National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Karachi

Fall-2019 CS-Department

CS211-Discrete Structures

Practice Assignment-III -- Solution

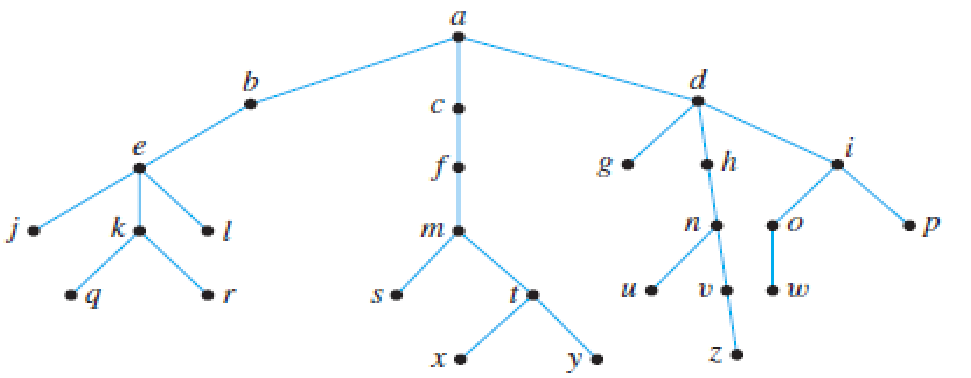
Note:

1- This is hand written assignment.
2- Just write the question number instead of writing the whole question.
3- You can only use A4 size paper for solving the assignment.

Maximum Marks: 50

Submission date: Monday, November 25, 2019 at EE Auditorium.

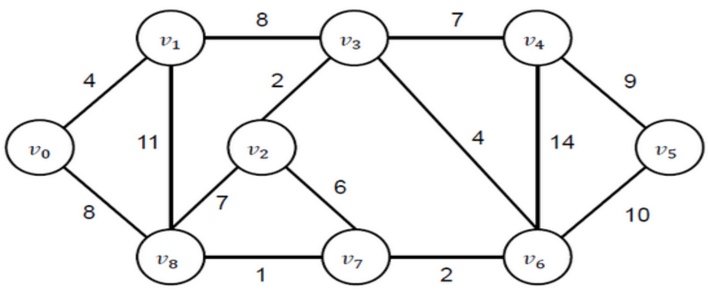
1. Consider the tree shown below with root a. Answer the below questions.



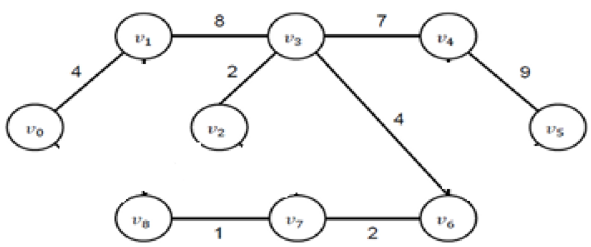
a. What is the level of n?	Level of n is 3.
b. What is the level of a?	Level of a is 0.
c. What is the height of this rooted tree?	Height of this rooted tree is 5
d. What are the children of n?	u & v are the children of n.
e. What is the parent of g?	d is the parent of g.
f. What are the siblings of j?	k & l are the siblings of j.
g. What are the descendants of f?	m, s, t, x & y are the descendants of f.
h. What are the internal nodes?	a, b, e, k, c, f, m, t, d, h, i, n, o & v are the internal nodes.
i. What are the ancestors of z?	v, n, h, d & a are the ancestors of z.
j) What are the leaves?	j, l, q, r, s, x, y, g, p, u, w & z are the leaves.

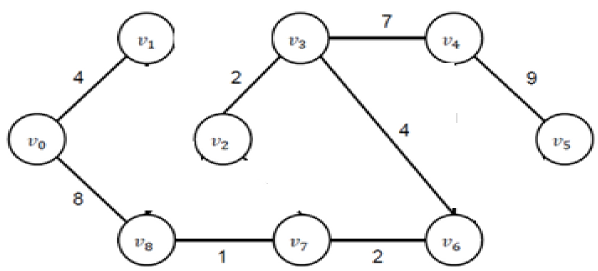
2. Use Kruskal's and Prim's algorithm to find a minimum spanning tree for each of the graphs. Indicate the order in which edges are added to form each tree.
a) Kruskal's and Prim's algorithm

