

Test Booklet Code &amp; Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

**Paper-II****MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE****B****Signature and Name of Invigilator**

Seat No.

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1. (Signature) .....

(In figures as in Admit Card)

(Name) .....

Seat No. ....

(In words)

2. (Signature) .....

(Name) .....

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

**JUN - 30220****Time Allowed : 2 Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 200****Number of Pages in this Booklet : 48****Number of Questions in this Booklet : 190****Instructions for the Candidates**

- Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of **190** objective type questions. Each question will carry *two* marks. Candidates should attempt *all* questions either from sections I & II or from sections I & III only.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
  - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
  - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.
  - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.  
**Example :** where (C) is the correct response.  

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

**विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना**

- परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत **190** बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास **दोन** गुण आहेत. विद्यार्थ्यांनी खण्ड I व II किंवा खण्ड I व III मधील **सर्व** प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.
- परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून पहाव्यात.
  - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्विकारू नये.
  - पहिल्या पृष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून पहावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली संपूर्ण प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
  - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पाहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळ/निळा करावा.  
**उदा. :** जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.  

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरिक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटले अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्याने मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळ्या किंवा काळ्या बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.
- कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.
- चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.

**JUN - 30220/II—B**

# Mathematical Science

## Paper II

**Time Allowed : 120 Minutes]**

**[Maximum Marks : 200**

**Note :** This Paper contains **One Hundred Ninety (190)** multiple choice questions in **THREE (3)** sections, each question carrying **TWO (2)** marks. Attempt **all** questions either from **Sections I & II** only **or from Sections I & III** only. The OMR sheets with questions attempted from both the Sections viz. **II & III, will not be assessed.**

Number of questions, sectionwise :

**Section I : Q. Nos. 1 to 10,**

**Section II : Q. Nos. 11 to 100,**

**Section III : Q. Nos. 101 to 190.**

### SECTION I

1. Let  $z, w$  be two complex numbers such that  $z, w \in \mathbf{R}$  and  $z + w \in \mathbf{R}$ .

Then :

- (A)  $z = w$   
 (B)  $z = \bar{w}$   
 (C)  $z, w \in \mathbf{R}$   
 (D)  $z = \bar{w}$  or  $z, w \in \mathbf{R}$

2. Define  $f : \mathbf{C} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  by  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ .

Then the power series expansion of  $f(z)$  about  $z = 1$  in the disc  $\{z : |z - 1| < 1\}$  is :

- (A)  $1 - (z - 1) + (z - 1)^2 - (z - 1)^3 + \dots$   
 (B)  $1 + (z - 1) + (z - 1)^2 + (z - 1)^3 + \dots$   
 (C)  $1 - z + z^2 - z^3 + \dots$   
 (D)  $1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots$

3. If  $T : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$  is a linear map, then it is represented by a matrix of order :

- (A)  $m \times n$   
 (B)  $m \times m$   
 (C)  $n \times n$   
 (D)  $n \times m$

4. Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$  and  $T \in L(V)$ . If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $T$ , then which of the following statements is *false* ?

- (A)  $\ker(T - \lambda I) \neq \{0\}$   
 (B)  $\ker(T - \lambda I) = \{0\}$   
 (C)  $\text{rank}(T - \lambda I) < \dim V$   
 (D)  $\det(T - \lambda I) = 0$

5. Suppose  $X$  is a continuous random variable having the following probability density function :

$$f(x) = C(4x - 2x^2), \quad 0 < x < 2$$

$$= 0, \quad \text{otherwise}$$

What is the value of  $P[X > 1]$  ?

- (A)  $\frac{2}{3}$
- (B)  $\frac{C}{2}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{4}$

6. The moment generating function of a random variable  $X$  is given by

$$M_X(t) = \exp[2e^t - 2]. \text{ Then } E[X] =$$

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D)  $\infty$

7. Consider the LP problem :

$$\text{Max } Z = 10x_1 + 6x_2$$

Subject to the constraints :

$$5x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 30;$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 18 \text{ and}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

Then the LP has :

- (A) No feasible solution
- (B) Multi-feasible solutions
- (C) Unique feasible solution
- (D) Cannot say anything about solution

8. Which of the following statement/s is/are *true* for an LP problem ?

- (I) Every feasible solution is a basic feasible solution.
- (II) If there is a feasible solution, then there is a basic feasible solution.

- (A) only (I) is true
- (B) only (II) is true
- (C) both are true
- (D) neither (I) nor (II) is true

9. Let  $(X_n)$  be a sequence of real numbers and  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ . Then which of the following is *true* ?

- (A) If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \leq x$ , then  $x_n \leq x$  for all  $n$
- (B) If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \neq x$ , then there exist  $m$  and  $n$  such that  $x_m < x < x_n$
- (C) If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  does not exist, then  $(x_n)$  has no subsequence converging to  $x$
- (D) If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n < x$ , then  $x_n < x$  for infinitely many numbers  $n$

10. Define a function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  as

$$f(x) = x^2 + e^x - 2. \text{ Then :}$$

- (A)  $f(x) = 0$  has no solution in  $[0, 1]$
- (B)  $f'(x) = 0$  has a solution in  $[0, 1]$
- (C)  $f$  is increasing
- (D)  $f$  is not one-one

## SECTION II

11. The partial differential equation

$$u_t + u_x = u^2$$

can be classified as :

- (A) Linear  
(B) Non-linear  
(C) Semilinear  
(D) None of the above

12. The complete integral of the partial differential equation

$$f(p, q) = 0$$

is :

- (A)  $z = \phi(a) x + y + b$   
(B)  $z = \phi(a) x^2 + ay + b$   
(C)  $z = \phi(a) x + ay + b$   
(D)  $z = x^2 + ay + b$

13. Consider the following two statements :

- (I) The set  $\{x, |x|\}$  is linearly independent on  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
(II) The Wronskian  $W(x, |x|) = 0$  on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Then :

- (A) Both (I) and (II) are true  
(B) Neither (I) nor (II) is true  
(C) Only (I) is true  
(D) Only (II) is true

14. Solution of the differential equation

$$xdy - ydx = 0,$$

represents a :

- (A) straight line  
(B) hyperbola  
(C) parabola  
(D) circle

15. The order and degree of the differential equation

$$\left[1 + 3 \frac{dy}{dx}\right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$$

is :

- (A) (3, 2) (B) (3, 4)  
(C) (3, 3) (D) (2, 3)

16. A dairy firm has three plants  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  located in a state. Their daily milk production at each plant (in thousand liters) is  $P_1 \rightarrow 6, P_2 \rightarrow 1, P_3 \rightarrow 10$ . Each day, the firm must fulfil the needs of its four distribution centers  $D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4$ . The minimum requirement at each center (in thousand liters) is  $D_1 \rightarrow 7, D_2 \rightarrow 5, D_3 \rightarrow 3, D_4 \rightarrow 2$ . Cost in hundred of rupees of shipping one thousand liters from each plant to each distribution center is given below :

		Distribution Center			
		$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$
Plant	$P_1$	2	3	11	7
	$P_2$	1	0	6	1
	$P_3$	5	8	15	9

Then the initial basic feasible by North-West Corner method is :

- (A) Non-degenerate and cost associated with this solution is ₹ 11,600  
(B) degenerate and cost associated with this solution is ₹ 12,000  
(C) non-degenerate and cost associated with this solution is ₹ 12,000  
(D) degenerate and cost associated with this solution is ₹ 11,600

17. Consider the following LP program :

Max

$$Z = -3x_1 + 2x_2$$

Subject to the constraints :

$$x_1 \leq 3$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \leq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Then the above LP problem has :

- (A) no feasible solution  
(B) feasible solution  
(C) unbounded solution  
(D) none of the above

18. Consider the following statements :

- (I) Dual of the dual is primal.  
(II) Every solution of an LP problem is a basic feasible solution.

Then which of the following is true ?

- (A) Only (II) is true  
(B) Only (I) is true  
(C) Both are true  
(D) Neither (I) nor (II) is true

19. Consider the LP problem :

$$\text{Max } Z = 4x_1 + 2x_2$$

Subject to the constraints :

$$-x_1 - x_2 \leq -3$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 \geq -2 \text{ and}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

Then the dual of the LP problem is :

$$\text{Min. } W = ay_1 + by_2$$

$$-py_1 + qy_2 \geq 4$$

$$-y_1 - y_2 \geq 2 \text{ and } y_1, y_2 \geq 0$$

where the values of  $a, b, p, q$  are :

(A)  $a = -3, b = -2, p = -1, q = -1$

(B)  $a = 3, b = 2, p = -1, q = -1$

(C)  $a = -3, b = 2, p = 1, q = 1$

(D)  $a = 3, b = 2, p = -1, q = 1$

20. For an LP problem which of the following statements is *false* ?

(A) If the feasible region is a polyhedron, then at least one basic feasible solution is optimal

(B) If an optimal solution exists, then the feasible region is bounded

(C) If the half spaces corresponding to the constraints do not intersect, the problem has no feasible solution

(D) The set of all feasible solutions to the problem is a convex set

21. Let  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be defined as  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ ; where  $D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1\}$ . Let P denote the plane  $\{(x, y, z) / 2x + 3y + 5z = 0\}$ .

Then  $\int_{D \cap P} f \, dx \, dy \, dz$  is :

(A) Undefined

(B) 0

(C)  $\pi$

(D)  $2\pi$

22. Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $f : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$  be

defined as  $f(x) = Ax$ . Then which of the following statements is *false* ?

