



RV College of Engineering®

Mysore Road, RV Vidyaniketan Post,  
Bengaluru - 560059, Karnataka, India

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Academic year 2023-2024 (Even Sem)

DEPARTMENT OF

## COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Date	June 2024	Maximum Marks	50	
Course Code	CS241AT	Duration	90 Min	
Sem-IV	Test-1	Staff: HKK/ASP/SMS/SGR/MNV		
DISCRETE MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURES AND COMBINATORICS (Common to CSE, ISE & AIML)				
		Marks	BT	CO
1a.	Determine if the expansion of $(x^2 - \frac{2}{x})^{18}$ will contain a term containing $x^{10}$ . <i>r = 28/3, No.</i>	5	4	2
1b.	If a person places 6 letters into 6 addressed envelopes, what is the probability that exactly two of them are placed correctly.	5	3	2
2a.	Find the number of non negative integer solutions of i. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 40$ ii. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 \leq 40$ iii. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 40$ with $x_1 \geq 1, x_2 \geq 2, x_3 \geq 3, x_4 \geq 4, x_5 \geq 5$ iv. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 40$ with $x_1 < 20$ <i>44C40 = 135751 45C40 = 1221759 29C4 = 2375 44C40 - 24C20 = 125125</i>	6	3	2
2b.	Simplify using the laws of logic: $\neg[\neg\{(p \vee q) \wedge r\} \vee \neg q]$ <i>q ∧ r</i>	4	3	1
3a.	Write the recurrence relation to solve the Tower of Hanoi problem. Also solve that recurrence relation using the generating function.	6	4	4
3b.	Draw the circuit diagram to represent the following statement: $[p \vee (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r)] \wedge [p \wedge r \wedge t] \vee t]$	4	2	3
4a.	If a person invests ₹ 25,000 at at 9% annual interest, find the amount he will get at the end of 5 years if • interest compounded half yearly • interest compounded monthly Write the recurrence relation and solve. <i>(1.045)^n P0 = 38824.2 (1.0075)^n P0 = 39142.4</i>	6	3	4
4b.	Determine the truth values of p, q, r, s, t when $[p \wedge (q \wedge r)] \rightarrow (s \vee t)$ is false.	4	2	1
5a.	Show the validity of the argument: $(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow (r \wedge s)$ $r \rightarrow t$ $\neg t$ ----- $\therefore p$ <i>4.b) p=q=r=1, s=t=0 or p=q=r=1, s=t=1 valid</i>	6	3	3
5b.	Find the number of ways in which 5 people A, B, C, D, and E can be seated at a round table, such that • C and D always sit together • C and D never sit together <i>3! * 2 = 12 4! - 3! = 12</i>	4	1	1

BT-Blooms Taxonomy, CO-Course Outcomes, M-Marks

Marks Distribution	Particulars	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
	Max Marks	12	16	10	12	-	4	8	27	11	-	-



1.a)  $x^{10} = x^{38-3r}$  so  $r = 28/3$  not an integer, so there will not be a term containing  $x^{10}$  in the expansion.

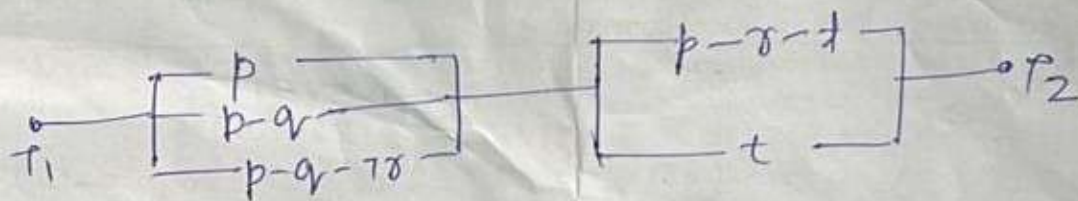
1.b) Total arrangements =  $6! = 720 \Rightarrow 6C_2 \times 4! = 6C_2 \times 9$   
 required probability =  $135/720 = 3/16$   $= 135$

2.a) i)  $44C_{40}$  (ii)  $45C_{40}$  (iii)  $29C_4$  (iv)  $44C_{40} - 24C_{40}$

2.b)  $q \wedge r$

3.a) recurrence relation is  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 1, a_0 = 0$   
 $a_n = 2^n - 1, n \geq 0$

3.b)



4.a) i)  $P_n = (1.045)^n P_0 = 38824.2$

ii)  $P_n = (1.0075)^n P_0 = 39142.4$

4.b)  $p=q=r=1, s=t=0$  or  
 $p=q=r=1, s=t=1$

5.a) valid

5.b) i)  $3! \times 2 = 6 \times 2 = 12$

ii)  $4! - 3! = 24 - 12 = 12$