$(V_7,V_8) = 1$, $(V_6,V_7) = 2$, $(V_2,V_3) = 2$,
$(V_3,V_6) = 4$, $(V_0,V_1) = 4$, ~~$(V_2,V_7) = 6$,~~
$(V_3,V_4) = 7$, ~~$(V_2,V_8) = 7$,~~ $(V_0,V_8) = 8$,
~~$(V_1,V_3) = 8$,~~ $(V_4,V_5) = 9$, ~~$(V_5,V_6) = 10$,~~
~~$(V_1,V_8) = 11$,~~ ~~$(V_4,V_6) = 14$~~



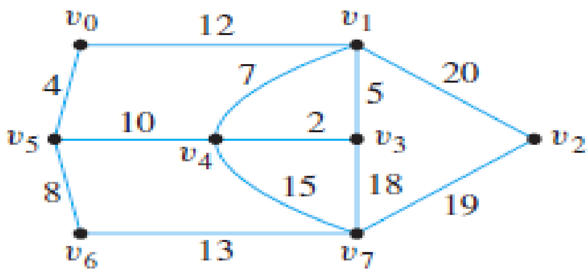
MST = 37

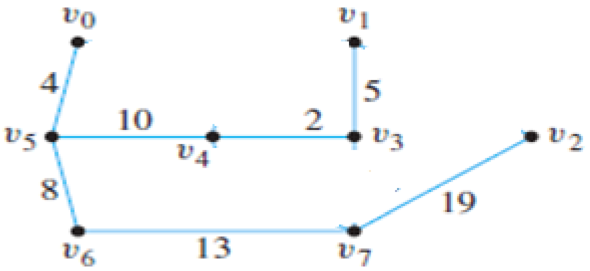




b) Kruskal's and Prim's algorithm

$(V_3,V_4) = 2$, $(V_0,V_5) = 4$, $(V_1,V_3) = 5$,
~~$(V_1,V_4) = 7$,~~ $(V_5,V_6) = 8$, $(V_4,V_5) = 10$,
~~$(V_0,V_1) = 12$,~~ $(V_6,V_7) = 13$, ~~$(V_7,V_4) = 15$,~~
~~$(V_7,V_3) = 18$,~~ $(V_2,V_7) = 19$, ~~$(V_1,V_2) = 20$.~~

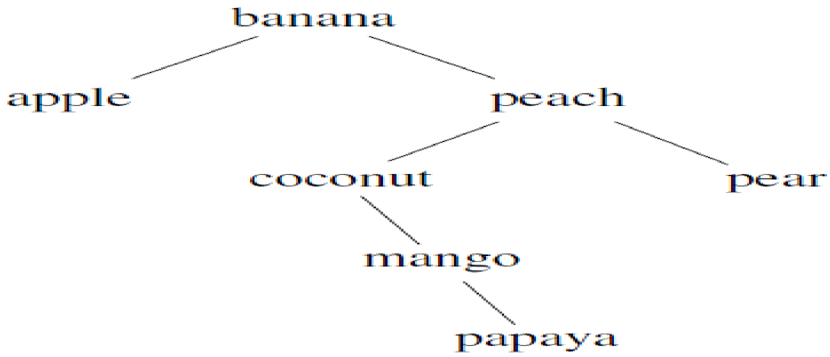




MST = 61

3. (a) Build a binary search tree for the word's banana, peach, apple, pear, coconut, mango, and papaya using alphabetical order.

Solution:



(b) (i) How many edges does a tree with 10000 vertices have?

Solution:

A tree with n vertices has n – 1 edges. Hence 10000 – 1 = 9999 edges.

(ii) How many edges does a full binary tree with 1000 internal vertices have?

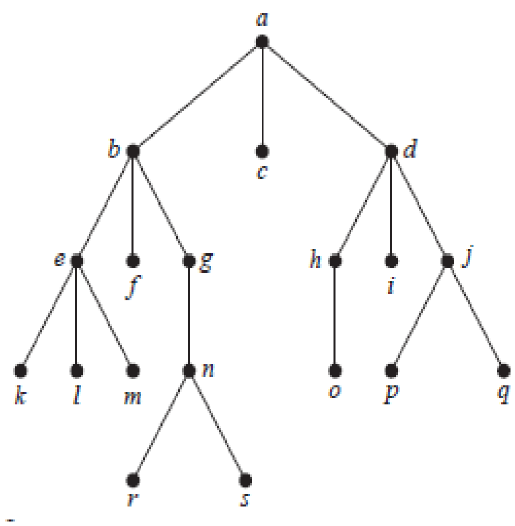
Solution:

