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SEAT No. :

PA-1004

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F.Y. B.Sc. (Computer Science)

MATHEMATICS

MTC - 121 : Linear Algebra

(2019 Pattern) (Semester - II) (Paper - I)

Time : 2 Hours ]

/Max. Marks : 35

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of single memory, non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

**Q1)** Attempt any five of the following.

[10]

- a) Suppose  $V = M_{2,2}$ , a set of matrices of order  $2 \times 2$  with real entries. we define,  $w = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \mid a, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$  show that,  $w$  is a subspace of  $V$ .
- b) Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a non-empty function defined by,  
$$T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + 1, -4x_1 + x_2, 2x_2)$$
 Justify, (whether)  $T$  is a linear transformation.
- c) If  $\lambda = -2$ , is an eigenvalue of a matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  then find the corresponding eigenvector.
- d) Show that the vector  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$  &  $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$  are orthogonal to each other.
- e) Compute the quadratic form of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
- f) Define
  - i) Affine combination of vectors.
  - ii) Convex combination of vectors.
- g) Define 'basis' for vector space.

PTO.

**Q2)** Attempt any three of the following:

[15]

- a) Determine, whether the set of vectors  $S = \{(1, 0, -2), (3, 2, -4), (-3, -5, 1)\}$  forms a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

b) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Find

i) Eigenvalues of A.

ii) Eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue of A.

c) Let  $U = [u_1 \ u_2]$ , where  $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$  &  $y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

compute

i)  $\text{Proj}_W$  - where,  $W = \text{span}\{u_1, u_2\}$

ii)  $\{UU^\top\}$ ,

- d) Classify the quadratic form  $2x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - x_2^2$  by using the principle axis theorem.

- e) Let  $B = \{1+t^2, t+t^2, 1+2t+t^2\}$  be a basis of  $P_2$ .

Find the coordinate vector of  $p(t) = 1+4t+7t^2$ , relative to B.

**Q3)** Attempt any one of the following.

[10]

- a) Find the bases for the row space, the column space & Null space of A.

Where,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 9 & -7 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ .

b) i) Prove that, an indexed set  $s = \{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_r\}$  of two or more vectors with  $\vec{u}_i, i > 1$  is a linear combination of the preceding vectors  $\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{i-1}\}$

ii) If  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  &  $v = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$

then find : 1) A unit vector in the direction of vector  $u$ .

2)  $\|u + v\|$ .

Total No. of Questions : 5]

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PA-1000

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F.Y. B.Sc. (Computer Science)

STATISTICS

CSST-111 : Descriptive Statistics-I  
(2019 Pattern) (Semester - II)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 35]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of calculator and statistical tables is allowed.
- 4) Symbols and abbreviations have their usual meaning.

**Q1)** Choose the most appropriate alternative for each of the following. [1 mark each]

- a) In frequency distribution ogive curves represent graphically the
  - i) cumulative frequency
  - ii) relative frequency
  - iii) frequency
  - iv) raw data
- b) The middle most observation of ordered data is the
  - i) arithmetic mean
  - ii) mode
  - iii) first quartile
  - iv) median
- c) The standard deviation of the data set (7, 7, 7, 7, 7,) is
  - i) 7
  - ii)  $\sqrt{7}$
  - iii) 0
  - iv) 1
- d) The coefficient of association for two attributes lies between
  - i) -1 and +1
  - ii) 0 and 1
  - iii) -1 and 0
  - iv) 0 and 2

P.T.O.

**Q2)** Attempt any FIVE of the following.

[2 marks each]

- a) Explain with illustration each of the following:
  - i) variable
  - ii) open end class
- b) Define exclusive type of class interval. Convert the following class intervals to equivalent exclusive class intervals  
50-59  
60-69  
70-79
- c) A group of 10 observations has arithmetic mean 25. One more observation of value 30 is added to the group. Find the arithmetic mean of the new group.
- d) The mean of 10 observations is 50 and coefficient of variation is 20%. Find the value of the variance.
- e) If the distribution is positively skewed state the relationship between
  - i) Mean, median, mode
  - ii) Quartiles
- f) Define central moments. Also write the expression for fourth central moment.
- g) Write the conditions of consistency for a single attribute A.
- h) Define
  - i) Ultimate class frequency
  - ii) Positive classes

**Q3)** Attempt any TWO of the following.

[4 marks each]

- a) Define the arithmetic mean for a grouped frequency distribution. Also state its merits.
- b) Explain the relative measures of dispersion. How they are better than absolute measures of dispersion?
- c) The data given below is related to marks obtained by two groups of students.

	Group I	Group II
Size	100	50
Mean	60	40
Variance	9	4

Which group is more consistent in performance? Justify.

**Q4)** Attempt any TWO of the following.

[4 marks each]

- a) Write a short note on stem and leaf chart.
- b) If A and B are independent attributes then show that the attributes:
  - i)  $\alpha$  and B are also independent.
  - ii) A and  $\beta$  are also independent.
- c) For a moderately skewed distribution, the mean is 29.6 and the standard deviation is 6.5 and Pearson's coefficient of skewness is 0.32. Find the mode and the median of the distribution.

**Q5)** Attempt any ONE of the following.

[5 marks each]

- a) Explain the types of skewness with the help of sketches. State the formula of any one of the measures of skewness.
- b) Let attributes A and B represent 'going to morning walk' and 'fit'. Compute Yule's coefficient of association for the given information and comment on it. N = 200; (A) = 120; (B) = 100; (AB) = 80