PPSC Economics Topic 13 Mathematics in Economics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The variable that stands alone on the left hand side of the equation such as y = 2x + 1 is known as.	A. Dependent variable B. Independent variable C. Endogenous variable D. Explained variable
2	A set totality of elements from all possible sets is called.	A. Union set B. Intersection set C. Universal set D. Unit set
3	If B is a subset of A, then AUB =	A. B B. Intersection of A and B C. A D. None of these
4	If each element of a raw or column is a sum of two elements, the determinant can be expressed as the	A. Sun of two determinants B. Difference of two determinants C. Multiplication of two determinants D. Division of two determinants
5	A positive definite Hessian fulfills the second order conditions for	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Both maximum and minimum D. Mini max
6	Unknown values in an equation are called.	A. Constants B. Numeraire C. Variables D. All of the above
7	A function where a variable x can only very in jumps, is often called.	A. Non linear functions B. Inverse function C. Step function D. All of above
8	For any square matrix a of order 'n'a (Ad)A) is equal to.	A. (Ad) A) A B. Determinant A C. Rank of A D. Both a and b
9	The set of all elements belonging to A but not to B is.	A. B - A B. A - B C. A' D. B'
10	(A+B) + C =a +(B+C) This law of matrices is known as.	A. Cumulative law B. Associative law C. Distributive law D. Identity law
11	If a Set C contain all the elements which are present in both the set A and B then set C is called.	A. Union of A and B B. Intersection of A and B C. Complement of A D. Complement of B
12	The sufficient condition required for the matrix to posses inverse is that the matrix should be.	A. square matrix B. Singular matrix C. Non singular matrix D. Orthogonal matrix
13	Union of A with B is same as union of B with A, that is AUB = BUA is termed as	A. Associative law of union B. Cumulative law of union C. Reflective law D. All the above
14	The determinant of a matrix and that of its transpose are	A. Equal B. Zero C. One D. Negatively related
15	The increase in dependent variable that results when the independent variable increases by one unit in a simple lines. function is called.	A. Y intercept of the curve B. Slope of the curve C. X intercept of the curve D. Marginal value

16	A set containing all the elements of the universal set except those of set A is called.	A. Complement of set A B. Complement of universal set C. Union of A and universals set D. Universal set itself
17	If the determinant formed by the elements of the matrix is not equal to zero, then the matrix is called.	A. Skew symmetric B. Symmetric C. Singular D. Non -singular
18	any number raise to the power zero is always equal to.	A. zero B. one C. two D. The number itself
19	If the columns of a given matrix A and B are changed into rows and vice versa, the matrix thus obtained is called the.	A. Symmetric matrix B. Transpose of a matrix C. Singular matrix D. Rank of matrix
20	If B is a subset of A ,then A is a	A. Super set of B B. Sub set of B C. Empty set of B D. Universal set of B