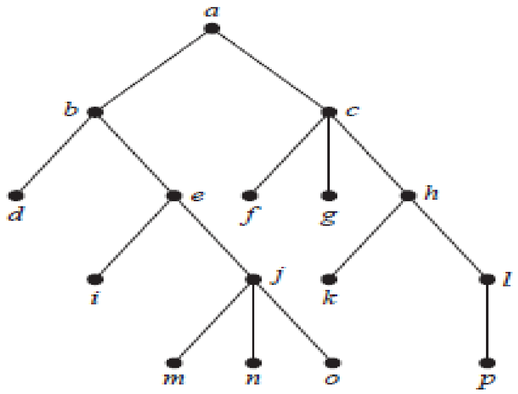
A full binary tree has two edges for each internal vertex. So we'll just multiply the number of internal vertices by the number of edges. Hence 1000 * 2 = 2000 edges.

4. (a) Determine the order in which preorder, Inorder and Postorder traversal visits the vertices of the given ordered rooted tree.

a)

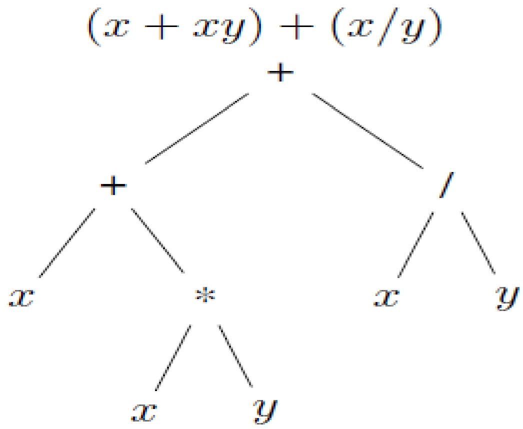
Preorder: a b e k l m f g n r s c d h o I j p q
Inorder: k e l m b f r n s g a c o h d i p j q
Postorder: k l m e f r s n g b c o h I p q j d a

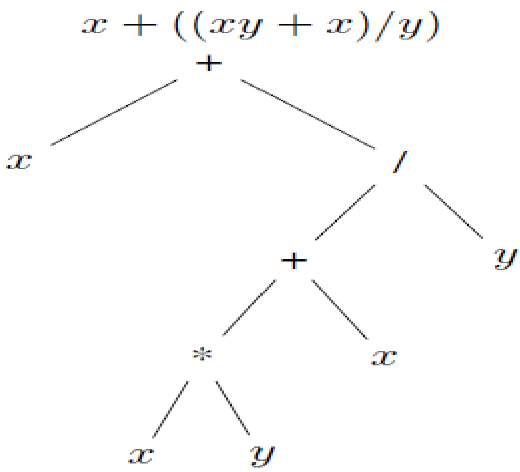




(b)
Preorder: a b d e i j m n o c f g h k l p
Inorder: d b i e m j n o a f c g k h p l
Postorder: d i m n o j e b f g k p l h c a

(b) Represent these expressions (x + xy) + (x / y) and x + ((xy + x) / y) using binary trees.
Solution:





5. (a) Write these expression (x + xy) + (x / y) and x + ((xy + x) / y) in:
i) prefix notation.

Solution: (x + xy) + (x / y) in prefix is: + + x * x y / x y
x + ((xy + x) / y) in prefix is: + x / + * x y x y

ii) postfix notation.

Solution: (x + xy) + (x / y) in postfix is: x x y * + x y / +
x + ((xy + x) / y) in postfix is: x x y * x + y / +

iii) Infix notation.

Solution: (x + xy) + (x / y) in infix is: ((x + (x * y)) + (x / y))
x + ((xy + x) / y) in infix is: (x + (((x * y) + x) / y))

(b) (i) What is the value of this prefix expression + – ↑ 3 2 ↑ 2 3 / 6 – 4 2 Answer: 4
(ii) What is the value of this postfix expression 4 8 + 6 5 – * 3 2 – 2 2 + * / Answer: 3

6. (a) An office building contains 27 floors and has 37 offices on each floor. How many offices are in the building?
Solution:
There are 27 * 37 = 99 offices in the building.

(b) A particular brand of shirt comes in 12 colors, has a male version and a female version, and comes in three sizes for each sex. How many different types of this shirt are made?
Solution:
12 * 2 * 3 shirts are required.

