

N 18MAB 302 T DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

CYCLE TEST-3

Unit 4

1. Set of all 2×2 non-singular matrices with real entries under matrix multiplication
- (a) Doesn't form a group (b) forms an abelian group
(c) Forms a finite group (d) forms an infinite non-abelian group

Ans: (d)

2. Subgroup of the group of real numbers under addition $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ is

- (a) $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$
(b) $(\mathbb{Z}^+, +)$
(c) (\mathbb{Q}, \bullet)
(d) $(\mathbb{R}, -)$

Ans: (a)

2. In the cyclic group $G = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$ under multiplication its generators are

- a) $\{1, i\}$
b) $\{1, -i\}$
c) $\{-1, i\}$
d) $\{i, -i\}$

Ans: (d)

4. In a permutation group S_3 , if $p = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \end{pmatrix}$, then inverse of p is

- (a) $\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \end{pmatrix}$
(b) $\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & c & b \end{pmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \end{pmatrix}$
(d) $\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & a & c \end{pmatrix}$

Ans: (a)

5. In a permutation group if $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$ $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$ then $P_2 * P_1 =$

a) P_1

b) P_2

c) P_1^{-1}

d) P_2^{-1}

Ans: b

6. If $\{G, *\}$ is a finite cyclic group of order n with “a” as generator element, then is also a generator iff the GCD of $(m, n) = 1$ where $m < n$.

a) a^m

b) a^n

c) a^{m+n}

d) b^{-1}

Ans: a

7. The inverse of the element “a” in group $(G, *)$ with binary operation $a * b = a + b + 2$

(a) $-a$

(b) a^{-1}

(c) -2

(d) $-(a+4)$

Ans: (d)

8. The order of the element $-i$ in the group $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$ under multiplication is

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

Ans: (d)

9. A cyclic group is

- a) Subgroup
- b) Abelian group
- c) permutation group
- d) Dihedral group

Ans: b

10. In a group, $(G, *)$ for any $a, b \in G$, $(a*b)^{-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $a^{-1} * b^{-1}$
- b) $b^{-1} * a^{-1}$
- c) $a*b$
- d) $b*a$

ans b

11. If $*$ is the binary operation on the set R of real numbers defined by $a*b = a+b+2ab$, then the identity element is

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) $1+2a$
- d) $2a$

Ans: a

12. The kernel of a homomorphism f from a group $(G, *)$ to another group (G', Δ) is a of $(G, *)$

- a) Empty subset of G
- b) Subgroup of G
- c) Abelian subgroup of G
- d) Cyclic Subgroup of G

Ans: b

13.If a and b are any two elements of a group G such that $(a*b)^2 = a^2 * b^2$, then G is a

- a) Cyclic group
- b) Abelian Group
- c) Permutation Group
- d) Dihedral Group

Ans: b

14. The identity element of a group is the only element whose order is ...

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) n
- d) m + n

Ans: a

15.The multiplicative group $\{1, \omega, \omega^2\}$ where ω is a cube root of unity is a

- a)Ring
- b) Non-abelian group
- c) Cyclic group
- d) Monoid

Ans: c

16.A commutative ring with unity and without zero divisors is called an

- a) Integral domain
- b) zero divisor
- c) Ring homomorphism
- d) Field

Ans:a

17. Every finite integral domain is a

- a) cyclic group
- b) Non-commutative Ring
- c)Non abelian group

d) Field

Ans: d

18. The inverse operation of encoding is.....

- a) Group code
- b) Hamming code
- c)) Decoding
- d) Input message

Ans: c

19. The number of 1's in the binary string is called.....

- a) Distance
- b) Group code
- c) weight
- d) Parity digit

Ans: c

20. A code can correct a set of at most 'K' errors iff the minimum distance between any two code words is at least

- a) $2k-1$
- b) $k+1$
- c) k
- d) $2k + 1$

Ans: d

21. The number of errors can be corrected between the encoded words 000 and 111 is

- a) Three errors
- b) Two errors
- c) Zero or one error

d) Four errors

Ans:c

22. If $x = 10110$, $y = 11110$, then $H(x,y) =$

a) 2

b) 1

c) 3

d) 4

Ans:b

23. The device which transforms the encoded message into their original form is.....

a) encoder

b) Decoder

c) Hamming Code

d) coding theory

Ans: b

24. If (B^n, \oplus) is where \oplus is addition modulo 2

a) Field

b) Cyclic group

c) Abelian group

d) Ring homomorphism.

Ans: c

25. Find the code words for $e(111)$, $e(110)$ generated by the parity check matrix:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ when the encoding function is } e: B^3 \rightarrow B^6,$$

- a) 000000,001010
- b) 000110,100110
- c) 110000,110100
- d) 111001,110010

Ans :d