(A)  $f$  is continuous function

(B)  $f$  is differentiable function

(C)  $f$  maps open neighbourhood of origin to an open neighbourhood

(D) the directional derivative of  $f$  in

direction of  $(1, 0)$  is  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

23. The vector normal to the gradient of the function  $f: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  defined by  

$$f(x, y, z) = xy + y^2 + z$$
at the point  $P = (1, -1, 1)$  is :  
(A)  $(-3, -3, 0)$   
(B)  $(3, 0, 3)$   
(C)  $(-3, 0, 3)$   
(D)  $(1, 0, 0)$
24. Let  $f$  be a non-constant analytic function on the unit disc. Then which of the following is impossible ?  
(A)  $f(G) \subseteq \{z : \operatorname{Re}(z) \geq 1\}$   
(B)  $f(G) = \{z : |z| < 2\}$   
(C)  $f(G) = \{z : |z| > 1\}$   
(D)  $f(G) = \{z : |z| = 1\}$
25. Let  $a, b \in \mathbf{C}$  and  $D$  be a disc in  $\mathbf{C}$  and  $f(z) = ae^z + be^{-z}$  for all  $z \in \mathbf{C}$ . If  $f(z) = 0$  for all  $z \in D$ , then :  
(A)  $a = 0$  and  $b = 0$   
(B)  $a = 0$  and  $b = 1$   
(C)  $a = 1$  and  $b = 0$   
(D)  $a = 1$  and  $b = 1$
26. Let  $f: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  be a non-constant analytic such that  $|f'(z)| < |f(z)|$  for all  $z \in \mathbf{C}$ . Then :  
(A)  $\frac{1}{f}$  is not analytic  
(B)  $f$  is a polynomial  
(C)  $f'(z) = 0$  for some  $z$   
(D)  $f'' = cf'$  for some constant  $c$
27. Let  $\mathbf{R}[X]$  be the polynomial ring in one indeterminate over the field of real numbers. Then in the quotient ring  $\mathbf{R}[X]/\langle X^8 + 1 \rangle$  number of maximal ideals is :  
(A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 3  
(D) 4
28. Let  $p$  be an odd prime number and  $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{-p}] = \{a + b\sqrt{-p} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{Z}\}$   
 $(\subseteq \mathbf{C})$ . Then the ring  $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{-p}]$  is :  
(A) not a Euclidean domain, but is a PID (Principal ideal domain)  
(B) Not a PID, but is an UFD  
(C) Neither Euclidean domain, nor a PID, but is an UFD  
(D) not an UFD
29. Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbf{C}$  be a region and  $H(\Omega)$  be the set of all analytic functions on  $\Omega$ , then :  
(A)  $H(\Omega)$  is an integral domain which does not satisfy ascending chain condition on ideals  
(B)  $H(\Omega)$  is a unique factorisation domain  
(C)  $H(\Omega)$  is a finite dimensional vector space over  $\mathbf{C}$   
(D)  $H(\Omega)$  has only finitely many maximal ideals

30. For  $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ , let  $d(x, y) = |x - y|$ . Then :
- (A)  $(-1, 1)$  is complete in  $d$
- (B)  $(-1, 1)$  is not complete in  $d$ , but there is a complete metric on  $(-1, 1)$  inducing the same topology on  $(-1, 1)$  as of  $d$
- (C) every metric on  $(-1, 1)$  inducing the same topology as that of  $d$  is complete
- (D) no metric on  $(-1, 1)$  inducing the same topology as that of  $d$  is complete
31. Let  $X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : |x| + |y| = 1\}$  and  $Y = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : |x| + |y| = 1\}$ . Then :
- (A)  $X$  and  $Y$  are compact
- (B)  $X$  is compact, but  $Y$  is not compact
- (C)  $Y$  is compact, but  $X$  is not compact
- (D) neither  $X$  nor  $Y$  is compact
32. Let  $E$  be a measurable subset of  $\mathbf{R}$  such that  $m(k) = 0$  for all compact subsets  $k$  of  $E$ . Then :
- (A)  $E$  is bounded
- (B) For  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is an open set  $U$  in  $\mathbf{R}$  such that  $E \subset U$  and  $m(U) < \varepsilon$
- (C)  $E$  is a  $G_\delta$ -set
- (D)  $E$  is an  $F_\sigma$ -set
33. Let  $G$  be a group of prime power order. Then :
- (A)  $G$  is abelian
- (B)  $G$  is simple
- (C)  $G$  is solvable
- (D)  $G$  has a Sylow subgroup which is abelian
34. Which of the following rings is *not* noetherian ?
- (A)  $\mathbf{Q}[x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots]$
- (B)  $\mathbf{Z}[x]$
- (C)  $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$
- (D)  $\mathbf{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 + 1)$
35. Let  $K/F$  be a Galois extension of fields. If  $\text{Gal}(K/F)$  is isomorphic to  $S_3$ , the number of fields  $L$  such that  $F \subseteq L \subseteq K$  is :
- (A) 6
- (B) 4
- (C) 10
- (D) 8

36. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be Banach spaces and  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  be a bijective continuous linear map. If  $\| \cdot \|_1$  and  $\| \cdot \|_2$  denote the norms on  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively, define  $\|x\|_3 = \|Tx\|_2$  and  $\|y\|_4 = \|x\|_1$ , where  $Tx = y$ , for all  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$ . Then :
- (A)  $\| \cdot \|_1$  and  $\| \cdot \|_3$  are equivalent, but  $\| \cdot \|_2$  and  $\| \cdot \|_4$  are not always equivalent
- (B)  $\| \cdot \|_2$  and  $\| \cdot \|_4$  are equivalent, but  $\| \cdot \|_1$  and  $\| \cdot \|_3$  are not always equivalent
- (C)  $\| \cdot \|_1$  is equivalent to  $\| \cdot \|_3$  and  $\| \cdot \|_2$  is equivalent to  $\| \cdot \|_4$
- (D) neither  $\| \cdot \|_1$  is always equivalent to  $\| \cdot \|_3$ , nor  $\| \cdot \|_2$  is always equivalent to  $\| \cdot \|_4$
37. Let  $T : l^2 \rightarrow l^2$  be defined by  $Te_n = 0$  if  $n$  is odd and  $Te_n = e_{n/2}$  if  $n$  is even. Then :
- (A)  $T$  is normal
- (B)  $T$  is self-adjoint
- (C)  $T$  is unitary
- (D)  $T^*T = I =$  the identity map
38. Let  $C'[0, 1] = \{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R} : f \text{ is differentiable on } [0, 1] \text{ and } f' \text{ is continuous}\}$  and  $C[0, 1] = \{f : [0, 1] : f \text{ is continuous on } [0, 1] \text{ with } \|f\| = \sup\{|f(t)| : t \in [0, 1]\}\}$ . Let  $D : C^1[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  be defined as  $Df = f'$  and  $I : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  be defined as  $I(f)(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ . Then :
- (A)  $D$  and  $I$  are continuous linear maps
- (B)  $D$  is continuous, but  $I$  is not
- (C)  $I$  is continuous, but  $D$  is not
- (D) both  $D$  and  $I$  are not continuous
39. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be topological spaces and  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be continuous.
- (1)  $f(\bar{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$ , (2)  $f(\overset{\circ}{A}) \subset f(\overset{\circ}{A})$  and (3)  $f(\partial A) \subset \partial f(A)$ . For every subset  $A$  of  $X$  :
- (A) (1), (2) and (3) are true
- (B) (1) and (2) are true, but not (3)
- (C) (1) and (3) are true but not (2)
- (D) (1) is true and (2) and (3) are not

40. Let  $X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 1\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : (x - 2)^2 + y^2 < 1\}$  and  $Y = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 1\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : (x - 3)^2 + y^2 < 1\}$  and  $Z = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 1, x \neq 0\}$  be subspaces of the Euclidean space  $\mathbf{R}^2$ . Then :
- (A) X and Y are homeomorphic to Z
- (B) X is homeomorphic to Y, but not to Z
- (C) X is homeomorphic to Z, but not to Y
- (D) none of X or Y or Z is homeomorphic to the other two
41. Let  $\{f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} : f \text{ is continuous such that } f(t) = 0 \text{ for all } t \text{ in a subfield of } \mathbf{R}\} = X$ . Then X contains :
- (A) uncountable number of elements
- (B) countably infinite number of points
- (C) finitely many elements  $\geq 2$
- (D) only one element
42. Consider the following statements about a lattice L :
- (i) Every ideal of L is a prime ideal.
- (ii) L is a chain.
- Then which of the following is *correct* ?
- (A) (I) implies (II) but not conversely
- (B) (II) implies (I) but not conversely
- (C) (I) if and only if (II)
- (D) Neither (I) implies (II) nor (II) implies (I)
43. Let G be a connected graph with at least 3 vertices such that removal of any edge of G disconnects the graph. Then which of the following is *not* true ?
- (A) G has no circuit
- (B) There is a unique path in G between any pair of distinct vertices
- (C) G has at least two pendant vertices
- (D) G has at least two spanning trees

44. Given a group of  $n$  married women and their  $n$  husbands at least how many people be chosen from this group of  $2n$  people to guarantee the set contains a married couple ?

(A)  $n - 1$   
 (B)  $n$   
 (C)  $n + 1$   
 (D)  $n + 2$

45. Let  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  be solution of the equation :

$$\Delta u = 1 \quad \text{in } D$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial D$$

where  $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 / (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 \leq 1/4\}$

and  $\partial D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 / (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1/4\}$  is the boundary of  $D$ .

