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