

Mathematics 9th Class English Medium Unit 3 Online Test



Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	the sequence 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21..... is known as	A. Fibonacci B. Prime C. Even D. Odd
2	The formula of Fibonacci sequence is.	
3	if $U=\{1,2,3,\dots,10\}$ and $A = \{3,4,5\}$ then A' is	A. $\{1,2,3,4\}$ B. $\{3,4,5,6\}$ C. $\{4,5,6,7,8\}$ D. $\{1,2,6,7,8,9,10\}$
4	A collection of well-known objects is called	A. Set B. Power set C. Subset D. None
5	The number of elements in a power set $\{a,b,c,d\}$ is	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 16
6	The number of elements in a power set $\{a,b\}$ is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
7	Number of ways to describe a set	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
8	A set containing no element is called	A. Empty set B. Subset C. Singleton set D. Super set
9	A set having only one element is called	A. Singleton set B. Super set C. Power Set D. Sub set
10	Number of elements in power set of $\{1,2,3\}$	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9
11	Question Image	
12	If $A = \{ \}$, then $P(A)$ is	A. $\{ \}$ B. $\{ 1 \}$ C. $\{ \{ \}$ D. 0
13	Question Image	A. $\{1,2,4,5\}$ B. $\{2,3\}$ C. $\{1,3,4,5\}$ D. $\{1,2,3\}$
14	Question Image	A. 0 B. $n(B)$ C. $n(A)$ D. $n(B)-n(A)$
15	Question Image	A. 23 B. 15 C. 9 D. 40
16	If $A=\{1,2,3,4\}$ and $B=\{x,y,z\}$, then Cartesian product of A and B contains exactlyelement.	A. 13 B. 6 C. 10 D. 12

17	Question Image	<p>A. $a+1$ B. $a^{2^2}-a$ C. $a^{2^2}+2a+1$ D. $a^{2^2}+1$</p>
18	Given that $f(x) = 3x + 1$, if $f(x) = 28$, then the value of x is.	<p>A. 3 B. 9 C. 18 D. 27</p>
19	Question Image	<p>A. f is injective B. f is surjective C. f is bijective D. f is into only</p>
20	A collection of well-defined distinct objects is called	<p>A. subset B. Power set C. Set D. Venn diagram</p>
21	Which of the following is the set of first hundred whole number	<p>A. $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 100\}$ B. $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 99\}$ C. $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100\}$ D. $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 99\}$</p>
22	The different number of ways to describe a set are.	<p>A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4</p>
23	A set with no element is called	<p>A. Subset B. Null set C. Super set D. Singleton set</p>
24	Question Image	<p>A. Infinite set B. Subset C. Supper set D. Finite set</p>
25	The set having only one element is called	<p>A. Null set B. Power set C. Subset D. Singleton set</p>
26	The number of elements in power set $\{a, b, c, d\}$ is.	<p>A. 4 B. 8 C. 16 D. 32</p>
27	Question Image	<p>A. P B. Q C. U D. O</p>
28	Question Image	<p>A. X B. Y C. U D. >Φ</p>
29	Question Image	
30	The set having only one element is called	<p>A. Null set B. Power Set C. Singleton set D. Subset</p>
31	If A and B are disjoint sets, then $A \cup B$ is equal to	<p>A. A B. B C. $B \cup A$ D. >Φ</p>

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32	The complement of U is.	A. Sub B. φ<="" span><br="" style='font-size:14.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:11.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Calibri";sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast; mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA'> C. Impossible D. Union
33	The complement of Φ is	A. U B. Impossible C. Union D. φ<="" <="" span>="" style='font-size:14.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:11.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Calibri";sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast; mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA' td="">
34	Question Image	A. U B. A C. A ^c D. φ<="" <="" span>="" style='font-size:14.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:11.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Calibri";sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast; mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA' td="">
35	A U A ^c	A. U B. A C. A ^c D. φ<="" <="" span>="" style='font-size:14.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:11.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Calibri";sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast; mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA' td="">
36	If A={0} , then P {A}	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 8
37	The number of subsets of a set of four elements is equal to	A. 16 B. 8 C. 4 D. 6
38	Number of ways in which a set can be described as	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

