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DLI MPhil Phrl in Mathematics

Topic:- DU_318_MPHIL_MATHS_Topic01

- 1) The mathematician who was awarded Abel's prize for a proof of Fermat's Last Theorem is [Question ID = 19249]
- 1. Andrew Wiles. [Option ID = 46987]
- 2. Johan F. Nash. [Option ID = 46988]
- 3. S. R. Srinivasa Varadhan. [Option ID = 46989]
- 4. Lennart Carleson. [Option ID = 46990]

Correct Answer :-

- Andrew Wiles. [Option ID 46987]
- 2) Founder of Indian Mathematical Society(IMS) was [Question ID = 19252]
- 1. Acutoch Mishberiee, I Ontion ID = 47000
- 2. S. Narayana Aiyer. [Option ID = 47001]
- 3. M.T. Narayaniyengar. [Option ID = 47002]
- 4. V. Ramaswamy Alyer. [Option ID = 46999]

Correct Answer :-

- V. Ramaswamy Alyer. [Option ID = 46999]
- 3) Let R be a commutative ring with identity. If R is an Artinian domain, then the total number of prime ideals in R is [Question ID = 19280]
- 1 | 1 | Dotton ID = 471111
- 2. infinite. (Outlon ID = 47114)
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 47113]
- 4. 2 [Option ID = 47112]

Correct Answer :-

- 1 [Option ID = 47111]
- 4) Riemann hypothesis is associated with the function [Question_ID = 19250]

$$f(s) = \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} e^{-t} \, dt$$

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$$

Hermite polynomial

$$f(s)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}rac{1}{n^s},\,s\in\mathbb{C}$$
 [Option ID - 46993]

Correct Answer :-

$$f(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}, s \in \mathbb{C}$$

5) For the stream function of a two dimensional motion, which of the following is not true

[Question ID = 19297]

- 1. Stream function is constant along a stream line. [Option ${\rm ID}=47181$]
- 2. Stream function is harmonic. [Option ID = 47180]
- Stream function exists for steady motion of compressible fluid. [Option ID = 47179]

4 Stream function has dimension L^2T^{-2} . [Option 1D = 47182]

Correct Answer :-

. Stream function has dimension L^2T^{-2} . [Option 10 - 47182]

- 6) The famous Indian mathematician Srinivas Ramanujan passed away in the year [Question ID = 19248]
- 1. 1920 [Option ID = 46984]
- 1922 [Option ID = 46985]
- 3. 1921 [Option ID = 46983]
- 4. 1919 [Option ID = 46986]

Correct Answer :-

1920 [Option ID = 46984]



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    1. 1 [Option ID = 47142]
    2. 4 [Option ID = 47140]
    3. 8 [Option ID = 47139]
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4. 2 [Option ID = 47141]

Correct Answer :-

- 4 [Option ID = 47140]
- 8) For a viscous compressible fluid Consider the following statements:
 - (I) Stress matrix is symmetric.
 - Kinematic coefficient of viscosity is dependent on the mass.
 - (III) Rate of dilatation is ∇.q̄.

Then

[Question ID = 19293]

- 1. all of I, II and III are true. [Option ID 47163]
- 2. only I and III are true. [Option ID = 47164]
- 3. only I and II are true. [Option ID = 47165]
- 4. only II and III are true. [Option ID = 47166]

Correct Answer :-

- only I and III are true. [Option ID = 47164]
- ⁹⁾ Let f: R o R' be a ring homomorphism. Assume that 1 and 1' are multiplicative identities of the rings R and R' respectively. Then f(1) = 1' if
 - I f is onto.
 - II f is one-one.
 - III R is a domain.
 - IV R' is a domain.

