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**R. V. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**  
Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU  
**III Semester B. E. Fast Track Examinations July-18**  
**Computer Science and Engineering**  
**DISCRETE MATHEMATICS**

*Time: 03 Hours**Maximum Marks: 100**Instructions to candidates:*

3. Answer all questions from Part A. Part A questions should be answered in first three pages of the answer book only.
4. Answer FIVE full questions from Part B. In Part B question number 2, 7 and 8 are compulsory. Answer any one full question from 3 and 4 & one full question from 5 and 6

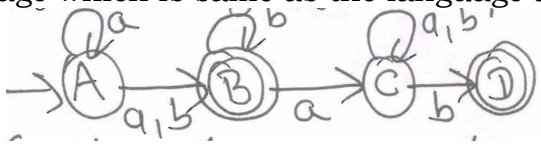
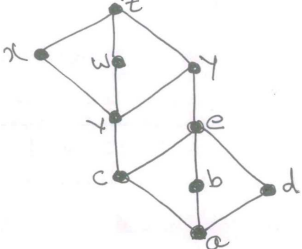
**PART A**

1	1.1	How many permutations of the eight letters $a, c, f, g, i, t, w, x$ which starts with t and ends with c.	02
	1.2	how many arrangements of the letters in <i>MISSISSIPPI</i> have no consecutive S's.	01
	1.3	Determine the co-efficient of $W^3X^2YZ^2$ in $(2W - X + 3Y - 2Z)^8$	02
	1.4	Determine the number of integer solutions of $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 32$ , where $x_1, x_2 \geq 5, x_3, x_4 \geq 7$ .	02
	1.5	If p, q are primitive statements write the dual of the logical equivalence $(\sim p \vee q) \wedge (p \wedge (p \wedge q)) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge q)$	01
	1.6	Let P(x) be the open statement " $x^2 = 2x$ " where the universe comprises all integers. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. a. $p(2)$ b. $\exists x p(x)$ c. $\forall x P(X)$ d. $P(-2)$ .	02
	1.7	Determine the sets A, B where $A - B = \{1, 2, 4\}$ $B - A = \{7, 8\}$ and $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9\}$ .	02
	1.8	For each of the following functions $g: R \rightarrow R$ , determine whether the function is one to one and whether it is onto. If the function is not onto, determine the range $g(R)$ . i) $g(x) = 2x - 3$ ii) $g(x) = x^3$ iii) $g(x) = x^2$ iv) $g(x) = x^2 + x$	02
	1.9	For $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , let $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (3, 4)\}$ be a relation on A. draw the directed graph G on A that is associated with $R^2$ and $R^4$ .	02
	1.10	Determine whether the following collection of sets is partition for the given set A, if not explain why it fails to be. $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\};$ $A_1 = \{4, 5\}$ $A_2 = \{1, 3, 4\}$ $A_3 = \{6, 8\}$ $A_4 = \{2, 7\}$	01

1.11	Let C be a set of code words, where $C \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_2^7$ . In each of the following, two of e(error pattern), r(received word) and c(code word) are given, with $r = c + e$ . Determine the third term. $C = 1010110, r = 1011111$ .	01
1.12	Let G be the group of complex numbers $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$ under multiplication. Give its multiplication table. Show that it is a cyclic group.	02