If  $u_1(2, 1) = u_2(2, 1)$ ; then :

(A)  $u_1$  is a constant function  
 (B)  $u_2$  is a constant function  
 (C)  $u_1 \equiv u_2 \equiv$  a constant function  
 (D)  $u_1 \equiv u_2$  in  $D$

46. Consider the function

$$f(x) = |x| \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

Then the Fourier series for  $f$  is :

(A)  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\cos \pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 3\pi x}{3^2} + \dots \right)$

(B)  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\sin \pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\sin 3\pi x}{3^2} + \dots \right)$

(C)  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\cos \pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 3\pi x}{3^2} + \dots \right) - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\sin \pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\sin 3\pi x}{3^2} + \dots \right)$

(D)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\cos \pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 3\pi x}{3^2} + \dots \right) + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\sin \pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\sin 3\pi x}{3^2} + \dots \right)$

47. The equation  $3u_{xx} - x^2 u_y + 5u = 0$  transforms under the change of variables to polar coordinates is :

(A) a non-linear equation  
 (B) a hyperbolic equation  
 (C) an elliptic equation  
 (D) a parabolic equation

48. The linear diophantine equation  $7x - 8y = 5$  has :
- (A) exactly one integer solution  
 (B) exactly two integer solutions  
 (C) infinitely many integer solutions and the difference between any two values of  $x$  in the solutions is divisible by 8.  
 (D) infinitely many integer solutions and the difference between any two values of  $x$  in the solutions is divisible by 7
49. Which of the following is a quadratic residue modulo 43 ?
- (A)  $-1$   
 (B) 40  
 (C) 2  
 (D) 3
50. If  $\mu$  is the Mobius function and  $n$  is a positive integer, then  $\mu(n) \mu(n+1) \mu(n+2) \mu(n+3)$  is equal to :
- (A) 4  
 (B) 0  
 (C) 1  
 (D) 6
51. A dynamical system consists of three particles  $m_1, m_2, m_3$  in motion in space. The distance between  $m_1$  and  $m_2, m_2$  and  $m_3, m_1$  and  $m_3$  remain constant throughout the motion. The motion will be governed by  $n$  Euler Lagrange equations. Then :
- (A)  $n = 7$   
 (B)  $n = 6$   
 (C)  $n = 9$   
 (D)  $n = 3$
52. A particle of mass  $m$  is moving in a two-dimensional space. Its kinetic energy in terms of polar co-ordinates is given by :
- (A)  $\frac{1}{2} m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{2} m(\dot{r}^2 + r \dot{\theta}^2)$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{2} m(r^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{2} m(r^2 + r \dot{\theta}^2)$

53. Let the Hamiltonian of a system be  $H = \frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{k^2 q^2}{2}$ . If  $C_1, C_2$  denote arbitrary constants the general solution of  $q$  is :
- (A)  $q(t) = C_1 \cos kt + C_2 \sin kt$   
 (B)  $q(t) = kt + C_1$   
 (C)  $q(t) = C_1 e^{kt} + C_2 e^{-kt}$   
 (D)  $q(t) = C_1 \cos k^2 t + C_2 \sin k^2 t$
54. Consider a single operator equation  $\bar{L} = I\bar{W}$  representing the relation between angular momentum vector and angular velocity :
- (A) The operator equation represents linear transformation  
 (B) The vectors  $\bar{L}$  and  $\bar{W}$  have the same dimensions  
 (C) The vectors  $\bar{L}$  and  $\bar{W}$  are two physically different vectors having different dimensions  
 (D) The operator  $I$  acting upon the vector  $\bar{W}$  represents orthogonal rotation
55. If velocity components are time independent, then :
- (A) Only stream lines and path lines are coincident  
 (B) Only stream lines and streak lines are coincident  
 (C) Only path lines and streak lines are coincident  
 (D) Stream lines, path lines and streak lines are coincident
56. Velocity potential function for a steady flow exists, if :
- (A) flow is only incompressible  
 (B) flow is inviscid, incompressible and irrotational  
 (C) flow is inviscid, incompressible and rotational  
 (D) flow is only inviscid
57. If  $\phi = (x - t)(y - t)$  represents the velocity potential of an incompressible two-dimensional fluid then the stream lines at time  $t$  are the curves :
- (A)  $(x - t)^2 - (y - t)^2 = \text{constant}$   
 (B)  $(x - t)^2 + (y - t)^2 = \text{constant}$   
 (C)  $x^2 - y^2 = t^2$   
 (D)  $x^2 + y^2 = t^2$

58. In a uniform stream with complex potential  $Uz$ , a two-dimensional source of strength  $m$  is situated at the point  $(a, 0)$ . The stagnation point is at :

- (A)  $z = m + \frac{a}{U}$
- (B)  $z = 0$
- (C)  $z = a + \frac{U}{m}$
- (D)  $z = a + \frac{m}{U}$

59. Let the first and second fundamental forms associated with a surface patch be respectively  $Edu^2 + 2F dudv + Gdv^2$  and  $Ldu^2 + 2M dudv + Ndv^2$ .

If  $S = \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{bmatrix}$  and  $T = \begin{bmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{bmatrix}$ ,

then :

- (A)  $S$  and  $T$  are non-singular
- (B)  $S$  is non-singular and  $T$  may not be
- (C)  $T$  is not-singular and  $S$  may not be
- (D)  $S$  and  $T$  are singular

60. Let  $U$  be an open subset of  $\mathbf{R}^2$  and  $S$  be a smooth surface in  $\mathbf{R}^3$ . If  $\sigma : U \rightarrow S$  is a regular surface patch such that  $\det \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_u \cdot \sigma_u & \sigma_u \cdot \sigma_v \\ \sigma_u \cdot \sigma_v & \sigma_v \cdot \sigma_v \end{pmatrix} = 1$

Then :

- (A)  $\sigma$  is an isometry
- (B)  $\sigma$  is conformal, but not an isometry
- (C)  $\sigma$  preserves area, but need not be conformal
- (D)  $\sigma$  preserves area and conformal

61. Let  $S = \{(x, y, f(x, y)) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid (x, y) \in U\}$  where  $U$  is open in  $\mathbf{R}^2$  and  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is smooth. If  $f$  admits a local maximum at  $p$  and a local minimum at  $q$ , then the Gaussian curvatures  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  to  $S$  at the points  $(p, f(p))$  and  $(q, f(q))$  respectively satisfy :

- (A)  $k_1, k_2 \geq 0$
- (B)  $k_1 \geq 0, k_2 \leq 0$
- (C)  $k_1 \leq 0, k_2 \geq 0$
- (D)  $k_1, k_2 \leq 0$

62. The functional  $\int_0^{\pi/4} (y^2 - y'^2) dx$  satisfying  $y(0) = 0$  attains its extremal on :

- (A)  $y = x$
- (B)  $y = 0$
- (C)  $y = \sin x$
- (D)  $y = \cos x$

63. Let  $J(y) = \int_{-1}^1 (y'e^y + xy^2) dx$  be a functional defined on  $C^1[-1, 1]$ . Then the variation of the integral  $J[y]$  is :

- (A)  $\int_{-1}^1 (y''e^y + e^y y' + 2xyy') dx$
- (B)  $\int_{-1}^1 (y'^2 e^y + y^2 + 2xyy') dx$
- (C)  $\int_{-1}^1 [[y'e^y + 2xy] \delta y + e^y \delta y'] dx$
- (D)  $\int_{-1}^1 [[y'e^y + 2xy + y^2] \delta y + e^y \delta y'] dx$

64. Consider the functional

$$J[y] = \int_a^b F(x, y, y') dx$$

where  $F(x, y, y') = \frac{1 + y^2}{y'^2}$

for admissible function  $y(x)$ . Which of the following are extremals for J ?

- (A)  $y(x) = A \sin x$  where A is constant
- (B)  $y(x) = A \sinh x + B \cosh x$ , A, B are constants
- (C)  $y(x) = \sinh (Ax + B)$  where A, B are constants
- (D)  $y(x) = A \sin x + B \cos x$ , where A, B are constants

65. The shortest distance between the parabola  $y = x^2$  and the straight line  $x - y = 5$  is :

- (A) 0
- (B) 5
- (C)  $\frac{19\sqrt{2}}{8}$
- (D)  $\sqrt{5}$

66. For the Fredholm integral equation

$$u(t) = \lambda \int_a^b k(t, s) u(s) ds$$

with separable kernel, Fredholm determinant  $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ . Then the integral equation has :

- (A) unique zero solution  
 (B) unique non-zero solution  
 (C) infinitely many solutions  
 (D) no solution
67. Eigen value and eigen function of the homogeneous integral equation

$$u(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 e^{t+s} u(s) ds$$

is :

- (A)  $\lambda = \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}$ ,  $u(t) = e^{t^2}$   
 (B)  $\lambda = \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}$ ,  $u(t) = e^t$   
 (C)  $\lambda = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}$ ,  $u(t) = e^t$   
 (D)  $\lambda = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}$ ,  $u(t) = e^{t^2}$

68. The solution of the Volterra integral equation of first kind

$$f(t) = \int_0^t e^{t-s} u(s) ds,$$

where  $f(t)$  is known function, is :

- (A)  $tf(t) - f'(t)$   
 (B)  $f'(t) - f(t)$   
 (C)  $f'(t) - tf(t)$   
 (D)  $t(f'(t) - f(t))$
69. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A)  $E = 1 + \Delta$   
 (B)  $\Delta = \nabla(1 - \nabla)^{-1}$   
 (C)  $\nabla = E^{-1} \Delta$   
 (D)  $1 + \Delta = (E + 1)\nabla^{-1}$
70. If  $u_1 = 1$ ,  $u_3 = 17$ ,  $u_4 = 43$  and  $u_5 = 89$ , then value of  $u_2$  is :
- (A) 3  
 (B) 5  
 (C) 13  
 (D) 15

71. Let  $y = f(x)$  takes the values  $y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n$ , for  $a = x_0, x_1 = x_0 + h, \dots, x_n = x_0 + nh = b$ . Then the value of  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  by Trapezoidal rule is :

- (A)  $\frac{h}{2} [2(y_0 + y_1) + (y_2 + \dots + y_n)]$   
 (B)  $\frac{h}{2} [(y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1})]$   
 (C)  $\frac{h}{2} [2(y_0 + y_n) + (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1})]$   
 (D)  $\frac{h}{2} [(y_0 + y_1) + 2(y_2 + \dots + y_n)]$

72. Laplace transform of  $J_0(a t)$  where  $J_0$  denotes the Bessel function of zero order is :

- (A)  $\frac{1}{s^2 + a^2}$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 + a^2}}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{s^2 - a^2}$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 - a^2}}$

73. Fourier cosine transform of  $f(t) = e^{-t^2}$  is :

- (A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-4s^2}$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-2s^2}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}}$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{4}}$

74. If  $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  and  $L\{g(t)\} = G(s)$ , then  $L^{-1}\{(F(s)G(s))\}$  is :

- (A)  $\int_0^t f(x) g(t-x) dx$   
 (B)  $\int_0^t f(x) g(x) dx$   
 (C)  $\int_0^t f(x) g(t+x) dx$   
 (D)  $\int_0^t f(x-t) g(x-t) dx$

