

**Duration: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 150**

**Notations and Definitions used in the paper**

$R$ : The set of real numbers.

$$R^n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : x_i \in R, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$C$ : The set of complex numbers.

$\phi$ : The empty set.

For any subset  $E$  of  $X$  (or a topological space  $X$ ).

$\bar{E}$ : The closure of  $E$  in  $X$ .

$E^\circ$ : The interior of  $E$  in  $X$ .

$E^c$ : The complement of  $E$  in  $X$ .

$$Z_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$A^t$ : The transpose of a matrix  $A$ .

## ONE MARKS QUESTIONS (1-20)

1. Consider  $R^2$  with the usual topology. Let  $S = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \text{ is an integer}\}$ . Then  $S$

is

- (a.) Open but Not Closed
- (b.) Both open and closed
- (c.) Neither open nor closed
- (d.) Closed but Not open

2. Suppose  $X = \{\alpha, \beta, \delta\}$ . Let

$$\mathfrak{T}_1 = \{\phi, X, \{\alpha\}, \{\alpha, \beta\}\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathfrak{T}_2 = \{\phi, X, \{\alpha\}, \{\beta, \delta\}\}.$$

Then

- (a.) Both  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cap \mathfrak{T}_2$  and  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cup \mathfrak{T}_2$  are topologies
- (b.) Neither  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cap \mathfrak{T}_2$  nor  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cup \mathfrak{T}_2$  is a topology
- (c.)  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cup \mathfrak{T}_2$  is a topology but  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cap \mathfrak{T}_2$  is Not a topology
- (d.)  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cap \mathfrak{T}_2$  is a topology but  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \cup \mathfrak{T}_2$  is not a topology

3. For a positive integer  $n$ , let  $f_n : R \rightarrow R$  be defined by

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4n+5}, & \text{If } 0 \leq x \leq n \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then  $\{f_n(x)\}$  converges to zero

- (a.) Uniformly but Not in  $L^1$  norm

(b.) Uniformly and also in  $L^1$  norm

(c.) Point wise but Not uniformly

(d.) In  $L^1$  norm but Not point wise

4. Let  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  be two projection operators on a vector space. Then

(a.)  $P_1 + P_2$  is a projection if  $P_1 P_2 = P_2 P_1 = 0$

(b.)  $P_1 - P_2$  is a projection if  $P_1 P_2 = P_2 P_1 = 0$

(c.)  $P_1 + P_2$  is a projection

(d.)  $P_1 - P_2$  is a projection

5. Consider the system of linear equations

$$x + y + z = 3, \quad x - y - z = 4, \quad x - 5y + kz = 6$$

Then the value of  $k$  which this system has an infinite number of solutions is

- (a.)  $k = -5$
- (b.)  $k = 0$
- (c.)  $k = 1$
- (d.)  $k = 3$

6. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$  and let

$V = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 : \det(A) = 0\}$ . Then the dimension of  $V$  equals

- (a.) 0
- (b.) 1
- (c.) 2
- (d.) 3

7. Let  $S = \{0\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{4n+7} : n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}$ . Then

the number of analytic functions which vanish only on  $S$  is

- (a.) Infinite
- (b.) 0
- (c.) 1
- (d.) 2

8. It is given that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  converges at  $z =$

$3+i$ . Then the radius of convergence of

the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  is

- (a.)  $\leq 5$
- (b.)  $\geq 5$
- (c.)  $< 5$
- (d.)  $> 5$

9. The value of  $\alpha$  for which  $G = \{\alpha, 1, 3, 9, 19, 27\}$  is a cyclic group under multiplication modulo 56 is  
 (a.) 5  
 (b.) 15  
 (c.) 25  
 (d.) 35
10. Consider  $Z_{24}$  as the additive group modulo 24. Then the number of elements of order 8 in the group  $Z_{24}$  is  
 (a.) 2  
 (b.) 2  
 (c.) 3  
 (d.) 4
11. Define  $f: R^2 \rightarrow R$  by  

