Dr. G.R. Damodaran college of Science Coimbatore 641 014
GRD School of Commerce and International Business
II B Com (CA) (2016-2019)
Semester III
Allied : Business Mathematics - 303D
Multiple Choice Question

1.The matrix is an arrangement of numbers in_____
a. m rows & n columns
b. n rows & m columns
c. both a & b
d. none of the above.
Answer: A

2. The value of the determinant $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.

a.100.
b.364.
c.14.
d.340.
Answer: B

3. Zero matrix is also called_____.
a.Diagonal matrix
b.Scalar matrix
c.Unit matrix
d.Null matrix
Answer: D

4. The rank of the given matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ is_____

a.1
b.2
c.3
d.0
Answer:B

5. The order of $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____

a.3x3
b.2x3
c.3x2
d.4x4
Answer:B.

6. If A is $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then $\rho(A)$ is_____.

a.0
b.1
c.2
d.3

Answer: C

7. The given matrix is $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$_____

a. a scalar matrix.
b. a unit matrix.
c. a square matrix
d. a rectangular matrix.

Answer: D

8.If A=$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\ 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ then 2A=_____

a. $\begin{bmatrix}2 & -4\\ 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$
b. $\begin{bmatrix}7 & -2\\ 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$
c. $\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4\\ 6 & 8\end{bmatrix}$
d. $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 7\\ -2 & 10\end{bmatrix}$

Answer: C

9. If A is a singular matrix |A| is _____.

a.1
b.0
c. any positive value.
d. any negative value.

Answer: B

10.If $\begin{bmatrix}-3 & 2 & -5\\ 4 & 1 & 6\\ 7 & 8 & 7\end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix}2 & -5\\ -3 & 2\end{bmatrix}$ are_____-

a.square matrices.
b.null matrices.
c.row matrices.
d.zero matrices.

Answer: A

11. If A, B are two matrices and K is a scalar then _____.

a. K(A+B) ≠KA+KB
b. K(A+B)=KA+KB.
c. K(A+B)<KA+KB.
d. K(A+B)>KA+KB.

Answer: B

12. If A,B and C are matrices the associative property is_____.

a.(AB)C<A(BC).
b. (AB)C>A(BC).
c. (AB)C≠A(BC).

d. (AB)C=A(BC).
Answer: D

13. Zero matrix is otherwise known as_____.
a.null matrix.
b.square matrix.
c.unit matrix.
d.triangular matrix.
Answer: A

14. If Aand B are matrices of same order then _____.
a. A+B=B+A.
b. A+B≠B+A.
c. A+B<B+A.
d. A+B>B+A.
Answer: A

15. If A,B and C are matrices of the same order then _____.
a.(A+B)+C=A+(B+C).
b.(A+B)+C ≠ A+(B+C).
c.(A+B)+C> A+(B+C).
d.(A+B)+C < A+(B+C).
Answer: A

16. The determinant value of the following matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ is_____
a.47
b.40
c.57
d.-57
Answer: A

17. When the number of rows and the number of columns of a matrix are equal, the matrix is_____.
a.square matrix .
b.row matrix.
c.column matrix.
d.none of these.
Answer: A

18. If all the elements of a matrix are zeros, then the matrix is a_____.
a.unit matrix .
b.square matrix.
c.zero matrix.
d.none of these.
Answer: C

19. A diagonal matrix in which all the diagonal elements are equal is a_____.
a.scalar matrix.
b.column matrix.
c.unit matrix.
d.None of these.
Answer: A

20. If any two rows and columns of a determinant are identical, the value of the determinant is_____.
a.1.
b.0.
c.-1.
d.Unaltered.
Answer: B

21. .If there is only one column in a matrix, it is called_____.
a.Row matrix .
b.column matrix.
c.square matrix.
d.rectangular matrix.
Answer: B

22.When all the elements of a matrix are zeros, the matrix is called _____.
a.unit matrix.
b.square matrix.
c.null matrix.
d.Row matrix.
Answer: C

23.When the number of rows is not equal to the number of columns then the matrix is said to be _____.
a.unit matrix.
b. Rectangular matrix.
c .null matrix.
d.row matrix.
Answer: B

24.The Value of determinant of $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ is_____
a. -27.
b. 27.
c. 24.
d. -24.
Answer: A

