PPSC Economics Full Book MCQ Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which method is used for finding inverse of a matrix.	A. Gauss elimination method B. Henrich standard method C. Co factor method D. Both a and c
2	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
3	A inverse is defined only if A is a	A. Square matrix B. Column vector C. Orthogonal matrix D. Skew symmetric matrix
4	The matrix A multiplies by its inverse will b e a.	A. Identity matrix B. Skew symmetric matrix C. Idempotent matrix D. Adjoin of a matrix
5	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
6	If the determinant formed by the elements of the matrix A is equal to zero, then the matrix is.	A. Skew symmetric B. Singular C. Symmetric D. Non singular
7	A square matrix A, such that A = A ' is called a	A. Symmetric matrix B. Skew symmetric matrix C. Singular matrix D. Rank of a matrix
8	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
9	A square matrix with 1's in its principal diagonal and zeros every where else is.	A. Diagonal matrix B. Identity matrix C. Leading diagonal D. Scalar matrix
10	If all the elements of a matrix of any order are zero, it is called.	A. Identity matrix B. Null matrix C. Zero matrix D. Both b and c
11	In a matrix , if there is only one row but any number of columns, it is called.	A. Row matrix B. Column matrix C. Raw vector D. Both a and c
12	if in a matrix , the number if rows is the same as the number of columns, it is called.	A. Singular matrix B. Non singular matrix C. Square matrix D. Column vector
13	(A+B) = (B+A) this law of matrices is known as.	A. Cumulative law B. Associative law C. Distributive law D. Identity law
14	(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
15	The slope of a horizontal line is.	A. One B. Zero C. Three D. two

16	An equation in which all variables are raised to the first power is known as.	A. Linear equation B. Non linear equation C. Quadratic equation D. Polynomial of degree two
17	A mathematical statement setting two algebraic expressions equal to each other is called.	A. Equations B. Hypothesis C. Inequality D. All of above
18	The determinant of quadratic form is called.	A. Jacobian determinant B. Hessian determinant C. Discriminant D. None of these
19	A negative definite Hessian fulfills the second order conditions for.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. both maximum and minimum D. Mini max
20	A positive definite Hessian fulfills the second order conditions for	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Both maximum and minimum D. Mini max
21	A determinant compose of all the second order partial derivatives, with the second order direct partials on the principal diagonal and the second order cross partials off the principal diagonal and which is used to second order condition of optimization is called.	A. Jacobian determinant B. Hessian determinant C. Discriminant D. None of these
22	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
23	If a consumer's budget constraint is given as P, X,+ Py Y = B thent he absolute slope of the budget line is.	A. B B. x/y C. P/Py D. None of these
24	a possible use in encomia's for the circle or the ellipse is to model.	A. Production possibility curve B. Demand cuve C. Isocost liine D. Supply curve
25	A possible use in economies for the circle of the ellipse is to model.	A. Production possibility curve B. Demand curve C. losco line D. Supply curve
26	The simplest form of rectangular hyperbola is	A. y = 1/x B. y = x2 C. y = x-2 D. y = x3
27	A polynomial equation with degree two a called.	A. Linear equation B. Quadratic equation C. Parabola equation D. All of the above
28	a x2 + bx + c = 0	A. Linear equation B. Quadratic equation C. Polynomial of degree five D. None of these
29	The equilibrium price and quantity , given the inverse demand and supply functions. po = 3q +30 and p s = 2q -5	A. p = 9 and q = 7 B. p = 10 and q = 7 C. p = 9 and q = 8 D. p = 7 and q = 9
30	Given the demand function qo = -8p +2000 and tis inverse p = -1/8 qo + 250 ,p in the inverse function which is interpreted as the maximum price that buyers are willing to pay for the.	A. Supply price B. Demand price C. Equilibrium price D. Reserved price