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } xy = 0, \\ 2, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 If  $S = \{(x, y): f \text{ is continuous at the point } (x, y)\}$ , then  
 (a.)  $S$  is open  
 (b.)  $S$  is closed  
 (c.)  $S = \phi$   
 (d.)  $S$  is closed
12. Consider the linear programming problem,  
 $\max. z = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2, c_1, c_2 > 0$   
 Subject to.  
 $x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$   
 $2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 4$   
 $x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$   
 Then,  
 (a.) The primal has an optimal solution but the dual does Not have an optimal solution  
 (b.) Both the primal and the dual have optimal solutions  
 (c.) The dual has an optimal solution but the primal does not have an optimal solution  
 (d.) Neither the primal nor the dual have optimal solutions
13. Let  $f(x) = x^{10} + x - 1, x \in R$  and let  $x_k = k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 10$ . Then the value of the divided difference  $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8, x_9, x_{10}]$  is  
 (a.) -1  
 (b.) 0  
 (c.) 1  
 (d.) 10
14. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be jointly distributed random variables having the joint probability density function  

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 Then  $P(Y > \max(X, -X)) =$   
 (a.)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (b.)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c.)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (d.)  $\frac{1}{6}$
15. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of independent and identically distributed chi-square random variables, each having 4 degree of freedom. Define  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,  
 If  $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{p} \mu$ , as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $\mu =$   
 (a.) 8  
 (b.) 16  
 (c.) 24  
 (d.) 32
16. Let  $\{E_n: n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  be a decreasing sequence of Lebesgue measurable sets on  $R$  and let  $F$  be a Lebesgue measurable set on  $R$  such that  $E_1 \cap F = \phi$ . Suppose that  $F$  has Lebesgue measure 2 and the Lebesgue measure of  $E_n$  equals  $\frac{2n+2}{3n+1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$ .  
 Then the Lebesgue measure of the set  $\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n\right) \cup F$  equals  
 (a.)  $\frac{5}{3}$   
 (b.) 2  
 (c.)  $\frac{7}{3}$   
 (d.)  $\frac{8}{3}$
17. The extremum for the variational problem

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \left( (y')^2 + 2yy' - 16y^2 \right) dx, y(0) = 0, y\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 1$$

occurs for the curve

(a.)  $y = \sin(4x)$

(b.)  $y = \sqrt{2} \sin(2x)$

(c.)  $y = 1 - \cos(4x)$

(d.)  $y = \frac{1 - \cos(8x)}{2}$

18. Suppose  $y_p(x) = x \cos(2x)$  is a particular solution of  $y'' + \alpha y = -4 \sin(2x)$ .

Then the constant  $\alpha$  equals

(a.)  $-4$

(b.)  $-2$

(c.)  $2$

(d.)  $4$

19. If  $F(s) = \tan^{-1}(s) + k$  is the Laplace transform of some function  $f(t), t \geq 0$ , then  $k =$

(a.)  $-\pi$

(b.)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

(c.)  $0$

(d.)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

20. Let  $S = \{0, 1, 1\}(1, 0, 1), (-1, 2, 1)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ . Suppose  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is endowed with the standard inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ . Define  $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) = 0 \text{ for all } y \in S\}$ .

Then the dimension of  $M$  equals

(a.)  $0$

(b.)  $1$

(c.)  $2$

(d.)  $3$

## TWO MARKS QUESTIONS (21-75)

21. Let  $X$  be an uncountable set and let  $\mathfrak{T} = \{U \subseteq X : U = \emptyset \text{ or } U^c \text{ if finite}\}$

Then the topological space  $(X, \mathfrak{T})$

(a.) Is separable

(b.) Is Hausdorff

(c.) Has a countable basis

(d.) Has a countable basis at each point

22. Suppose  $(X, \mathfrak{T})$  is a topological space. Let  $\{S_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be a sequence of subsets of  $X$ .