75. Consider the non-linear programming problem

$$\text{Max. } Z = 10x_1 - x_2^2$$

Subject to the constraints :

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 14$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Then the Lagrangian function is :

- (A)  $(10x_1 - x_2^2) - \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 + r_1^2 - 14) - \lambda_2(-x_1 + x_2 + r_2^2 - 6)$   
 (B)  $(10x_1 - x_2^2) + \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 + r_1^2 - 14) + \lambda_2(-x_1 + x_2 + r_2^2 - 6)$   
 (C)  $(10x_1 - x_2^2) + \lambda_1(-x_1 + x_2 - r_1^2 - 14) + \lambda_2(x_1 - x_2 - r_2^2 + 6)$   
 (D)  $(10x_1 + x_2^2) + \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 - r_1^2 + 14) + \lambda_2(x_1 - x_2 - r_2^2 + 6)$

76. The number of positive integers, not greater than 100 which are not divisible by 2, 3 or 5, is :

- (A) 20  
 (B) 25  
 (C) 26  
 (D) 30

77. Let  $k$ ,  $k'$  and  $\delta$  be the vertex connectivity, edge connectivity and minimum degree respectively of graph  $G$ . Then :

- (A)  $\delta \leq k'$   
 (B)  $k' \leq k$   
 (C)  $k = k'$ , whenever  $G$  is 3-regular  
 (D)  $\delta = k'$ , whenever  $G$  is regular

78. Consider  $(\mathbf{R}, \mu)$  be Lebesgue measure space. Define

$$v(A) = \int_A f(x) d\mu \text{ where}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then :

- (A)  $v$  is a measure  
 (B)  $v$  is a signed measure  
 (C)  $v$  is both measure and signed measure  
 (D)  $v$  is neither a measure nor a signed measure
79. Let  $v$  be a signed measure on  $(X, m)$ . Let  $P$  be a positive set and  $N$  be a negative set. Then :
- (A)  $P \cap N$  is a positive set  
 (B)  $P \cap N$  is a negative set  
 (C)  $P \cap N$  is a null set  
 (D)  $P \cap N$  is not measurable
80. Which of the following subsets of  $\mathbf{R}$  has non-zero Lebesgue measure ?

(A)  $\left\{ n + \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbf{N} \right\}$

(B) The cantor set

(C)  $\{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbf{Q}\}$

(D) The set of limit points of  $\mathbf{Q}$  in  $\mathbf{R}$

81. Let the middle number of the three distinct real numbers  $a, b$  and  $c$  be  $\text{mid}\{a, b, c\}$ . Then  $\text{mid}\{a, b, c\} =$
- (A)  $\min\{\max\{a, b\}, \min\{b, c\}, \min\{a, c\}\}$
- (B)  $\min\{\max\{a, b\}, \max\{b, c\}, \max\{a, c\}\}$
- (C)  $\max\{\max\{a, b\}, \max\{b, c\}, \min\{a, c\}\}$
- (D)  $\max\{\max\{a, b\}, \max\{b, c\}, \max\{a, c\}\}$
82. Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence of real numbers. Then  $(x_n)$  has a subsequence which is :
- (A) monotone
- (B) bounded
- (C) cauchy
- (D) convergent
83. Consider the following statements :
- (a) There is a continuous map from  $[0, 1]$  onto  $(0, 1)$
- (b) There is a continuous map from  $(0, 1)$  onto  $[0, 1]$
- Then :
- (A) only (a) is true
- (B) only (b) is true
- (C) both (a) and (b) are true
- (D) both (a) and (b) are false

84. Consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & , \text{ if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Then which of the following statements is *true* ?

- (A)  $f$  is Riemann integrable
- (B)  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 0$
- (C)  $f$  is of bounded variation
- (D)  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$
85. Consider  $\mathbf{R}$  with the metric defined by :

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \neq y \\ 0, & \text{if } x = y \end{cases}$$

Which of the following statements is *true* for  $(\mathbf{R}, d)$  ?

- (A)  $(0, 1)$  is not closed
- (B)  $(0, \infty)$  is unbounded
- (C)  $[0, 1]$  is not compact
- (D)  $\{1, 2, \dots, 100\}$  is not open
86. For a complex number  $z$ , the inequality  $|z - i| < |z + i|$  is :
- (A) never true
- (B) always true
- (C) true if and only if  $\text{Im}(z) > 0$
- (D) true if and only if  $\text{Re}(z) > 0$

87. Which of the following sets is mapped onto the right half plane under the map  $f(z) = \sin z$  ?

- (A)  $\left\{ z : 0 < \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$
- (B)  $\left\{ z : \frac{-\pi}{2} \leq \operatorname{Im}(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$
- (C)  $\left\{ z : 0 < \operatorname{Im}(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$
- (D)  $\left\{ z : \frac{-\pi}{2} \leq \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$

88. Consider the following statements :

- (a) Every non-negative harmonic function on  $\mathbf{C}$  is constant.
- (b) Every harmonic function on  $\mathbf{C} - \{0\}$  has a harmonic conjugate

Then :

- (A) only (a) is true
- (B) only (b) is true
- (C) both (a) and (b) are true
- (D) both (a) and (b) are false

89. The value of the integral

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} z^3 \cos\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) dz$$

is :

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C)  $-\frac{1}{6}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{24}$

90. Consider the function

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 \sin z}.$$

Then :

- (A)  $f$  has a pole of order 1 at  $z = 0$
- (B)  $f$  has a pole of order 2 at  $z = 0$
- (C) the residue of  $f$  at  $z = 0$  is  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (D) the residue of  $f$  at  $z = 0$  is  $\frac{1}{6}$

91. Let  $\phi : G \rightarrow G'$  be a surjective group homomorphism. Then :

- (A) If  $G$  is cyclic, then  $G'$  is cyclic
- (B) If  $G'$  is cyclic, then  $G$  is cyclic
- (C)  $G$  is cyclic if and only if  $G'$  is cyclic
- (D) If  $G$  is not cyclic, then  $G'$  is not cyclic

92. Let  $n$  be a square free natural number. Then the quotient ring  $\mathbb{Q}[X]/\langle X^2 - n \rangle$  is :
- (A) not a field  
(B) an integral domain which is not a field  
(C) not an integral domain  
(D) an integral domain
93. Every finite group is isomorphic to a subgroup of :
- (A) a cyclic group  
(B)  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  for some  $n \geq 1$   
(C)  $S_n$  for some  $n \geq 1$   
(D)  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$
94. Let  $\sigma$  be a permutation in  $S_n$ . Let  $\sigma = \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_k$ , where  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_k$  are disjoint cycles of lengths  $l_1, l_2, \dots, l_k$  respectively. Then the order of  $\sigma$  is equal to :
- (A)  $l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_k$   
(B)  $l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot \dots \cdot l_k$   
(C)  $\gcd(l_1, \dots, l_k)$   
(D)  $\text{lcm}(l_1, \dots, l_k)$
95. Which of the following is a principal ideal of  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  ?
- (A)  $(2, x)$   
(B)  $(3, x)$   
(C)  $(x, x^2 - x, x + 4)$   
(D)  $(2x, 3x, x^2)$
96.  $T_1, T_2$  and  $T_3$  are three maps defined on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  as :
- $$T_1 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+1 \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_2 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} xy \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$T_3 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ y+z \\ z+x \end{bmatrix}.$$
- Which of these maps are linear ?
- (A)  $T_1, T_2, T_3$   
(B)  $T_1, T_2$   
(C)  $T_3$   
(D)  $T_1, T_3$
97. Let  $T$  be a linear operator on  $\mathbb{R}^4$  having the minimal polynomial  $(x+1)^3$ . Then which of the following statements is *true* ?
- (A)  $T$  is diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{R}$   
(B)  $T$  is nilpotent  
(C)  $T$  is triangulable over  $\mathbb{R}$   
(D) characteristic polynomial of  $T$  is  $(x+1)^3$
98. Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional vector space over  $K$  and  $W$  be a subspace of  $V$ . Then which of the following statements is *true* ?
- (A)  $\dim V = \dim W + \dim \frac{W}{V}$   
(B)  $\dim V = \dim W - \dim \frac{V}{W}$   
(C)  $\dim V = \dim W + \dim \frac{V}{W}$   
(D)  $\dim V = \dim \frac{V}{W}$

99. Let  $T$  be a linear operator on  $\mathbf{R}^3$ , given by :

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + 2y + z \\ 2y + z \\ 2x + 3y + z \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to standard basis of  $\mathbf{R}^3$  is :

(A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

100. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be real  $n \times n$  matrices. Which of the following statements is *false* ?
- (A) If  $A^{-1}$  and  $B^{-1}$  are congruent, then so are  $A$  and  $B$
- (B) If  $A^t$  and  $B^t$  are congruent, then so are  $A$  and  $B$
- (C) If both  $A$  and  $B$  are congruent to the identity matrix, then they are congruent
- (D) If both  $A$  and  $B$  have the same rank, then they are congruent

### SECTION III

101. To test the equality of  $r$  independent multinomial distributions, multinomial  $(k, p_{i_1}, p_{i_k})$   $i = 1 \dots r$  the null hypothesis is  $H_0 : P_{ij} = P_j \forall j = 1 \dots k$  where  $p_j$  are unknown  $j = 1 \dots k$ , a  $\chi^2$  test statistic is used. The degrees of freedom of the  $\chi^2$  test are :

- (A)  $k(r - 1)$   
 (B)  $r(k - 1)$   
 (C)  $rk - 1$   
 (D)  $(r - 1)(k - 1)$

102.  $X$  and  $Y$  are two continuous random variables independent of each other. The combined sample based on two independent samples of size 5 and 4 on  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively has the following pattern :

$$y_4 < x_1 < x_5 < y_3 < x_2 < y_1 < y_2 < x_4 < x_3$$

Hence the value of Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test statistic is :

- (A) 6  
 (B) 8  
 (C) 10  
 (D) 12

103. There are four jobs  $J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4$  that need to be processed on two machines  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  in sequence. The processing times are given in the following table :

	$J_1$	$J_2$	$J_3$	$J_4$
$M_1$	6	10	4	7
$M_2$	4	8	9	2

The total processing time to complete all the jobs on both the machines is :

- (A) 30  
(B) 32  
(C) 33  
(D) 35
104. Re-order level for an item is always :
- (A) Less than minimum stock  
(B) More than minimum stock  
(C) Same as the minimum stock  
(D) More than the average stock
105. Consider the following two M/M/1 queueing systems where :
- In  $Q_1$  : arrival rate  $\lambda$ , service rate  $\mu$   
 In  $Q_2$  : arrival rate  $2\lambda$ , service rate  $2\mu$   
 Let  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  be the average waiting times of an arriving customer in  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  respectively. Then :
- (A)  $W_1 < W_2$   
 (B)  $W_1 = W_2$   
 (C)  $W_1 > W_2$   
 (D) The relation between  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  cannot be decided

106. Consider a population of  $N = nk$  units with  $k > 1$ . A sample of size  $n$  is obtained by the following method :

- (i) A unit is drawn from the set of units labelled  $\{k, 2k, \dots, N\}$  with probability  $1/n$  and is included in the sample.
- (ii) A SRSWOR of size  $n - 1$  is then obtained from the remaining  $N - 1$  units in the population and these units are included in the sample.

