

## B. Stat (Hons.) & B. Math. (Hons.) Admission Test : 2020

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Contact: +91-8247590347

email: admin@fractionshub.com

Short-Answer Type Test

Time: 2 hours

1. Let  $i$  be a root of the equation  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  and let  $\omega$  be a root of the equation  $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ . Construct a polynomial

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n$$

where  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  are all integers such that  $f(i + \omega) = 0$ .

2. Let  $a$  be a fixed real number. Consider the equation

$$(x + 2)^2(x + 7)^2 + a = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

where  $\mathbb{R}$  is the set of real numbers. For what values of  $a$ , will the equation have exactly one double root?

3. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be variable points on  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis respectively such that the line segment  $AB$  is in the first quadrant and of a fixed length  $2d$ . Let  $C$  be the mid-point of  $AB$  and  $P$  be a point such that

(a)  $P$  and the origin are on the opposite sides of  $AB$  and,

(b)  $PC$  is a line segment of length  $d$  which is perpendicular to  $AB$ .

Find the locus of  $P$ .

4. Let a real-valued sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx_n = 0$$

Find all possible real values of  $t$  such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n(\log n)^t = 0$ .

5. Prove that the largest pentagon (in terms of area) that can be inscribed in a circle of radius 1 is regular (i.e., has equal sides).

6. Prove that the family of curves

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$$

satisfies

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(a^2 - b^2) = (x + y \frac{dy}{dx})(x \frac{dy}{dx} - y).$$

7. Consider a right-angled triangle with integer-valued sides  $a < b < c$  where  $a, b, c$  are pairwise co-prime. Let  $d = c - b$ . Suppose  $d$  divides  $a$ .

Then

(a) Prove that  $d \leq 2$

(b) Find all such triangles (i.e., all possible triplets  $a, b, c$ ) with perimeter less than 100.

8. A finite sequence of numbers  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is said to be *alternating* if

$$a_1 > a_2, a_2 < a_3, a_3 > a_4, a_4 < a_5, \dots$$

$$\text{or } a_1 < a_2, a_2 > a_3, a_3 < a_4, a_4 > a_5, \dots$$

How many alternating sequences of length 5, with distinct numbers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_5$  can be formed such that  $a_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 20\}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 5$ ?