Then

(a.)  $(S_1 \cup S_2)^\circ = S_1^\circ \cup S_2^\circ$

(b.)  $\left(\bigcup_n S_n\right)^\circ = \bigcup_n S_n^\circ$

(c.)  $\overline{\bigcup_n S_n} = \bigcup_n \overline{S_n}$

(d.)  $\overline{S_1 \cup S_2} = \overline{S_1} \cup \overline{S_2}$

23. Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space. Consider the metric  $\rho$  on  $X$  defined by

$$\rho(x, y) = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, d(x, y)\right\}, x, y \in X.$$

Suppose  $\mathfrak{T}_1$  and  $\mathfrak{T}_2$  are topologies on  $X$  defined by  $d$  and  $\rho$ , respectively. Then

(a.)  $\mathfrak{T}_1$  is a proper subset of  $\mathfrak{T}_2$

(b.)  $\mathfrak{T}_2$  is a proper subset of  $\mathfrak{T}_1$

(c.) Neither  $\mathfrak{T}_1 \subseteq \mathfrak{T}_2$  nor  $\mathfrak{T}_2 \subseteq \mathfrak{T}_1$

(d.)  $\mathfrak{T}_1 = \mathfrak{T}_2$

24. A basis of

$$V = \{(x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x + y - z = 0, y + z + w = 0, 2x + y - 3z - w = 0\}$$

(a.)  $\{(1, 1, -1, 0), (0, 1, 1, 1), \{(2, 1, -3, 1)\}$

(b.)  $\{(1, -1, 0, 1)\}$

(c.)  $\{(1, 0, 1, -1)\}$

(d.)  $\{(1, -1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 1, -1)\}$

25. Consider  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with the standard inner product. Let

$$S = \{(1, 1, 1), (2, -1, 2), (1, -2, 1)\}.$$

For a subset  $W$  of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , let  $L(W)$  denote the linear span of  $W$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Then an orthonormal set  $T$  with  $L(S) = L(T)$  is

(a.)  $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, -2, 1)\right\}$

(b.)  $\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$

(c.)  $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0)\right\}$

(d.)  $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, -1)\right\}$

26. Let  $A$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix. Suppose that the eigen values of  $A$  are  $-1, 0, 1$  with

respective eigen vectors  $(1, -1, 0)^t$ ,

$(1, 1 - 2)^t$  and  $(1, 1, 1)^t$ . Then 6A equals

(a.)  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(b.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(d.)  $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 9 & 0 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

27. Let  $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$  be a linear transformation defined by

$$T((x, y, z)) = (x + y - z, x + y + z, y - z).$$

Then the matrix of the linear transformation T with respect to the ordered basis

$B = \{(0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (1, 0, 0)\}$  of  $R^3$  is 0

(a.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(d.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

28. Let  $Y(x) = (y_1(x), y_2(x))$  and let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ k & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Further, let S be the set of values of k for which all the solutions of the system of equations  $Y'(x) = AY(x)$  tend to zero  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . Then S is given by

(a.)  $\{k : k \leq -1\}$

(b.)  $\{k : k \leq 3\}$

(c.)  $\{k : k < -1\}$

(d.)  $\{k : k < 3\}$

29. Let  $u(x, y) = f(xe^y) + g(y^2 \cos(y))$

Where  $f$  and  $g$  are infinitely differentiable functions. Then the partial differential equation of minimum order satisfied by  $u$  is

(a.)  $u_{xy} + xu_{xx} = u_x$

(b.)  $u_{xy} + xu_{xx} = xu_x$

(c.)  $u_{xy} - xu_{xx} = u_x$

(d.)  $u_{xy} - xu_{xx} = xu_x$

30. Let C be the boundary of the triangle formed by the points  $(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$ .

Then the value of the line integral  $\oint_C -2ydx + (3x - 4y^2)dy + (z^2 + 3y)dz$  is

(a.) 0

(b.) 1

(c.) 2

(d.) 4

31. Let X be a complete metric space and let  $E \subseteq X$ . Consider the following statements:

(S<sub>1</sub>) E is compact

(S<sub>2</sub>) E is closed and bounded

(S<sub>3</sub>) E is closed and totally bounded

(S<sub>4</sub>) Every sequence in E has a subsequence converging in E

(a.) S<sub>1</sub>

(b.) S<sub>2</sub>

(c.) S<sub>3</sub>

(d.) S<sub>4</sub>

32. Consider the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \sin(nx)$ .

Then the series

(a.) Converges uniformly on R

(b.) Converges point wise but not uniformly on R

(c.) Converges in L1 norm to an integrable function on  $[0, 2\pi]$  but does not converge uniformly on R

