Budapest University of Technology and Economics Mathematics Institute MSc program in Applied Mathematics Stipendium Hungaricum entrance quiz solutions, 2018

Some questions are *single choice*, so a single correct answer needed to be chosen. (One of these questions actually had two correct answers.) Others are *multiple chioce*, so more than one answer may be correct (but at least one is correct), and all correct answers needed to be chosen.

1. A beetle is flying in the coordinate system. Its position vector, as a function of time, is given by $r(t) = (t, t \cos t, t \sin t)$. What is the velocity vector of the beetle at time $t = \pi$?

Select one:

- $\bigcirc (1,0,\pi) \\ \bigcirc (1,1,\pi) \\ \textcircled{o} (1,-1,-\pi) \\ \bigcirc (1,\pi,0) \\ \bigcirc (1,-\pi,-1)$
- 2. The following limit approximates a definite integral:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{k}{n}+1\right)^2}$$

What is the value of the limit?

Select one:

- $\bigcirc \ 0 \\ \bigcirc \ 1/2 \\ \bigcirc \ 1/3 \\ \bigcirc \ \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ \textcircled{\bullet} \ 1/6$
- 3. I have one bar of chocolate in my bag that I bought today. I also have 1/3 bars of chocolate from yesterday. I also have 1/9 bars of chocolate from two days ago. I also have 1/27 bars from three days ago, etc ... How much chocolate do I have in my bag altogether?

Select one:

- \bigcirc 41/27 bars
- $\bigcirc 4/3$ bars
- \odot 3/2 bars
- \bigcirc 5/2 bars
- $\odot~2~{\rm bars}$
- 4. Which of the formulas below gives the best approximation of $\ln(1+x)$ for a very small non-zero value of x?

$$\bigcirc x - x^2$$

$$\bigcirc x$$

$$\bigcirc x - x^2 + x^3$$

$$\bigcirc x - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\bigcirc x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

5. Let x(t) be a solution of the ordinary differential equation

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t) = (x(t))^2 - 4x(t) + 3.$

Which of the following statements are true?

Select one or more:

- $\Box \text{ If } x(0) \in (0,1) \text{ then } \lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = +\infty$
- $\Box \text{ If } x(0) \in (2, +\infty) \text{ then } \lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = +\infty$
- \square If $x(0) \in (2,5)$ then $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = x^*$ for some $x^* \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\not \square$ If $x(0) \in (-\infty, 3)$ then $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = x^*$ for some $x^* \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\not \square$ If $x(0) \in (1,3)$ then $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = x^*$ for some $x^* \in \mathbb{R}$
- 6. How should I choose the positive parameters $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, a, b > 0 in order to make the improper integral $I = \int_0^\infty (x^{-a} + 1) (x + 1)^{-b} dx$ converge? In other words, which of the following statements is true?

Select one:

- $I < \infty$ if and only if a < 1 and 1 < b.
- $\bigcirc I < \infty$ if and only if a + b < 1.
- \bigcirc $I < \infty$ if and only if $a \leq 1$ and 2 < b.
- \bigcirc $I < \infty$ if and only if $1 \le a$ and b = 2.

- \bigcirc $I < \infty$ if and only if $a < \frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{1}{2}$.
- 7. How should I choose the value of the parameter a if I want the vector space spanned by the vectors (1, -1, 1), (0, 1, 1) and (-2, a, 2) to be two dimensional?

 $\bigcirc 2$ $\bullet 6$ $\bigcirc 4$ $\bigcirc 0$ $\bigcirc -2$

8. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$. Which of the following formulas make sense?

Select one or more:

- 9. Consider the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. If, for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ there is a non-zero vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $Av = \lambda v$, then what can λ be? Select one or more:
 - $\Box -1$ $\boxtimes 0$ $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\boxtimes 3$

10. Let us consider the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & a \\ a & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$. Which of the following statements are true? Select one or more:

- $\Box \text{ If } a \in (-3/2, 3/2) \text{ then } \lim_{n \to \infty} A^n = 0.$ $\boxtimes \text{ If } a \in (-1/2, 1/2) \text{ then } \lim_{n \to \infty} A^n = 0.$ $\Box \text{ If } a \in (-3/2, 1/2) \text{ then } \lim_{n \to \infty} A^n = 0.$ $\Box \text{ If } a \in (-1/2, 3/2) \text{ then } \lim_{n \to \infty} A^n = 0.$ $\boxtimes \text{ If } a \in (-1/2, 0) \text{ then } \lim_{n \to \infty} A^n = 0.$
- 11. We have three envelopes, each of them containing two cards. The first envelope contains two white cards, the second envelope contains two black cards, while the third envelope contains a white and a black card. We pick an envelope at random. Then, we draw a card at random from that envelope, and we see that it is black. What is the probability that the other card (in the same envelope) is also black?

- $\bigcirc \frac{1}{4}$ $\bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$ $\bigcirc \frac{1}{2}$ $\bigcirc \frac{2}{3}$ $\bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$
- 12. Let the random variable X be absolutely continuous, with density $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{7}x^2, & \text{if } 1 < x < 2\\ 0, & \text{if not} \end{cases}$. What is the expectation of X?

Select one:

- $\bigcirc \quad \frac{5}{4}$ $\bigcirc \quad \frac{3}{2}$ $\bullet \quad \frac{45}{28}$ $\bigcirc \quad \frac{5}{3}$ $\bigcirc \quad \frac{15}{4}$
- 13. I keep rolling a fair die until I first manage to roll 6. Let the random variable X be the number of attempts I need. Which probability distribution would you use to model X?

Select one:

• The geometric distribution.

- $\bigcirc\,$ The binomial distribution.
- \bigcirc The Poisson distribution.
- $\bigcirc\,$ The Gaussian distribution.
- \bigcirc The exponential distribution.
- 14. Let X and Y be independent, exponentially distributed random variables, with $\mathbb{P}(X > 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\mathbb{P}(Y > 1) = \frac{1}{4}$. Let $M = \min\{X, Y\}$. What is $\mathbb{P}(M > 2)$?

$$\bigcirc \frac{1}{8}$$
$$\bigcirc \frac{1}{16}$$
$$\bigcirc \frac{1}{32}$$
$$\bullet \frac{1}{64}$$
$$\bigcirc \frac{1}{128}$$

15. Denote by $\Phi(x)$ the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution. I roll a fair six-sided die 36000 times. What is the probability that the number 6 comes up at least 6100 times?

Select one:

- \bigcirc Approximately $\Phi(\sqrt{5000})$
- \bigcirc Approximately $\Phi(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$
- Approximately $\Phi(-\sqrt{2})$
- \bigcirc Approximately $\Phi(\sqrt{2})$
- Approximately $1 \Phi(\sqrt{2})$