The correct options are

[Question ID = 19276]

- 1. III and IV only. (Dotion ID = 47096)
- 2. II and III only [Option ID = 47098]
- 3. I and IV only. [Option ID = 47097]
- 4. I and II only. [Option ID = 47095]

Correct Answer :-

. I and IV only. [Option ID = 47097]

10)

For a solid stationary sphere of radius a placed in an incompressible fluid of uniform stream with velocity -Ui:

- (I) velocity potential $\phi(r, \theta) = U \cos \theta (r + \frac{a^3}{2r^2})$.
- (II) there exist two stagnation points (a, 0), (a, π) .
- (III) stagnation pressure $p_{\infty} + \frac{1}{2}\rho U^2$, p_{∞} is a pressure at ∞ .
- (IV) velocity at any point of surface of sphere is $(0, U \sin \theta, 0)$.

Then

[Question ID = 19296]

- 1. only I, II, IV are true. [Option ID = 47175]
- only I, III, IV are true. [Option ID = 47177
- 4. only II, III, IV are true. [Option ID = 47178]

Correct Answer :-

· only I, II, III are true. [Option ID = 47176]

Let $R = \{a + ib : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}.$ Then R is a Euclidean domain with



[Question ID = 19277]

- exactly eight units. [Option ID = 47101]
- 3. exactly four units. [Option ID = 47100]

- exactly four units. [Option ID = 47100]
- Consider the sequence of Lebesgue measurable functions (f_n) on \mathbb{R}

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & x \ge 2^n \\ 0, & x < 2^n. \end{cases}$$

Then $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(x) dx$

[Question ID = 19263]

- 1. does not exist [Option ID = 47046]
- equals 0. [Option ID = 47043]
 equals 5. [Option ID = 47044]
- 4 equals ∞. [Option ID = 47045]

- equals ∞. [Option ID = 47045]
- Let $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ on $[0, \pi]$. Then $||f||_{\infty}$ is equal to

[Question ID = 19269]

- 1 [Option ID = 47057]

$$1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$
 relation ID .

Let f be a continuous function on a finite interval [a, b]. Then

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \sin tx \, dx$$

[Question ID = 19260]

- equals 0. [Option ID = 47033]
- equals $\sup_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)$
- does not exist
- equals $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.

- equals 0. [Option ID 47033]

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Let (X, d) be a metric space and $A \subseteq X$, $B \subseteq X$. Consider the following statements:

I If $x \notin A$ then d(x, A) > 0.

II If $A \cap B = \phi$, then d(A, B) > 0.

III If A is closed and $x \notin A$ then d(x, A) > 0.

IV If A and B are closed and $A \cap B = \phi$ then $d(A, B) \geq 0$.

Then,

[Question ID = 19259]

- 1. all statements are correct. [Option ID = 47030]
- 2. only III is correct. [Option ID = 47028]
- 3. only II, III, IV are correct. [Option ID = 47027]
- 4. only III and IV are correct. [Option ID = 47029]

Correct Answer :-

The set $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid -\sqrt{7} \le x \le \sqrt{7}\}$ in the subspace \mathbb{Q} of the real line \mathbb{R} is

[Question ID = 19271]

- 2. open but not closed [Option ID = 47075]
- 3. both open and closed [Option ID = 47077]
- 4. closed but not open [Option ID = 47076]

both open and closed [Option ID = 47077]

A Lipschitz's constant associated with the function $f(x, y) = y^{2/3}$ on $R: |x| \leq$ $1, |y| \leq 1$

[Question ID = 19288]

- 2. equals 1/2. [Option ID = 47145]
- 3. equals 0. [Option ID = 47143]
- 4. equals 1. [Option ID = 47144]

Correct Answer :-

does not exist. [Option ID = 47146]

Let $I = \int_C y \, dx + (x + 2y) \, dy$, where $C = C_1 + C_2$, C_1 being the line joining (0, 1)to (1, 1) and C_2 is the line joining (1, 1) to (1, 0). The value of I is

[Question ID = 19256]

- 1. 2 [Option ID = 47017]
- 2. -1 [Option ID = 47018]
- 3. 1 [Option ID = 47015]
- 4. 0 [Option ID = 47016]

1 [Option ID = 47015]

Let $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t^{3/2}} dt$, $0 < x < \infty$. The local maximum value is at the point

[Question ID = 19255]

$$x = \pi/2$$





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$$\begin{array}{l} x=\pi \\ {}_{\scriptscriptstyle [{\rm Option\ ID\ -47011}]} \\ x=2\pi \\ {}_{\scriptscriptstyle [{\rm Option\ ID\ -47012}]} \end{array}$$