Then,

- (A) The sampling method corresponds to a systematic sample
- (B) There is no unbiased estimator of the population total
- (C) Inclusion probability is not the same for all the population units
- (D) The sample mean is an unbiased estimator of the population mean

107. Let  $V_{SY}^2$  be the variance of the usual estimator in a systematic sampling design and  $V_{SRS}^2$  the variance of the sample mean in a SRSWOR design. It is known that the population has a linear trend, i.e.,  $y_i$  is approximately equal to  $ic$ , for a positive  $c$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ . Then :

- (A)  $V_{SY}^2 = V_{SRS}^2$
- (B)  $V_{SY}^2 < V_{SRS}^2$
- (C)  $V_{SY}^2 > V_{SRS}^2$
- (D) It is not possible to compare the two estimators based on the given information

108. Under one way fixed effects ANOVA which of the following parametric functions are estimable, where the model is :

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \begin{matrix} i = 1 \dots \dots \dots p \\ j = 1 \dots \dots \dots n_i, \end{matrix}$$

$\epsilon_{ij}$  are independent identically distributed with zero mean and finite variance.

- (A)  $\mu + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$
- (B)  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$
- (C)  $2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$
- (D)  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_p - 2\alpha_3$

109. Under a randomized block design with  $V$  treatments and  $r$  replication which of the following is most correct ?

- (A) All pairwise contrasts  $\alpha_i - \alpha_j$  among the unknown treatment effects  $\alpha$ ,  $i = 1 \dots \dots V$  are estimable and are estimated with common variance
- (B) All contrasts of the type  $\sum_{i=1}^V C_i \alpha_i$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^V C_i = 0$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^V C_i^2 = 1$  are estimable and are estimated with common variance
- (C) The best linear unbiased estimators  $\hat{\alpha}_i - \hat{\alpha}_j$ ,  $1 \leq i \neq j \leq V$  are all uncorrelated with each other
- (D) All the above (A), (B), (C) are correct

110. Under an unconfounded  $2^3$  factorial experiment with factors, A, B, C in two replicates arranged in a randomized block design which of the following statements is *not* correct ?

- (A) All factorial effects are estimated with same precision
- (B) Best linear unbiased estimators of the 7 factorial effects are mutually uncorrelated with each other
- (C) The error sum of squares has an additional degree of freedom than that of the treatment sum of squares
- (D) Total number of degrees of freedom equal twice those carried by the treatment sum of squares

111. Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be the  $\sigma$ -field of subsets of  $\mathbf{R}$  generated by  $\{(a, b) | a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$ . Which of the following is *not true* ?

- (A) Every countable subset of  $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbf{B}$
- (B) All closed intervals  $\in \mathbf{B}$
- (C) All uncountable subsets of  $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbf{B}$
- (D) Intervals of the form  $[a, b) \in \mathbf{B}$

112. Consider the following set function  $\mu$  on a  $\sigma$ -field  $\mathfrak{S}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A) &= 0 \text{ if } A \text{ is empty} \\ &= 1 \text{ if } A \text{ is non-empty and finite} \\ &= \infty \text{ if } A \text{ is infinite} \end{aligned}$$

Then :

- (A)  $\mu$  is not monotone
- (B)  $\mu$  is not  $\sigma$ -additive
- (C)  $\mu$  is finite
- (D)  $\mu$  is a measure in  $\mathfrak{S}$

113. Let  $R$  be the set of real numbers,  $B$  the Borel  $\sigma$ -field. Let ' $m$ ' denotes the Lebesgue measure and  $\mu$  the measure defined by the function  $F(x) = (1 - e^{-x})$  if  $x > 0$  and  $F(x) = 0$  elsewhere.

Consider the statements :

- (I)  $\mu \ll m$ , (i.e.  $\mu$  is absolutely continuous w.r.t.  $m$ )
- (II)  $m \ll \mu$
- (III)  $\frac{d\mu}{dm}(x) = e^{-x}$   $x > 0$ ,  $\frac{d\mu}{dm}(x) = 0$ ,  $x \leq 0$

Which of the above statements are true ?

- (A) (I) and (II) only
- (B) (I) and (III) only
- (C) (II) and (III) only
- (D) All the three

114. Let  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a sequence of independent identically distributed random variables with mean 0 and finite variance  $\sigma^2 > 0$  :

$$\text{Let } S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

Then, which of the following is false ?

- (A)  $P\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n e^{S_n} = 0\right] = 1$
- (B) As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $S_n e^{S_n}$  converges to a normal random variable with mean '0' and variance  $\sigma^2$
- (C) As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $S_n$  converges to '0' in probability
- (D) As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $e^{S_n}$  converges to 1 with probability 1

115. Let  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with mean 3 and variance 11. Which of the following is *not* always correct ? As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

- (A)  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2$  converges in probability to 2
- (B)  $\left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \right)^2$  converges in probability to 9
- (C)  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - 3)^2$  converges in probability to '0'
- (D)  $\sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{X_k}{n} \right)^2$  converges in probability to '0'

116. Let  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a sequence of random variables such that  $P\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = X\right] = 1$  for some r.v.  $X$ . Then which of the following is *not* always correct ?

- (A)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[\cos(X_n)] = E[\cos(X)]$
- (B)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[\exp(it X_n)] = E[\exp(it X)]$
- (C)  $P\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp(X_n) = \exp(X)\right] = 1$
- (D)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[\exp(X_n)] = E[\exp(X)]$

117. Let  $\{X_n\}$  be a sequence of independent and uniformly bounded random variables, and  $E[X_n] = 0$ , and  $\text{Var}(X_n) = \frac{1}{(2n)}$  for each  $n$ .

Let  $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$  and

$$\sigma_n^2 = \text{Var}(S_n)$$

Then which of the following is *not* true ?

- (A)  $\frac{S_n}{\sigma_n}$  does not converge in distribution
- (B)  $\frac{S_n}{\sigma_n}$  converges in distribution to a normal random variable
- (C)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_n^3} E[|X_k|^3] = 0$
- (D)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n^2} = 0$  in probability

118. Let  $\{X_n\}$  be a sequence of independent random variables such that  $E[X_n] = 0$  and  $\text{Var}(X_n) = \frac{1}{n^2}$ ,

$n = 1, 2, \dots$ . Let  $E = \left\{ \omega \mid \sum_n X_n(\omega) \text{ converges} \right\}$ .

Then which of the following is always *correct* ?

(A)  $0 < P(E) < 1$

(B)  $P(E) = \frac{1}{2}$

(C)  $P(E) = 0$

(D)  $P(E) = 1$

119. Let  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  be a sequence of independent random variables with mean zero and let  $\mathbf{F}_n = \sigma(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$ .

Define  $X_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$ ;  $W_1 = Y_1$  and

$W_{n+1} = W_n + Y_{n+1} W_n^2$  and

$T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (Y_k + 1)$ . Then :

(A) Both  $\{X_n\}$  and  $\{W_n\}$  are  $\mathbf{F}_n$ -martingales

(B) Only  $\{X_n\}$  is a  $\mathbf{F}_n$ -martingale

(C) Both  $\{X_n\}$  and  $\{T_n\}$  are  $\mathbf{F}_n$ -martingales

(D) All the three sequences are  $\mathbf{F}_n$ -martingales

120. Suppose a distribution function

$F : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  of a random variable

$X$  is as follows :

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < -2, \\ 1/3, & \text{if } -2 \leq x < 0, \\ 1/2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 5, \\ 1/2 + (x-5)^2/2, & \text{if } 5 \leq x < 6, \\ 1, & \text{if } x \geq 6. \end{cases}$$

Then  $E(X)$  is :

(A)  $\frac{11}{6}$

(B)  $\frac{1}{6}$

(C)  $\frac{125}{6}$

(D)  $\frac{13}{6}$

121. Which of the following statements is *correct* ?

The set of points of continuities of a distribution function is :

(A) uncountable

(B) countable

(C) finite

(D) empty

122. Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are two random variables whose third order moments exist. Then  $(E(|X + Y|^3))^{1/3}$  is less than or equal to :

- (A)  $(E(|X|^3))^{1/3} (E(|Y|^3))^{1/3}$   
 (B)  $(E(|X|^3))^{1/3} + (E(|Y|^3))^{1/3}$   
 (C)  $(E(|X|) + E(|Y|))^{1/3}$   
 (D)  $(E|X| \cdot E|Y|)^{1/3}$

123. Suppose  $X$  is an absolutely continuous random variable with probability density function  $f(\cdot)$  and characteristic function  $\phi(\cdot)$ . Suppose  $\phi(\cdot)$  is a Riemann integrable on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then :

- (A)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{iux} \phi(u) du$   
 (B)  $f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-iux} \phi(u) du$   
 (C)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-iux} \phi(u) du$   
 (D)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-iux} \phi(u) du$

124. It is given that the distribution of  $Y$  given  $X = x$  is Normal  $(x, x^2)$ . Suppose  $X \sim U(0, 1)$ . Then, which of the following statements is *not* true ?

