

School of Technology and Computer Science

Instructions for the written test

There are two streams in the School of Technology and Computer Science:

1. Computer Science.
2. Systems Science.

Topics covered in the two streams, as well as some sample questions, are given below.

The question paper will have three parts. Part A is common to both the streams. It will test the general mathematical aptitude of the candidate. There is no prescribed syllabus for Part A. Part B will be oriented towards the topics listed under 'Computer Science' below; and Part C will be oriented towards topics listed under 'Systems Science' below. Only one of Parts B, C, should be attempted. The duration of the written test will be **three hours**. The test will be of **multiple choice type**, with negative marking for incorrect answers. The use of calculators will not be allowed during the test.

Computer Science

1. Discrete Mathematics: Sets and Relations, Combinatorics (Counting) and Elementary Probability Theory, Graph Theory, Propositional and Predicate Logic.
2. Formal Languages, Automata Theory and Computability.
3. Data Structures and Algorithms: Arrays, Lists and Trees, Sorting and Searching, Graph algorithms, Complexity of problems and NP-completeness.
4. Fundamentals of Programming Languages and Compilers: Control structures, Parameter passing mechanisms, Recursion, Parsing and type checking, Memory management.
5. Operating Systems and Concurrency
6. Switching Theory and Digital Circuits
7. Theory of Databases

Sample Questions [Computer Science]

1. A function $f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ is called *symmetric* if for every $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \{0, 1\}$ and every permutation σ of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we have

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}).$$

The number of such symmetric functions is:

- (a) 2^{n+1} (b) 2^n (c) $2^{2^n}/n!$ (d) 2^{2^n} (e) $n!$
2. Let r , s and t be regular expressions. Which of the following is wrong?
- (a) $(r + s)^* = (r^*s^*)^*$ (b) $r(s + t) = rs + rt$
(c) $(r + s)^* = (s + r)^*$ (d) $(rs + r)^*r = r(sr + r)^*$ (e) All are correct.
3. Consider the following program
- ```
x:=0; y:=1; z:=1;
while y <= N do
begin
x:=x+1; y:=y+z+2; z:=z+2;
end
```
- Which of the following holds on termination of the program?
- (a)  $(x + 1)^2 = N$  (b)  $x = \sqrt{N}$   
(c)  $x^2 = N$  (d)  $x^2 \leq N < (x + 1)^2$  (e)  $x^2 < N \leq (x + 1)^2$ .
4. The maximum height of a rooted binary tree (all nodes have either two children or none) with  $N$  nodes is
- (a)  $N$  (b)  $\log N$  (c)  $(N - 1)/2$  (d)  $(N^2)/2$  (e)  $N(N - 1)/2$ .
5. If a graph  $G$  has  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges then the depth first traversal of  $G$  can be carried out in time
- (a)  $O(n + m)$  (b)  $O(nm)$  but not  $O(n + m)$   
(c)  $O(n^2)$  but not  $O(n + m)$  (d)  $O(n)$  (e)  $O(m)$

## Systems Science

1. Engineering Mathematics: Complex Analysis, Linear Algebra, Elementary Numerical Analysis, Basic Optimization Theory and Algorithms, Introduction to Probability Theory and Statistics.
2. Electrical and Computer Sciences: Introduction to Signals and Linear Systems Analysis, Control Systems, Digital Signal Processing, Basic Circuit Theory, Introduction to Digital Communications, Digital Computer Fundamentals, Introduction to Computer Programming.

### Sample Questions [Systems Science]

1. The probability density of a random variable is

$$f(x) = ax^2 \exp^{-kx} \quad (k > 0, 0 \leq x \leq \infty)$$

Then, the coefficient  $a$  equals

- (a)  $k^3/2$       (b)  $k^3$       (c)  $k^2$       (d)  $k$       (e)  $2k/\pi$ .
2. Discrete sequences  $x(n)$  is non-zero for  $0 \leq n \leq N_x$  and  $y(n)$  for  $0 \leq n \leq N_y$ . The sequence  $z(n)$  is obtained by convolving  $x(n)$  and  $y(n)$ .  $z(n)$  assumes nonzero values for  $N_1 \leq n \leq N_2$ , where  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  can be expressed in terms of  $N_x$  and  $N_y$  as,

- (a)  $N_1 = 0; N_2 = \text{MAX}(N_x, N_y)$   
(b)  $N_1 = N_x; N_2 = N_y$   
(c)  $N_1 = \text{MIN}(N_x, N_y); N_2 = N_x + N_y$   
(d)  $N_1 = 0; N_2 = N_x + N_y$   
(e)  $N_1 = \text{MIN}(N_x, N_y); N_2 = \text{MAX}(N_x, N_y)$

3. This is a portion of FORTRAN-77 program for assigning values to a  $N \times N$  matrix **A**:

```
DO I=1,N
 DO J=I,N
 A(I,J) = ABS(I-J)+1
 ENDDO
ENDDO
```

What is the matrix **A** called ?

- (a) Anti-symmetric      (b) Sparse      (c) Upper triangular      (d) Toeplitz  
(e) Irregular.

4.  $\log_b(\log_b x)$  equals

- (a)  $(\ln \ln x - \ln \ln b) / \ln b$   
(b)  $(\ln x - \ln b) / \ln b$   
(c)  $(\ln \ln x - \ln \ln b)$   
(d)  $(\ln x - \ln b) / [(\ln x)(\ln b)]$   
(e) None of the Above.

5. The Laplace Transform  $G(s)$  of the transfer function of a linear time invariant system is given by

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$$

For the system to be stable it is necessary that

- (a)  $a < 0$       (b)  $a \geq 0$       (c)  $a = b$       (d)  $b = 0$       (e)  $a = -b$ .