### PART B

2	a	i) How many arrangements are there of all letters in SOCIOLOGICAL? ii) In how many of the arrangements in part (i) are A and G adjacent? iii) In how many arrangements in part(i) are all vowels adjacent?	06																																	
	b	What is the co-efficient of $a^2b^3c^2d^5$ in the expansion of $(a + 2b - 3c + 2d + 5)^{16}$	04																																	
	c	Find the number of integers between 1 and 1000 (both inclusive) that are divisible by none of 5,6 and 8.	06																																	
3	a	Solve the recurrence relation. $2a_{n+2} - 11a_{n+1} + 5a_n = 0, \quad n \geq 0, a_0 = 2, a_1 = -8$	06																																	
	b	Solve the recurrence relation $a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 3a_n = -200, \quad n \geq 0, a_0 = 3000, a_1 = 3300$	06																																	
	c	Prove the following by mathematical induction. $1.3 + 2.4 + 3.5 + \cdots \dots \dots n. (n + 2) = \frac{n(n + 1)(2n + 7)}{6}$	04																																	
<b>OR</b>																																				
4	a	Define the following i) The rule of universal specification. ii) The rule of universal generalization.	04																																	
	b	Provide the reasons for the steps verifying the following argument. $\frac{\forall x[p(x) \rightarrow (q(x) \wedge r(x))]}{\frac{\forall x[p(x)] \wedge s(x)}{\therefore \forall x[r(x)] \wedge s(x)}}$ <table><tr><td></td><td>Steps</td><td>Reasons</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td><math>\forall x[p(x) \rightarrow (q(x) \wedge r(x))]</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td><math>\forall x[p(x)] \wedge s(x)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td><math>p(a) \rightarrow (q(a) \wedge r(a))]</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td><math>p(a) \wedge s(a)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td><math>p(a)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td><math>q(a) \wedge r(a)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td><math>r(a)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td><math>s(a)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td><math>r(a) \wedge s(a)</math></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td><math>\therefore \forall x[r(x)] \wedge s(x)</math></td><td></td></tr></table>		Steps	Reasons	1	$\forall x[p(x) \rightarrow (q(x) \wedge r(x))]$		2	$\forall x[p(x)] \wedge s(x)$		3	$p(a) \rightarrow (q(a) \wedge r(a))]$		4	$p(a) \wedge s(a)$		5	$p(a)$		6	$q(a) \wedge r(a)$		7	$r(a)$		8	$s(a)$		9	$r(a) \wedge s(a)$		10	$\therefore \forall x[r(x)] \wedge s(x)$		06
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	c	Prove that the following argument is valid: “If the train arrives late and there are no trains at the station then John is late his meeting: John is not late for his meeting. The train did arrive late. Therefore there were taxis at the station”.	06																																	

5	<p>a Define the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFA</li> <li>Language of NFA</li> <li><math>\epsilon</math>-closure (<math>q</math>), where <math>q \in Q</math> of an automation.</li> </ol>	06
	<p>b Give DFA's accepting the following languages over the alphabet <math>\Sigma = \{a, b\}</math></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The language of all strings that do not end with ab.</li> <li>The language of all strings in which the number of a's is even.</li> </ol>	10
<b>OR</b>		
6	<p>a Consider the NFA below, using the lazy evaluation method, draw the DFA accepting the language which is same as the language accepted by NFA.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig . 6(a)</p>	08
	<p>b Construct NFA-<math>\epsilon</math> to accept strings over <math>\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}</math> such that the string contains any number of a's followed by any number of b's followed by any number of c's. Convert this NFA-<math>\epsilon</math> to NFA.</p>	08
7	<p>a For <math>A = \{1,2,3,4\}</math>, Let R and S be the relations on A designed by <math>R = \{(1,2), (1,3), (2,4), (4,4)\}</math> and <math>S = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (2,4)\}</math>. Find <math>RoS, SoR, R^2, R^3, S^2</math> and <math>S^3</math>.</p> <p>b Let <math>A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}</math> and <math>B = \{v, w, x, y, z\}</math>. Determine the number of onto functions</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>f: A \rightarrow B</math>, where</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>f(A) = \{v, x\}</math></li> <li><math>f(A) = \{w, x, y\}</math></li> <li><math> f(A)  = 2</math></li> <li><math> f(A)  = 4</math></li> </ol>	06
	<p>c For <math>A = \{a, b, c, d, v, w, x, y, z\}</math>, consider the poset(A,R) whose Hasse diagram is shown below. Find <math>\text{glb}\{b, w\}</math>, <math>\text{lub}\{d, x\}</math>, least and greatest elements.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 7 (c)</p>	04
8	<p>a Define the binary operation on <math>Z</math> by <math>xoy = x + y + 1</math>. Verify that <math>(Z, o)</math> is an abelian group.</p> <p>B The encoding function <math>E: Z_2^2 \rightarrow Z_2^5</math> is given by the generator matrix.</p> $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine all code words. What can we say about the error detection capability of this code? What about error correction capability?</li> <li>Find the associated parity check Matrix H.</li> <li>Use H to decode each of the following received words. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11011</li> <li>10101</li> <li>11110</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	08