- (A)  $E(Y) = 1/2$   
 (B)  $\text{Var}(Y) = 5/12$   
 (C)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3/12$   
 (D)  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 1$

125. Let  $\phi_{\underline{X}}(\underline{t})$  be the characteristic function of  $\underline{X} \sim N_3(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma)$ . Then  $EX_1X_2^2X_3$  is given by :

- (A)  $\left. \frac{(-1)^4 \partial^4 \phi_{\underline{X}}(\underline{t})}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2^2 \partial t_3} \right|_{\underline{t} = \underline{0}}$   
 (B)  $\left. \frac{(-1)^3 \partial^3 \phi_{\underline{X}}(\underline{t})}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2 \partial t_3} \right|_{t_1 = 1, t_2 = 2, t_3 = 1}$   
 (C)  $\left. \frac{(-1)^3 \partial^4 \phi_{\underline{X}}(\underline{t})}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2^2 \partial t_3} \right|_{t_1 = 1, t_2 = 2, t_3 = 1}$   
 (D)  $\left. \frac{\partial^4 \phi_{\underline{X}}(\underline{t})}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2^2 \partial t_3} \right|_{t_1 = 1, t_2 = 2, t_3 = 1}$

126. Let  $f(x | \theta) = e^{-(x-\theta)}$   $x \geq \theta$  and let the prior for  $\theta$  be given by  $\pi(\theta) = e^{-\theta}$   $0 < \theta < \infty$ . Then :

- (A) the posterior distribution for  $\theta$  does not exist
- (B) the posterior distribution for  $\theta$  is  $U(0, x)$ .
- (C) the posterior distribution for  $\theta$  is exponential distribution
- (D) the posterior distribution for  $\theta$  exists but its mean is not finite

127. Suppose  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are independent random variables with probability density function

$$f(x_i, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2i\theta}, & \text{if } -i\theta < x_i < i\theta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the minimal sufficient statistic for  $\theta$  is :

- (A)  $\{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}\}$
- (B)  $\max\{|X_1|, |X_2|/2, \dots, |X_n|/n\}$
- (C)  $\max\{|X_1|, X_2/2, X_3/3, \dots, X_n/n\}$
- (D)  $\min\{|X_1|, X_2/2, X_3/3, \dots, X_n/n\}$

128. Suppose  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  is a random sample of size  $n$  from the  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  distribution,  $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $\sigma^2 > 0$ . Suppose  $\hat{\sigma}_n^2$  and  $T_n$  denote the maximum likelihood estimator and the UMVUE of  $\sigma^2$  respectively. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A)  $\hat{\sigma}_n^2$  has smaller variance than that of  $T_n$
- (B)  $\hat{\sigma}_n^2$  has smaller MSE than that of  $T_n$
- (C)  $\hat{\sigma}_n^2$  has larger variance than that of  $T_n$
- (D)  $\hat{\sigma}_n^2$  and  $T_n$  have the same MSE

129. Suppose  $f(x, \theta)$  is a probability density function of  $X$  for which differentiation under integral sign is permissible.

Then  $E\left(\frac{d}{d\theta} \log f(X, \theta)\right)$  is :

- (A) equal to the Fisher information
- (B) less than zero
- (C) less than 1
- (D) equal to zero

130. Suppose  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  is a random sample Poisson distribution with mean  $\theta$ . Then the uniformly most powerful test for testing  $H_0 : \theta = 1$  against  $H_1 : \theta > 1$  :

- (A) rejects  $H_0$  if  $\bar{X} < c_1$  or  $\bar{X} > c_2$  for some  $c_1, c_2$
- (B) rejects  $H_0$  if  $\bar{X} < c$  for some  $c$
- (C) rejects  $H_0$  if  $\bar{X} > c$  for some  $c$
- (D) rejects  $H_0$  if  $c_1 < \bar{X} < c_2$  for some  $c_1, c_2$

131. Suppose  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  is a random sample of size  $n$  from the  $U(0, \theta)$  distribution. Then :

- (A) Sample mean  $\bar{X}_n$  is consistent for  $\theta$
- (B) Sample median is consistent for  $\theta$
- (C)  $2\bar{X}_n$  is consistent for  $\theta$
- (D)  $X_{(1)}$  is consistent for  $\theta$

132. Suppose  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  are independent and identically distributed random variables each having the probability density function :

$$f(x) = \frac{\theta}{x^2}, \quad x \geq \theta$$

Then :

- (A)  $\sqrt{n} \left( X \left( \left[ \frac{n}{4} \right] + 1 \right) - \frac{4\theta}{3} \right) \xrightarrow{L} z \sim N(0, 16\theta/27)$
- (B)  $\sqrt{n} \left( X \left( \left[ \frac{n}{4} \right] + 1 \right) - \frac{4\theta}{3} \right) \xrightarrow{L} z \sim N(0, \theta/3)$
- (C)  $\sqrt{n} \left( X \left( \left[ \frac{n}{4} \right] + 1 \right) - \frac{4\theta}{3} \right) \xrightarrow{L} z \sim N(0, 16\theta^2/27)$
- (D)  $\sqrt{n} \left( X \left( \left[ \frac{n}{4} \right] + 1 \right) - \frac{4\theta}{3} \right) \xrightarrow{L} z \sim N(0, 16\theta/27)$

133. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be iid  $f(x, \theta, \alpha)$ , where :

$$f(x; \theta, \alpha) = \frac{e^{-x/\theta} x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \theta^\alpha}.$$

Then,  $\sqrt{n}(\log \bar{X} - \log \alpha\theta) \xrightarrow{d} z$ , where

$z$  is distributed as :

- (A)  $N(0, 1)$
- (B)  $N(0, 1/\alpha)$
- (C)  $N(0, \alpha^2/\theta^2)$
- (D)  $N(0, \theta^2/\alpha^2)$

134. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be iid  $U(0, \theta)$

Define  $T_1 = \bar{X}$  and  $T_2 = (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})/2$ . Where  $X_{(1)} = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ ,  $X_{(n)} = \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ . Then :

- (A) both  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are equally efficient when  $n = 2$
- (B)  $ARE(T_1, T_2) > 1$  when  $n > 2$
- (C)  $ARE(T_1, T_2) < 1$  for all  $n$
- (D)  $ARE(T_1, T_2) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

135. For a sample correlation coefficient  $r$ , it is known that :

$$\sqrt{n}(r - \rho) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, (1 - \rho^2)^2),$$

where  $\rho$  is the population correlation coefficient. For what transformation  $g(\cdot)$ ,

$$\sqrt{n}(g(r) - g(\rho)) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) ?$$

- (A)  $\log \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \log(1+\rho)$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}$

136. Let  $\underline{X} \sim N_4(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma)$  where eigen values of  $\Sigma$  are given by  $\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 3, \lambda_4 = 2$ . Let  $Y_i$  be the principal component corresponding to  $\lambda_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Then which of the following statements is *not* correct ?

- (A)  $Y_i, i = 1, \dots, 4$  are mutually independently distributed
- (B)  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4$  are identically normally distributed
- (C) The percentage of variation explained by  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  is greater than 60%
- (D)  $Y_4$  explains the smallest portion of variance

137. Let  $\underline{X} \sim N_n(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma)$  where  $\Sigma$  is a +ve definite matrix. Then which of the following is a necessary condition for  $\underline{Y} = A\underline{X}$  to have independently distributed marginal distributions ?

- (A)  $A$  is any non-singular matrix
- (B)  $A$  is an idempotent matrix
- (C)  $A$  is an orthogonal matrix
- (D) Columns of  $A$  form orthonormal eigen vectors of  $\Sigma$

138. Let  $\underline{X} \sim N(\underline{0}, \Sigma)$  where  $\Sigma$  is a +ve definite matrix, and  $A$  is an idempotent matrix of rank  $k < P$ . Let  $Z = \underline{X}'\Sigma^{-1}A\underline{X}$ . Then mean and variance of  $z$  respectively equal :

- (A)  $n, 2n$
- (B)  $k, 2k$
- (C)  $k, k$
- (D)  $n, n$

139. Let  $\underline{X} \sim N_3(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma)$  with

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho^2 \\ \rho & 1 & 0 \\ \rho^2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the conditional distribution of  $(X_1, X_2)$  given  $X_3 = x_3$  is  $N_2(\underline{\mu}^*, \Sigma^*)$  where  $\underline{\mu}^*$  and  $\Sigma^*$  are respectively given by :

- (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 + \rho^2(x_3 - \mu_3) \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 + \rho^2(x_3 - \mu_3) \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \rho^4 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \rho^4 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

140. Let  $\underline{X} \sim N_n(\underline{0}, \sigma^2 I_n)$ .

Let  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 / \sigma^2$  and  $Q_i = \underline{X}' A_i \underline{X}$

with  $\text{rank}(A_i) = r_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ . Let

$Y = \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i$ . Then  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k$  are

independently distributed if and only

if:

(A)  $r_i > 0 \forall i$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k r_i = n$

(B)  $r_i > 0 \forall i$  and  $\prod_{i=1}^k r_i = n$

(C)  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  are all positive

semidefinite matrices and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n r_i = n$$

(D) Each  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k$  have  $\chi^2$

distribution and  $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i \leq n$

141.  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  are three uncorrelated random variables with common variance  $\sigma^2$  and  $E(y_1) = \theta_1 + \theta_3$ ,  $E(y_2) = \theta_2 + \theta_3$ ,  $E(y_3) = \theta_1 - \theta_3$ . Hence :

(A) Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) of  $\theta_2$  is  $y_2$  with variance  $\sigma^2$

(B) BLUE of  $\theta_2$  is  $y_2 - \frac{(y_1 - y_3)}{2}$  with variance  $\frac{3}{2}\sigma^2$

(C) BLUE of  $\theta_1$  is  $\frac{y_1 + y_3}{2}$  with variance  $\sigma^2$

(D) BLUE of  $\theta_1$  is  $\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$  with variance  $\frac{3\sigma^2}{2}$

142. In a simple linear regression analysis the fitted line using least squares theory will :

(A) definitely pass through the point  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  when the intercept is present

(B) definitely pass through the point  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

(C) never pass through the point  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

(D) definitely pass through the point  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  if slope is positive

143. In a multiple linear regression set up  $\underline{y} = \underline{X}\underline{B} + \underline{E}$  under the assumption  $E(\underline{E}) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(\underline{E}) = \sigma^2$ .