25. .If the number of rows of a matrix is greater than the number of columns then the matrix is called as _____
a.a row matrix.
b.a column matrix.
c.a rectangular matrix.
d.a square matrix.
Answer: C
26.Inverse of a matrix exists if and only if _____.
a.determinant value exists.
b.determinant value is zero.
c.determinant value is one.
d.determinant value is negative.
Answer: A

27.A square matrix A is an orthogonal matrix x, if _____.
a.$AA^{-1}=I$.
b.$AA^{-1}=I$.
c.$A=A^{-1}$.
d.$A=A^{-1}$.
Answer: B

28. (3 8 9 -2) is a row matrix of order_____.
a.4x4
b.1x4
c.1x1.
d.4x1.
Answer: B

29.If A= $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then 3A=_____
a. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$
b. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
c. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
d. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$
Answer: A

30.Cramer's Rule is also known as _____.
a. Inverse Matrix Method
b. Matrix Method
c. Determinant Method
d. Inverse Method
Answer: C

31. The _____ is the order of the largest square submatrix.

a. Rank of a matrix
b. Size of a matrix
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above.
Answer: A

32. O.R. Stands for _____
a. Operations research
b. Open Report
c. Own Record
d. On Road
Answer: A

33. If a matrix has 4 rows and 3 columns, then the size will be denoted by
a.3x4
b.3x3
c.4x3
d.4x4
Answer: C

34. I stands for_____
a. Simple Interest
b. Compound Interest
c. Rate of interest
d. No.of.years.
Answer: A

35.C.I. stands for _____.
a. Compound Interest
b. Simple Interest
c. Rate Of Interest
d. No.of.years.
Answer: A

36. Principal (or) Present Value is denoted by
a. A
b. n
c. P
d. None of the above.
Answer: C

37. The Lender's are also known as____
a. Creditor's
b. Debtor's
c. Buyer's
d. None of the above.

Answer: A

38.The borrowers are also known as _____.
a. Debtor's
b. Creditor's
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above.
Answer: A

39. Compound Interest is always _____ the Simple Interest.
a. Lesser than
b. Equal to
c. Greater than
d. None of the above.
Answer: C

40.Simple interest will be the income for_____.
a.lender.
b.borrower.
c.both .
d.neither lender nor borrower.
Answer: A

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

42.The formula for the face value A is given by_____.
a.(B.DxT.D)/(B.D-T.D).
b.100T.D/nr.
c.100r/100-nr.
d.Pnr/100.
Answer: B

43.Under annuity due, payment is due at the _____.
a.beginning of the time.
b.end of the time.
c.at the middle of the time.
d.each .
Answer: A

44.The compound interest for Rs 20000 for 3 years at 10 % is _____.
a.2500.

b.2200.
c.6000.
d.2500.
Answer: C

45.The simple interest for Rs 10000 for 2 years at 10% is _____.
a.200.
b.3000.
c.4000 .
d.2000.
Answer: D

46. 51-46+3(5) = _____
a. 40
b. 20
c. 41
d.52
Answer: B
47. 3x- 4+7 = 0, then x = ?
a. -1
b. +1.
c. 0.
d. 2.
Answer: A

48.Under compound interest the formula for A is given by _____.
a.A=P(1+ni).
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.$A=P(1+i)^{n.}$
Answer: D

49.Banker's discount is given by the formula_____.
a.Anr/100.
b.Pnr/100.
c.Anr.
d.Pnr.
Answer: A

50.Face value of a bill of exchange is given by the formula _____.
a.100A/100+nr .
b.(B.DxT.D)/B.D-T.D).
c.(B.DxT.D)/B.D+T.D).
d.(B.D+T.D)/B.D-T.D).
Answer: B

51.When the payments are to be made at the end of each interval the annuity is called_____.
a.immediate annuity.
b.annuity due.
c.both(a) and(b).
d.present annuity.
Answer: A

52. In calculation of interest ‘n’ stands for
a. Rate of interset
b. Amount
c. Principal
d. No.of.years
Answer: D

53.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

54.Under simple interest, the interest for n years is _____.
a.A=P(1+ni).
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.$A=P(1+i)^n$.
Answer: C

55.Under simple interest, amount or value at the end is _____.
a.A=P+I.
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.$A=P(1+i)^n$.
Answer: A

56.Under simple interest, the rate of interest is given by _____.
a.R = 100r-(100-nr).
b.r = 100 I/Pn.
c.Anr/100.
d.A=P(1+i)n.
Answer: B

