

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST – 2 EXAMINATION- 2025

B.Tech- III Semester (CSE/IT)

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 24B11CI311 (03)

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: COMPUTATIONAL FUNDAMENTALS FOR OPTIMIZATION

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: RBT, VSG

MAX. TIME: 1 Hour 30 Min

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q.No	Question	CO	Marks
Q1	<p>(a) Show that the function $f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy - y^3$ has critical points at (0, 0) and (-2, 2).</p> <p>(b) Use the Hessian form of the second derivative test to show that f has a relative maximum at (-2, 2) and a saddle point at (0, 0).</p> <p>(c) Verify that the matrix is orthogonal.</p> $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$	4	1 + 2 + 2
Q2	<p>(a) Distribution of heights of peoples follows binomial distribution (True / False). Justify your answer.</p> <p>(b) Suppose that the average number of accidents occurring weekly on a particular stretch of a highway equals 3. Calculate the probability that there is at least one accident this week.</p> <p>(c) Out of 800 families with 4 children each, how many families would be expected to have (i) 2 boys and 2 girls (ii) atmost 2 girls. Assume equal probabilities for boys and girls.</p>	4	1 + 2 + 2
Q3	<p>(a) Let R^2 have the weighted Euclidean inner product $\langle u, v \rangle = 2u_1v_1 + 3u_2v_2$ and let $u = (1, 1)$, $v = (3, 2)$, $w = (0, -1)$, and $k = 3$. Compute the stated quantities.</p> $\langle u, v \rangle \quad \langle kv, w \rangle \quad d(u, v) \quad \ u - kv\ $ <p>(b) In parts (i)–(vi) determine whether the statement is true or false,</p>	2	2 + 3

	<p>and justify your answer.</p> <p>(i) The dot product on \mathbb{R}^2 is an example of a weighted inner product.</p> <p>(ii) The inner product of two vectors cannot be a negative real number.</p> <p>(iii) $\langle u, v + w \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle + \langle w, u \rangle$</p> <p>(iv) $\langle ku, kv \rangle = k^2 \langle u, v \rangle$</p> <p>(v) If $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$, then $u = 0$ or $v = 0$.</p> <p>(vi) If A is an $n \times n$ matrix, then $\langle u, v \rangle = Au \cdot Av$ defines an inner product on \mathbb{R}^n.</p>		
Q 4	<p>Find a singular value decomposition of A</p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>OR</p> <p>Find the QR decomposition of the matrix</p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3	5
Q5	<p>a) What conditions must k_1 and k_2 satisfy for $\langle u, v \rangle = k_1 u_1 v_1 + k_2 u_2 v_2$ to define an inner product on \mathbb{R}^2? Justify your answer.</p> <p>b) Compute the standard inner product on M_{22} of the given matrices.</p> $U = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>c) Let the vector space P_2 have the inner product. Find the following for $p = p(x) = 1$ and $q = q(x) = x^2$.</p> $\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx$ <p>(i) $\langle p, q \rangle$ (ii) $d(p, q)$ (iii) $\ p\$ (iv) $\ q\$</p>	2	1 + 2 + 2