7. (a) How many different three-letter initials can people have?
Solution:
People can have 26 *26 * 26 = 26^3 different three-letter initials.

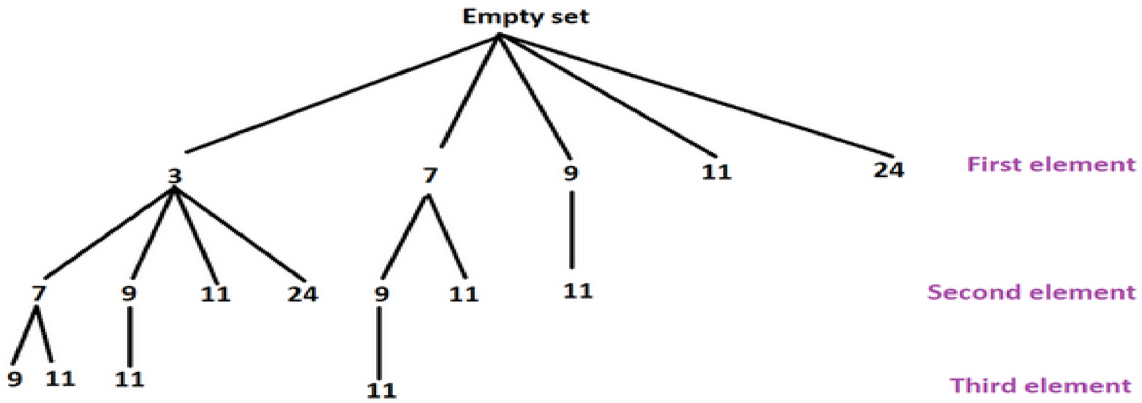
(b) How many different three-letter initials with none of the letters repeated can people have?
Solution:
People can have 26 *25 * 24 = 15,600 different three-letter initials with none of the letters repeated.

8. (a) A wired equivalent privacy (WEP) key for a wireless fidelity (WiFi) network is a string of either 10, 26, or 58 hexadecimal digits. How many different WEP keys are there?
Solution:
There are16 place values for hexadecimal numbers: 0 to 9, A, B, C, D, E and F.
So, $16^{10} + 16^{28} + 16^{58}$ different WEP keys are possible.
(b) How many strings are there of four lowercase letters that have the letter x in them?
Solution:
There would be $26^4 – 25^4$ = 66,351 strings.

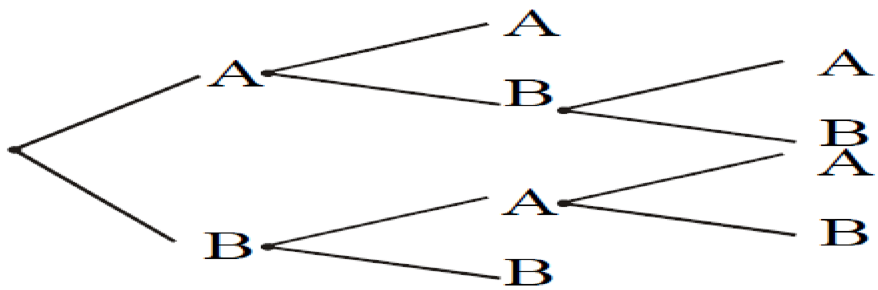
9. (a) How many functions are there from the set {1, 2, . . . , *m*}, where *m* is a positive integer, to the set {0, 1}?
Solution:
Since each value of the domain can be mapped to one of two values. Number of functions are:
= 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * ….. * m = 2^m.

(b) How many one-to-one functions are there from a set with five elements to sets with five elements?
Solution:
Each successive element from the domain will have one option than its predecessor as it is one-to-one function.
So, number of functions are 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 120.

10. (a) Use a tree diagram to determine the number of subsets of {3, 7, 9, 11, 24} with the property that the sum of the elements in the subset is less than 28.
Solution:



(b) Teams A and B play in a tournament. The team that first wins two games wins the tournament. Find the number of possible ways in which the tournament can occur.
Solution:



11. (a) Eight members of a school marching band are auditioning for 3 drum major positions. In how many ways can students be chosen to be drum majors?
Solution:
There are $^{8}C_{3}$ = 56 ways to choose the students.

(b) You must take 6 CS elective courses to meet your graduation requirements at FAST-NUCES. There are 12 CS courses you are interested in. In how many ways can you select your elective Courses?
Solution:
There are $^{12}C_{6}$ = 924 ways to select the elective courses.