(d.) Does not converge point wise

33. Let  $f(z)$  be an analytic function. Then the value of  $\int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{it}) \cos(t) dt$  equals
- 0
  - $2\pi f(0)$
  - $2\pi f'(0)$
  - $\pi f'(0)$
34. Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be the images of the disc  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z+1| < 1\}$  under the transformations  $w = \frac{(1-i)z+2}{(1-i)z+2}$  and  $w = \frac{(1+i)z+2}{(1+i)z+2}$  respectively. Then
- $G_1 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) < 0\}$  and  $G_2 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) > 0\}$
  - $G_1 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) > 0\}$  and  $G_2 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) < 0\}$
  - $G_1 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) > 2\}$  and  $G_2 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) < 2\}$
  - $G_1 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) < 2\}$  and  $G_2 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(w) > 2\}$
35. Let  $f(z) = 2z^2 - 1$ . Then the maximum value of  $|f(z)|$  on the unit disc  $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\}$  equals
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
36. Let  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$ . Then the coefficient of  $\frac{1}{z^3}$  in the Laurent series expansion of  $f(z)$  and is
- 0
  - 1
  - 3
  - 5
37. Let  $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be an arbitrary analytic function satisfying  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(1) = 2$ . Then
- there exists a sequence  $\{z_n\}$  such that  $|z_n|$  and  $|f(z_n)| > n$
  - there exists a sequence  $\{z_n\}$  such that  $|z_n|$  and  $|f(z_n)| < n$
  - there exists a bounded sequence  $\{z_n\}$  such that  $|z_n|$  and  $|f(z_n)| > n$
  - there exists a sequence  $\{z_n\}$  such that  $z_n \rightarrow 0$  and  $f(z_n) \rightarrow 2$
38. Define  $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  by
- $$f(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \text{Re}(z) = 0 \text{ or } \text{Im}(z) = 0 \\ z, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
- Then the set of points where  $f$  is analytic is
- $\{z : \text{Re}(z) \neq 0 \text{ and } \text{Im}(z) \neq 0\}$
  - $\{z : \text{Re}(z) \neq 0\}$
  - $\{z : \text{Re}(z) \neq 0 \text{ or } \text{Im}(z) \neq 0\}$
  - $\{z : \text{Im}(z) \neq 0\}$
39. Let  $U(n)$  be the set of all positive integers less than  $n$  and relatively prime to  $n$ . Then  $U(n)$  is a group under multiplication modulo  $n$ . For  $n = 248$ , the number of elements in  $U(n)$  is
- 60
  - 120
  - 180
  - 240
40. Let  $R(x)$  be the polynomial ring in  $x$  with real coefficients and let  $I = (x^2 + 1)$  be the ideal generated by the polynomial  $x^2 + 1$  in  $R[x]$ . Then
- $I$  is a maximal ideal
  - $I$  is a prime ideal but NOT a maximal ideal
  - $I$  is NOT a prime ideal
  - $R[x]/I$  has zero divisors
41. Consider  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  and  $\mathbb{Z}_{20}$  as ring modulo 5 and 20, respectively. Then the number of homomorphism  $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{20}$  is
- 1
  - 2
  - 4
  - 5
42. Let  $Q$  be the field of rational number and consider  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  as a field modulo 2. Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 9x_2 + 9x + 3$ . Then  $f(x)$  is
- irreducible over  $Q$  but reducible over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$
  - irreducible over both  $Q$  and  $\mathbb{Z}_2$
  - reducible over  $Q$  but irreducible over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$
  - reducible over both  $Q$  and  $\mathbb{Z}_2$
43. Consider  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  as field modulo 5 and let  $f(x) = x^5 + 4x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 1$ . Then the zero of  $f(x)$  and over  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  are 1 and 3, with respective multiplicity
- 1 and 4
  - 2 and 3

(c.) 2 and 2

(d.) 1 and 2

44. Consider the Hilbert space

$$l^2 = \left\{ x = \{x_n\} : x_n \in R, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2 < \infty \right\}$$

