

Q.1 Answer the followings:

- i.) The rank of the diagonal Matrix (1, 1, 1) is
- ii.) If $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, then x & y are
- iii.) If two eigen values of a 3 x 3 Matrix A are -1 & 2 and $|A| = 4$, then the 3rd eigen value is
 a) 4 b) -1 c) -2 d) 2
- iv.) If a square Matrix A has an eigen value λ , then the eigen value of $(kA)'$ where k is non-zero scalar is
 a) λ/k b) $k\lambda$ c) k/λ d) λ
- v.) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ then eigen values of $A^3 + 5A + 8I$ are
 a) -1, -2, 3 b) -5, -10, 15 c) 8, 8, 8 d) 2, -10, 50
- vi.) If A is Unitary Matrix, then
 a) $A.A = I$ b) $A'.A = I$ c) $A^{-1}.A = I$ d) $A.A^0 = I$
- vii.) A Matrix 'P' is Idempotent if
- viii.) Eigen values of a Hermitian Matrix are
 a) 0 b) -ve c) Real d) Imaginary
- ix.) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, then the value of $A^3 + 4A^2 + A - 6I$ is
 a) 1 b) 0 c) -2 d) -3
- x.) For what values of 'k' the system of equations
 $3x - y + 4z = 3$, $x + 2y - 3z = -2$ & $6x + 5y + kz = -3$ has unique solution
 a) any real b) -5 c) any real other than -5 d) 0
- xi.) If $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $z = z$ find the value of $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)}$
- xii.) The period T of a simple pendulum is $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ then the max. error in T due to possible errors upto 1% in l and 2% in g is
 a) 1.5 b) 2 c) 1 d) None of these

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- xiii) The min. value of $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 12$ is
 a) 2 b) -6 c) 3 d) 9
- xiv) If $p = s \tan \theta$, $q = s \cot \theta$ then $\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p}\right)_q$ is
 a) $\cot \theta$ b) $\cos^2 \theta$ c) $\frac{1}{\tan \theta + s \sec^2 \theta}$ d) $\frac{1}{2} \cot \theta$
- xv) If $u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{y} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y}$, then the value of $xu_x + yu_y$ is
 a) 1 b) 0 c) 2u d) None of these
- xvi) If the functions u, v, w of three independent variables x, y, z are not independent then $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$ is
 a) 1 b) xyz c) uvw d) 0
- xvii) If $u = \log \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$ then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ is
 a) 2 b) 1 c) 0 d) u
- xviii) The value of $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^x dx dy$ is
 a) $e-2$ b) 0 c) 1 d) x
- xix) The value of $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is
 a) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ b) 0 c) $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ d) $\sqrt{\pi}$
- xx) The value of $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 \theta d\theta$ is
 a) 0 b) 1 c) $\frac{4}{15}$ d) $\frac{8}{15}$
- xxi) The unit vector normal to the surface $x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 6$ at $(2, 0, 1)$ is
 a) $4\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}$ b) $\hat{i} + \hat{k}$ c) $\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$ d) $\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{3}}$
- xxii) The max. value of the directional derivative of $\phi = x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2$ at $(1, 1, -1)$ is
 a) $\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$ b) 84 c) $6 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$ d) $3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$
- xxiii) The value of λ so that the vector $\vec{u} = (x+3y)\hat{i} + (y-2z)\hat{j} + (x+\lambda z)\hat{k}$ is a solenoidal vector, is
 a) -1 b) -2 c) 1 d) 2

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- xxiv) The vector defined by $\vec{V} = e^x \sin y \hat{i} + e^x \cos y \hat{j}$ is
 a) Rotational b) Irrotational c) Solenoidal d) None of these
- xxv) Let $\vec{A} = x^2 \hat{i} + xye^x \hat{j} + \sin z \hat{k}$ then $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A})$ is equal to
 a) $x + \cos z$ b) 0 c) e^x d) $e^z + \cos z$
- xxvi) The value of the line integral $\int_c (y^2 dx + x^2 dy)$ where c is the boundary of the square $-1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1$ is
 a) $2(x+y)$ b) 4 c) 1 d) 0
- xxvii) If $f(x, y, z) = 0$, then $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ is equal to _____.
- xxviii) What is the n th differential coefficient of e^{ax} ?
 (a) e^{ax} (b) $a^n e^{ax}$ (c) $n e^{-ax}$ (d) $a^{n-1} e^{ax}$.
- xxix) The point of inflexion is the point where the curve crosses the _____.
- xxx) The value of $\Gamma\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is
 a) $-2\sqrt{\pi}$ b) 0 c) $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ d) $\sqrt{\pi}$

ANSWERS

- i) 3 ii) 1, -1 iii) c iv) b v) d vi) d vii) $P^2 = P$ viii) c
 ix) b x) c xi) r xii) a xiii) c xiv) d xv) b xvi) d xvii) c
 xviii) c xix) d xx) d xxi) c xxii) c xxiii) b xxiv) b xxv) b
 xxvi) d xxvii) -1 xxviii) b xxix) tangent xxx) a