 0 <br> D. None of these |
| 313 | The set {0,-1} hold closure property under | A. Addition <br> B. Both a &amp; c <br> C. Multiplication <br> D. None of these |
| 314 | The square roots of negative numbers is called | A. Real no <br> B. Complex no <br> C. Positive no <br> D. Negative no |
| 315 | A subset of set of complex number whose elements are of the form (a,0) is called | A. Real number <br> B. Complex number <br> C. Rational number <br> D. Irrational number |
| 316 | $\forall\, z \in C$, multipliucative is | A. (1,1) <br> B. (1,0) <br> C. (0,1) <br> D. None of these |
| 317 | If $z_1 = 1 + 2i$, $z_2 = 3 + 4i$ then | A. z<sub>1</sub> &gt; z<sub>2</sub> <br> B. z<sub>1</sub> = z<sub>2</sub> <br> C. z<sub>1</sub> &lt; z<sub>2</sub> <br> D. None of these |
| 318 | For any real numbers x,y,xy=o $\Rightarrow$ | A. $x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0$ <br> B. x = 0 ∨ y = 0 <br> C. x = 0 <br> D. y = 0 |
| 319 | $\forall a,b,c \in R$, a >b $\wedge$ b>c $\Rightarrow$ a >c is | A. Trichotomy property <br> B. Transitive property <br> C. Symmetric property <br> 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 <br> B. x = 0, y = 0 <br> C. x = 0, y $\neq$ 0 <br> D. None of these |
| 322 | If z = (x,y) , then $\bar{z}$ = | A. (-x,y) <br> B. (x,-y) <br> C. (-x, -y) <br> 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) <br> B. (ac+bd, ad-bc) <br> C. (ac-bd , ad+bc) <br> D. (ac-bd , ad-bc) |
| 325 | *i* is equal | A. (1 , 0) <br> B. (0 , 1) <br> C. (1 , 1) <br> D. (0 , 0) |
| 326 | $i^{-(4n+2)}$ = ------------------------------- | A. 1 <br> B. i <br> C. -1 <br> 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<br>B. subtraction<br>C. difference<br>D. division |
| 341 | Question Image | |
| 342 | Question Image | |
| 343 | Question Image | |
| 344 | Question Image | |
| 345 | Question Image | |
| 346 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. -i<br>C. i<br>D. 0 |
| 347 | Question Image | |
| 348 | Question Image | |
| 349 | Question Image | A. -8<br>B. 8<br>C. 8i<br>D. 32 |
| 350 | Question Image | |
| 351 | Question Image | |
| 352 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. 3<br>C. 2-i<br>D. -1 |
| 353 | Question Image | B. 1<br>D. -1 |
| 354 | Question Image | |
| 355 | Question Image | A. are real no<br>B. both are not real<br>C. are imaginary no<br>D. both are imaginary |
| 356 | Question Image | |
| 357 | Question Image | |
| 358 | The set of rationals numbers between 0 and I is | A. Finite<br>B. Null set<br>C. Infinite<br>D. None of these |
| 359 | 0 (zero) is | A. An irrational number<br>B. A rational number<br>C. A negative integer<br>D. A positive number |