Correct Answer :-

$$x=\pi$$

20)

The general integral of the partial differential equation yzp + xzq = xy, where $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ (G being an arbitrary function) is

[Question ID = 19289]

$$z^2 = x^2 - G(x^2 + y^2)$$
. [Option 1D - 47150]

$$z^2 = y^2 + G(x^2 + y^2)$$
. [Option 10 - 47147]

$$z^2 = y^2 + G(x^2 - y^2)$$
. [Option ID = 47149]

$$z^2 = x - G(x^2 - y^2)$$
. [Option ID = 47148]

Correct Answer :

$$z^2 = y^2 + G(x^2 - y^2)$$
. [Option 1D = 47149]

Let
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
. Then

[Question ID = 19257]

For any $\delta > 0$, f is not monotonic on $[0, \delta)$

 $_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ f has a local extremum at x=0 [Option ID = 47021]

For any $\delta > 0$, f is convex on $[0, \delta)$ [Option 1D - 470222]

f' is continuous at x=0

Correct Answer :-

For any $\delta > 0$, f is not monotonic on $[0, \delta)$ [Option 1D - 47020]

Let $F = \mathbb{Q}((\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}))$. Then F is minimal splitting field of the polynomial $(x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 3)$ over \mathbb{Q} . The field F is not the minimal splitting field of which of the following polynomials over \mathbb{Q}

[Question ID = 19286]

$$_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp} x^4 - 10x^2 + 1.$$
 [Option ID - 47135]

$$_{_{2}}\,x^{-4}-x^{2}+6._{_{[Option\,ID\,-\,47137]}}$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1$$
. [Option ID = 47136]

$$_{_{4}}x^4+x^2+25..._{_{[Option ID-47138]}}$$

Correct Answer :-

An elementary solution of the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

is of the form $(\bar{r} = xi + yj, \ \bar{r'} = x'i + y'j)$

[Question ID = 19290]

$$u=\log |ar rar r'|$$
 . [Option 1D - 47154]

$$u=\lograc{1}{|ar{r}+ar{r'}|}.$$
 [Option ID – 47151]

$$u = \log \frac{1}{|\bar{r}\bar{r'}|}$$
.

$$u=\lograc{1}{|ar{r}-ar{r'}|}.$$
 [Option ID – 47152]

Correct Answer :-

$$u=\lograc{1}{|ar{r}-ar{r'}|}.$$
 [Option ID = 47152]

24)

Let $E = \{x \in (0, \sqrt{2}] : x \text{ is a rational number}\} \cup \{y \in [2, 3] : y \text{ is an irrational number}\}$ Then the Lebesgue measure of E is

[Question ID = 19264]

2.
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 [Option ID = 47049]

$$\sqrt{2+1}$$
 [Option ID = 47047]

Correct Answer :-

. 1 (Option ID = 47048)

25)

Let H be a Sylow p-subgroup and K be a p-subgroup of a finite group G. Which of the following is incorrect is incorrect (H char G means H is characteristic in G)

[Question ID = 19282]

$$K \triangleleft G \Rightarrow K \subset H$$
. [Option ID = 47119]

$$K \triangleleft G \Rightarrow K \operatorname{char} H._{(Option ID = 47121)}$$

$$K \subset H$$
 if $K \triangleleft G$. [Option ID = 47120]

$$_{_{4}}K \triangleleft G \not\Rightarrow H \cap K \triangleleft H$$
 . [Option 10 - 47122]

Correct Answer :-

$$K \triangleleft G \not\Rightarrow H \cap K \triangleleft H$$
. [Define ID = 47122]

26)

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A two dimensional motion with complex potential $w = U(z + \frac{a^2}{z}) + ik \log \frac{z}{a}$ has

- stream lines as circle |z| = a.
- (II) circulation zero about circle |z| = a.
- (III) has two stagnation points in general.
- (IV) velocity at infinity equal to (-U).

