

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

## GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

MCA - SEMESTER-I • EXAMINATION – WINTER • 2015

Subject Code: 2610003

Date: 30-12-2015

Subject Name: Discrete Mathematics for Computer Science

Time: 10:30 am - 01:00 pm

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** (a) Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $R = \{(x, y) / x > y\}$  be relation on it. 03  
(i) Write properties of  $R$  02  
(ii) Write matrix of  $R$  02  
(iii) Draw graph of  $R$  01  
(b) (I) Define a group. 02  
Let  $Z$  be set of integers. (i) Is  $(Z, +)$  a group? Justify your answer. 02  
(ii) Is  $(Z, \times)$  a group? Justify your answer. 02  
(II) Define a cyclic group. Show that a cyclic group is always abelian. 02
- Q.2** (a) (I) Define a partial order relation. Let  $A$  be a finite set and  $\rho(A)$  be its power Set. Show that  $\subseteq$  ( set inclusion ) is a partial order relation on  $\rho(A)$ . 04  
03  
(II) Define  $R$  - equivalence classes. Let  $I$  be the set of integers and  $R$  be the relation “congruence modulo 3”. Determine the equivalence classes generated by the elements of  $I$ . 04  
(b) (I) Draw Hasse’ Diagram of the following posets. 04  
(i)  $(S_{75}, D)$  (ii)  $(S_{27}, D)$  03  
(II) Let  $R = \{(1, 2), (3, 4), (2, 2)\}$  and  $S = \{(4, 2), (2, 5), (3, 1), (1, 3)\}$ .  
Find  $R \circ S$ ,  $S \circ R$ , and  $R \circ R$
- OR**
- (b) (I) In poset  $(S_{36}, D)$ , find (i) GLB  $X$ , LUB  $X$  (ii) GLB  $Y$ , LUB  $Y$  where  $X = \{4, 6, 12\}$  and  $Y = \{3, 6, 9\}$ . 04  
03  
(II) Write a short note on applications of relations to database theory.
- Q.3** (a) (I) Determine the truth value of each of the following statements. 02  
(i)  $72 > 15$  and 33 is a prime integer.  
(ii) If Anil is in America, then 19 is a prime integer. 02  
(II) Write existential quantification of the sentence:  
“ $x$  is a prime integer, where,  $x$  is an odd integer.”  
Is this existential quantification a true statement? 03  
(III) Test the validity of the logical consequences:  
All dogs fetch.  
Ketty does not fetch.  
Therefore, Ketty is not a dog.
- (b) (I) Define a subgroup. What is the relation between order of a subgroup and order of a finite group? Find all the subgroups of  $(Z_7^*, \times_7)$ . 04

- (II) Define a left coset of a subgroup in a group. Find the left cosets of  $\{[0], [3]\}$  in the group  $(Z_6, +_6)$ . 03

**OR**

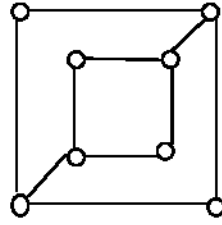
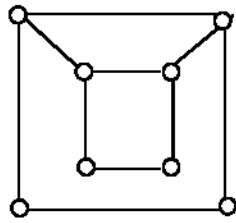
- Q.3** (a) (I) Determine the truth value of each of the following statements. 02  
 (i) Today is Monday or 17 is an odd integer  
 (ii) If  $4+5=10$ , then  $16 \times 16 = 512$   
 (II) Write universal quantification of the sentence:  
 “ $x^2 + x$  is an even integer, where  $x$  is an even integer.”  
 Is this universal quantification a true statement?  
 (III) Test the validity of the logical consequences:  
 Every integer is a rational number. 03  
 3 is an integer.  
 Therefore, 3 is a rational number.  
 (b) (I) Define a subgroup. Find the subgroup of symmetric group  $S_4$  generated 03  
 by the permutation  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .  
 (II) Show that if a group  $(G, *)$  is of even order, then there must be an element 04  
 $a \in G$  such that  $a \neq e$  and  $a * a = e$ .