| 360 | 6 is | A. A prime integar <br> B. An irrational number <br> C. A rational number <br> D. An odd integer |
|---|---|---|
| 361 | $\sqrt{23}$ is | A. A rational number <br> B. A irrational number <br> C. An even integer <br> D. A factor of 36 |
| 362 | Every prime number is also | A. Rational number <br> B. Even number <br> C. Irrational number <br> D. Multiple of two numbers |
| 363 | The value of x and y when $(x + iy)2 = 5 - 4i$ | A. x = 2, y = -1 <br> B. x = -2, y = 1 <br> C. x = 2, y = -i <br> D. x = 2, y = 2 |
| 364 | If Z = (1,2), then $Z^{-1}$ =? | A. (0.2, 0.4) <br> B. (-0.2 ,0.4) <br> C. (0.2,-0.4) <br> D. (-0.2,-0.4) |
| 365 | if $Z_1$ = 1+i, $Z_2$= 2+3i, then $|Z_2 - Z_1|$ = | A. $\sqrt{3}$ i <br> B. $\sqrt{7}$ <br> C. -2-i <br> D. $\sqrt{5}$ |
| 366 | If $z_1$ =$\sqrt{-36}$ ,$z_2$ =$\sqrt{-25}$,z3 =$\sqrt{-16}$ then | A. 15 <br> B. 15i <br> C. -15i <br> D. -15 |
| 367 | The equation $|x +4| = x$ has solution | A. x = -2 <br> B. x = 2 <br> C. x = -4 <br> D. x = 4 |
| 368 | What is the conjugate of -7 -2i ? | A. -7 + 2i <br> B. 7 +2i <br> C. 7 -2i <br> D. $\sqrt{53}$ |
| 369 | The value of $i^{4n+1}$ | A. 1 <br> B. -1 <br> C. i <br> D. $i^2$ |
| 370 | The square root of 2i - 20i is | A. ±(5 - 2i) <br> B. ±(5+ 2i) <br> C. (5 - 2i) <br> D. None of these |
| 371 | Geometrically the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the | A. Point (1,0) <br> B. Point (0,1) <br> C. Point (1,1) <br> D. Point (0,0) |
| 372 | The set {1,2,3,4......} is called | A. Set of natural numbers <br> B. Set of whole numbers <br> C. Set of rational number <br> D. Set of irrational numbers |
| 373 | QUQ, = | A. N <br> B. R <br> C. W <br> D. Z |
| 374 | The symbol of irrational is | A. W <br> B. N <br> C. Q <br> D. Q' |
| 375 | $\sqrt{25}$ is a number | A. Rational <br> B. Irrational <br> C. Natural <br> D. Odd |
| 376 | $\sqrt{2}$ is a number | A. Rational <br> B. Irrational <br> C. Even <br> D. Odd |
| 377 | 202.04 is an example of | A. Recurring decimals <br> B. Non-recurring decimals <br> C. Terminating decimals <br> D. None of these |

| 378 | If ∀a,b ε R,then a +b ε R is a property | A. Closure law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive inverse<br>D. Additive identity |
|---|---|---|
| 379 | ∀ a ε R ∃ o ε R such that a + v = 0 + a = a is property of | A. Commutative law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Additive inverse |
| 380 | Associative law of multiplication | A. ab - ba<br>B. a(bc) = (ab) c<br>C. a(b + c) = ab +ac<br>D. (a +b)c = ac + bc |
| 381 | a.a⁻¹ = a⁻¹.a = 1 is a | A. Commutative law of multiplication<br>B. Multiplicative identity<br>C. Associative law of multiplication<br>D. Multiplicative inverse |
| 382 | ∀a,b ε R, ab = be is a | A. Commutative law of multiplication<br>B. Closure law of multiplication<br>C. Associative law of multiplication<br>D. Multiplicative identity |
| 383 | ∀a,b, c ε R,a +c = b + c = > a = b | A. Reflexive property<br>B. Symmetric property<br>C. Cancellations property w.r.t. addition<br>D. Transitive property |
| 384 | ∀a,b, c ε R ac = bc ⇒ a = b, c ≠ 0 is a | A. Symmetric property<br>B. Cancellation property w.r.t multiplication<br>C. Reflexive property<br>D. Transitive property |
| 385 | If a > b or a < b than a = b is a | A. Additive property<br>B. Transitive property<br>C. Trichotomy property of inequality |
| 386 | a >b, b >c ⇒a >c is a | A. Multiplicative property<br>B. Additive property<br>C. Trichotomy property<br>D. Transitive property of inequality |
| 387 | a >b ⇒a +c >b +c is known as | A. Trichotomy property<br>B. Additive property of inequality<br>C. Transitive property<br>D. Multiplicative property |
| 388 | (a-1)-1 = | A. a-1<br>B. a<br>C. -a<br>D. None of above |
| 389 | (√3+√5)+√7 = √3 +(√5 +√7) property used in above is | A. Commutative property of addition<br>B. Closure property of addition<br>C. Additive inverse<br>D. Associative property w.r.t to adition |
| 390 | The property used in -3 <-2 ⇒0 <1 | A. Commutative property<br>B. Additive property of inequality<br>C. Additive inverse<br>D. Additive identity |
| 391 | i = | A. √1<br>B. √2<br>C. √-2<br>D. √-1 |
| 392 | In (x + iy) x is the known as | A. Imaginary part of complex number<br>B. Real part of complex number<br>C. Complex number<br>D. None of above |
| 393 | In (x +iy) y is called as | A. Imaginary part<br>B. Complex number<br>C. Real part<br>D. None of above |
| 394 | i³ = | A. -1<br>B. i<br>C. -i<br>D. 1 |
| | | A. (a +b) = (c +d)<br>B. (a +c) + i(b +d) |

| 395 | (a +b*i*) -c (c +d*i*) = | B. (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. $i^2$ |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | 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. $i^2$ |
| | | 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 / x$\epsilon$ B ∧ x ≤ 100} |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | B. {x / x ∈ W ∧ x &lt; 101} |
| | | C. {x / x ∈ Z ∧ x &lt; 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. $2^n$ |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | B. $2^{n2}$ |
| | | C. 2.n |
| | | D. $n^2$ |

