Roll No.						

Total No. of Pages: 03

Total No. of Questions: 9

B.Tech. (Al&ML)/ Al and Data Science / Al / (Cyber Security)/ Computer Engineering / (Data Science)/ (CSE) / IT/ (IOT)/(Internet of Things and Cyber Security including Block Chain Technology) (Sem-4)

# **DISCRETE MATHEMATICS**

Subject Code: BTCS-401-18

M.Code: 77626

Date of Examination: 15-06-2023

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 60

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

 SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.

- 2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.
- 3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any TWO questions.

#### SECTION-A

# 1. Answer briefly:

- a) Find the Cartesian product  $A \times A$  if  $A = \{0, 1, 3\}$ .
- b) Determine the domain and range of the relation

$$R = x, y : x \in N, y \in N \text{ and } x + y = 10$$

- c) How many 4-digit numbers can be formed by using the digit 2,4,6,8.
- d) From any 26 points within a rectangle 20 cm by 15 cm, show that at least two are within 5cm of each other.
- e) Write down the truth table of  $p \leftrightarrow q \leftrightarrow r$ .
- f) Draw a multigraph G whose adjacency matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- g) Define a complete binary tree.

- h) State fundamental theorem on Relations,
- i) What will be the chromatic number of complete graph with n vertices.
- j) The number of diagonals of a polygon is 20. Find the number of its sides.

#### SECTION-B

- 2. Show that intersection of two partial order relations is a partial order relation. But union of two partial order relations need not be a partial order relation. Give suitable example.
- 3. Give an example of a non abelian group G and a normal subgroup H of G such that quotient group G/H is abelian.
- 4. a) How many numbers greater than 1000000 can be formed by using digits 1, 2, 0, 2, 4, 2, 4.
  - b) Find the number integers between 1 and 60 which are divisible by 2 nor by 3 and nor by 5.
- 5. a) Prove that  $p \rightarrow q \land r = p \rightarrow q \land p \rightarrow r$ .
  - b) Check the validity of the following argument:

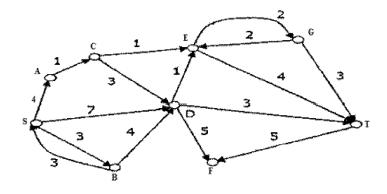
If I work, I cannot study. Either I work or pass mathematics.

I passed mathematics, Therefore I study.

6. Prove that in a graph the number of vertices of odd degree is even.

## SECTION-C

7. Find the shortest path between A to T using Dijkstra's algorithm for the following graph:



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- 8. a) If H is a subgroup of G of index 2 in G. The H is normal subgroup of G.
  - b) Simplify the Boolean expression  $f(x,y,z) = x \wedge y' \wedge z \vee x \wedge y \wedge z$ . And find its conjunctive normal forms.
- 9. a) Let  $f: R \to R$  and  $g: R \to R$  be a real valued function defined by  $f(x) = 2x^3 1, x \in R$  and  $g(x) = \left[\frac{x+1}{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  $x \in R$ . Show that each f and g is inverse of other.
  - b) If  $f: N \to N$  and  $f(j) = j \pmod{4}$ . Determine whether f is one to one or onto or both or neither.

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NOTE: Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.

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