

End Semester Examination (Discrete Mathematics (MA221))

*Required

Instructions:

Responses are limited to only one

- (i) Attempt all questions
- (ii) Total marks 20
- (iii) There will be no negative marking
- (iv) Follow usual notations

The chromatic number of a complete graph having n vertices is *

1 point

- ☐ $n-1$
- ☐ $2n$
- ☐ $n/2$
- ☒ n



*

1 point

$p \leftrightarrow q$ is logically equivalent to

$$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p)$$

☐ Option 1

$$(p \rightarrow q) \vee (q \rightarrow p)$$

☐ Option 2

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

☒ Option 3

$$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (q \wedge p)$$

☐ Option 4

What is order of a group? State Lagrange's theorem for finite groups. *

2 points

The order of a group is its cardinality, i.e. the r



Let A, B be non empty sets $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a permutation. Then ____ *

1 point

- ☐ f is bijective and $A \neq B$
- ☒ f is bijective and $A = B$
- ☐ f is one one and $A \neq B$
- ☐ f is onto and $A \neq B$

Define cnf and dnf of statement variables. *

2 points

CNF : A formula which consists of a product of

Define equivalence relations and Poset. *

2 points

A RELATION IS SAID TO BE EQUIVALENCE REL

Define abelian group. Why every subgroup of an abelian group is normal. * 2 points

A group that follows commutative law is know



A $K_{3,3}$ graph is _____ graph. *

1 point

- ☐ planar
- ☒ complete
- ☒ regular
- ☒ non-planar
- ☒ bipertite

*

1 point

Let, $P(x)$ denote the statement " $x = x + 7$ ". What is the truth value of the quantification $\exists x P(x)$, where the domain consists of all real numbers?

- ☐ True
- ☒ False
- ☐ It can be true
- ☐ None

In a capacited flow network if $f(e)$ and $c(e)$ are flow along edge e and capacity of edge respectively then *

1 point

- ☐ $0 \geq f(e), c(e)$
- ☒ $c(e) \geq f(e)$
- ☐ $f(e) \geq c(e)$
- ☒ $f(e), c(e) \geq 0$



A self-complemented distributive lattice is called *

1 point

- ☐ Complete lattice
- ☐ Self dual lattice
- ☐ Modular lattice
- ☒ Boolean algebra

What is simple graph? Explain why no simple graph can have degree sequence (6, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2). *

2 points

A GRAPH WITH NO LOOPS AND PARALLEL ED

Which of the following does not hold for operations on sets? *

1 point

- ☒ $X - Y = Y - X$
- ☐ $(X \cup Y) \cap X = X$
- ☐ $(X \cap Y)' = X' \cup Y'$
- ☐ $(X \cup Y) \cap Z = (X \cap Z) \cup (Y \cap Z)$
- ☐ $(X \cap Y) \cup Z = (X \cup Z) \cap (Y \cup Z)$
- ☒ $(X \cup Y) \cap X = Y$

Suppose repetitions are not permitted. (1) How many three-digit numbers can be formed from the six-digits 2,3,5,6,7 and 9? (2) How many of these numbers are less than 400? *

2 points

(1) $6 \times 5 \times 4 = 120$ and (2) $2 \times 5 \times 4 = 40$



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