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

| | | D. A negative integer |
|---|---|---|
| 431 | Every natural number is | A. A prime number<br>B. An irrational number<br>C. An integer<br>D. An even number |
| 432 | Every real number is | A. A complex number<br>B. A rational number<br>C. A natural number<br>D. A prime number |
| 433 | 0.25 is _____ | A. An irrational number<br>B. A natural number<br>C. A prime number<br>D. A rational number |
| 434 | 1.4142135... is _____ | A. A natural number<br>B. A rational number<br>C. A prime number<br>D. An irrational number |
| 435 | $\pi$ is the ration of | A. Area of a circle to its diameter<br>B. Area of a circle to its radius<br>C. Circumference of a circle to its diameter<br>D. Circumference of circle to its radius |
| 436 | Question Image | A. Associative law of addition<br>B. Commutative law of addition<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Closure law of addition |
| 437 | Question Image | A. Associative law of addition<br>B. Commutative law of addition<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Closure law of addition |
| 438 | Question Image | A. Associate law of addition<br>B. Commutative law of addition<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Closure law of addition |
| 439 | Question Image | A. Closure law of addition<br>B. Closure law of multiplication<br>C. Commutative law of addition<br>D. Commutative law of multiplication |
| 440 | Question Image | A. Closure law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Commutative law of multiplication<br>D. Associative law of multiplication |
| 441 | Question Image | A. Associative law of multiplication<br>B. Commutative law of addition<br>C. Commutative law of multiplication<br>D. Associative law of addition |
| 442 | Question Image | A. Reflexive property<br>B. Symmetric property<br>C. Transitive property<br>D. Additive property |
| 443 | Question Image | A. Reflexive property<br>B. Symmetric property<br>C. Transitive property<br>D. Additive property |
| 444 | In R, the additive identity is | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. None |
| 445 | In R, the multiplicative identity is | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. None |
| 446 | In R, the additive inverse of a is | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -a<br>D. 1/a |
| 447 | In R, the multiplicative inverse of a is | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -a<br>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 &lt; a |
| | | C. a &gt; a |
| | | D. a$^2$ = 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<br>B. Rule for product of fractions<br>C. Golden rule for fractions<br>D. Rule for quotient of fractions |
|---|---|---|
| 470 | The set { 1 , -1} is closed w.r.t. | A. Addition<br>B. Multiplications<br>C. Subtraction<br>D. None of these |
| 471 | Question Image | A. Additive property in R<br>B. Multiplication property in R<br>C. Cancellation property in R<br>D. Distribution property in R |
| 472 | Which of the following sets has closure property w.r.t. addition | A. { 0 }<br>B. { 1 }<br>C. { 0, -1}<br>D. { 1, -1} |
| 473 | Name the property used in 4 + 9 = 9 + 4 | A. Associative property of addition<br>B. Commutative property of addition<br>C. Distributive property<br>D. Additive identity |
| 474 | Question Image | A. Associative property of addition<br>B. Commutative property of addition<br>C. Distributive property<br>D. Additive identity |
| 475 | Question Image | A. Associative property of addition<br>B. Associative property of multiplication<br>C. Commutative property of addition<br>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<br>B. Associative property of multiplication<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Multiplicative identity |
| 477 | Name the property used in 100 + 0 = 100 | A. Additive inverse<br>B. Multiplicative inverse<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Multiplicative identity |
| 478 | Name the property used in 4.1 + (-4.1) = 0 | A. Additive inverse<br>B. Multiplication inverse<br>C. Additive identity<br>D. Multiplication identity |
| 479 | Name the property used in 1000 x 1 = 1000 | A. additive inverse<br>B. multiplicative inverse<br>C. additive identity<br>D. multiplicative identity |
| 480 | Name the property used in a (b-c) = ab - ac | A. commutative property of multiplication<br>B. distributive property of multiplication<br>C. associative property of multiplication<br>D. multiplicative inverse |
| 481 | Question Image | A. additive property<br>B. multiplicative property<br>C. additive identity<br>D. multiplicative identity |
| 482 | Question Image | A. additive property<br>B. multiplicative property<br>C. additive inverse<br>D. additive identity |
| 483 | Question Image | A. real number<br>B. complex number<br>C. rational number<br>D. irrational number |
| 484 | Question Image | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. 2 |
| 485 | Question Image | |

