

NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
(An Autonomous Institute)

Affiliated to Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
Course: B.Tech. Program, CSE

Course: B.Tech. Branch: CSE

Semester 3 Sessional Examination III Year- (2021- 2022)

Subject Name: DISCRETE STRUCTURES

Time: 1.15Hours

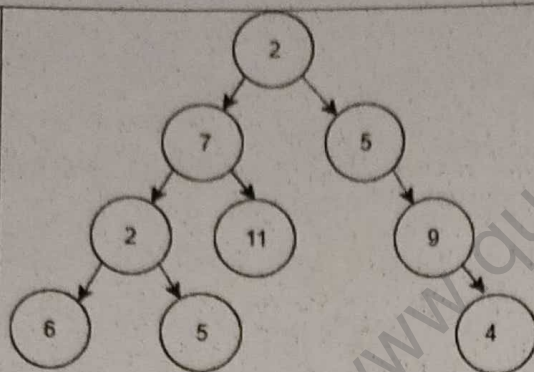
[SET-B]

Max.

General Instructions:

- This Question paper consists of 3 pages & 5 questions. It comprises of three Sections, A, B, and C
- Section A - Question No- 1 is objective type questions carrying 1 mark each, Question No- 2 is very short answer type carrying 2 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Section B - Question No-3 is Short answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Attempt any two out of three questions given.
- Section C - Question No. 4 & 5 are Long answer type (within unit choice) questions carrying 6 marks each. Attempt any one part a or b.

SECTION - A		[08Marks]	
1.	All questions are compulsory	(4×1=4)	
a.	<p>The following is the Hasse diagram of the poset $[\{a, b, c, d, e\}, \leq]$</p> <pre> graph BT e((e)) --- b((b)) e --- d((d)) e --- c((c)) c --- a((a)) b --- a d --- a </pre> <p>The poset is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> not a lattice a lattice but not a distributive lattice a distributive lattice but not a Boolean algebra Boolean algebra 	(1)	CO3
b.	For the tree below, write the level-order traversal	(1)	CO5



- a) 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
 b) 2, 7, 5, 2, 11, 9, 6, 5, 4
 c) 2, 5, 11, 6, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
 d) 2, 7, 5, 6, 11, 2, 5, 4, 9

- c. DeMorgan's theorem states that _____
 a) $(AB)' = A' + B'$
 b) $(A + B)' = A' * B$
 c) $A' + B' = A'B'$
 d) $(AB)' = A' + B$

(1)

CO3

- d. An n-vertex tree has _____ edges.
 a) n^2
 b) $n-1$
 c) $n*n$
 d) $n*(n+1)/2$

(1)

CO5

2. All questions are compulsory

(2×2=4)

- a. Define Boolean Algebra. Prove that the Boolean identity : $a.b + a.b' = a$.
 b. Define Binary tree. The height of a binary tree is the maximum number of edges in any root to leaf path. If the height of tree is 4. Find the maximum number of nodes in a binary tree of height h.

(2)

CO3

(2)

CO5

SECTION - B

3. Answer any two of the following-

[10Marks]

(2×5=10)

- a. Use Karnaugh map to find the simplified expression of the function: $F = x'yz + xy + xy'z'$.

(5)

CO3

- b. For the given partial order set $(\{3,5,9,15,24,45\},/)$ find the following:
 1. maximal element
 2. minimal element
 3. Greatest element $G.L.B$
 4. Least element $L.U.B$
 5. Upper bound and lower bound for $\{3,5\}$
 6. Upper bound and lower bound for $\{15,45\}$

(5)

CO3

- c. Consider the following
 P: you take a course in discrete math. Q: you understand logic
 R: you get an A on final exam
 Write in simple sentences the meaning of the following:
 1. $Q \rightarrow R$
 2. $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R$
 3. $(P \wedge \neg Q) \rightarrow R$

(5)

CO4

SECTION - C

SECTION - C		[12Marks]																									
Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-		(1×6=6)																									
a.	Define Partial order relation. Show whether the relation $(x, y) \in R$, if, $x \geq y$ defined on the set of +ve integers is a partial order relation.	(6)	CO3																								
b.	Define Binary Search Tree .The preorder traversal sequence of a binary search tree is- 30 , 20 , 10 , 15 , 25 , 23 , 39 , 35 , 42 . What is the post order traversal sequence of the same tree?	(6)	CO5																								
5. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-		(1×6=6)																									
a.	Draw the unique binary tree when the inorder and preorder traversal is given as follows: <table><tr><td>Inorder</td><td>B</td><td>A</td><td>D</td><td>C</td><td>F</td><td>E</td><td>J</td><td>H</td><td>K</td><td>G</td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>Preorder</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>H</td><td>J</td><td>K</td><td>I</td></tr></table>	Inorder	B	A	D	C	F	E	J	H	K	G	I	Preorder	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	I	(6)	CO5
Inorder	B	A	D	C	F	E	J	H	K	G	I																
Preorder	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	I																
b.	Define Poset. Draw the Hasse diagram for the relation divisibility of $(S, /)$ where $S=\{1,2,3,4,6,8,12\}$.	(6)	CO3																								