39	Question Image	<p>A. Empty Set</p> <p>B. Infinite set</p> <p>C. Singleton set</p> <p>D. Binary set</p>
40	Question Image	<p>A. {4}</p> <p>B. {5}</p> <p>C. {6}</p> <p>D. {Φ}</p>
41	If A is a subset of B and $A = B$, then a is anof B.	<p>A. Universal Set</p> <p>B. Proper Subset</p> <p>C. Improper Subset</p> <p>D. Power Set</p>
42	If the interesection fo two sets is empty,the sets are said to beset	<p>A. Difference of two sets</p> <p>B. Disjoint</p> <p>C. Complement</p> <p>D. Overlapping</p>
43	Which of them is the set of all element of U, whcih do not belong to A called.	<p>A. Disjoint Set</p> <p>B. Complement of a Set</p> <p>C. Difference set</p> <p>D. Overlapping sets</p>
44	Which of them is the set of all elements of U, which belong to A but do not belong to B is called.	<p>A. Overlapping sets</p> <p>B. Difference of sets</p> <p>C. Disjoint sets</p> <p>D. Complement of a set</p>
45	If the interesection of two sets is non-empty but neither is a subset of the other, the sets are calledsets.	<p>A. Complement</p> <p>B. Overlapping</p> <p>C. Difference</p> <p>D. Disjoint</p>
46	Venn diagramis useful only in case of.	<p>A. Univesal set</p> <p>B. Subsets</p> <p>C. Abstract sets</p> <p>D. Concrete sets</p>
47	Which of them is the set of all elemetns that belongs to both A and B.	<p>A. Overlapping set</p> <p>B. Intersection of two sets</p> <p>C. Union of two sets</p> <p>D. Power Set</p>
48	$A \cup B = B \cup A$ is known as	<p>A. Commutative property of union</p> <p>B. Commutative property of intersection</p> <p>C. Associative property of Union</p> <p>D. Associative property of Intersection</p>
49	Question Image	<p>A. Commutative proerprty of Union</p> <p>B. Commutative property of intersection</p> <p>C. Associative property of union</p> <p>D. Associative proeprty of intersection</p>
50	Question Image	<p>A. Commutative proerprty of Union</p> <p>B. Associative property of Union</p> <p>C. Commutative property of interction</p> <p>D. Commutativ eproperty of intersection</p>
51	Question Image	<p>A. associative property of intersection</p> <p>B. Associaive property of Union</p> <p>C. Commutative property of intersection</p> <p>D. Commutative property of Union</p>
52	Question Image	<p>A. Distributive of union</p> <p>B. De-Morgan's law</p> <p>C. Distributive property of intersection over union</p> <p>D. Distributive property of union over intersection</p>

53	Question Image	A. Distributive property of intersection over union B. De-Morgan's law C. Distributive of union D. Distributive property of union over intersection
54	The range of $R = \{(1,3), (2,2), (3,1), (4,4)\}$ is	A. $\{2,3,4\}$ B. $\{1,2,3\}$ C. $\{1,2,3,4\}$ D. $\{1,3,4\}$
55	If $X = \{a,b,c\}$ then number of element is $X \times X \times X$ are	A. 9 B. 12 C. 14 D. 16
56	If set A has 3 elements and B has 4 then $A \times B$ haselements.	A. 4 B. 7 C. 3 D. 12
57	Which of the following cannot be used as binary operation	A. Division B. Square root C. Multiplicaion D. Addition
58	Which one of them is unary operatin.	A. Subtraction B. Multiplication C. Negation D. Addition
59	Point $(-1,4)$ lies is quadrant	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
60	Each ordered pair consists of.....coordinates.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
61	In coordinates (xy) , x is known as	A. Abscissa B. Ordinate C. Firs element D. second element
62	In coordinates (x,y) , y is known as	A. Abscissa B. Ordinate C. First element D. Second element
63	Ordered pair is written as.	A. x B. y C. (x,y) D. (y,x)
64	Question Image	A. Not a function B. onto function C. Into function D. One -one function
65	Question Image	A. Injective B. Surjective C. Into D. Periodic
66	How many types of function ?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
67	If $f(x) = 2x - 1$ then $f(1) =$	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
68	If $f(x) = 2x - 1$ then $f(7) =$	A. 10 B. 11 C. 13 D. 15
69	if $g(x) = x^2 - 3$ then $g(-3) =$	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
		A. 9

70	If $g(x) = x^2 - 3$ then $g(4) =$	B. 11 C. 13 D. 10
71	Point $(-3, 4)$ lies in the quadrant.	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
72	The point $(-4, -5)$ lies inquadrant	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
73	If $g(x) = 7x - 2$ then $g(-1) =$	A. -2 B. -1 C. -7 D. -9
74	Question Image 	A. into B. onto C. bijective D. injective
75	Question Image 	A. -4 B. 4 C. 20 D. 32