Then

[Question ID = 19295]

- 1. only I, II, IV are true. [Option ID = 47172]
- 2. only I, III, IV are true. [Option ID = 47173]
- 3. only I, II, III are true. [Option ID = 47171] 4. only II, III, IV are true. [Option ID = 47174]

Correct Answer :-

· only I, III, IV are true. [Option ID = 47173]

Let G be an abelian group of order 15. Define a map $\phi: G \to G$ by $\phi(g) = g^8$ for all $g \in G$. Consider the statements:

I ϕ is a homomorphism.

II ϕ is one-to-one.

III ϕ is onto.

Then

[Question ID = 19281]

- 3. only I is true. [Option ID = 47115]
- 4. all statements are true. [Option ID = 47118]

Correct Answer :-

all statements are true. [Option ID = 47118]

Let ξ be a primitive n^{th} root of unity where $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Then $[\mathbb{Q}(\xi) : \mathbb{Q}(\xi^2)]$ is

(Here [V:F] denotes the dimension of the vector space V over F)

[Question ID = 19285]

- 1 [Option ID = 47131]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 47132]

$$\phi(n)$$
 (Option ID = 47133

$$\phi(n)/2$$

Correct Answer :-

1 [Option ID = 47131]

The closed topologist's sine curve $\{(x, \sin \frac{1}{x}) \mid x \in (0, 1]\}$ as subspace of real line R is

[Question ID = 19272]

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a locally path connected space [Option ID = 47082]
 Locally connected but not connected [Option ID = 47080]

Correct Answer :-

connected but not locally connected [Option ID = 47079]

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Let R(T) and N(T) denote the range space and null space of the linear transformation $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \to M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ which is given by

$$T(f) = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) - f(2) & 0 \\ 0 & f(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

[Question ID = 19275]

$$\dim(R(T)) = 2$$
 and $\dim(N(T)) = 1$

$$\dim(R(T)) = 0$$
 and $\dim(N(T)) = 2$

$$\dim(R(T))=2$$
 and $\dim(N(T))=0$

$$\dim(R(T)) = 1$$
 and $\dim(N(T)) = 1$

Correct Answer :-

$$\dim(R(T)) = 2$$
 and $\dim(N(T)) = 1$

The bilinear transformation on $\mathbb C$ which maps z=0,-i,-1 into w=i,1,0 is

[Question ID = 19265]

$$-i\frac{z+1}{z-1}_{\text{[Option ID = 47053]}}$$

$$\frac{z+1}{z-1}_{\text{[Option ID = 47052]}}$$

$$i\frac{z+1}{z-1}_{\text{[Option ID = 47051]}}$$

$$i\frac{z-1}{z+1}_{\text{[Option ID = 47054]}}$$

Correct Answer :-

$$-i\frac{z+1}{z-1}$$
 [Define ID = 47053]

Let $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$. Consider the following statements

I If A, B and A + B are invertible, then $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ is invertible.

II If A, B and A + B are invertible, then $A^{-1} - B^{-1}$ is invertible.

III If AB is nilpotent, then BA is nilpotent.

IV Characteristic polynomials of AB and BA are equal if A is invertible.

Then

[Question ID = 19274]

- 1. only I, III, and IV are true [Option ID = 47089]
- 2. all the statements are true.. [Option ID = 47090]
- 3. only III is true [Option ID = 47088]
- 4. only I and II are true [Option ID = 47087]

Correct Answer :-

only I. III. and IV are true [Option ID = 470891



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For the boundary value problem: L(y) = y'' = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(1) = 0, the Green's function is

[Question ID = 19291]

$$G(x,\,\xi) = \begin{cases} \xi, & x \leq \xi \\ x, & x > \xi \end{cases}$$
 [Option ID - 47156]

$$G(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} -x, & x \le \xi \\ -\xi, & x > \xi \end{cases}$$

$$G(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} -x, & x \leq \xi \\ -\xi, & x > \xi \end{cases}$$

$$G(x, \, \xi) = \begin{cases} x, & x \leq \xi \\ \xi, & x > \xi \end{cases}$$
 [Option ID - 47155]

