B.Tech - II (CSE) Semester - III Discrete Mathematics MA 221 (Mathematics III) *Required	
Attempt All Questions	
Check correct options	
An binary operation * defined on the set integers Z as (a, b)*(c, d)=(ac, bc+d). Is algebraic structure (Z, *) a group? Which of the following are correct? *	2 points
Group with identity (0, 1)	
* is not Associative.	
Abelian group	
Inverse of (a, b) is (-a, -b)	
Group with identity (1, 0)	
Yes it is group.	
Group with identity (0,0)	
Inverse of (a, b) is (1/a, 1/b)	

Given a group of 100 people, at minimum, how many people were born in 1 point the same month? *

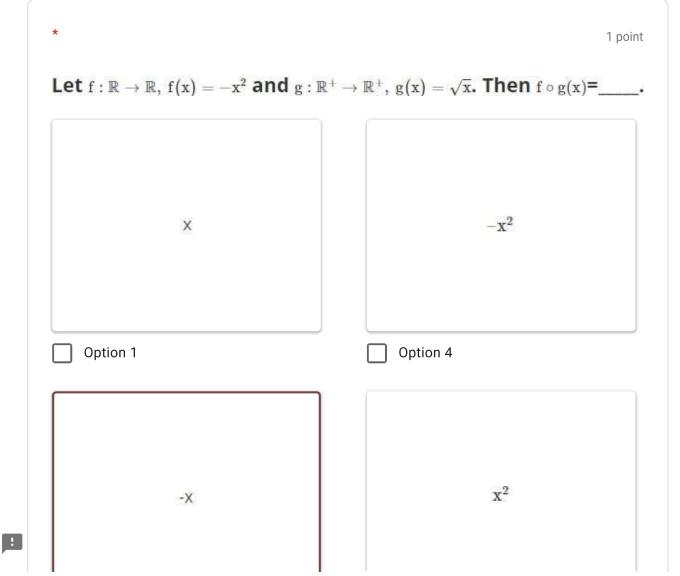
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- () <u>9</u>
- **1**0
- () 8

The set M of 2X2 matrices given below forms which algebraic structure 2 points with respect to matrix multiplication? Which of the following are true? *

$$M = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ a & a \end{bmatrix} : a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

- Group
- Can't Say
- Semigroup
- **✓** Monoid
- Groupoid

Let,S be the set of odd positive integers less than 20. Then *	1 point
S =	
O 15	
O 5	
O 20	
10	



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J		D. Tech - II (COL) Semester - III Discrete Mathen	iatics MA 221 (Mathematics III)
	Option 2	Optio	on 3

1 point In usual notation, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. $(g \circ f^{-1})(x)$ $(g^{-1} \circ f)(x)$ Option 3 Option 2 $\left(f^{-1}\circ g^{-1}\right)\left(x\right)$ $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$ Option 1 Option 4

If (G, #) is a group then how many elements in G satisfy a#a=a? *

Only identity

Can't say

self inverse

All elements	
All elements except identity	
The intersection of two normal subgroups is*	1 point
Subgroup	
Normal subgroup	
Quotient group	
May or may not be a subgroup	
The product of two permutations fog, $f=(1\ 2)\ (3\ 4)$ and $g=(1\ 3)(2\ 4)$ is *	1 point
(1 2)(3 4)	
Option 5	
(1 2 3 4)	
(14)(23)	
(1 3)(2 4)	

If A has m elments and B has n eleme *	nts then A×B haselements 1 point
m+n	:m-n
Option 4	Option 3
m^n	n^m
Option 1	Option 2

3"	2 ⁿ Option 1
379	Option 1
	n ⁿ
Option 4	Option 3
If T is a permutation group under product of per T is *	rmutations then identity in 1 poin
<u> </u>	
(1 2)(1 2)	
(1 2 3 n) None of thses	

The identity *	1 point
$AU (A \cap B) = A$ is known as Absorption law	
De Morgan's law	
Complement law	
O Distributive law	

In the group {0, 1, 2, 3, 4} under modulo addition 5, the order of element 3 is 1 point

*

2

3

0

0

0

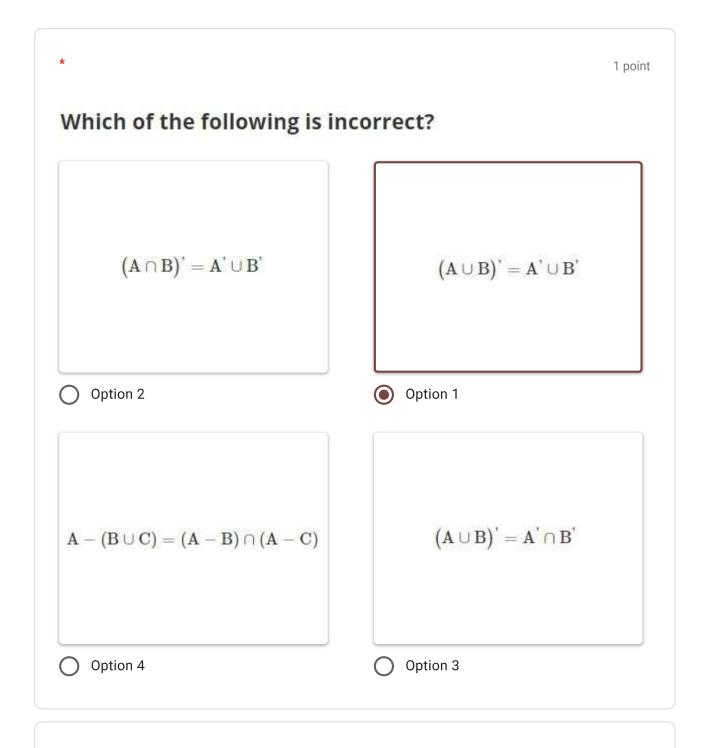
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v	