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

| 509 | The solution set of the equation \|3x + 2\| = 5 is | |
|---|---|---|
| 510 | The equation \|x + 4\| = x has solution | A. x = -2<br>B. x = 2<br>C. x = -4<br>D. x = 4 |
| 511 | Question Image | |
| 512 | What is the conjugate of -7 -2i? | A. -7 + 2i<br>B. 7 + 2i<br>C. 7 -2i<br>D. None of these |
| 513 | Question Image | A. -3 -2i<br>B. 3 +2i<br>C. 1 + 2i<br>D. 1 - 2i |
| 514 | The value of x, and y, when $(x + iy)^2 = 5 + 4i$ | A. X = 2, y = 1<br>B. X = -2, y = 1<br>C. X = 2, y = -1<br>D. X = 2, y = 2 |
| 515 | The square root of 2i - 20i is | A. +-(5 - 2i)<br>B. +-(5 + 2i)<br>C. (5 - 2i)<br>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)<br>B. Point (0, 1)<br>C. Point (1, 1)<br>D. Point (0, 0) |
| 519 | The set {1, 2, 3, 4, ....} is called | A. Set of Natural numbers<br>B. Set of whole numbers<br>C. Set of rational number<br>D. Set of irrational numbers |
| 520 | Question Image | A. Set of whole number<br>B. Rational Numbers<br>C. Complex numbers<br>D. Whole numbers |
| 521 | QUQ' | |
| 522 | The symbol of irrational is | A. W<br>B. N<br>C. Q<br>D. Q' |
| 523 | Question Image | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Natural<br>D. Odd |
| 524 | Question Image | A. Rational<br>B. Irrational<br>C. Even<br>D. Odd |
| 525 | 202.04 is an example of | A. Recurring decimals<br>B. Non-recurring decimals<br>C. Terminating decimals<br>D. None of above |
| 526 | 1/3 is a decimal | A. Recurring<br>B. Terminating<br>C. Non-terminating<br>D. None of the above |
| 527 | Question Image | A. N<br>B. r<br>C. 2r<br>D. <span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: &quot;Times New Roman&quot;; font-size: 24px; text-align: center; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);"><i>π</i></span> |
| 528 | Question Image | A. Closure law of addition<br>B. Associative law of addition<br>C. Additive inverse |

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

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

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

A. Positive square root

| 586 | The√ is used for the | B. Negative square root<br>C. +ve and -ve square root<br>D. Whole number |
|---|---|---|
| 587 | The negative square root of 9 can be written as: | A. -√9<br>B. √9<br>C. √18<br>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<br>B. closure law of addition<br>C. Distributive law of addition<br>D. Commutative law of addition |
| 589 | The identity element with respect to subtraction is | A. 0<br>B. -1<br>C. 0 and 1<br>D. None of thes |
| 590 | If 0 = R, thenthe additive inverse of a is | A. 1/9<br>B. 1/-9<br>C. a<br>D. -a |
| 591 | 2/9,5/7∈ R,(2⌐9)(5⌐7)=10/63∈R this property is called | A. Associative property<br>B. Identity property<br>C. Commutative property<br>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<br>B. associclative property<br>C. commulative property<br>D. closure property |
| 593 | √2 +√3 +√5) = (√2 +√3 +√5: this property is called | A. associative property w.r.t addition<br>B. commutative property<br>C. Closure property w.r.t addition<br>D. Additive identity |
| 594 | The set of positive integers, 0 and negative integers is known as the set of | A. Natural numbers<br>B. Rational numbers<br>C. All integers<br>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<br>B. Prime number<br>C. Even number<br>D. Odd number |
| 596 | Any whole number can be written as a product of factors which are | A. Odd numbers<br>B. Prime number<br>C. Rational number<br>D. Even number |
| 597 | 14 is not a | A. Prime number<br>B. Whole number<br>C. Even number<br>D. Real number |
| 598 | 24 can be written as a product of | A. Odd factors<br>B. Even factors<br>C. Whole factors<br>D. Prime factors |