Let  $E = \left\{ \{x_n\} : |x_n| \leq \frac{1}{n} \text{ for all } n \right\}$  be a subset of  $l^2$ . Then

(a.)  $E^0 = \left\{ x : |x_n| < \frac{1}{n} \text{ for all } n \right\}$

(b.)  $E^0 = E$

(c.)  $E^0 = \left\{ x : |x_n| < \frac{1}{n} \text{ for all but finitely many } n \right\}$

(d.)  $E^0 = \phi$

45. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be normed linear spaces and the  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  be a linear map. Then  $T$  is continuous if

(a.)  $Y$  is finite dimensional

(b.)  $X$  is finite dimensional

(c.)  $T$  is one to one

(d.)  $T$  is onto

46. Let  $X$  be a normed linear space and let  $E_1, E_2 \subseteq X$ . Define

$$E_1 + E_2 = \{x + y : x \in E_1, y \in E_2\}.$$

Then  $E_1 + E_2$  is

(a.) open if  $E_1$  or  $E_2$  is open

(b.) NOT open unless both  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are open

(c.) closed if  $E_1$  or  $E_2$  is closed

(d.) closed if both  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are closed

47. For each  $a \in R$ , consider the linear programming problem

$$\text{Max. } z = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4$$

subject to

$$ax_1 + 2x_2 \leq 1$$

$$x_1 + ax_2 + 3x_4 \leq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0.$$

Let  $S = \{a \in R : \text{the given LP problem has a basic feasible solution}\}$ . Then

(a.)  $S = \phi$

(b.)  $S = R$

(c.)  $S = (0, \infty)$

(d.)  $S = (-\infty, 0)$

48. Consider the linear programming problem

$$\text{Max. } z = x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3$$

subject to

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_3 \leq 5$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0.$$

Then the dual of this LP problem

(a.) has a feasible solution but does NOT have a basic feasible solution

(b.) has a basic feasible solution

(c.) has infinite number of feasible solutions

(d.) has no feasible solution

49.

Consider a transportation problem with two warehouses and two markets. The warehouse capacities are  $a_1 = 2$  and  $a_2 = 4$  and the market demands are  $b_1 = 3$  and  $b_2 = 3$ . let  $x_{ij}$  be the quantity shipped from warehouse  $i$  to market  $j$  and  $c_{ij}$  be the corresponding unit cost. Suppose that  $c_{11} = 1$ ,  $c_{21} = 1$  and  $c_{22} = 2$ . Then  $(x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{21}, x_{22}) = (2, 0, 1, 3)$  is optimal for every

(a.)  $x_{12} \in [1, 2]$

(b.)  $x_{12} \in [0, 3]$

(c.)  $x_{12} \in [1, 3]$

(d.)  $x_{12} \in [2, 4]$

50.

The smallest degree of the polynomial that interpolates the data

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
f(x)	-58	-21	-12	-13	-6	27

is

(a.) 3

(b.) 4

(c.) 5

(d.) 6

51.

Suppose that  $x_0$  is sufficiently close to 3. Which of the following iterations  $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$  will converge to the fixed point  $x = 3$ ?

(a.)  $x_{n+1} = -16 + 6x_n + \frac{3}{x_n}$

(b.)  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + 2x_n}$

(c.)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{3}{x_n - 2}$

(d.)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 - 2}{2}$

52.

Consider the quadrature formula,

$$\int_{-1}^1 |x| f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)]$$

Where  $x_0$  and  $x_1$  are quadrature points. Then the highest degree of the polynomial, for which the above formula is exact, equals

- (a.) 1  
(b.) 2  
(c.) 3  
(d.) 4

53. Let A, B and C be three events such that  
 $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 0.6$ ,  
 $P(C) = 0.4$  and  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = 0.1$   
 Then  $P(A \cup B | C) =$

- (a.)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(b.)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c.)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(d.)  $\frac{1}{5}$