* 1 point

Let $G = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$, then (G +) is a group. Let $H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} : a,b,c,d \ are \ even \right\}$ is subgroup of G. Distinct number of cosets of H in g are____

- Can't say
- infite
- ✓ 16
- ****



Consider the following encoding scheme e(00)=00000, e(01)=01110, e(10)=10101, e(11)=11011 What is the minimum distance of the code? How many errors can be detected? *

1 point

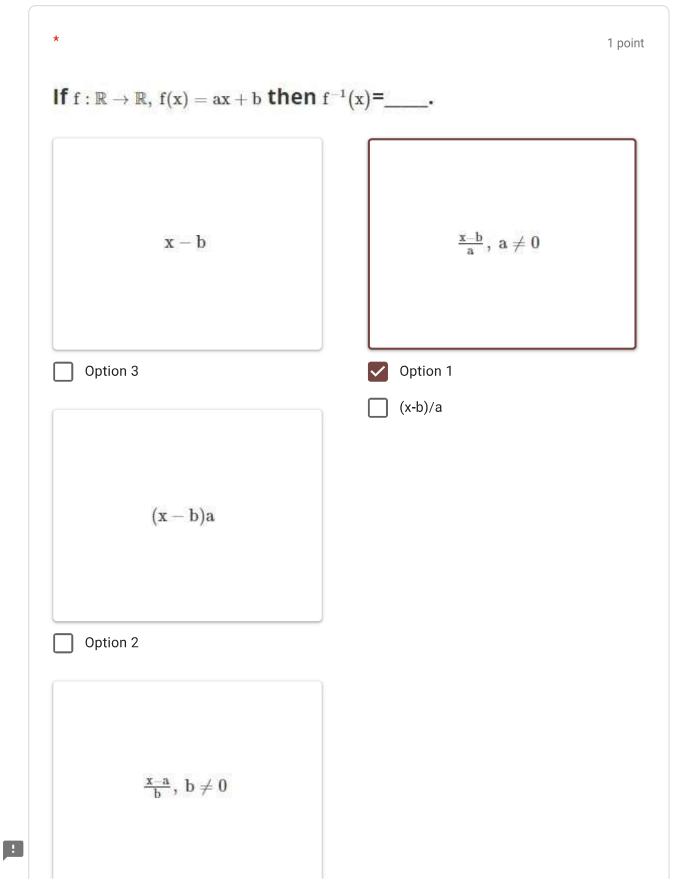
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4, 2

3, 2

<u> </u>		
O 4, 1		
3, 1		



Option 4		

Is the group "{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} under modulo 7 multiplication" cyclic? *	2 points
Yes and only 1 is generator.	
☐ No	
Yes and 2 and 4 are generators.	
Yes and 2, 4, 6 are only generators.	
Yes and all elements are generator.	
Yes and 1, 3, 5 are only generators.	
✓ Yes	
✓ Yes and 3 and 5 are generators.	

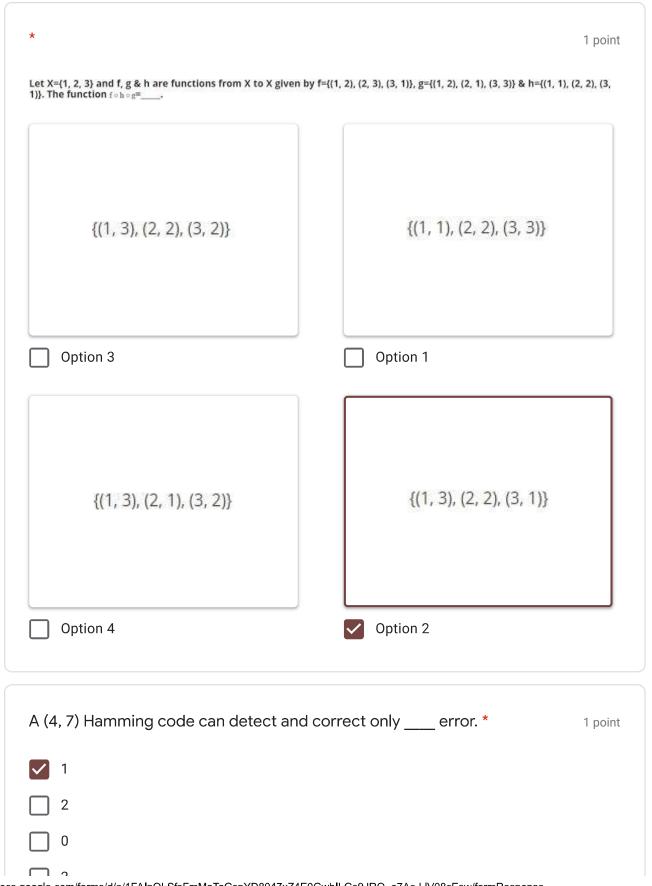
Let A and B are the subsets of the universal set U. Let n(A)=20, n(B)=30, n(U)=80 and $n(A \cap B)=10$. Then $n(A \cap B') =$ ____?

42

41

43

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*	1 point
$\text{If } f \bigg(x \bigg) = \begin{cases} x & ; \ x \geq 0 \\ -x & ; \ x < 0 \end{cases} \text{for } f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$	
then f is known asfunction.	
constant	
ceiling	
identity	
modulus	
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