

Assignment(matrix theory)

ee24btech11056 - S.Kavya Anvitha

A Fill in the blanks

(1983 - 1 Mark)

- The larger of $\cos(\ln \theta)$ and $\ln(\cos \theta)$ if $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ is (1983 - 1 Mark)
- The function $y = 2x^2 - \ln|x|$ is monotonically increasing for values of $x (\neq 0)$ satisfying the inequalities and monotonically decreasing for values of x satisfying the inequalities (1983 - 2 Marks)
- The set of all x for which $\ln(1+x) \leq x$ is equal to (1987 - 2 Marks)
- Let P be a variable point on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ with foci F_1 and F_2 . If A is the area of the triangle PF_1F_2 then the maximum value of A is (1994 - 2 Marks)
- Let C be the curve $y^3 - 3xy + 2 = 0$. If H is the set of points on the curve C where the tangent is horizontal and V is the set of the point on the curve C where the tangent is vertical then $H = \dots\dots\dots$ and $V = \dots\dots\dots$ (1994 - 2 Marks)

B True / False

- If $x-r$ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x) = a_n x^4 + \dots + a_0$, repeated m times ($1 < m \leq n$), then r is a root of $f'(x)=0$ repeated m times. (1983 - 1 Mark)
- For $0 < a < x$, the minimum value of the function $\log_a x + \log_x a$ is 2. (1984 - 1 Mark)
- Which one of the following curves cut the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ at right angles? (1994)

C MCQs with One Correct Answer

- If $a+b+c = 0$, then the quadratic equation $3ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ has (1983 - 1 Mark)
 - at least one root in $[0,1]$
 - one root in $[2,3]$ and other in $[-2,-1]$
 - imaginary roots
 - none of these
- AB is a diameter of a circle and C is any point on the circumference of the circle. Then
 - the area of ΔABC is maximum when it is isosceles
 - the area of ΔABC is minimum when it is isosceles
 - the perimeter of ΔABC is minimum when it is isosceles
 - none of these
- The normal to the curve $x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta)$, $y = a(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$ at any point ' θ ' is such that (1983 - 1 Mark)
 - it makes constant angle with the x - axis
 - it passes through the origin
 - it is at a constant distance from the origin
 - none of these
- If $y = a \ln x + bx^2 + x$ has its extremum values at $x = -1$ and $x = 2$, then (1983 - 1 Mark)
 - $a = 2, b = -1$
 - $a = 2, b = \frac{-1}{2}$
 - $a = -2, b = \frac{1}{2}$
 - none of these
- Which one of the following curves cut the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ at right angles? (1994)
 - $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$
 - $e^{\frac{-x}{2a}}$
 - $y = ax$
 - $x^2 = 4ay$
- The function defined by $f(x) = (x+2)e^{-x}$ is (1994)
 - decreasing for all x

- b. decreasing in $(-\infty, -1)$ and increasing in $(-1, \infty)$
- c. increasing for all x
- d. decreasing in $(-1, \infty)$ and increasing in $(-\infty, -1)$

7. The function $f(x) = \frac{\ln(\pi + x)}{\ln(e + x)}$ is (1995S)

- a. increasing on $(0, \infty)$
- b. decreasing on $(0, \infty)$
- c. increasing on $(0, \frac{\pi}{e})$, decreasing on $(\frac{\pi}{e}, \infty)$
- d. decreasing on $(0, \frac{\pi}{e})$, increasing on $(\frac{\pi}{e}, \infty)$

8. On the interval $[0, 1]$ the function $x^{25}(1 - x)^{25}$ takes its maximum value at the point (1995S)

- a. 0
- b. $\frac{1}{4}$
- c. $\frac{1}{2}$
- d. $\frac{1}{3}$