

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

Multiple Choice Questions & Answers

1. When the number of rows and the number of columns of a matrix are equal, the matrix is _____.
- square matrix .
 - row matrix.
 - column matrix.
 - none of these.

Answer: A

2. If all the elements of a matrix are zeros, then the matrix is a _____.
- unit matrix .
 - square matrix.
 - zero matrix.
 - none of these.

Answer: C

3. When all the elements of a matrix are zeros, the matrix is called _____.
- unit matrix.
 - square matrix.
 - null matrix.
 - Row matrix.

Answer: C

4. When the number of rows is not equal to the number of columns then the matrix is said to be _____.
- unit matrix.
 - Rectangular matrix.
 - null matrix.
 - row matrix.

Answer: B

5. C.I. stands for _____.
- Compound Interest
 - Simple Interest
 - Rate Of Interest
 - No.of.years.

Answer: A

6. Principal (or) Present Value is denoted by
- A
 - n
 - P
 - None of the above.

Answer: C

7. Compound Interest is always _____ the Simple Interest.
- Lesser than
 - Equal to
 - Greater than
 - None of the above.

Answer: C

8. Simple interest will be the income for _____.
- lender.
 - borrower.

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- c. both.
- d. neither lender nor borrower.

Answer: A

9. The simple interest on Rs 5,000 at 10% for 3 years is _____.
- a. 500.
 - b. 1000.
 - c. 1500.
 - d. 2000.

Answer: C

10. In calculation of interest 'n' stands for
- a. Rate of interest
 - b. Amount
 - c. Principal
 - d. No.of.years

Answer: D

11. The formula for finding the compound interest is _____.
- a. $A=P(1+ni)$.
 - b. $A=P(1+i)$.
 - c. $A=Pnr/100$.
 - d. $A=P(1+i)^n$.

Answer: D

12. An LPP has _____.
- a. one optimal solution.
 - b. two optimal solutions.
 - c. Three optimal solutions.
 - d. none of these.

Answer: D

13. An LPP deals with problems involving only _____.
- a. single objective.
 - b. multiple objective.
 - c. two objective.
 - d. none of these.

Answer: A