

- 1) _____ is Linear inequality in one variable.
 a- $ax+by < c$ b- $ax+by > c$ c- $ax+by = c$ d- $ax < b$
- 2) _____ is Linear inequality in two variables.
 a- $ax^2+by^2 < c$ b- $ax < b$ c- $ax+by > c$ d- $ax^2+2hxy+by^2 < 0$
- 3) An inequality has _____ solutions.
 a- Unique b- Distinct c- Equal d- infinite
- 4) _____ are expressed by Symbols $<$; $>$; \leq ; \geq .
 a- Linear Equation b- Quadratic Equations c- Inequalities d- None
- 5) $2x-3 < 0$ has solution _____
 a- $[-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$ b- $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$ c- $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$ d- $[-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$
- 6) $2x-3 \leq 0$ has solution _____
 a- $[-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$ b- $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$ c- $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$ d- $[-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$
- 7) $2x+4 \leq 0$ has _____ solutions.
 a- One b- Two c- Four d- Infinite
- 8) $ax+by \leq c$ is Linear inequality if _____ in two variables.
 a- $a \neq 0, b = 0$ b- $a = 0, b \neq 0$ c- $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ d- $a = 0, b = 0$
- 9) Solution of $ax \leq b$ lies on _____
 a- Real Line b- Plane c- Space d- Circle
- 10) Solution of $ax+by \leq c$ lies on _____
 a- Real Line b- Plane c- Space d- Circle
- 11) $ax+by = c$ is called _____ for $ax+by \leq c$ or $ax+by \geq c$.
 a- Associated Line b- Identical Line c- Symmetric Line d- None
- 12) $ax+by < c$ and $ax+by > c$ are called _____
 a- Half planes b- Planes c- Quarter planes d- None
- 13) $x \geq 0$ is _____ plane.
 a- Right half b- Left half c- Upper half d- lower half
- 14) $x \leq 0$ is _____ plane.
 a- Right half b- Left c- Upper half d- lower half
- 15) $y \geq 0$ is _____ plane.
 a- Right half b- Left half c- Upper half d- Lower half
- 16) $y \leq 0$ is _____ plane.
 a- Right half b- Left half c- Upper half d- Lower half
- 17) $x+2y < 6$ has solution _____, a- (0,0) b- (0,1) c- (1,0) d- all

TAHIR MEHMOOD

M.Sc Math
0345-6510779

2nd Year

Math (OBJECTIVE)

25

- 18) Solution region is tested by _____
 a- (1,1) b- (0,1) c- (1,0) d- (0,0)
- 19) Horizontal inequality has solution _____ half plane.
 a- Upper b- Lower c- Upper or lower d- Upper and lower
- 20) _____ point does not lies on associated Line.
 a- Testing b- Solution c- Non solution d- None
- 21) $x+2y \leq 6$ has solution _____ plane.
 a- Closed b- Open c- Closed half d- Open half
- 22) _____ has solution (2,1).
 a- $x+3y \leq 2$ b- $2x+y \leq 2$ c- $x+4y \geq 4$ d- $x-2y \leq 2$
- 23) Simultaneous solution is the _____ of all Solution region.
 a- Union b- Intersection c- Complement d- None.
- 24) A point of solution where two boundary line intersect is called _____
 a- Vertex b- Corner point c- Edge point d- a,b both
- 25) $2x+y \leq 10$ has Solution _____
 a- (5,1) b- (1,18) c- (9,2) d- (1,7)
- 26) Variables involved in Constraint problems are called _____
 a- Sure variables b- Decision variables c- Closed variables d- None
- 27) _____ region is restricted to First quadrant.
 a- Solution b- Feasible c- Closed d- Open
- 28) Feasible region is represented as _____
 a- $x \leq 0, y \leq 0$ b- $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ c- $x \leq 0, y \geq 0$ d- $x \geq 0, y \leq 0$
- 29) A region which contains all points of join of two of its points is called _____
 a- Concave b- Convex c- Closed d- Open
- 31) A function to be maximize or minimize is called _____ function.
 a- Characteristic b- Objective c- Linear d- Quadratic
- 32) There are _____ Feasible Solutions in feasible region.
 a- Two b- Four c- Six d- Infinite many
- 33) Optimal solution maximize or minimize _____ Function.
 a- Characteristic b- Closed c- Open d- Objective
- 34) _____ solution maximize or minimize objective function.
 a- Optimal b- Simultaneous c- Closed d- Open
- 29) _____ is solution of $2x+y \geq 2$. a- (-1,0) b- (0,-2) c- (0,0) d- (-2,1)

- 35) The maximum or minimum values of objective function occur at _____
 a- Origin b- x -intercepts c- y -intercepts d- Corner points.
- 36) _____ is the solution of $2x - 3y \leq 6$.
 a- (2, -3) b- (3, -2) c- (-1, -3) d- (1, 3)
- 37) $f(x, y) = 2x + 5y$ has optimal maximum at _____
 a- (0, 0) b- (0, 5) c- (2, 0) d- (5, 2)
- 38) Solution region of Constraints $x \geq 0$ $y \geq 0$ lies in _____
 a- 1st Quadrant b- 3rd Quadrant c- upper half plane d- Left half plane.
- 39) (2, 3) is the solution of _____
 a- $x + y \geq 10$ b- $2x + 3y \geq 15$ c- $x - 3y \leq 10$ d- $x - 3y \geq -6$
- 40) _____ is Linear inequality.
 a- $2x^2 + 7y \leq 10$ b- $x + xy + y^2 \geq 0$ c- $x + 2y \leq 4$ d- a, b, c all
- 41) The constraints $2x + 3y \leq 12$ and $2x - 3y \leq 6$ have one corner point
 a- $(\frac{5}{2}, 2)$ b- $(\frac{7}{2}, 1)$ c- $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$ d- $(\frac{9}{2}, 1)$
- 42) $2x + 3y < 0$ is _____
 a- Equation b- inequality c- Identity d- Not identity
- 43) (0, 0) is one of the solutions of inequality _____
 a- $3x + 5y > 7$ b- $2x - 3y > 4$ c- $x + 3y > 5$ d- $2x + 3y < 5$
- 44) $x = 0$ is in the solutions of the inequality _____
 a- $2x + 1 > 0$ b- $2x + 1 < 0$ c- $2x + 1 \leq 0$ d- $2x - 1 > 0$
- 45) (2, 1) is the solution of inequality of _____
 a- $x - y > 1$ b- $2x + y > 6$ c- $2x + y \leq 6$ d- $x - y > 2$
- 46) $12x - 3 \leq 0$ has solution _____
 a- $[\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$ b- $[\frac{1}{4}, \infty]$ c- $(-\infty, \frac{1}{4})$ d- $(-\infty, \frac{1}{4}]$
- 47) $2x - 3y \leq 6$ has _____ solutions.
 a- Countable b- Infinity c- Unique d- Two
- 48) _____ has closed boundary.
 a- $ax + by < c$ b- $ax + by > c$ c- $ax + by \leq c$ d- $ax + by > c$
- 49) Solution of $x - 3y \leq 6$ is _____
 a- (0, 0) b- (1, 0) c- (0, 1) d- a, b, c all
- 50) Optimal Solution exists in _____ region at Corner points.
 a- Boundary b- Whole c- Feasible d- Open.