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NMCA-114

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

Paper ID : 214104

Roll No.

MCA

(SEM. I) THEORY EXAMINATION, 2015-16 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

[Time:3 hours]

[Maximum Marks:100]

Section-A

- Q.1 Attempt all questions from this section. (10x2=20)
 - (a) Define power set.
 - (b) If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by f(x) = 3x + 7 is a one one anto function, find f^{1} .
 - (c) In a group (G, *), for any element $a \in G$ prove that $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$.
 - (d) Define abelian group.
 - (e) Draw the Hasse diagram of $\langle D_{30}, \rangle$, where D_{30} is the set of all the divisors of 30.

(1)

(f) Define lattice.

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- (g) Show that there are $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ edges in a complete graph of n vertices.
- (h) Define binary search tree.
- (i) Show that $(p \rightarrow q) = \sim (p \vee q)$.
- (j) Determine the truth value for each of the following statements. Assume x, y are elements of set of integers.

$$\forall x \exists y \quad x + y \text{ is even}$$

 $\exists x \forall y \quad x + y \text{ is even}$

Section-B

Note: Attempt any five questions from this section:

$$(5 \times 10 = 50)$$

- 2. (a) If $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$, $B = \{a, c, e, g\}$ and $C = \{b, e, f, g\}$ then prove the following:
 - (i) $(A \cup B) \cap C \neq A \cup (B \cap C)$
 - (ii) $(A-B)\cap (A-C)=A-(B\cup C)$
 - (b) Let R be an equivalence relation over set of integers I defined as:

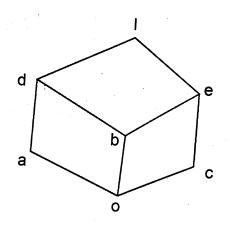
 $R = \{(a, b) \mid a - b \text{ is divisible by 5}\}$. Find the equivalence classes of set I.

- 3. Check whether the following functions $f: R \rightarrow R$ are one-one onto:
 - (i) $f(x) = e^x$
 - (ii) f(x) = |x|
- 4. Show that the nth roots of unity form a communulative group with respect to ordinary multiplication.
- 5. Solve the following recurrence relation:

$$a_n - 4a_{n-1} + 4a_{n-2} = n+1; a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1, n \ge 2$$

- 6. (a) Show that $(p^{\wedge}(\sim p^{\vee}q))^{\vee}(q^{\wedge}\sim (p^{\wedge}q)) \equiv q$.
 - (b) Write converse, inverse and contrapositive of the following statements:
 - (i) If the teacher is absent, then some students do not complete their homeork.
 - (ii) All the students complete their homework and the teacher is present.
- 7. Prove or disprove:
 - (a) Every simple Euler graph with an even number of vertices has an even number of edges.
 - (b) Peterson's graph is Hamiltonian

8. Consider the lattice L given below:



- (i) Find all sub-lattices with 5 elements.
- (ii) Find atoms.
- (iii) Find complement of a and b if they exists.
- (iv) Is L distributive?
- (v) Is L complemented?

9.	(a)	In a Boolean algebra, if $a = b$ then prove that: a.b' + a'.b = 0			
	(b)	Draw the simplified network of			
		f(x, y, z) = x.y.z + x.y'.z + x'.y'.z			
10.	Writ	Write a short notes on the following:			
	(a)	Eular graph			
	(b)	Hamilotian graph			
	(c)	Chromatic number			
	(d)	Planar graph			
	(e)	Regular graph			
		Section-C			
Note: Attempt any two questions from this section.					
		(15x2=30)			
1.	(a)	In a shipment of 50 CDs 10 are defective. Determine			
		(i) In how many ways we can select 35 CDS. 2			
		(ii) In how many ways we can select 35 non-defective CDs. 2			
		(iii) In how many ways we can select 35 CDs containing exactly 5 defective CDs. 2			
		(iv) In how many ways we can select 35 CDs			

containing at least 5 defective CDs.

(b) If R^{-1} and S^{-1} are the inverses of relation R and S respectively, then prove that $(So R)^{-1} = R^{-1}o S^{-1}$.

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2. (a) Following table gives the value of the function f(x, y, z). Find the corresponding function. Draw a simplified circuit diagram of the function. Also find the minterm normal form of f(x, y, z). (3+4+3)

х	У	Z	f(x,y,z)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

(b) Determine the validity of the following argument:

"If wages increases, there will be inflation. The cost of living will not increase, if there is no inflation. Wages will increase; therefore the cost of living will not increase".

3. (a) Define Ring.

- (b) For all a, b, c of ring R show that:
- 4x2.5=10

- (i) a.0 = 0.a = 0
- (ii) (-a).b = -(a.b) = a.(-b)
- (iii) a.(b-c) = a.b a.c
- (iv) (-a).(-b) = a.b

—x—