



**Mid Term (Odd) Semester Examination October 2024**

Roll no. 2492525.....

Name of the Course and semester: BCA AI&DS / BCA (I Semester)

Name of the Paper: Mathematical Foundation of Computer Science

Paper Code: TBD 103 / TBC 103

Time: 1.5 hour

Maximum Marks: 50

**Note:**

- (i) Answer all the questions by choosing any one of the sub questions
- (ii) Each question carries 10 marks.
- (iii) Please specify COs against each question.

Q1. (10 Marks)

a. Explain Finite set, Proper subset, Universal set and Equal set with suitable examples. (CO 1)

OR

b. Prove that

$$A - B = A \cap B' \quad (\text{CO 1})$$

Q2. (10 Marks)

a. Proof the both distributive laws of algebra on the basis of set theory. (CO 1)

OR

b. Prove that

$$A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C) \quad (\text{CO 1})$$

Q3. (10 Marks)

a. If  $A = \{4, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$ ,  $B = \{4, 5, 9\}$  and  $C = \{1, 4, 6, 9\}$ , then verify that

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \quad (\text{CO 1})$$

OR

b. Explain Asymmetric relation, Antisymmetric relation and Transitive relation, with suitable examples. (CO 2)

Q4. (10 Marks)

a. Let  $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$  and  $B = \{6, 8, 10\}$  and define a binary relation  $R$  from  $A$  to  $B$  as  $R = \{(a, b) : a \in A, b \in B \text{ and } a \text{ divides } b\}$ . Write each  $R$  and  $R^{-1}$  as a set of ordered pairs. Then find the domain and range for each  $R$  and  $R^{-1}$ . (CO 2)

OR

b. If  $R$  be a relation in the set of integers  $Z$  defined by

$$R = \{(x, y) : x \in Z, y \in Z, (x - y) \text{ is divisible by } 6\}$$

Then prove that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.

Q5. (10 Marks)

a. If the function  $f : R \rightarrow R$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 4, & \text{where } x > 0 \\ -3x + 2, & \text{where } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Determine

$$(i) f(0), f(2/3)$$

$$(ii) f^{-1}(0), f^{-1}(-7).$$

OR

b. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be functions from the positive integers to the positive integers defined by  $f(n) = n^2$ ,  $g(n) = 2^n$ .

Find  $f \circ f$ ,  $g \circ g$ ,  $f \circ g$ ,  $g \circ f$

(CO 2)