

- 40) Consider the ordered square  $I_0^2$ , the set  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  with the dictionary order topology. Let the general element of  $I_0^2$ , be denoted by  $x \times y$ , where  $x, y \in [0, 1]$ . Then the closure of the subset

$$S = \left\{ x \times \frac{3}{4} : 0 < a < x < b < 1 \right\} \text{ in } I_0^2$$

- a)  $S \cup ((a, b] \times \{0\}) \cup ([a, b) \times \{1\})$                       c)  $S \cup ((a, b) \times \{0\}) \cup ((a, b) \times \{1\})$   
 b)  $S \cup ([a, b) \times \{0\}) \cup ((a, b] \times \{1\})$                       d)  $S \cup ((a, b] \times \{0\})$

- 41) Let  $P_2$  be the vector space of all polynomials of degree at most 2 over  $\mathbf{R}$  ( the set of real numbers ). Let a linear transformation  $T : P_2 \rightarrow P_2$  be defined by

$$T(a + bx + cx^2) = (a + b) + (b - c)x + (a + c)x^2$$

consider the following statements:

- I. The null space of  $T$  is  $\{a(-1 + x + x^2) : a \in \mathbf{R}\}$ .  
 II. The range space of  $T$  is spanned by the set  $\{1 + x^2, 1 + x\}$ .  
 III.  $T(T(1 + x)) = 1 + x^2$ .  
 IV. If  $M$  is the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the standard basis  $\{1, x, x^2\}$  of  $P_2$ , then the trace of the matrix  $M$  is 3.

Which of the above statement are TRUE?

- a) I and II only    c) I ,II and IV only  
 b) I ,III and IV only                                      d) II and IV only

- 42) Let  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  be two topologies defined on  $\mathbb{N}$  ( the set of all natural number ), where  $T_1$  is the topology generated by  $B = \{2n - 1, 2n\} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  and  $T_2$  is the discrete topology on  $\mathbb{N}$ . Consider the following statements:

- I.  $\text{IN}(\mathbb{N}, T_1)$ , every infinite subset has a limit point.  
 II. The function  $f: (\mathbb{N}, T_1) \rightarrow (\mathbb{N}, T_2)$  is defined by

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ \frac{n+1}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

is a continuous function

which of the above statement is/are TRUE?

- a) both I and II  
b) I only

- c) II only  
d) Neither I or II

43) Let  $1 \leq p < q < \infty$  Consider the following statements:

I  $\ell^p \subset \ell^q$

II  $L^p[0, 1] \subset L^q[0, 1]$ ,

where  $\ell^p = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots) : x_i \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^p < \infty\}$  and

$L^p = \{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ is } \mu\text{-measurable}, \int_{[0,1]} |f|^p d\mu < \infty, \text{ where } \mu \text{ is the Lebesgue measure}\}$

( $\mathbb{R}$  is the set of all real number )

Which of the above statements is/are TRUE?

- a) both I and II  
b) I only

- c) II only  
d) Neither I or II

44) Consider the differential equation

$$t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + ty = 0, t > 0, y(0+) = 1, \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)_{t=0+} = 0.$$

If  $Y(s)$  is the Laplace transform of  $Y(t)$ , then the value of  $Y(1)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ ( round off to 2 places of decimal ).

(Here, the inverse trigonometric functions assume principal values only)

45) Let  $R$  be the in region in the  $xy$ -plane bounded by the curve  $y = x^2, y = 4x^2, xy = 1$  and  $xy = 5$ .

Then the value of the integral  $\int_R \frac{y^2}{x} dy dx$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

46) Let  $V$  be the vector space of all  $3 \times 3$  matrices with complex entries over the real field. If

$$W_1 = \{A \in V : A = A^T\} \text{ and } W_2 = \{A \in V : \text{trace of } A = 0\},$$

then the dimension of  $W_1 + W_2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
( $A^T$  denote the conjugate transpose of  $A$ )

47) The number of elements of order 15 in the additive group  $Z_{10} \times Z_{10}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. ( $Z_{10}$  denotes the group of integers modulo  $n$ , under the operation of addition modulo  $n$ , for any positive integer  $n$ ).

48) Consider the following cost matrix of assigning four jobs to four persons:

		Jobs			
		$J_1$	$J_2$	$J_3$	$J_4$
Persons	$P_1$	5	8	6	10
	$P_2$	2	5	4	8
	$P_3$	6	7	6	9
	$P_4$	6	9	8	10

Then the minimum cost of the assignment problem subject to the constraint that job  $J_4$  is assigned to person  $P_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 49) Let  $y : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with  $y(1) = 1$  satisfy the Legendre differential equation

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0 \text{ for } |x| < 1.$$

Then the value of  $\int_{-1}^1 y(x)(x + x^2)dx$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (round off to 2 places of decimal).

- 50) Let  $\mathbb{Z}_{125}$  be the ring of integer modulo 125 under the operations of addition modulo 125 and multiplication modulo 125. if  $m$  is the number of maximal ideals of  $\mathbb{Z}_{125}$  and  $n$  is the number of non-units of  $\mathbb{Z}_{125}$ , then  $m + n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 51) The maximum value of the error term of the composite Trapezoidal rule when it is used to evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} (\sin x - \log_e x) dx$$

with 12 sub-intervals of equal length, is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(round off to 3 places of decimal)

- 52) By the Simplex method, the optimal table of the linear programming problem:

$$\text{Maximize } Z = \alpha x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{subject to } \beta x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 8,$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = \gamma, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0,$$

where  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are real constant is

$c_j \rightarrow$	$\alpha$	3	0	0	
Basic variable	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	Solution
$x_2$	1	0	2	-1	6
$x_1$	0	1	-1	1	2
$z_j - c_j$	0	0	2	1	-

Then the value of  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$  is \_\_\_\_\_