

1

Questions

1. Why is the number '1' considered a universal identity in multiplication?

- A. It does not change other numbers
- B. It makes numbers larger
- C. It reverses numbers
- D. It halves numbers

2. In binary systems, what significance does the number '1' hold?

- A. It represents zero voltage
- B. It means no signal
- C. It signifies an active signal
- D. It indicates a negative charge

3. In set theory, what is the term for a set that contains exactly one element?

- A. Union
- B. Singleton
- C. Infinite Set
- D. Empty Set

4. What is a unique property of the number 1 in relation to square roots?

- A. It has no real square root.
- B. It always results in a decimal when squared.
- C. Its square root is equal to itself.
- D. Its square root is an imaginary number.

5. In modular arithmetic, what role does the number '1' typically play?

- A. It acts as an additive inverse
- B. It is always the result
- C. It doesn't apply
- D. It is a neutral element in multiplication

6. What is the result of log base b (1) in logarithmic equations?

- A. Makes the equation undefined
- B. Behaves like infinity
- C. Equals zero always
- D. Returns the base