Correct Answer :

$$G(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} x, & x \leq \xi \\ \xi, & x > \xi \end{cases}$$
[Option ID - 47155]

Let $E = \{x \in [0, \pi) : \sin 4x < 0\}$. Then Lebesgue measure of E is

[Question ID = 19262]

$$\pi/2$$
 [Option ID = 47040]
 $\pi/4$ [Option ID = 47039]
 $3\pi/4$ [Option ID = 47041]
 $\pi/3$ [Option ID = 47042]

Samuel America

$$\pi/2$$
 [Option ID = 47040]

35)

Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be non-zero real numbers. With $x_{ij} = x_i x_j$, let X be the $n \times n$ matrix (x_{ij}) . Then

[Question ID = 19273]

- the matrix X is positive definite if (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) is a non-zero vector [Option ID 47084]
- the matrix X is positive semi definite for all (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) [Option 10 47085]
- for all (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) , zero is an eigenvalue of X. [Option ID = 47086]
- it is possible to chose x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n so as to make the matrix X non singular [CDRION]

Correct Answer :-

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Let $A = \{f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is continuous on } \mathbb{Q} \text{ and discontinuous } \mathbb{Q}'\}$, where \mathbb{Q} is the set of all rational numbers and \mathbb{Q}' is the set of all irrational numbers. Let μ be a counting measure on A. Then

[Question ID = 19258]

$$\mu(A) = \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} rac{1}{2^q}$$
 [Option ID = 47025] $\mu(A)$ is infinite [Option ID = 47023]

$$\mu(A) = 0$$

$$\mu(A)=0$$
 [Option ID $-$ 47024] $\mu(A)=2$ [Option ID $-$ 47025]

,
$$\mu(A)=0$$
 [Option ID - 47624]

Let $R = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$. Then the total number of zero divisors in R is

- 2. 10 [Option ID = 47105]
- 3. 20 [Option ID = 47104]
- 4. 22 [Option ID = 47103

Correct Answer :-

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ such that 0 < |a| < |b|. Then the Laurent expression of $\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}$ in the annulus |a| < |z| < |b| is

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{z^{n+1}} \right]_{\text{[Option ID = 47057]}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{z^{n+1}} \right]_{\text{[Option ID = 47055]}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^n}{z^{n+1}} \right]_{\text{[Option ID = 47056]}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^{n+1}}{z^n} \right]_{\text{[Option ID = 47056]}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{z^{n+1}} \right]$$
 [Option ID - 47055]

³⁹⁾ Consider the following statements:

I $x^3 - 9$ is not irreducible over \mathbb{Z}_7 .

II $x^3 - 9$ is not irreducible over \mathbb{Z}_{11} .

Then

II is false but I is true. [Option ID = 47107]

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4. I is false but II is true. [Option ID = 47108]

Cornect Answer :-

. I is false but II is true. [Option ID = 47108]

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The contour integral $\int_C \frac{e^z}{(z^2+\pi^2)^2} dz$, where C is the circle |z|=4 taken anticlockwise equals

[Question ID = 19267]

1.
$$\frac{i}{2\pi}$$
 [Option ID = 47061]
2. $\frac{4}{\pi i}$ [Option ID = 47059]
3. $\frac{4}{\pi}$ [Option ID = 47060]

Correct Answer :-

41)

The pressure p(x, y, z) in steady flow of inviscid incompressible fluid of density ρ with velocity $\bar{q} = (kx, -ky, 0)$, k is a constant, under no external force when $p(0, 0, 0) = p_0$, is

[Question ID = 19341]

$$p_0-
ho k^2(y^2-x^2)/2.$$
 [Option ID = 47353] $p_0-
ho k^2(y^2+x^2).$ [Option ID = 47352] $p_0-
ho k^2(y^2-x^2).$ [Option ID = 47352] $p_0-
ho k^2(y^2+x^2)/2.$

Correct Answer :-

$$p_0 - \rho k^2 (y^2 + x^2)/2$$
.

et E be a Lebesgue non-measurable subset of \mathbb{R} . Define $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \in E \\ -2, & x \in E^c. \end{cases}$$