57.The present value under annuity due is _____.
a.$A/i\ [1-(1+i)^{-n}]$.
b.$A+A/i\ [1-(1+i)^{-n}]$.
c.$A/i\ [(1+i)^{-n}-1]$.

d.A/i (1+i)[1+i)$^{-n}$-1].
Answer: A

58.The Amount due under immediate annuity is _____.
a.A/i [1-(1+i)$^{-n}$].
b.A+A/i [1-(1+i)$^{-n}$].
c.A/i [(1+i)$^{-n}$-1].
d.A/i (1+i)[(1+i)$^{-n}$-1].
Answer: D

59.Formula for Bankers gain is _____.
a.Anr/100.
b.An^{2}r^2/100(100+nr).
c.100A/100+nr.
d.Anr/100+nr.
Answer: B

60.In Graphical solution the feasible region is_____.
a.where all the constraints are satisfied simultaneously.
b.any one constraint is satisfied .
c.only the first constraint is satisfied.
d.any one of the above condition.
Answer: A

61.An LPP has _____.
a.one optimal solution.
b.two optimal solutions.
c.Three optimal solutions.
d.none of these.
Answer: D

62.An LPP deals with problems involving only _____.
a.single objective.
b.multiple objective.
c.two objective.
d.none of these.
Answer: A

63.Which of the following is not associated with any LPP?
a.Feasible Solution.
b.Optimum Solution.
c.Basic solution.
d.Quadratic equation.
Answer: D

64.Which of the following is not true about feasibility?

a.It cannot be determined in a graphical solution of an LPP.
b.It is independent of the objective function.
c.It implies that there must be a convex region satisfying all the constraints.
d.Extreme points of the convex region give the optimum solution.
Answer: A

65.In Graphical solution the feasible solution is any solution to a LPP which satisfies _____.
a.only objective function.
b.non-negativity restriction.
c.only constraint.
d.all the three.
Answer: B

66.In Graphical solution the redundant constraint is _____.
a.which forms the boundary of feasible region.
b.which do not optimizes the objective function.
c.which does not form boundary of feasible region.
d.which optimizes the objective function.
Answer: C

67.Optimal solution in an LPP is _____.
a.which maximizes or minimizes the objective function.
b.which maximizes the objective function.
c.which minimizes the objective function.
d.which satisfies the non negativity restrictions.
Answer: A

68.Unbounded solution in an LPP is _____.
a.where the objective function can be decreased indefinitely.
b.which maximizes the objective function.
c.where the objective function can be increased or decreased indefinitely.
d.where the objective function can be increased indefinitely.
Answer: C

69.The two forms of LPP are _____.
a.standard form and canonical form.
b.standard form and general form.
c.matrix form and canonical form.
d.matrix form and standard form.
Answer: A

70.In the canonical form of LPP if the objective function is of maximization, then all the constraints other than non-negativity conditions are _____.
a.greater than type.
b.lesser than type.
c.greater than or equal to type.

d.lesser than or equal to type.
Answer: D

71.In the canonical form of LPP if the objective function is of minimization then all the constraints other than non-negativity conditions are _____.
a. greater than type.
b. lesser than type.
c. greater than or equal to type.
d. lesser than or equal to type.
Answer: C

72.In an LPP the solution for the problems involving more than 2 variables can be solved using _____.
a. graphical method.
b. simplex method.
c. hungarian method.
d. all the above
Answer: B

73.In the standard form of LPP if the objective functions is of minimization then all the constraints _____.
a. equations .
b. inequalities.
c. greater than or equal to type.
d. lesser than or equal to type.
Answer: A

74.In the standard form of LPP if the objective function is of minimization then the right hand side of the constraints should be _____.
a. positive.
b. negative.
c. non-negative.
d. zero.
Answer: C

75.The non-negative variable which is added to LHS of the constraint to convert the inequality $\leq$ into equation is called _____.
a. random variable.
b. decision variable.
c. surplus variable.
d. slack variable.
Answer: D

76.The non-negative variable which is added to LHS of the constraint to convert the inequality $\geq$ into equation is called _____.
a.random variable.

b.decision variable.
c.surplus variable.
d.slack variable.
Answer: C

77.The test of optimality in simplex method is _____.
a. $Z_j-C_j \geq 0$.
b. $Z_j-C_j \leq 0$.
c. $Z_j-C_j = 0$.
d. $Z_j-C_j < 0$.
Answer: A

