

**Lecturers in Government Degree Colleges in A.P Collegiate
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Let a, b be the element of a ring R and $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + ab + b^2$ holds if R is

a, b అనునవి వలయం R యొక్క మూలకాలు అయి, R క్రింది విధముగా ఉన్నప్పుడు $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + ab + b^2$ సత్యమవుతుంది(హోల్డ్ అవుతుంది).

Answer: DELETED

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 192732310 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

Let a set of 2×2 matrices of the form $M = \begin{bmatrix} a + ib & c + id \\ -c + id & a - ib \end{bmatrix}$ where a, b, c and d are real numbers is not a

a, b, c మరియు d లు వాస్తవ సంఖ్యలుగా గల

$M = \begin{bmatrix} a + ib & c + id \\ -c + id & a - ib \end{bmatrix}$ రూపంలోని 2×2 మాత్రికల సమితి క్రింది విధంగా ఉండదు:

Answer:

Skew field

4. వక్ర క్షేత్రం

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 192732311 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

A commutative division ring is a

వినిమయ విభాజక వలయం అనేది ఒక:

Answer:

1. Integral domain
పూర్ణాంక ప్రదేశం

2. Field
క్షేత్రం

Question Number : 54 Question Id : 192732354 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

The open interval on the real number \mathbb{R} with usual metric $[\frac{-1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}]$ then the set of intersection of an arbitrary collection of open set is

సాధారణ మెట్రిక్ $[\frac{-1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}]$ తో వాస్తవ సంఖ్య \mathbb{R} పై వివృత అంతరం అయినచో, అనియత(ఆర్బిటరీ) వివృత సమితి యొక్క ఛేదన సమితి:

Answer:

2. Closed
సంవృతం
3. Not open
వివృతం కాదు

Question Number : 62 Question Id : 192732362 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

A real number R is
వాస్తవ సంఖ్య R అనేది:

Answer: DELETED

Question Number : 70 Question Id : 192732370 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

The value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^n}{n!} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ is

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^n}{n!} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ యొక్క విలువ

Answer: DELETED

Question Number : 74 Question Id : 192732374 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

If f is a bounded function over a closed and bounded interval $[a, b]$ then

ఒక సంవృత మరియు పరిబద్ధ అంతరం $[a, b]$ పై f అనేది ఒక పరిబద్ధ ప్రమేయం అయినచో, అప్పుడు

Answer:

3.
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Question Number : 86 Question Id : 192732386 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

The solution of $\frac{p}{y} + \frac{q}{x} = \frac{1}{z}$ is

$\frac{p}{y} + \frac{q}{x} = \frac{1}{z}$ యొక్క సాధన

Answer:

1. $\Phi(xy - z^2, x/y) = 0$, where Φ is an arbitrary function.
2. $\Phi(xy - z^2, x/y) = 0$, ఇక్కడ Φ అనేది అనియత(ఆర్బిట్రరీ) ప్రమేయం.
3. $\Phi(xy - z^2, y/x) = 0$, where Φ is an arbitrary function.
4. $\Phi(xy - z^2, y/x) = 0$, ఇక్కడ Φ అనేది అనియత(ఆర్బిట్రరీ) ప్రమేయం

Question Number : 87 Question Id : 192732387 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

The complete integral of $q + px - p^2 = 0$ is

$q + px - p^2 = 0$ యొక్క సంపూర్ణ సమాకలని:

Answer:

1. $z = \frac{x^2}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 4a} - 2 \log \{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4a}\} + ay + b \right]$

Question Number : 108 Question Id : 192732408 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : Yes Display Question Number : Yes Is Question Mandatory : No Single Line Question Option : No Negative Marks Display Text : 2/3 Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0.66

If D, D², D³, ... etc. stand for $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$, ..., the solution of $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^{2x} \sin 2x$ is

ఒకవేళ D, D², D³, ... మొదలైనవి $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$, ..., అయితే, $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^{2x} \sin 2x$ యొక్క సాధన

Answer: DELETED