ECAT Computer Science Entry Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	i^9 =	A. i² B. -1 C. 1 D. i
2	i^2 =	A. 1 B. 2 C. -1 D. 0
3	(a,0) x (c,0) =	A. (0,ac) B. (ac,0) C. (0,0) D. (a,c)
4	(a,b) +(-a,-b) =	A. (0,0) B. (a,b) C. (-a,-b) D. (1,1)
5	The conjugate of √5 *i* is	A. √5 B. -√5 i C. i D. 5i
6	(a +b*i*) -c (c +d*i*) =	A. (a +b) = (c +d) B. (a +c) + i(b +d) C. (a -c) + (c -d)i D. (a -c) +(b -d) i
7	i^3 =	A. -1 B. i C. -i D. 1
8	In (x +iy) y is called as	A. Imaginary part B. Complex number C. Real part D. None of above
9	In (x + iy) x is the known as	A. Imaginary part of complex number B. Real part of complex number C. Complex number D. None of above
10	*i* =	A. √1 B. √2 C. √-2 D. √-1
11	The property used in -3 <-2 ⇒0 <1	A. Commutative property B. Additive property of inequality C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
12	(√3+√5)+√7 = √3 +(√5 +√7) property used in above is	A. Commutative property of addition B. Closure property of addition C. Additive inverse D. Associative property w.r.t to adition
13	(a-1)-1 =	A. a-1 B. a C. -a D. None of above
14	a >b ⇒a +c >b +c is known as	A. Trichotomy property B. Additive property of inequality C. Transitive property D. Multiplicative property
15	a >b, b >c ⇒a >c is a	A. Multiplicative property B. Additive property C. Trichotomy property

		D. Transitive property of inequality
16	If a > b or a < b than a = b is a	A. Additive property B. Transitive property C. Trichotomy property of inequality
17	∀a,b, c ε R ac = bc ⇒ a = b, c ≠ 0 is a	A. Symmetric property B. Cancellation property w.r.t multiplication C. Reflexive property D. Transitive property
18	∀a,b, c ε R,a +c = b + c = > a = b	A. Reflexive property B. Symmetric property C. Cancellations property w.r.t. addition D. Transitive property
19	∀a,b ε R, ab = be is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Closure law of multiplication C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplicative identity
20	$a.a^{-1} = a^{-1}.a = 1$ is a	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Multiplicative identity C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplicative inverse
21	Associative law of multiplication	A. ab - ba B. a(bc) = (ab) c C. a(b + c) = ab +ac D. (a +b)c = ac + bc
22	∀ a ε R ∃ o ε R such that a + v = 0 + a = a is property of	A. Commutative law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Additive inverse
23	If ∀a,b ε R,then a +b ε R is a property	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity
24	202.04 is an example of	A. Recurring decimals B. Non-recurring decimals C. Terminating decimals D. None of these
25	√2 is a number	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Even D. Odd
26	√25 is a number	A. Rational B. Irrational C. Natural D. Odd
27	The symbol of irrational is	A. W B. N C. Q D. Q'
28	QUQ, =	A. N B. R C. W D. Z
29	The set {1,2,3,4.....} is called	A. Set of natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of rational number D. Set of irrational numbers
30	Geometrically the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the	A. Point (1,0) B. Point (0,1) C. Point (1,1) D. Point (0,0)