78.The Key column in simplex method is selected when the column of Z_j-C_j is _____.
a. most negative.
b. largest negative.
c. positive.
d. zero.
Answer: A

79.The Key row is selected when the column of Z_j-C_j is finding the ratio which is _____.
a. maximum.
b. minimum.
c. largest positive.
d. most negative.
Answer: B

80.In simplex method the LPP has unbounded solution if the variable in the key column is _____.
a. maximum.
b. minimum.
c. positive.
d. negative.
Answer: D

81.In graphical method the LPP has unbounded solution if the solution space has
a. no upper boundary.
b. no lower boundary.
c. no boundary in the first quadrant.
d. none of the above.
Answer: A

82.In a linear programming minimization model the objective function is to be _____.
a.minimized.
b.maximized.
c.minimized or maximized.
d.standardized.
Answer: A

83.Which of the following is associated with any L.P.P?
a.feasible solution.
b.optimum solution.
c.basic solution.
d.all the above.
Answer: D

84.Linear programming is_____.
a.a constraint optimization model.
b.a constraint decision making model.
c.a mathematical programming model.
d.all the above.
Answer: D

85.Which of the following is not true about feasibility?
a.it cannot be determined in a graphical solution of an L.P.P.
b.it is independent of the objective function.
c.it implies that there must be a convex region satisfying all the constraints.
d.extreme points of the convex region gives the optimum solution.
Answer: A

86.Graphical method can be used only when the decision variables is_____.
a.more than 3.
b.more than1.
c.two.
d.one.
Answer: C

87.The region on the graph sheet with satisfies the constraints including the non-negativity restrictions is called the _____ space
a.solution.
b.interval.
c.concave.
d.convex.
Answer: A

88.The _____ is the method available for solving an L.P.P.
a.graphical method.
b.least cost method.
c.MODI method .
d.hungarian method.
Answer: A

89. The graphical method is applicable to solve an L.P.P when there is _____.

a.Only one variable.
b.Two variables.
c.More than two variables
d.None of the above.
Answer: B
90.The objective of network analysis is to _____.
a.Minimize total project duration.
b.Minimize total project cost.
c.Minimize product delays,interruption and conflicts
d.All the above.
Answer:A

91. Network models have advantage in terms of project _____
a.Planning
b.Scheduling.
c.Controlling.
d.All the above.
Answer:D

92.The slack for an activity is equal to_____
a.LF-LS.
b.EF-ES.
c.LS-ES.
d.None of the above.
Answer:C

93.The another term commonly used for activity slack time is _____
a.Total float.
b.Independent float.
c.Free float.
d.All the above.
Answer:D

94.Generally the PERT technique deals with the project of_____
a.Repetatative nature.
b.Non-repetative nature.
c.Determinstic nature.
d.None of the above.
Answer: B

95.In PERT the span of time between the optimistic and pessismistic time estimates of an activity is_____
a.3σ.
b.12σ.
c.6σ
d.None of the above.

Answer: B

96.If an activity has zero slack,it implies that _____
a.It lies on the critical path.
b.It is a dummy acitivity.
c.The project is progressing well.
d.None of the above.
Answer: A

97.A dummy activity is used in the network diagram when _____
a.Two parallel activities have the same tail and head events.
b.The chain of acitivities may have a common event yet he independent by themselves.
c.Both a & b
d.None of the above.
Answer:C

98.While drawing the network diagram for each activity project we should look_____
a.What acitivities preceede this acitivity .
b. What acitivities follow this acitivity.
c.What activity can concurrently take place with this activity.
d.All the above.
Answer:D

99.In the PERT network each activity time assumes a Beta distribution because_____
a.It is a unimodal distribution that provides information regarding the uncertainity of time estimates of activities.
b.It has got finite non-negative error.
c.It need not be symmetrical about model value .
d.All the above
Answer:D

100.The critical path satisfy the condition that_____
a.$E_i=L_i$ and $E_j=L_j$.
b.$L_j-E_i= L_i- L_j$.
c. $L_j-E_i= L_i- L_j$=d(constant).
d.All the above.
Answer:A

101.Float or slack analysis is useful for _____
a.Projects behind the schedule only.
b.Projects ahead of the schedule only.
c.Both a & b.
d.None of the above.
Answer:A

102.The acitivity that can be delayed without affecting the execution of the immediate suceeding activity is determined by_____
a.Total float.
b.Independent float.
c.Free float.
d.None of the above.
Answer:B

