## India

## **ISI Entrance Examination**

2012

1 i) If X, Y, Z be the angles of a triangle then show that

$$\tan\frac{X}{2}\tan\frac{Y}{2}+\tan\frac{Y}{2}\tan\frac{Z}{2}+\tan\frac{Z}{2}\tan\frac{X}{2}=1$$

ii) Prove using (i) or otherwise that

$$\tan \frac{X}{2} \tan \frac{Y}{2} \tan \frac{Z}{2} \le \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

2 Consider the following function

$$g(x) = (\alpha + |x|)^2 e^{(5-|x|)^2}$$

- i) Find all the values of  $\alpha$  for which g(x) is continuous for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- ii) Find all the values of  $\alpha$  for which g(x) is differentiable for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

3 Consider the numbers arranged in the following way:

1 3 6 10 15 21......

2 5 9 14 20 ....

4 8 13 19 ....

7 12 18 ....

11 17 .....

16 .....

.....

Find the row number and the column number in which the number 20096 occurs.

- $\overline{4}$  Prove that the polynomial equation  $x^8 x^7 + x^2 x + 15 = 0$  has no real solution.
- $\boxed{5}$  Let m be a number containing only 0 and 6 as its digits. Show that m can't be a perfect square.
- [6] i) Let 0 < a < b. Prove that amongst all triangles having base a and perimeter a + b the triangle having two sides (other than the base) equal to  $\frac{b}{2}$  has the maximum area.
  - ii)Using i) or otherwise, prove that amongst all quadrilateral having give perimeter the square has the maximum area.
- [7] Let  $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$  be two circles centred at the points (a,0), (b,0); 0 < a < b and having radii a,b respectively.Let  $\Gamma$  be the circle touching  $\Gamma_1$  externally and  $\Gamma_2$  internally. Find the locus of the centre of of  $\Gamma$

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- 8 Let  $S = \{1, 2, 3, ..., n\}$ . Consider a function  $f: S \to S$ . A subset D of S is said to be invariant if for all  $x \in D$  we have  $f(x) \in D$ . The empty set and S are also considered as invariant subsets. By  $\deg(f)$  we define the number of invariant subsets D of S for the function f.
  - i) Show that there exists a function  $f: S \to S$  such that  $\deg(f) = 2$ .
  - ii) Show that for every  $1 \le k \le n$  there exists a function  $f: S \to S$  such that  $\deg(f) = 2^k$ .