

GATE - 2007 - XE

EE1030 : Matrix Theory
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- 1) The volume of the prism whose base is the triangle in the xy - plane bounded by the x - axis and the lines $y = x$ and $x = 2$ and whose top lies in the plane $z = 5 - x - y$ is
- 2
 - 4
 - 6
 - 10

- 2) The general solution of

$$x(z^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y(x^2 - z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z(y^2 - x^2)$$

is

- $F(x^2 + y^2 + z^2, xyz) = 0$
 - $F(x^2 + y^2 - z^2, xyz) = 0$
 - $F(x^2 - y^2 + z^2, xyz) = 0$
 - $F(-x^2 + y^2 + z^2, xyz) = 0$
- 3) Choose a point uniformly distributed at random on the disc $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$. Let the random variable X denote the distance of this point from the center of the disc. Then the variance of X is
- $\frac{1}{16}$
 - $\frac{1}{17}$
 - $\frac{1}{18}$
 - $\frac{1}{19}$
- 4) If Runge-Kutta method of order 4 is used to solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$, $y(0) = 0$ in the interval $[0, h]$ with step size h , then
- $y(h) = \frac{h}{6} \left[f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + f(h) \right]$
 - $y(h) = \frac{h}{6} [f(0) + f(h)]$
 - $y(h) = \frac{h}{2} [f(0) + f(h)]$

d) $y(h) = \frac{h}{6} \left[f(0) + 2f\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + f(h) \right]$

- 5) If a polynomial of degree three interpolates a function $f(x)$ at the points $(0, 3)$, $(1, 13)$, $(3, 99)$ and $(4, 187)$, then $f(2)$ is
- 20
 - 36
 - 43
 - 58

Common Data for Questions 23, 24:

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = x^2$ for $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ and $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$.

- 6) The Fourier series of f in $[-\pi, \pi]$ is

- $\frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2}$
- $\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos(nx)}{n^2}$
- $\frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^2 \cos(nx)}{n^2}$
- $\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2}$

- 7) The sum of the absolute values of the Fourier coefficients of f is

- $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$
- $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- $\frac{2\pi^2}{3}$
- π^2

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 25 & 26:

Let $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ be a solution of the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + xy = 0$.

- 8) The value of a_{11} is

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

- 9) The solution of the differential equation given above satisfying $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 0$ is

- $y(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^2 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} x^4 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} x^6 - \dots$
- $y(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^2 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} x^4 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} x^6 + \dots$
- $y(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} x^6 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} x^9 - \dots$
- $y(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} x^6 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} x^9 + \dots$

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 27 & 28:

The potential $u(x, y)$ satisfies the equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ in the square $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, $0 \leq y \leq \pi$. Three of the edges $x = 0$, $x = \pi$ and $y = 0$ of the square are kept at zero potential and the edge $y = \pi$ is kept at nonzero potential.

10) The potential $u(x, y)$ is given by

a) $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cosh(nx) \sin(ny)$

b) $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(nx) \cosh(ny)$

c) $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sinh(nx) \sin(ny)$

d) $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(nx) \sinh(ny)$

11) If the edge $y = \pi$ is kept at the potential $\sin(x)$, then the potential $u(x, y)$ is given by

a) $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx) \sinh(ny)}{\sinh(n\pi)}$

b) $u(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x) \sinh(y)}{\sinh(\pi)}$

c) $u(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x) \cosh(y)}{\cosh(\pi)}$

d) $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(nx) \sin(ny)}{\cosh(n\pi)}$

12) If the 7-base representation of a number is 123, then its octal representation is

- a) 102
- b) 103
- c) 111
- d) 112

13) Consider the following four FORTRAN statements

$$S_1 : X = 5^{**}3$$

$$S_2 : X = (-5)^{**} 3.0$$

$$S_3 : X = 5^{**} (-3)$$

$$S_4 : X = 5^{**} 3.0$$

Which one of the following sets contains the set of valid statements from above?

- a) $\{S_1, S_3\}$
- b) $\{S_1, S_4\}$
- c) $\{S_2, S_3\}$
- d) $\{S_2, S_4\}$

14) Which one of the following sets contains the set of the basic data types in C?

- a) {char, int, float, logical}
- b) {char, boolean, int, float}

- c) {char, int, long, short, float, double}
- d) {char, int, float, void}

15) If a root of $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ is obtained by using the iterative scheme

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

with initial value $x_0 = 0.5$, then the convergence rate is

- a) 1
- b) 1.62
- c) 1.84
- d) 2

16) Let S_1 be the sum of the eigen values of a 2×2 matrix P and S_2 be the sum of the eigen values of another 2×2 matrix Q . If $S_1 = S_2$, then P and Q are

- a) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- b) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- c) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
- d) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

17) If y_i denotes the value of $y(x)$ at $x = x_i$ in $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_i < \dots < x_n$ and $x_i - x_{i-1} = h$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x = x_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ is approximated using finite difference scheme by

- a) $\frac{1}{2h} (y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1})$
- b) $\frac{1}{2h} (y_{i+1} - y_i + y_{i-1})$
- c) $\frac{1}{h^2} (y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1})$
- d) $\frac{1}{h^2} (y_{i+1} - y_i + y_{i-1})$