- Q.4** (a) (I) Define (i) A complemented lattice 04  
 (ii) A distributive lattice  
 Give one illustration for each  
 (i) A bounded lattice which is complemented but not distributive.  
 (ii) A bounded lattice which is distributive but not complemented.  
 (II) Show that in a complemented distributive lattice, 03  
 $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow b' \leq a'$ .  
 (b) (I) Define atoms and anti-atoms of a Boolean algebra. What is relation between 03  
 Atoms and anti-atoms? Write atoms and anti-atoms of Boolean algebra  
 $(\rho(S), \cap, \cup, \sim, \phi, S)$  where  $S = \{a, b, c\}$   
 (II) Use Karnaugh map representation to find a minimal sum-of-products 04  
 expression of function  
 $f(a, b, c, d) = \sum(0, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15)$ .

**OR**

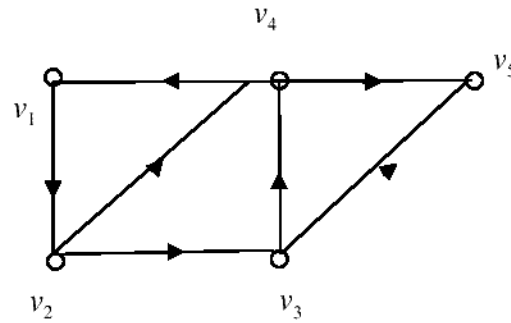
- Q.4** (a) (I) Show that De Morgan's laws hold true in a complemented, distributive 04  
 lattice.  
 (II) Define a sublattice. Give any four sublattices of the lattice  $(S_{12}, D)$ . 03  
 (b) (I) Write the Boolean expression  $x_1 * x_2$  in an equivalent sum - of- products 03  
 Canonical form in three variables  $x_1, x_2$  and  $x_3$ .  
 (II) Use the Quine Mc Clusky method to simplify the sum-of-products expression 04  
 $f(a, b, c, d) = \sum(0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14)$ .

- Q.5** (a) (I) Define (i) The adjacency matrix of a graph G. 02  
 (ii) The path matrix of a graph G.  
 (II) Define (i) A unilaterally connected graph. 02  
 (ii) A strongly connected graph.  
 (III) Give a directed tree representation of the following formula. 03  
 $(v_0(v_1(v_2)(v_3(v_4)(v_5)))(v_6(v_7(v_8))(v_9)(v_{10})))$ .  
 (b) (I) Define isomorphic graphs. State whether the following digraphs are 04  
 isomorphic or not. Justify your answer.



(II) Find the reachable sets of  $\{v_1, v_4\}$ ,  $\{v_4, v_5\}$  and  $\{v_3\}$  for the digraph given Below.

03



OR

- Q.5 (a)** (I) Define node base of a simple digraph. Comment upon statements:
- (i) No node in the node base is reachable from another node in the node base.
  - (ii) Any node whose indegree is zero must be present in any node base.
  - (iii) Any node that does not have indegree zero and does not lie on a cycle cannot be present in a node base.

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(II) Define a complete binary tree. Show that in a complete binary tree, the total number of edges is  $2(n_t - 1)$ , where  $n_t$  is the number of terminal nodes.

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- (b)** (I) Define the adjacency matrix of a graph  $G$ . Write adjacency matrix for the Following cases.

03

(i)  $G(V, E)$  where  $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_7\}$  and  $E = \emptyset$ .

(ii)  $G(V, E)$  where  $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$  and

$$E = \{(v_1, v_1), (v_2, v_2), (v_3, v_3), (v_4, v_4), (v_5, v_5)\}.$$

(II) Define isomorphic graphs. What are the necessary conditions for two Graphs to be isomorphic? Are they sufficient also? Justify your answer.

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