

# 2008-MA-69-85

EE24BTECH11001 - ADITYA TRIPATHY

69. The initial value problem  $u_x + u_y = 1$ ,  $u(s, s) = \sin s$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , has (2008 – MA)
- a) two solutions      b) a unique solution      c) no solution      d) infinitely many solutions
70. Let  $u(x, t) = 0$ , be the solution of  $u_t - u_x x = 1$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $t > 0$  with  $u(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $u_t(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $u\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  is equal to (2008 – MA)
- a)  $\frac{1}{8}$       b)  $-\frac{1}{8}$       c)  $\frac{1}{4}$       d)  $-\frac{1}{4}$

## I. COMMON DATA QUESTIONS

### Common Data for 71, 72, 73

Let  $X = C([0, 1])$  with sup norm  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$

71. Let  $S = \{x \in X : \|x\|_\infty \leq 1\}$ . Then (2008 – MA)
- a)  $S$  is convex and compact  
 b)  $S$  is not convex but compact  
 c)  $S$  is convex but not compact  
 d)  $S$  is neither convex nor compact
72. Which one of the following is true? (2008 – MA)
- a)  $C^\infty([0, 1])$  is dense in  $X$   
 b)  $X$  is dense  $L^\infty([0, 1])$   
 c)  $X$  has a countable basis  
 d) There is a sequence in  $X$  which is uniformly Cauchy on  $[0, 1]$  but does not converge uniformly on  $[0, 1]$
73. Let  $I = \{x \in X : x(0) = 0\}$ . Then (2008 – MA)
- a)  $I$  is not an ideal of  $X$   
 b)  $I$  is an ideal, but not a prime ideal of  $X$   
 c)  $I$  is a prime ideal, but not a maximal ideal of  $X$   
 d)  $I$  is a maximal ideal of  $X$

### Common Data for 74, 75

Let  $X = C^1([0, 1])$  and  $Y = C([0, 1])$ , both with sup norm. Define  $F : X \rightarrow Y$  by  $F(x) = x + x'$  and  $f(x) = x(1) + x'(1)$  for  $x \in X$ .

74. Then (2008 – MA)
- a)  $F$  and  $f$  are continuous  
 b)  $F$  is continuous and  $f$  is discontinuous  
 c)  $F$  is discontinuous  $f$  is continuous  
 d)  $F$  and  $f$  are discontinuous
75. Then (2008 – MA)
- a)  $F$  and  $f$  are closed maps

- b)  $F$  is a closed map and  $f$  is not a closed map  
 c)  $F$  is not a closed map  $f$  is a closed map  
 d) neither  $F$  nor  $f$  is a closed map

II. LINKED ANSWER QUESTIONS: Q76. TO Q85 CARRY TWO MARKS EACH

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 76 , 77**

$$\text{Let } N = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

76. Then  $N$  is (2008 – MA)  
 a) non-invertible  
 b) skew-symmetric  
 c) symmetric  
 d) orthogonal
77. If  $M$  is any  $3 \times 3$  real matrix, then  $\text{trace}(NMN^T)$  is equal to (2008 – MA)  
 a)  $[\text{trace}(N)]^2 \text{trace}(M)$   
 b)  $2\text{trace}(N) + \text{trace}(M)$   
 c)  $\text{trace}(M)$   
 d)  $[\text{trace}(N)]^2 + \text{trace}(M)$

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 78 , 79**

Let  $f(z) = \cos z - \frac{\sin z}{z}$  for non-zero  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  and  $f(0) = 0$ . Also, let  $g(z) = \sinh z$  for  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ .

78. Then  $f(z)$  has a zero  $z = 0$  or order (2008 – MA)  
 a) 0  
 b) 1  
 c) 2  
 d) greater than 2
79. Then  $\frac{g(z)}{z(z)}$  has a pole at  $z = 0$  or order (2008 – MA)  
 a) 1  
 b) 2  
 c) 3  
 d) greater than 3

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 80 , 81**

Let  $n \geq 3$  be an integer. Let  $y$  be the polynomial solution of  $(1 - x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n - 1)y = 0$  satisfying  $y(1) = 1$

80. Then the degree of  $y$  is (2008 – MA)  
 a)  $n$                                       b)  $n - 1$                                       c) less than  $n - 1$                                       d) greater than  $n + 1$
81. If  $I = \int_{-1}^1 y(x) x^{n-3} dx$  and  $J = \int_{-1}^1 y(x) x^n dx$ , then (2008 – MA)  
 a)  $I \neq 0, J \neq 0$                                       b)  $I \neq 0, J = 0$                                       c)  $I = 0, J \neq 0$                                       d)  $I = 0, J = 0$

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 82 , 83**

Consider the boundary value problem

$$u_x x + u_y y = 0, x \in (0, \pi), y \in (0, \pi), \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u(x, \pi) = u(0, y) = 0. \quad (2)$$

82. Any solution of this boundary value problem is of the form (2008 – MA)  
 a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sinh nx \sin ny$

- b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cosh nx \sin ny$
- c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sinh nx \cos ny$
- d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cosh nx \cos ny$

83. If an additional boundary condition  $u_x(\pi, y) = \sin y$  is satisfied, then  $u\left(x, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  is equal to (2008 – MA)

- a)  $\frac{\pi}{2} (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})$
- b)  $\frac{\pi(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})}$
- c)  $\frac{\pi(e^x + e^{-x})}{(e^x - e^{-x})}$
- d)  $\frac{\pi}{2} (e^\pi + e^{-\pi})(e^x - e^{-x})$

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 84 , 85**

Let the random variable  $X$  follow the exponential distribution with mean 2. Define  $Y = [X - 2|X > 2]$ .

84. The value of  $\Pr Y \geq t$  (2008 – MA)

- a)  $e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$
- b)  $e^2$
- c)  $\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$
- d)  $\frac{1}{2}e^{-t}$

85. The value of  $E(Y)$  is equal to (2008 – MA)

- a)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- c) 1
- d) 2