

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KARNATAKA  
Department of Mathematical and Computational Sciences

Ph.D. Admission, Dec'14  
Date : 15-12-2014

**Written Aptitude Test**

Time : 1:30 hours  
Max Marks : 30

**Instructions:**

- Answer any number of questions.
- Answer sheet will be evaluated for a maximum of 30 marks.
- Write all answers on the separate pages.

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1. Let  $G$  be a non-trivial group with no non-trivial automorphism. Find the order of  $G$ ? Justify your answer. 3
  2. The system of equations  $Ax = b$  is to be solved iteratively by  $\bar{x}_{n+1} = M\bar{x}_n + \bar{b}$ . If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 2k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $k \neq \sqrt{2}/2$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , then find a necessary and sufficient condition on  $k$  for the convergence of the Jacobi method. 3
  3. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_l$  be defined by  $f(x) = x$  where  $\mathbb{R}$  is the set of all real numbers with usual topology and  $\mathbb{R}_l$  is the set of all real numbers with lower limit topology. Prove or disprove:  $f$  is a homeomorphism. 3
  4. Find the particular integral of the differential equation  $(D^2 + 2)y = x^2e^{3x}$ . 3
  5. Use the residue theorem to evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ . 3
  6. Whether the set of all sequences whose terms are the digits 0 and 1 is countable? Justify your answer. 3
  7. State Hahn-Banach extension theorem for continuous linear functional on normed spaces. Discuss the case of unique extension. 4
  8. Let  $A$  be a  $5 \times 5$  real symmetric matrix. If the characteristic polynomial of  $A$  is  $(\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 2)^3$ , find  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  such that  $A^{-1} = \alpha A + \gamma I$ . 4
  9. Define a cut vertex of a graph and prove that a connected graph with  $p$  vertices can have at most  $p - 2$  cut vertices. 4
  10. Assume that you are the address administrator at an ISP (Internet Service Provider). You have a 128.20.224.0/20 address block. You have two customers with networks of size 1000 nodes each; two customers whose networks have 500 nodes each; and three customers whose networks have 250 nodes each. What are the address blocks you will assign to these customers? Use notation similar to 128.20.224.0/20 to denote the address blocks you allocate. 5
  11. Assume that passwords are limited to the use of the 95 printable ASCII characters and that all passwords are 10 characters in length. Assume a password cracker with an encryption rate of 6.4 million encryptions per second. How many years will it take to test exhaustively all possible passwords on a UNIX system? 5
  12. What is the expected output of the following program (Explain): 5

```
int f(int k)
{
int F;
if(k < 3) F=k;
else F=f(k-1)*f(k-2)+f(k-3);
return F;
}
int main()
{
printf("The value is: %d",f(4));
}
```

13. Consider the five letters with percentage of occurrence in the text as A: 35%, B: 20%, C: 20%, D: 15% and E: 10 %. If a binary tree is generated using Huffman-code algorithm, with assigning 0 to every left edge and 1 to every right edge, then generate the codes for each alphabets/symbols. 5
14. (a) Draw the binary search tree with six nodes, whose pre order traversal of the keys produces the sequence  $\langle 12, 10, 11, 15, 13, 14 \rangle$ . 2
- (b) Suppose that you have 3 algorithms whose running times are listed below. (Assume that these are the exact number of operations performed as a function of the input size  $n$ .) Suppose you have a computer that can perform  $10^{10}$  operations per second and you need to compute the result in at most one hour of computation. For each of the algorithms, what is the largest input size  $n$  for which you would be able to get the result within an hour? 3
- i.  $n^2$
  - ii.  $100n^2$
  - iii.  $n^3$
15. (a) How many topological orderings does the following graph have? 2
- (b) Suppose that you are given an array with  $n$  distinct entries. The array has the unimodal property; that is for some index  $p$  between 1 and  $n$ , the values in the array entries increase upto position  $p$  and then decrease the remainder of the way until position  $n$ . Give an  $O(\log n)$  time algorithm to find the "peak entry" in the array. 3

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