PPSC Economics Topic 13 Mathematics in Economics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If A and B are symmetric matrices, then A +B is	A. Symmetric B. Non symmetric C. Skew symmetric D. Non skew symmetric
2	The function y = 2x + 1 and x = 1/2 y - 1/2 are said to be.	A. Non linear functions B. Inverse functions C. Step functions D. All the above
3	The set which contains all the element of the two given sets A and B, avoiding duplication, is called.	A. Intersection of A and B B. Union of A and B C. Set A and B D. None of these
4	If every element of a set B is also an elements of A then	A. A is a subset of B B. B is a subset of A C. A is not a subset of B D. B is not a subset of A
5	If two sets contain the same distinct elements, then they are called.	A. Equal sets B. Unequal sets C. Equivalent sets D. All of the above
6	Matrix multiplication does not satisfy	A. Associative law B. Distributive law C. Commutative law D. None of the above
7	The set of subsets of a set A is called.	A. Power set of A B. Complement of A C. Both a and b D. None of these
8	A determinant composed of all the first order partial derivatives of a system of equations, arranged in ordered sequence is called.	A. Hassian determinatn B. Jacobian determiant C. Discrimianant D. First order determinant
9	a x2 + bx + c = 0	A. Linear equation B. Quadratic equation C. Polynomial of degree five D. None of these
10	If two sets contains the same number of distinct elements but not the same elements are called.	A. Pie diagram B. Venn diagrams C. Histogram D. Ogives
11	A diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are equal is called.	A. Unit matrix B. Singular matrix C. Scalar matrix D. Non singular matrix
12	A polynomial equation with degree two a called.	A. Linear equation B. Quadratic equation C. Parabola equation D. All of the above
13	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
14	If B is a subset of A, then AUB =	A. B B. Intersection of A and B C. A D. None of these
15	(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

16	The simplest form of rectangular hyperbola is	A. y = 1/x B. y = x2 C. y = x-2 D. y = x3
17	Union of A and a null set is equal is.	A. Intersection of A and null set B. Null set C. Both a and b D. A
18	Ordered Pairs of two sets are called.	A. Elements B. Function C. Cartesian product D. None of the above
19	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
20	Th transpose of the cofactor matrix is called.	A. Adjoin of the matrix B. Power of a matrix C. Minor of the matrix D. Rank of a matrix