103.In time cost trade off function analysis _____
a.Cost decreases linearily as time increases.
b.Cost at normal time is zero.
c.Cost increses linearily as time increases.
d.None of the above.
Answer:A

104.Activity –on-arrow (AOA) diagram is prefeered over Activity –on-node (AON) diagram because_____
a.AOA diagrams are simple to construct.
b.AOA diagrams give a better sense of the flow of time throughout a project.
c.AOA diagrams do not involve dummy activites
d.ALL the above.
Answer:B
105.Resource leveling is the process of _____ the utilization of resources in a project.
a. Emerging
b.Smoothing out.
c. Minimize
d. Maximize
Answer:B

106.Crashing is the process of reducing the total time that it takes to complete a project by expanding _____
a.Additional funds.
b. No.of.days
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Answer:A

107._____ is the time consuming job (or) task that is a key subpart of the total project .
a.Activity.
b.Event.
c.Node.
d.All the above.
Answer:A

108.Earliest finish time that an activity can be finished without _____ of precedence requirements.

a. Planning.
bViolation..
c. Both a&b
d. None of the above
Answer:B

109._____ is the point in time that marks the beginning or ending of an activity.
a.Event.
b.Node.
c.Activity.
d.Dummy activity.
Answer;A

110. If an activity has a zero slack, it implies that
a. It lies on the critical path
b. It is a dummy activity
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Answer:A

111.Network is the graphical display of a project that contains both _____ and _____
a.Activities and events.
b.Activities and dummy activities.
c. Both (a) &(b).
d.Neither (a) nor (b).
Answer: A

112.A small circle or rectangle that is known as _____serves as a junction point in the project network.
a.Event.
b.Node.
c.Slack.
d.Variables.
Answer: B

113.Latest finish time that an activity can be finished without _____ the entire project.
a.Delaying.
b. Planning
c. Both a&b
d. None of the above
Answer:A

114.The amount of time that is expected to complete the activity is called_____
a.Latest time.
b.Earliest time.
c.Most likely time.

d.Both a & b .
Answer:C

115.PERT is a tool for_____ and control time.
a. Delaying.
b.Planning.
c. Both a&b
d. None of the above
Answer:B

116.The CPM is used for completing the project that involves _____of repetitive nature.
a.Activities
b.Node.
c.Event.
d.Dummy activity.
Answer:A

117.Project _____phase allocates resources to work packages.
a. Planning.
b.Scheduling.
c.Controlling.
d.Both b&c.
Answer:A

118._____phase identify manpower that will be responsible for each task.
a. Planning.
b.Scheduling.
c.Controlling.
d.All the above.
Answer:B

119.A_____ is an endeavour to create a unique product service.
a.Project.
b.Network.
c.Activity.
d.Node.
Answer:A
120. Transportation problem is a special class of _____.
a.LPP.
b.assignment problem.
c.none of the two.
d.both 1 and 2.
Answer: A

121.The Objective function of Transportation problem is to _____.
a.maximize the total cost.

b.minimize or maximize the total cost.
c.minimize the total cost.
d.total cost should be zero.
Answer: C

122. In Transportation problem the preferred method of obtaining either optimal or very close to the optimal solution is _____.
a..north west corner rule.
b.least cost method.
c.vogel's approximation method.
d.simplex method.
Answer: C

123.In Transportation problem the improved solution of the initial basic feasible solution is called _____.
a.basic solution.
b.optimal solution.
c.degenerate solution.
d.non-degenerate solution.
Answer: B

124.In Transportation problem optimal solution can be verified by using _____.
a.north west corner rule.
b.least cost method.
c.MODI method.
d.matrix method.
Answer: C

125.The cells in the Transportation problem can be classified as _____.
a.assigned cells and empty cells.
b.allocated cells and un allocated cells.
c.occupied and unoccupied cells.
d.assigned and unoccupied cells.
Answer: C

126.In North West corner rule the allocation is done in _____
a.upper right corner.
b.middle cell in the transportation table.
c.cell with the lowest cost.
d.Upper left corner.
Answer: D

127.In Least cost method the allocation is done by selecting _____.
a.upper left corner.
b.upper right corner.
c.middle cell in the transportation table.

d.cell with the lowest cost.
Answer: D

128. Transportation problem is said to be balanced if _____.
a.total supply is not equal to total demand.
b.total supply is greater than total demand.
c.total supply is lesser than total demand.
d.total supply is equal to total demand.
Answer: D