Then

[Question ID = 19261]

- neither f nor |f| is Lebesgue measurable
- $_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ f is Lebesgue measurable but |f| is not Lebesgue measurable $_{\scriptscriptstyle |\mathbb{O}\text{ption ID}\,-\,47(356)}$
- $_{_{\mathbb{R}}}f$ is not Lebesgue measurable but |f| is Lebesgue measurable

f and |f| both are Lebesgue measurable. [Option 1D - 47035]

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f is not Lebesgue measurable but |f| is Lebesgue measurable

(Option ID = 47037

Every non trivial solution of the equation $y'' + (\sinh x)y = 0$ has

[Question ID = 19292]

only finitely many zeros in $(0, \infty)$.

[Option ID = 47162]

infinitely many zeros in $(-\infty, 0)$.

infinitely many zeros in $(0, \infty)$. [Option 10 - 47159]

at most one zero in $(0, \infty)$.

Correct Answer :-

infinitely many zeros in $(0, \infty)$. [Option ID = 47159]

44) Which of the following statements is true [Question ID = 19253]

If $0 \le a_n \le b_n$ and $\sum b_n$ diverges then $\sum a_n$ diverges

If $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$, then $\sum \frac{a_n}{a_n^2 + n^2}$ converges

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{k} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \ge 2$$
[Option ID - 47006]

Correct Answer :-

If
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$$
, then $\sum \frac{a_n}{a_n^2 + n^2}$ converges

45) Which of the following statements is not true (Question ID = 19254)

1. The set of all algebraic numbers is countable. [Option ID - 47010]

The set of rational numbers is equivalent to the set of caseral numbers [Option ID = 47008]

Given a set A, there exists a function $f: A \to P(A)$ that is onto (P(A) denotes power set of A)

There is one-one function taking (-1, 1) onto \mathbb{R} .

Cornect Annuar :-

Given a set A, there exists a function $f: A \to P(A)$ that is onto (P(A) denotes power set of A)

[Option ID = 47009]

46) Which of the following statements is not true [Question ID = 19270]

- 1. An uncountable discrete space is not separable. [Option ID = 47072]
- Every closed subspace of a separable space is separable. [Option ID = 47073]
- Every compact metric space is Lindelof. [Option ID = 47074]
- Every second countable space is separable. [Option ID = 47071]

Correct Answer :-

- Every closed subspace of a separable space is separable. [Option ID = 47073]
- 47) Which of the following is not correct (Here [V:F] denotes the dimension of the vector space V over F) [Question ID = 19284]

$$\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, i, \sqrt{6}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 16.$$

 $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, i) : \mathbb{Q}] = 8.$ [Option ID = 47129]

 $\lceil \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q} \rceil = 2.$



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$$\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, i) : \mathbb{Q}] = 4.$$

Correct Answer :-
$$\left[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3},\,i,\,\sqrt{6}):\,\mathbb{Q}\right]=16._{\text{(Option ID - 47130)}}$$

$$(L^2([0, 1]), ||.||_2)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$
 with the norm $||x|| = \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_n^2}$, where $x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \xi_n)$ [Option 10 – 47065]

 \mathbb{R}^n with the norm $||x|| = \max\{|\xi_1|, |\xi_2|, \cdots, |\xi_n|\}$, where $x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n)$

$$_{_{4.}}(l^2,\,||.||_2)_{_{[Option\,ID\,-\,47063]}}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$
 with the norm $||x|| = \max\{|\xi_1|, |\xi_2|, \cdots, |\xi_n|\}$, where $x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n)$ [Option ID =

- 1. https://mathscinet.ams.org [Option ID = 46997]
- 2. https://mathscinet.ac.in [Option ID = 46995]
- 3. https://math.ac.au [Option ID = 46996]
- 4. https://www.mathjournal.org. [Option ID = 46998]

https://mathscinet.ams.org [Option ID = 46997]

- 2. 16 [Option ID = 47123]
- 3. 10 [Option ID = 47125]
- 4. 6 [Option ID = 47124]

6 [Option ID = 47124]