54. Consider two identical boxes  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , where the box  $B_i$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) contains  $i + 2$  red and  $5 - i - 1$  white balls. A fair die is cast. Let the number of dots shown on the top face of the die be  $N$ . If  $N$  is even or 5, then two balls are drawn with replacement from the box  $B_1$ , otherwise, two balls are drawn with replacement from the box  $B_2$ . The probability that the two drawn balls are of different colours is

- (a.)  $\frac{7}{25}$   
(b.)  $\frac{9}{25}$   
(c.)  $\frac{12}{25}$   
(d.)  $\frac{16}{25}$

55. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variable with

$$P(X_1 = -1) = P(X_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Suppose for the standard normal random variable  $Z$ ,  $P(-0.1 < Z \leq 0.1) = 0.08$ .

If  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(S_n > \frac{n}{10}\right) =$

- (a.) 0.42  
(b.) 0.46  
(c.) 0.50  
(d.) 0.54

56. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5$  be a random sample of size 5 from a population having standard normal distribution. Let

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i, \text{ and } T = \sum_{i=1}^5 (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

Then  $E(T^2 \bar{X}^2) =$

- (a.) 3  
(b.) 3.6  
(c.) 4.8  
(d.) 5.2

57. Let  $x_1 = 3.5$ ,  $x_2 = 7.5$  and  $x_3 = 5.2$  be observed values of random sample of size three from a population having uniform distribution over the interval  $(\theta, \theta + 5)$ , where  $\theta \in (0, \infty)$  is unknown and is to be estimated. Then which of the following is NOT a maximum likelihood estimate of  $\theta$ ?

- (a.) 2.4  
(b.) 2.7  
(c.) 3.0  
(d.) 3.3

58. The value of  $\int_0^\infty \int_{1/y}^\infty x^4 e^{-x^3 y} dx dy$  equals

- (a.)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(b.)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c.)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(d.) 1

59.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n \ln(1+x) dx \right] =$

- (a.) 0  
(b.)  $\ln 2$   
(c.)  $\ln 3$   
(d.)  $\infty$

60. Consider the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4, & \text{if } x \text{ is rational,} \\ 2x^2 - 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$

Let  $S$  be the set of points where  $f$  is continuous. Then

- (a.)  $S = \{1\}$   
(b.)  $S = \{-1\}$   
(c.)  $S = \{-1, 1\}$   
(d.)  $S = \emptyset$

61. For a positive real number  $p$ , let  $(f_n; n = 1, 2, \dots)$  be a sequence of functions defined on  $[0, 1]$  by

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} n^{p+1} x, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{x^p}, & \text{if } \frac{1}{n} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Let  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ . Then, on

$[0, 1]$

(a.)  $f$  is Riemann integrable

(b.) the improper integral  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  converges for  $p \geq 1$

(c.) the improper integral  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  converges for  $p < 1$

(d.)  $f_n$  converges uniformly

62. Which of the following inequality is NOT true for  $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$

(a.)  $e^{-x} > \sum_{j=0}^2 \frac{(-x)^j}{j!}$

(b.)  $e^{-x} < \sum_{j=0}^3 \frac{(-x)^j}{j!}$

(c.)  $e^{-x} > \sum_{j=0}^4 \frac{(-x)^j}{j!}$

(d.)  $e^{-x} > \sum_{j=0}^5 \frac{(-x)^j}{j!}$

63. Let  $u(x, y)$  be the solution of the Cauchy problem

$$xu_x + u_y = 1, u(x, 0) = 2 \ln(x), x > 1$$

Then  $u(e, 1) =$

(a.) -1

(b.) 0

(c.) 1

(d.) e

64. Suppose

$$y(x) = \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \sin(x+t) dt, x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

has eigenvalue  $\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi}$  and  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{\pi}$ , with corresponding eigenfunctions

$$y_1(x) = \sin(x) + \cos(x) \quad \text{and}$$

$$y_2(x) = \sin(x) - \cos(x), \quad \text{respectively.}$$

Then the integral equation

$$y(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \sin(x+t) dt, x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

has a solution when  $f(x) =$

(a.) 1

(b.)  $\cos(x)$

(c.)  $\sin(x)$

(d.)  $1 + \sin(x) + \cos(x)$

65. Consider the Neumann problem

$$u_{xx} u_{yy} = 0, 0 < x < \pi, -1 < y < 1$$

$$u_x(0, y) = u_x(\pi, y) = 0,$$

$$u_y(x, -1) = 0, u_y(x, 1) = \alpha + \beta \sin(x)$$

The problem admits solution for

(a.)  $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$

(b.)  $\alpha = -1, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(c.)  $\alpha = 1, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(d.)  $\alpha = 1, \beta = -\pi$