In the response variables  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  are :

(A) identical and independent

(B) non-identical uncorrelated

(C) non-identical and independent

(D) identical and uncorrelated

144. Consider a multiple linear regression model  $\underline{y} = \underline{X}\underline{B} + \underline{E}_{n+1}$  and suppose  $\hat{y}_i$  and  $e_i$   $i = 1, \dots, n$  are the fitted values of response variable  $y$  and residuals respectively. Then :

(A)  $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i = 0$

(B)  $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = n\sigma^2$

(C)  $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i y_i = 0$

(D)  $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \hat{y}_i = 0$

145. Consider a two-way classification model  $y_{ij} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$   $i = 1 \dots v$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, b$  with  $E(\varepsilon_{ij}) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_{ij}) = \sigma^2$ ,  $\varepsilon_{ij}$  uncorrelated where  $\tau_i$   $i = 1 \dots v$  are fixed effects and  $\beta_j$   $j = 1, \dots, b$  are random effects with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma_\beta^2$ . Hence the hypothesis regarding the insignificance of random effects is :

- (A)  $H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_b$
- (B)  $H_0 : \sigma_\beta^2 = 0$
- (C)  $H_0 : \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_v$
- (D)  $H_0 : \sigma^2 = 0$

146. A systematic sample of size 2 is drawn from a finite population with  $N = 4$  and  $k = 2$ . The samples are drawn independently of each other. The probability that the two units (2, 4) are included in sample equals :

- (A) 0
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) 1
- (D)  $\frac{1}{4}$

147. The variance of the usual estimator in a stratified sampling design is given by :

$$V^2 = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{W_h^2 S_h^2}{n_h} (1 - f_h)$$

in the standard notations. We wish to obtain an allocation that minimizes the sample size. Then,

- (A) such an optimal allocation does not exist
- (B) proportional allocation is optimal
- (C) the optimal allocation is the one for which  $n_h$  is proportional to  $S_h$
- (D) the optimal allocation is the one for which  $n_h$  is proportional to  $W_h S_h$

148. Let us consider the two sampling strategies, both based on a sample of size  $n$  : I. SRSWOR II post-stratification. To estimate the population total :

- (A) If the stratum sizes are sufficiently large for each stratum and if the error effects in  $W_h$  can be ignored, post-stratification is better than SRSWOR
- (B) SRSWOR is always better than post-stratification
- (C) If  $n$  is sufficiently large, post-stratification is better than SRSWOR
- (D) Post-stratification is always better than SRSWOR

149. The incidence matrix of a general block design is :

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the number of estimable orthogonal block contrasts is :

- (A) 2  
(B) 1  
(C) 3  
(D) 4
150. Consider a BIBD with parameter  $(v, b, r, k, \lambda)$ . If  $v = b = 11$  and  $r = 5$ , then :
- (A)  $k = 5, \lambda = 2$   
(B)  $k = 5, \lambda = 1$   
(C)  $k = 2, \lambda = 5$   
(D)  $k = 11, \lambda = 1$
151. In a M/M/K queueing system the departure rate  $\mu n$  when there are  $n$  customers in the system is :
- (A)  $\mu$   
(B)  $n\mu$   
(C)  $n\mu$  if  $n \leq k$  and 0 if  $n > k$   
(D)  $n\mu$  if  $n \leq k$  and  $nk$  if  $n > k$

152. In a  $2^4$  factorial design with two blocks of 8 plots each the treatment combinations are allotted as below :

Block I	Block II
$a$	$1$
$b$	$ab$
$ac$	$c$
$bc$	$abc$
$d$	$ad$
$abd$	$bd$
$cd$	$acd$
$abcd$	$bcd$

Hence the confounded treatment combination is :

- (A) ABD  
(B) ACD  
(C) BCD  
(D) ABCD
153. Let  $\{X_t\}$  be a stationary AR(1) time series given by the recursive equation  $X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + Z_t$ , where  $Z_t \sim W N(0, \sigma^2)$ . Let  $P_3 X_4$  represents the forecast of  $X_4$  given the observations  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ . If  $C(\phi)$  is defined as :

$$C(\phi) = \frac{E(X_4 - P_3 X_4)^2}{E(X_4 - E(X_4))^2},$$

then, which of the following is *not true* ?

- (A)  $C(0) = 1$   
(B)  $0 \leq C(\phi) \leq 1$   
(C)  $C(\phi) > 0$  when  $\phi > 0$   
(D)  $C(\phi) < 0$  when  $\phi > 0$

154. Let  $\{X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 10\}$  be a time series with mean zero, variance one and equicorrelation  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Let

$$\bar{X}_{10} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i, \text{ then variance of}$$

$\bar{X}_{10}$  is :

- (A) 0.1  
(B) 0.325  
(C) 0.2  
(D) 0.125
155. Let  $\{X_t\}$  be a stationary time series model given by :
- $$X_t = \mu + \phi X_{t-1} + Z_t, Z_t \sim iid \text{ normal } (0, \sigma^2).$$
- Then, which of the following statements is *not* true if  $P_{X_t}(X_{t+k})$  is the forecast of  $X_{t+k}$ . Given  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_t$  ?
- (A) The forecast mean square error of  $P_{X_t}(X_{t+k})$  approaches to  $\mu^2 + \sigma^2/(1 - \phi^2)$   
(B) The forecast mean square error of  $P_{X_t}(X_{t+k})$  approaches to  $\sigma^2/(1 - \phi^2)$   
(C)  $P_{X_t}(X_{t+k}) \rightarrow E(X_t)$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$   
(D) The forecast  $P_{X_t}(X_{t+k})$  is a weighted average of  $E(X_t)$  and the latest observation  $X_t$

156. Let  $\{X_n\}_0^\infty$  be a Markov chain with

$$P[X_0 = 0] = P[X_0 = 1] = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and}$$

$$P[X_0 = 2] = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ The t.p.m. is given}$$

by :

$$p = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Then  $P[X_1 = 1]$  is given by :

- (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{6}$

157. Let  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  be a time homogeneous Poisson process with rate  $\lambda$ . Let  $X(T) = n > 0$  and let  $T_1 < \dots < T_n < T$  be times at which these  $n$  events occur. Then,  $E(T_1 | X(T) = n)$  is given by :

- (A)  $\frac{T}{n+1}$  (B)  $T \cdot \lambda^n$   
(C)  $\frac{n}{n+1} - T$  (D)  $\frac{1}{2T}$

158. Consider a Branching process with

$\mu$  as the mean of the off-spring distribution. Let  $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $X_0 = 1$ .

Then  $E\left(\sum_0^{\infty} X_n\right)$  equals :

(A) 1 (B)  $1\frac{1}{2}$

(C) 2 (D)  $\infty$

159. Consider a Markov chain on

$S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  with  $p_{01} = 1$ ,

$p_{i0} = \frac{3}{4}, p_{i(t)} = \frac{1}{4} \forall i = 1, 2, \dots$

then :

(A) all the states are persistent non-null

(B) all the states are persistent

(C) all the states are transient

(D) all the states do not communicate with each other

160. The denominator in infant mortality rate is :

(A) total number of live births in a given period

(B) total number of live births and still births in a given period

(C) total number of pregnancies in a given period

(D) total population in a given period

161. In terms of life table functions, the chance that a child just born to a mother of age 31 and a father of age 33 will be alive till 40 years but will be orphaned by both parents is :

(A)  $\left(\frac{l_{40}}{l_0}\right)\left(\frac{l_{71}-l_{31}}{l_0}\right)\left(\frac{l_{73}-l_{33}}{l_0}\right)$

(B)  $p_{40}q_{31}q_{33}$

(C)  $\left(\frac{L_{40}}{l_0}\right)\left(\frac{L_{71}-L_{31}}{l_0}\right)\left(\frac{L_{73}-L_{33}}{l_0}\right)$

(D)  $\left(\frac{l_{40}}{l_0}\right)\left(\frac{l_{71}-l_{31}}{l_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{l_{73}-l_{33}}{l_{33}}\right)$

162. For a production process, the sample ranges are found to be 1.2, 1.5, 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5. Suppose that the subgroup size is 5. Then, what will be the process standard deviation, given that  $A_2 = 0.577$  and  $d_2 = 2.326$  ?

- (A) 0.511
- (B) 2.463
- (C) 2.322
- (D) 0.576

163. The respective failure rate functions of two components are  $r_1(t) = \sqrt{t}$  and  $r_2(t) = 1/\sqrt{t}$ . Then the life time distribution of a series system with the above components is :

- (A) IFR
- (B) DFR
- (C) Neither IFR nor DFR
- (D) Both IFR and DFR

164. In the inventory model  $S = Q - u.t$  with  $Q = 1000$ ,  $u = 40$  and  $t = 10$ , the current stock level is :

- (A) 400
- (B) 1200
- (C) 1000
- (D) 600

165. Which of the following is an example of the control of the queue discipline ?

- (A) Customer is allowed to leave the facility
- (B) The number of servers are varied depending on the queue length
- (C) Separate server is allocated for special category customers
- (D) The mean arrival rate is adjusted

166. Let  $D_n$  be the waiting time of the  $n$ th customer in  $G|M|1$  queue. Consider the following recurrence equation :

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{cases} D_n + V_n - U_n & \text{if } D_n + V_n - U_n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Which of the following interpretations of the variables in the above equation are valid ?

- (i)  $U_n$  is the interarrival time between  $n$ th and  $(n + 1)$ th customer
- (ii)  $D_n + V_n$  is the departure time of the  $n$ th customer from the system

- (A) Both are not valid
- (B) Both are valid
- (C) Only (i) is valid
- (D) Only (ii) is valid

167. Suppose that  $R$  is the shortest route from city 1 to city 10 passing through some other cities. The principle of optimality implies that :

- (i) For every city  $j$  on  $R$ , the subpath in  $R$  from city  $j$  to city 10 must be the shortest.
- (ii) For every city  $j$  on  $R$ , there must be a unique path from city  $j$  to city 10.

