

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	Question <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	A <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	B <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	C <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	D <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	Answer <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>	Remark <span style="float: right;">⇅</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	True or 'False: Given that G consist of 2 x 2 matrices of the form $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$ where $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ , then G is not a subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ . <input type="text"/>	False					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	$\mathbb{Z}_p$ is not integral domain if and only if p is <input type="text"/> number	Composite					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every field is an <input type="text"/>	Integral Domain					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A special ring whose specialties lays in the property of their multiplication is called? <input type="text"/>	Integral Domain					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	True or False: Every subgroup of the integers has infinite order <input type="text"/>	True					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	True or False: Every subgroup of the integers has finite index <input type="text"/>	False					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	True or False: if H and K are subgroups of a group G, then $H \cup K$ , is a subgroup of G <input type="text"/>	False					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of subgroups is in the symmetry group of an equilateral triangle are <input type="text"/>	6					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every finite integral domain is a <input type="text"/>	field						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Let R be a ring with identity, then R is a field if and only if R and <input type="text"/> are the only ideals of R.	{0}						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The characteristic of a field is either a prime number or <input type="text"/>	0	zero					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Find the value of $8+9 \pmod{12}$ <input type="text"/>	5						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many symmetrical arrangement can we get from an equilateral triangle <input type="text"/>	4						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Given a set $Y = \{y: \text{multiples of 3 between 13 and 37}\}$ what is the cardinality of set Y <input type="text"/>	8						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many equivalence classes can be formed from the set of integer modulo 5 <input type="text"/>	5						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The coset of the subgroup $H = \{0,3\}$ of $\mathbb{Z}_6$ are	$\{0,3\}, \{1,4\}, \{2,5\}$	$\{0,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,5\}$	$\{1,3\}, \{2,4\}, \{2,5\}$	$\{0,3\}, \{1,4\}, \{2,5\}$	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following rings are not integral domain $\mathbb{Z}_6, \mathbb{Z}_{13}, \mathbb{Z}_{16}, \mathbb{Z}_{19}$ ?	$\mathbb{Z}_{13}, \mathbb{Z}_{19}$	$\mathbb{Z}_{13}, \mathbb{Z}_{16}$	$\mathbb{Z}_6, \mathbb{Z}_{16}$	$\mathbb{Z}_6, \mathbb{Z}_{19}$	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The multiplication table for the $U(12)$ is ? <image=U.png>	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is/are true about multiplication tables (a) and (b) defined on the set $G = \{a,b,c,d\}$ . <image=G.png>	(a) is a group, (b) is not a group	(a) is not a group, (b) is a group	(b) is not a group	(a) is a group	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Solution of all $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying the equation $5x+1 = 13 \pmod{26}$	$\{\dots, -2, 10, 22, \dots\}$	$\{\dots, -1, 12, 26, \dots\}$	$\{\dots, -8, 18, 44, \dots\}$	$\{\dots, 0, 8, 23, \dots\}$	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Let R be the universal set and suppose that $A = \{x \in R : 0 < x \leq 3\}$ and $B = \{x \in R : 0 \leq x < 4\}$ , find $A \cup B$	$\{x \in R : 1 < x < 3\}$	$\{x \in R : 2 < x < 4\}$	$\{x \in R : 0 < x < 3\}$	$\{x \in R : 0 < x < 4\}$	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If C, N, R, Z, and Q represent the set of complex, natural, real, integers and rational numbers respectively then which of the following arrangement is true	$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$	$\mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{C}$	$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{Z}$	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Four relations a to d are defined on sets A and B as in the diagram shown. Which of the relations represent a function from A to B?	f1 and f2	f1 and g1	f2 and g1	f2 and g2	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For sets A and B, if A and B are subset of Z (the set of Integer) which of the following relations between the two subset is true?	$(A \cup B) = A$	$(A \cap B) \cap (B \setminus A) = \text{empty set}$	$(A \cap B) \cap (B \setminus A) = Z$	$(A \cap B) \cup (B \setminus A) = \text{empty set}$	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find the order of element -1 in the multiplicative group $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$	0	3	1	2	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which are the possible orders of the subgroup H of a group G of order 8?	1,2,4,8	1,3,5,8	2, 3, 6, 8	0,2,6,8	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is divisible by 17 for all positive integer n	$7^n + 2$	$6^n + 2$	$2 \cdot 7^n + 3 \cdot 5^n - 5$	$3 \cdot 5^{2n+1} + 2^{3n+1}$	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A matrix $X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ define a function from $\mathbb{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}^2$ by $f_X(a,b) = (3a+b, 5a+2b)$ . find the inverse function of $f_X$	$f^{-1}_X(a,b) = (3a-b, -5a+3b)$	$f^5_X(a,b) = (2a-b, -5a+3b)$	$f^1_X(a,b) = (2a-b, -5a+3b)$	$f^1_X(a,b) = (2a-b, -5a+4b)$	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given a set $X = \{a, b, c\}$ , and a function $\Psi: X \rightarrow X$ define by $\Psi(a) = b, \Psi(b) = a, \Psi(c) = c$ . the function is	bijjective	only injective	Only onto	no solution	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If G is a cyclic group of order 4 generated by a, and let $H = \langle a^2 \rangle$	$\{e, e^2\}$ and $\{a, a^3\}$	$\{a, a^2\}$ and $\{a, a^3\}$	$\{e, a^2\}$ and $\{a, a^3\}$	$\{e, a^3\}$ and $\{e, a^2\}$	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If H is a group and x and y belongs to H such that $xy = yx$ , given that the order of x is m, the order of y is n, and $(m,n) = 1$ , what is the order of xy?	mn	$3n + 4n$	m+n	$m^n \{e\}$	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the generator of $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ cyclic group?	$\infty$	2	0	1	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is addition of 3 and 5 under modulo 7	1	8	5	15	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is 3 multiply by 4 under modulo 12	12	4	7	0	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Let $R$ be the universal set of real number and suppose that $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 < x \leq 3\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 2 \leq x < 4\}$ , find $A \cap B$	$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : -2 < x \leq 3\}$	$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 2 \leq x \leq 3\}$	$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 2 \leq x < 4\}$	$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$	B	eExam

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