129.Transportation problem is said to be unbalanced if _____.
a.total supply is not equal to total demand.
b.Tot al supply is greater than total demand.
c.total supply is lesser than total demand.
d. All the above
Answer: D

130.The basic feasible solution to a transportation problem is said to be optimal if it _____.
a.maximizes or minimizes the transportation cost.
b.maximizes the transportation cost.
c.minimizes the transportation cost.
d.has degenerate solution.
Answer: C

131.The necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a feasible solution to a transportation problem is a solution that satisfies all the conditions of _____.
a.supply.
b.demand.
c.supply and demand.
d.either supply or demand.
Answer: C

132.Purpose of MODI method is to get _____.
a.degenerate solution.
b.non-degenerate solution.
c.optimal.
d.basic feasible solution.
Answer: C

133.In transportation problem the solution is said to non-degenerate solution if occupied cells is _____.
a. greater than m+n-1.
b. lesser than m+n-1.
c. greater than or equal to m+n-1.
d. lesser than or equal to m+n-1.

Answer: C

134.In transportation problem the solution is said to degenerate solution if occupied cells is
a.greater than m+n-1.
b.lesser than m+n-1.
c.greater than or equal to m+n-1.
d.lesser than or equal to m+n-1.
Answer: B

135.In transportation problem if total supply > total demand we add _____.
a.dummy row with cost 0.
b.dummy column with cost 0.
c.dummy row with cost 1.
d.dummy column with cost 1.
Answer: B

136.In transportation problem if total supply < total demand we add _____.
a.dummy row with cost 0.
b.dummy column with cost 0.
c.dummy row with cost 1.
d.dummy column with cost 1.
Answer: A

137.In North West corner rule if the demand in the column is satisfied one must move to the _____.
a.left cell in the next column.
b.right cell in the next row.
c.right cell in the next column.
d.left cell in the next row.
Answer: C

138.In North West corner rule if the supply in the row is satisfied one must move _____.
a.down in the next row.
b.up in the next row.
c.right cell in the next column.
d.left cell in the next row.
Answer: A

139.The objective of the transportation problem which is to be maximized is to
a.maximize the total profit.
b.minimize the total loss .
c.neither maximize nor minimize.
d.optimal cost.
Answer: A

140.In Maximization case of transportation problem we convert into minimization by subtracting all the elements from the _____.
a.zero.
b.one.
c.highest element.
d.lowest element.
Answer: C

141.The application of assignment problems is to obtain _____.
a.only minimum cost.
b.only maximum profit.
c.minimum cost or maximum profit.
d.assign the jobs.
Answer: D

142.The assignment problem is said to be unbalanced if _____.
a.number of rows is greater than number of columns.
b.number of rows is lesser than number of columns.
c.number of rows is equal to number of columns.
d.both 1 and 2.
Answer: D

143.The assignment problem is said to be balanced if _____.
a.number of rows is greater than number of columns.
b.number of rows is lesser than number of columns.
c.number of rows is equal to number of columns.
d.if the entry of row is zero.
Answer: C

144.The assignment problem is said to be balanced if it is _____.
a.square matrix.
b.rectangular matrix.
c.unit matrix.
d.triangular matrix.
Answer: A

145.In assignment problem if number of rows is greater than column then _____.
a.dummy column is added .
b.dummy row added .
c.row with cost 1 is added.
d.column with cost 1 is added.
Answer: A

146.In assignment problem if number of column is greater than row then _____.
a.dummy column is added.
b. dummy row added .

c. row with cost 1 is added.
d. column with cost 1 is added.
Answer: B

147.The transportation technique or simplex method cannot be used to solve the assignment problem because of _____.
a.degeneracy.
b.non-degeneracy.
c.square matrix.
d.any one of the above.
Answer: A

148.The objective of Transportation problem is to allocate _____.
a.number of origins to equal number of destinations at minimum cost .
b.number of origins to equal number of destination at maximum cost.
c.only to maximize cost .
d.only to maximize the profit.
Answer: A

149. In transportation problem 'NWC' stands for _____.
a. North West Corner
b. Net Working Capital
c. Naval Weapons Center
d. Nuclear Weapons Convention
Answer: A

150. Vogel's approximation method is also known as_____.
a. Penalty method
b. North west method.
c. Least cost method
d. None of the above.
Answer: A

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Prepared by,
Ms.S.Sumithra