Which of the above statements is correct ?

- (A) (i) only
- (B) (ii) only
- (C) Both (i) and (ii)
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

168. By the principle of optimality, the minimum value of  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$  s.t.  $y_1 y_2 = c, y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0$  is :

- (A)  $2c^2$
- (B)  $2c$
- (C)  $\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2$
- (D)  $c^2/2$

169. Which of the following is *not* true regarding the Karmarkar's algorithm ?
- (A) The algorithm starts with an interior point of the feasible region
- (B) One of the basic conditions is that  $x = \left( \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \right)$  satisfies the equation  $Ax = 0$ .
- (C) Constraints are assumed to be non-homogeneous
- (D) The algorithm reduces the number of iterations
170. What is the failure rate function of the series system of two independent components when the failure rate functions of the two components are respectively  $r_1(t)$  and  $r_2(t)$  ?
- (A)  $\min(r_1(t), r_2(t))$
- (B)  $r_1(t) + r_2(t)$
- (C)  $r_1(t) \times r_2(t)$
- (D)  $\max(r_1(t), r_2(t))$
171. For a data-set of  $n$  observations the sample mean, median and mode are 63, 60 and 58 respectively. Hence the data are :
- (A) Symmetric about sample median
- (B) Skewed to the left
- (C) Skewed to the right
- (D) Bimodal
172. The regression equation of Y on X is given by  $y = 2 - 1.2x$  and that of X on Y is given by  $x = -1 - 0.3y$ . Hence the correlation coefficient between X and Y is :
- (A) + 0.36
- (B) + 0.6
- (C) - 0.6
- (D) - 0.36
173. The height of adult men in a population follows normal distribution with mean 1.65 meters and standard deviation  $\sigma$ . If 40% of the men are shorter than 1.5 meters, the percentage of population which is taller than 1.80 meters is :
- (A) 80%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 40%
- (D) Cannot be determined based on the given information

174. Suppose  $E[X] = 5$ . Which of the following is always *false* ?

- (A)  $E[X^2] < (E[X])^2$   
 (B) If  $E[X^2] = 25$ , then  $X = 5$  wp 1  
 (C)  $E[X^2] \geq 25$   
 (D)  $E[\exp|X|] > \exp(E[|X|])$

175. Let E and F be two disjoint events such that  $0 < P(E) < 1$  and  $0 < P(F) < 1$ . Which of the following is always *true* ?

- (A)  $P(E|F) = P(E)$   
 (B)  $P(E|F) = P(F)$   
 (C)  $P(E|F) \neq P(E)$   
 (D)  $P(E^C|F) = 1$

176. Suppose X and Y are independent r.v.s. each with mean 1.

Let  $\phi_X(t)$  denote the characteristic function of a random variable. Which of the following is *false* ?

- (A)  $\phi_{X+Y}(t) = \phi_X(t) \cdot \phi_Y(t) \quad \forall t$   
 (B)  $E[XY|X] = 1$   
 (C)  $\phi_{X^2+Y^2}(t) = \phi_{X^2}(t) \cdot \phi_{Y^2}(t) \quad \forall t$   
 (D)  $(1 - X^2)$  and  $\exp(Y)$  are independent

177. Let the joint distribution of (X, Y) be specified by :

		X			
		1	2	3	4
Y	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{32}$
	2	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{3}{16}$

Then  $P[X = 2Y]$  is :

- (A) 0  
 (B)  $\frac{9}{32}$   
 (C)  $\frac{11}{32}$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$

178. Which of the following matrices is a covariance matrix ?

- (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

179. If a random variable  $X$  has Cauchy distribution with location  $\mu$  and scale  $\sigma$ , then the distribution of  $Y = \frac{1}{X}$  is :

(A) Cauchy with location  $\mu$  and scale  $\frac{1}{\sigma}$

(B) Cauchy with location  $\frac{\mu}{\mu^2 + \sigma^2}$  and scale  $\frac{\sigma}{\mu^2 + \sigma^2}$

(C) Cauchy with location  $\mu$  and scale  $\sigma$

(D) not Cauchy

180. In a certain communication system, on the average, there is 1 transmission error per 10 seconds. Suppose the distribution of errors is Poisson. The probability of at least one error in a communication of half a minute duration is :

(A)  $1 - 2 \exp(-1)$

(B)  $1 - \exp(-3)$

(C)  $1 - 4 \exp(-3)$

(D)  $1 - \exp(-1)$

181. Suppose  $X$  is an absolutely continuous non-negative real-valued random variable whose distribution function is  $F(x)$  and probability density function is  $f(x)$ . Suppose it is given that  $f(x)/[1 - F(x)] = k$ , a non-negative constant. Then which of the following statements is *true* ?

(A)  $f(x) = 1, 0 < x < \infty$

(B)  $f(x) = k e^{-kx}, x > 0$

(C)  $f(x) = k e^{-kx} + C, x > 0, C$  a constant

(D)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < k, \\ 1 & x \geq k. \end{cases}$

182. Suppose  $Y_1, Y_2$  and  $Y_3$  are independent and identically distributed  $p$ -variate random vectors having normal distribution. Then the distribution of  $a_1 Y_1 + a_2 Y_2 + a_3 Y_3$ , where  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  are vectors of order  $1 \times p$ , is :

(A) univariate normal

(B) four variate normal

(C) trivariate normal

(D) not normal

183. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from  $U(\theta, \theta + 1)$ . If  $X_{(1)} < X_{(2)} < \dots < X_{(n)}$  are corresponding order statistics, then :

- (A)  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$  is jointly sufficient for  $\theta$
- (B)  $X_{(1)}$  is sufficient for  $\theta$
- (C)  $X_{(n)}$  is sufficient for  $\theta$
- (D)  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}, + 1)$  is not jointly sufficient for  $\theta$

184. Let  $Y_{(1)}$  and  $Y_{(2)}$  be order statistics based on a sample of size 2 from a  $U(\theta, 2\theta)$  distribution. Then  $[Y_{(1)}, Y_{(2)}]$  is a confidence interval for  $\theta$  with confidence coefficient :

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B)  $\frac{3}{4}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (D) 1

185. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\mu$  is unknown and  $\sigma^2 > 0$ . Let  $q_{n, \alpha}$  be the  $(1 - \alpha)$ th quantile of  $\chi^2_{(n)}$  distribution. Consider the tests for testing  $H_0 : \sigma^2 \leq 1$  Vs.  $H_1 : \sigma^2 > 1$  :  $T_1$  : Reject  $H_0$  if and only if

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 > q_{n-1, \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad T_2 :$$

Reject  $H_0$  if and only if

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 > q_{n, \alpha} \quad \text{then which of}$$

the following statements is *correct* ?

- (A)  $T_1$  is a uniformly most powerful (UMP) level  $\alpha$  test
- (B)  $T_2$  is a UMP level  $\alpha$  test
- (C) Both  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are level  $\alpha$  tests
- (D)  $T_1$  is level  $\alpha$  test but  $T_2$  is not

186. Let  $\tau(\theta)$  be a parametric function and  $T$  be an estimator of  $\tau(\theta)$ . Let  $V_\theta(T)$  denotes variance of  $T$ . The Cramer-Rao bound gives a :

- (A) Lower bound for  $V_\theta(T)$  for any arbitrary estimator  $T$  of  $\tau(\theta)$
- (B) Upper bound for  $V_\theta(T)$  for any arbitrary estimator  $T$  of  $\tau(\theta)$
- (C) Lower bound for  $V_\theta(T)$  among all unbiased estimators  $T$  of  $\tau(\theta)$
- (D) Upper bound for  $V_\theta(T)$  among all unbiased estimators  $T$  of  $\tau(\theta)$

187. Let  $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  be a random sample from  $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$  and  $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_m\}$  be a random sample from  $N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$ . Let

$$T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j^2, T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i,$$

$$T_3 = \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i, T_4 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, T_5 = \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i^2.$$

Then which of the following is a jointly sufficient complete statistic for  $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2)$  :

- (A)  $(T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5)$   
 (B)  $(T_3, T_4, T_5)$   
 (C)  $(T_2, T_3, T_1)$   
 (D)  $(T_2, T_3, T_5)$
188. Suppose  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m\}$  is a random sample from the distribution of  $X$  with mean  $\mu_1$  and variance  $\sigma_1^2$ ,  $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$  is a random sample from the distribution of  $Y$  with mean  $\mu_2$  and variance  $\sigma_2^2$ . The test statistic to test  $H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$  against  $H_1 : \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$  is  $T_n = \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2}$ , where  $S_X^2$  and  $S_Y^2$  are sample variances. Then the null distribution of  $T_n$  is :
- (A) F if  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent and have normal distributions  
 (B) F if  $X$  and  $Y$  have normal distributions  
 (C) F if  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent  
 (D) F if  $X$  and  $Y$  have normal distributions with equal mean

189. In the method of constructing confidence interval for an unknown parameter based on pivotal quantity  $Q$ , which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) The distribution of  $Q$  is known and depends on the unknown parameters  
 (B) The distribution of  $Q$  is known and free from the unknown parameters  
 (C) The distribution of  $Q$  is not known but is free from the unknown parameters  
 (D) The distribution of  $Q$  is known and normal
190. To test  $H_0 : p = p_0$  against the alternative  $H_1 : p \neq p_0$ , where  $p$  is the population proportion and  $p_0$  is a specified value of  $p$ . Suppose  $P_n$  denotes the sample proportion based on a random sample of size  $n$  from the population. The test statistic for testing  $H_0 : p = p_0$  against  $H_1 : p \neq p_0$  is given by :

- (A)  $\frac{\sqrt{n}(P_n - p_0)}{\sqrt{p_0(1 - p_0)}}$   
 (B)  $\sqrt{n}(P_n - p_0)$   
 (C)  $\frac{P_n - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1 - p_0)}}$   
 (D)  $\frac{P_n - p_0}{p_0(1 - p_0)}$

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