

# CBCS Scheme

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15CS36

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2017

## Discrete Mathematical Structures

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each module.

### Module-1

- 1 a. Define the following with an example for each
- Proposition
  - Tautology
  - Contradiction
  - Dual of statement. (06 Marks)
- b. Establish the validity of the following argument using rules of inference. If the band could not play rock music or the refreshments were not served on time, then the new year party could have been cancelled and Alica would have been angry. If the party were cancelled, then refunds would have to be made. No refunds were made, therefore the band could play rock music. (05 Marks)
- c. Determine the truth value of the following statements if the universe comprises all nonzero integers :
- $\exists x \exists y [xy = 2]$
  - $\exists x \forall y [xy = 2]$
  - $\forall x \exists y [xy = 2]$
  - $\exists x \exists y [(3x + y = 8) \wedge (2x - y) = 7]$
  - $\exists x \exists y [(4x + 2y = 3) \wedge (x - y = 1)]$  (05 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Find the possible truth values for p, q and r if
- $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$  - FALSE
  - $p \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$  - TRUE. (05 Marks)
- b. Show that  $(p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q$  is independent of its components. (06 Marks)
- c. Give a direct proof for each of the following :
- For all integers k and l, if k and l are both even, then  $k + l$  is even
  - For all integers k and l, if k and l are both even, then  $k * l$  is even. (05 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Prove by mathematical induction, for every positive integer 8 divides  $5^n + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 1$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Assuming PASCAL language is case insensitive, an identifier consists of a single letter followed by upto seven symbols which may be letters or digits (26 letters, 10 digits). There are 36 reserved words. How many distinct identifiers are possible in this version of PASCAL? (05 Marks)
- c. Find the coefficient of  $a^2b^3c^2d^5$  in the expansion of  $(a + 2b - 3c + 2d + 5)^{16}$ . (05 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.  
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and/or equations written eg,  $42+8=50$ , will be treated as malpractice.

OR

- 4 a. Prove that  $4n < (n^2 - 7)$  for all positive integers  $n \geq 6$ . (05 Marks)
- b. Lucas numbers are defined recursively as  $L_0 = 2, L_1 = 1$  and  $L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2}$  for  $n \geq 2$ . If  $F_i^s$  are fibonacci numbers and  $L_i^s$  are the Lucas numbers, prove that  $L_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n+1}$  for all positive integers  $n$ . (05 Marks)
- c. Find the number of distinct terms in the expansion of  $(w + x + y + z)^{12}$ . (06 Marks)

**Module-3**

- 5 a. Let  $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$  and  $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ .
- i) How many functions are there from  $A$  to  $B$ ? How many of these are one-to-one? How many are onto?
- ii) How many functions are there from  $B$  to  $A$ ? How many of these are one-to-one? How many are onto? (06 Marks)
- b. Prove that if  $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C$  are invertible functions, then  $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$  is invertible and  $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$ . (06 Marks)
- c. For the Hasse diagram, given in Fig. Q5(c), write i) maximal ii) minimal iii) greatest and iv) least element (s). (04 Marks)

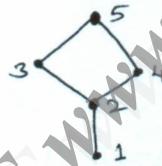


Fig. Q5(c)

OR

- 6 a. Let  $f, g: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$ , where for all  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+, f(x) = x + 1$  and  $g(x) = \max\{1, x - 1\}$ .
- i) What is the range of  $f$ ?
- ii) Is  $f$  an onto function?
- iii) Is  $f$  one-to-one?
- iv) What is the range of  $g$ ?
- v) Is  $g$  an onto function? (05 Marks)
- b. If  $f: A \rightarrow B$  and  $B_1, B_2 \subseteq B$ , then prove the following :
- i)  $f^{-1}(B_1 \cap B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \cap f^{-1}(B_2)$
- ii)  $f^{-1}(B_1 \cup B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \cup f^{-1}(B_2)$
- iii)  $f^{-1}(\overline{B_1}) = \overline{f^{-1}(B_1)}$  (06 Marks)
- c. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, R = \{(1, 3), (1, 1), (3, 1), (1, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$  be the relation on  $A$ . Determine whether the relation  $R$  is reflexive, irreflexive, symmetric, antisymmetric or transitive. (05 Marks)

**Module-4**

- 7 a. Determine the number of positive integers  $n$  where  $1 \leq n \leq 100$  and  $n$  is not divisible by 2, 3 or 5. (05 Marks)
- b. Describe the expansion formula for rook polynomials. Find the rook polynomial for  $3 \times 3$  board using the expansion formula. (05 Marks)
- c. Solve the recurrence relation  $b_n = bD_{n-1} - b^2D_{n-2}, n \geq 3$  given  $D_1 = b > 0$  and  $D_2 = 0$ . (06 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. In how many ways can we arrange the letters in the CORRESPONDENTS so that ;
- There is no pair of consecutive identical letters?
  - There are exactly two pairs of consecutive identical letters
  - There are atleast 3 pairs of consecutive identical letters
- (06 Marks)
- b. Find the recurrence relation and the initial conditions for the sequence 0, 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, 42, . . . . . Hence find the general term of the sequence. (05 Marks)
- c. Find the general solution of the equation  $S(k) + 3S(k-1) - 4S(k-2) = 4^k$ . (05 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Define the following with an example
- Simple graph
  - Regular graph
  - Subgraph
  - Maximal subgraph
  - Induced subgraph.
- (05 Marks)
- b. Show that there exists no simple graphs corresponding to the following degree sequences
- 0, 2, 2, 3, 4
  - 1, 1, 2, 3
  - 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6
  - 2, 2, 4, 6.
- (04 Marks)
- c. Let  $T = (V, E)$  be a complete  $m$ -ary tree with  $|V| = n$ . If  $T$  has  $\ell$  leaves and  $i$  internal vertices, then prove the following :
- $n = m \cdot i + 1$
  - $\ell = (m-1)i + 1$
  - $i = \frac{(\ell-1)}{(m-1)} = \frac{(n-1)}{m}$
- (07 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. In the graph shown in Fig. Q10(a). Determine
- a walk from  $b$  to  $d$  that is not a trail
  - $b-d$  trail that is not a path
  - a path from  $b$  to  $d$
  - a closed walk from  $b$  to  $b$  that is not a circuit
  - a circuit from  $b$  to  $b$  that is not a cycle
  - a cycle from  $b$  to  $b$
- (06 Marks)

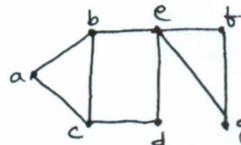


Fig. Q10(a)

- b. Determine the order  $|V|$  of the graph  $G = (V, E)$  in the following cases
- $G$  is cubic graph with 9 edges
  - $G$  is regular with 15 edges
  - $G$  has 10 edges with 2 vertices of degree 4 and all other of degree 3.
- (06 Marks)
- c. Obtain the optimal prefix code for the string ROAD IS GOOD. (04 Marks)

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