66. The functional

$$\int_0^1 (1+x)(y')^2 dx, y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1,$$

possesses

(a.) strong maxima

(b.) strong minima

(c.) weak maxima but NOT a strong maxima

(d.) weak minima but NOT a strong minima

67. The value of  $\alpha$  for which the integral equation  $u(x) = \alpha \int_0^1 e^{x-t} u(t) dt$ , has a non-trivial solution is

(a.) -2

(b.) -1

(c.) 1

(d.) 2

68. Let  $P_n(x)$  be the Legendre polynomial of degree  $n$  and let

$$P_{m+1}(0) = -\frac{m}{m+1} P_m(0), m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{If } P_n(0) = -\frac{5}{16}, \text{ then } \int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx =$$

(a.)  $\frac{2}{13}$

(b.)  $\frac{2}{9}$

(c.)  $\frac{5}{16}$

(d.)  $\frac{2}{5}$

69. For which of the following pair of functions  $y_1(x)$  and  $y_2(x)$ , continuous function  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  can be determined on  $[-1, 1]$  such that  $y_1(x)$  and



$y_2(x)$  give two linearly independent solution of

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0, x \in [-1, 1]$$

(a.)  $\frac{2}{13}$

(b.)  $\frac{2}{9}$

(c.)  $\frac{5}{16}$

(d.)  $\frac{2}{5}$

70. Let  $J_0(\cdot)$  and  $J_1(\cdot)$  be the Bessel functions of the first kind of orders zero and one, respectively.

If  $\mathcal{L}(J_0(t)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}$ , then  $\mathcal{L}(J_1(t)) =$

(a.)  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}$

(b.)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}} - 1$

(c.)  $1 - \frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}$

(d.)  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}} - 1$

### COMMON DATA QUESTIONS

#### **Common Data for Questions 71, 72, 73:**

Let  $P[0, 1] = \{p : p \text{ is a polynomial function on } [0, 1]\}$ . For  $p \in P[0, 1]$  define

$$\|p\| = \sup \{|p(x)| : 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

Consider the map  $T: P[0, 1] \rightarrow P[0, 1]$  defined by

$$(Tp)(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(p(x)).$$

71. The linear map  $T$  is  
 (a.) one to one and onto  
 (b.) one to one but NOT onto  
 (c.) onto but NOT one to one  
 (d.) neither one to one nor onto
72. The normal linear space  $P[0, 1]$  is  
 (a.) a finite dimensional normed linear space which is NOT a Banach space  
 (b.) a finite dimensional Banach space  
 (c.) an infinite dimensional normed linear space which is NOT a Banach space  
 (d.) an infinite dimensional Banach space

73. The map  $T$  is  
 (a.) closed and continuous  
 (b.) neither continuous nor closed  
 (c.) continuous but NOT closed  
 (d.) closed but NOT continuous

### Common Data for Questions 74, 75:

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be jointly distributed random variables such that the conditional distribution of  $Y$ , given  $X = x$ , is uniform on the interval  $(x - 1, x + 1)$ . Suppose  $E(X) = 1$  and  $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{5}{3}$ .

