



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY
B.Sc. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2020, held in 2021

STSACOR02T-STATISTICS (CC2)

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

GROUP-A

Answer any four questions

5×4 = 20

1. For any two non-zero real numbers u and v , show that there exists a number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n|u| > v$, where \mathbb{N} is the set of natural numbers. 5
2. What is Cauchy sequence? Show that a sequence of real numbers is convergent if and only if it is a Cauchy sequence. 1+4
3. Define Ratio test and Root test in connection with series of real numbers. Check for the convergence of the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}$. 3+2
4. Consider the following partition matrix: 5

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} np_1q_1 & -np_1p_2 & -np_1p_3 & \cdots & -np_1p_k \\ \hline -np_2p_1 & np_2q_2 & -np_2p_3 & \cdots & -np_2p_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \hline -np_kp_1 & -np_kp_2 & -np_kp_3 & & np_kq_k \end{array} \right],$$

where $p_i + q_i = 1$, $p_i > 0$, for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, and $\sum_{i=1}^k p_i = 1$. Using the partition find the determinant of the above matrix.

5. Prove that for any two square matrix $A^{n \times n}$ and $B^{n \times n}$, $|AB| = |A||B|$. 5
6. Let $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be a set of n linearly independent n -component vectors. Show that, for every n -component vector β , the set $\{\beta, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ is linearly dependent. 5

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions

10×3 = 30

7. (a) State Cauchy's first theorem on limit. Hence show that if the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n$ is convergent then $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k a_k \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. 1+3
- (b) Distinguish between absolute and conditional convergence. Show that, if a series $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n$ of real numbers is convergent conditionally then $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n^+ = \infty$ and $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n^- = \infty$ where $a_n^+ = \max(a_n, 0)$ and $a_n^- = -\min(a_n, 0)$. 2+4
8. (a) State and prove Leibnitz Theorem in connection with real series. 6
- (b) Provide examples of real sequences $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ such that 2+2
- (i) both $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are divergent but $\{a_n + b_n\}$ is convergent and $\{a_n - b_n\}$ is divergent;
- (ii) $\{a_n\}$ is convergent and $\{b_n\}$ is divergent but $\{a_n b_n\}$ is convergent and $\left\{\frac{a_n}{b_n}\right\}$ is divergent.
9. Show that all the vectors $(x_1, x_2, x_3)'$ in a vector space V_3 with restriction $x_1 - x_3 = x_2$ form a vector subspace V of V_3 . Then show that V is spanned by $\mathbf{a}_1 = (1, 0, 1)'$ and $\mathbf{a}_2 = (0, 1, -1)'$. Find an orthonormal basis of V . Also find a vector which is orthogonal to all vectors in V . 3+2+3+2
10. (a) Let $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r$ be a basis of a vector space V . If $\boldsymbol{\beta} = C_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + \dots + C_r \mathbf{a}_r$ when $C_r \neq 0$, then show that $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{r-1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}$ is also a basis for V . 6
- (b) S is a skew-symmetric matrix and $(I - S)$ is non-singular. Show that $(I - S)(I + S)^{-1}$ is an orthogonal matrix. 4
11. (a) What is multiple root of a polynomial? Discuss its effect on the graph of the polynomial. 1+2
- (b) Using appropriate methods, find all the roots of the polynomial function $P_4(x) = 8x^4 + 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 7x - 6$. 7

N.B. : Students have to complete submission of their Answer Scripts through E-mail / Whatsapp to their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.

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