

Advanced Elementary Math in South Asia

Basic Math · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. In the Indian numbering system used across South Asia, how many zeros are in the number 'one lakh'?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7

2. Which 7th-century Indian mathematician first provided the formula for the area of a cyclic quadrilateral?

- A) Aryabhata
- B) Bhaskara I
- C) Brahmagupta
- D) Mahavira

3. How many 'lakhs' are required to make the value of 'one crore' in the regional place value system?

- A) 10
- B) 100
- C) 1000
- D) 10000

4. Known as the Hardy-Ramanujan number, what is the smallest number that can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two different ways?

- A) 1210
- B) 1729
- C) 4104
- D) 13832

5. In traditional South Asian weight measurements for precious metals, how many grams is one 'tola' equivalent to?

- A) 8.55g
- B) 10.00g
- C) 11.66g
- D) 15.43g

6. The concept of 'Shunya' (Zero) and its mathematical rules were first systematically documented in the 'Brahmasphutasiddhanta' by which scholar?

- A) Brahmagupta
- B) Varahamihira
- C) Pingala
- D) Bhaskara II

7. In the South Asian school curriculum, the number 1,000,000,000 (one billion) is represented by which specific term?

- A) 1 Arab
- B) 100 Crore
- C) 1 Kharab
- D) 10 Arab

8. According to standard elementary geometry used in regional construction patterns (Jaali), how many faces does a standard rectangular brick have?

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 12