74. The mean of the random variable  $Y$  is  
 (a.)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (b.) 1  
 (c.)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (d.) 2
75. The variance of the random variable  $Y$  is  
 (a.)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (b.)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 (c.) 1  
 (d.) 2

### **TWO MARKS QUESTIONS (76-85)**

#### Linked Answer Questions: 76-85 carry two marks each

#### **Statement for Lined Answer Questions 76 and 77:**

Suppose the equation  $x^2 y'' - xy' + (1 + x^2)y = 0$

has a solution of the form  $y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ ,  $c_0 \neq 0$

76. The indicial equation for  $r$  is  
 (a.)  $r^2 - 1 = 0$   
 (b.)  $(r - 1)^2 = 0$   
 (c.)  $(r + 1)^2 = 0$   
 (d.)  $r^2 + 1 = 0$
77. For  $n \geq 2$ , the coefficients  $c_n$  will satisfy the relation  
 (a.)  $n^2 c_n - c_{n-2} = 0$

(b.)  $n^2 c_n + c_{n-2} = 0$

(c.)  $c_n - n^2 c_{n-2} = 0$

(d.)  $c_n + n^2 c_{n-2} = 0$

**Statement for Linked Answer Question 78 and 79:**

A particle of mass  $m$  slides down without friction along a curve  $z = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$  in the  $xz$ -plane under the action of constant gravity. Suppose the  $z$ -axis points vertically upwards. Let  $\dot{x}$  and  $\ddot{x}$  denote  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  and  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ , respectively.

78. The Lagrangian of the motion is

(a.)  $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \left(1 + x^2\right) - mg \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

(b.)  $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \left(1 + x^2\right) + mg \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

(c.)  $\frac{1}{2} m x^2 \dot{x}^2 - mg \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

(d.)  $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \left(1 + x^2\right) - mg \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

79. The Lagrangian equation of motion is

(a.)  $\ddot{x} \left(1 + x^2\right) = -x \left(g + \dot{x}^2\right)$

(b.)  $\ddot{x} \left(1 + x^2\right) = x \left(g + \dot{x}^2\right)$

(c.)  $\ddot{x} = -gx$

(d.)  $\ddot{x} \left(1 - x^2\right) = x \left(g + \dot{x}^2\right)$

**Statements for Linked Answer Questions 80 and 81:**

Let  $u(x, t)$  be the solution of the one dimensional wave equation

$$u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = 0, -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 16 - x^2, & |x| \leq 4, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \text{ and}$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

80. For  $1 < t < 3$ ,  $u(2, t) =$

(a.)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (2 - 2t)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \min \{1, t - 1\} \right]$

(b.)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 32 - (2 - 2t)^2 - (2 + 2t)^2 \right] + t$

(c.)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 32 - (2 - 2t)^2 - (2 + 2t)^2 \right] + 1$

(d.)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (2 - 2t)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \max \{1 - t, -1\} \right]$

81. The value of  $u_t(2, 2)$

(a.) equals -15

(b.) equals -16

(c.) equals 0

(d.) does NOT exist

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 82 and 83:**

Suppose  $E = \{(x, y) : xy \neq 0\}$ . Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } xy = 0, \\ y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let  $S_1$  be the set of points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  where  $f_x$  exists and  $S_2$  be the set of the points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  where  $f_y$  exists. Also, let  $E_1$  be the set of points where  $f_x$  is continuous and  $E_2$  be the set of points where  $f_y$  is continuous.

82.  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are given by

(a.)  $S_1 = E \cup \{x, y : y = 0\}$ ,  $S_2 = E \cup \{(x, y) : x = 0\}$

(b.)  $S_1 = E \cup \{x, y : y = 0\}$ ,  $S_2 = E \cup \{(x, y) : y = 0\}$

(c.)  $S_1 = S_2 = \mathbb{R}^2$

(d.)  $S_1 = S_2 = E \cup \{(0, 0)\}$

83.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are given by

(a.)  $E_1 = E_2 = S_1 \cap S_2$

(b.)  $E_1 = E_2 = S_1 \cap S_2 / \{(0, 0)\}$

(c.)  $E_1 = S_1$ ,  $E_2 = S_2$

(d.)  $E_1 = S_2$ ,  $E_2 = S_1$

**Statement for Linked Answer Questions 84 and 85:**

Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

and let  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$  be the eigenvalue of  $A$ .

84. The triple  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  equals

(a.) (9, 4, 2)

(b.) (8, 4, 3)

(c.) (9, 3, 3)

(d.) (7, 5, 3)

85. The matrix  $P$  such that

$$P^t A P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is}$$

(a.)  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$

(b.)  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

(c.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(d.)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$