

Exam Advice

First Class Honours 70%

Pass mark 40%

Exam has six questions,

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ correct questions gives a pass.
- or 7 marks (out of 17) per question over 6 questions.

CA counts 40% — must pass

Exams count 60%

CA Sem I counts 20%

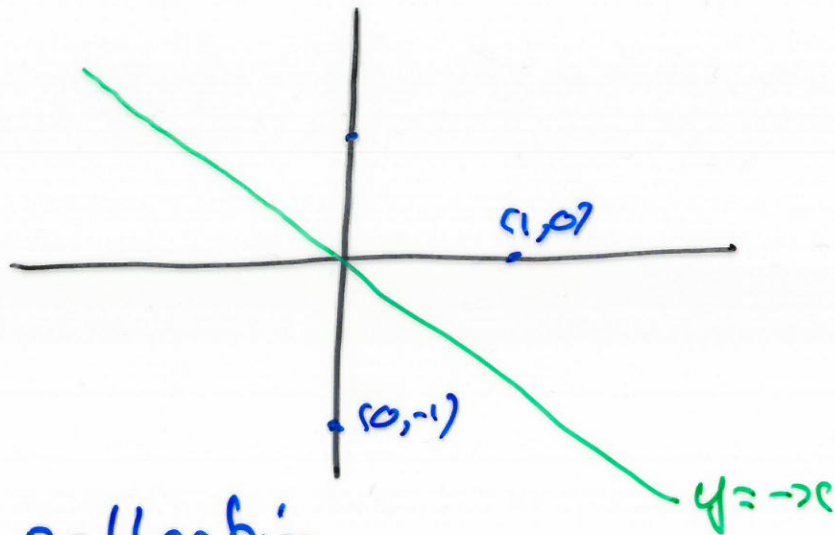
Exam Sem I counts 30%.

CA Sem I

48 correct questions

gives 100%

3a)



reflection

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_G \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix of $g \circ f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
is

$$G \circ F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3b) (i)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

so $\overset{A}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$ is an eigen. vector
with eigenvalue $\lambda = 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

So $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigen. vector
with eigenvalue $\lambda = -2$.

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

MA180 Paper I, 2015-16

Q1a)

$$\checkmark 37 = 1 \cdot 20 + 17$$

$$\checkmark 20 = 1 \cdot 17 + 3$$

$$\checkmark 17 = 5 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$\checkmark 3 = 1 \cdot 2 + \textcircled{1} = \gcd(37, 20)$$

$$1 = 3 - 1 \cdot 2$$

$$= 3 - 1 \cdot (17 - 5 \cdot 3)$$

$$= 6 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 17$$

$$= 6 \cdot (20 - 1 \cdot 17) - 1 \cdot 17$$

$$= 6 \cdot 20 - 7 \cdot 17$$

$$= 6 \cdot 20 - 7 \cdot (37 - 1 \cdot 20)$$

$$= 13 \cdot 20 - 7 \cdot 37$$

$$\equiv 13 \cdot 20 \pmod{37}$$

$$\text{Hence } 20^{-1} \equiv 13 \pmod{37}$$

$x = \text{Second digit.}$

Need

$$0 \equiv 0.1 + x.2 + 4.3 + 0.4$$

$$+ 7.5 + 9.6 + 6.7 + 1.8$$

$$+ 4.9 + 6.10 \pmod{11}$$

$$0 \equiv 2x + 1 + 2 - 1 - 2 + 8$$

$$+ 3 + 5$$

$$0 \equiv 2x + 5$$

$$2x \equiv -5 \equiv 6$$

$$\boxed{x \equiv 3}$$

$$c) i) 756$$

$$= 2 \cdot 378$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot 189$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 63$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 21$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7$$

$$\phi(p^n) = p^n - p^{n-1}$$

$$ii) \phi(756)$$

$$= \phi(2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7)$$

$$= \phi(2^2) \phi(3^3) \phi(7)$$

$$= (2^2 - 2)(3^3 - 3^2)(7 - 1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 18 \cdot 6$$

$$= 216$$

iii)

$$a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q2a) i)

$$A^{-1} = 3^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{26}$$

Note: $3^{-1} \equiv 9 \pmod{26}$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -19 \\ -9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

ii) $f_D: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -19 \\ -9 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x-15 \\ y-20 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 7 \\ 17 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 7 \\ 17 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

= etc.