(c) Nine people in our class want to be on a 5-person basketball team to represent the class. How many different teams can be chosen?
Solution:
$^{9}C_{5}$= 126 different teams can be selected.

12. (a) A committee of five people is to be chosen from a group of 20 people. How many different ways can a chairperson, assistant chairperson, treasurer, community advisor, and record keeper be chosen?
Solution:
There are $^{20}P_{5}$= 1,860,480 ways to choose a chairperson, assistant chairperson, treasurer, community advisor, and record keeper.

(b) A relay race has 4 runners who run different legs of the race. There are 16 students on your track team. In how many ways can your coach select students to compete in the race? Assume that the order in which the students run matters.
Solution:
There are $^{16}P_{4}$= 43,680 ways coach can select students to compete in the race.

(c) Your school yearbook has an editor in chief and an assistant editor in chief. The staff of the yearbook has 15 students. In how many ways can a student be chosen for these 2 positions?
Solution:
There are $^{15}P_{2}$= 210 ways student can be chosen for these 2 positions.

13. (a) A deli offers 5 different types of meat, 3 types of breads, 4 types of cheeses and 6 condiments. How many different types of sandwiches can be made of 1 meat, 2 bread, 1 cheese, and 3 condiment?
Solution:
5 * 3 * 4 * 6 = 360 Sandwiches can be made of 1 meat, 2 bread, 1 cheese, and 3 condiment.

(b) Police use photographs of various facial features to help eyewitnesses identify suspects. One basic identification kit contains 15 hairlines, 48 eyes and eyebrows, 24 noses, 34 mouths, and 28 chins and 28 cheeks. Find the total number of different faces.
Solution:
There are 15 * 48 * 24 * 34 * 28 * 28 = 460,615,680 different faces.

14. (a) How many bit strings of length 10 either begin with three 0s or end with two 0s?
Solution:
A = Strings begins with three 0s = 2^7 = 128 B = Strings end with two 0s = 2^8 = 256
$A \cap B = 2^5 = 32$
AUB = A + B – A∩B = 128 + 256 – 32 = 352.
(b) How many bit strings of length 5 either begin with 0 or end with two 1s?
A = Strings begins with 0s = 2^4 = 16 B = Strings end with two 1s = 2^3= 8
$A \cap B = 2^2 = 4$
AUB = A + B – A∩B = 16 + 8 – 4 = 20.

15. (a) Show that if there are 30 students in a class, then at least two have last names that begin with the same letter.
Solution:
The first letter of each last name are the pigeonholes, and the letters of the alphabet are pigeons. By the generalized pigeonhole principle, $\left\lceil \frac{30}{26} \right\rceil$ = 2. So there are at least two students, have last names that begin with the same letter.

(b) Assuming that no one has more than 1,000,000 hairs on the head of any person and that the population of New York City was 8,008,278 in 2010, show there had to be at least nine people in New York City in 2010 with the same number of hairs on their heads.
Solution:
By the generalized pigeonhole principle, $\left\lceil \frac{8008278}{1000000} \right\rceil$ = 9.

(c) There are 38 different time periods during which classes at a university can be scheduled. If there are 677 different classes, how many different rooms will be needed?
Solution:
The 38 time periods are the pigeonholes, and the 677 classes are the pigeons. By the generalized pigeonhole principle there is at least one time period in which at least $\left\lceil \frac{677}{38} \right\rceil$ = 18 classes are meeting. Since each class must meet in a different room, we need 18 rooms.

16. (a)What is the coefficient of x^5 in $(1 + x)^{11}$?
Solution:
From binomial theorem, it follows that coefficient is:
$^nC_r = {}^{11}C_5 = 462$.

(b) What is the coefficient of a^7b^{17} in $(2a – b)^{24}$?
Solution:
From binomial theorem, it follows that coefficient is:
$^nC_r = {}^{24}C_{17}\,(2)^7\,(-1)^{17} = -\,44{,}301{,}312$.

17. (a) Prove that for all integers a, b and c, if a|b and b|c then a|c.
Solution:
Suppose a|b and b|c where a, b, c $\in$Z. Then by definition of divisibility b=a·r and c=b·s for some integers r and s.

Now	c = b·s	
	= (a·r)·s	(substituting value of b)
	= a·(r·s)	(associative law)
	= a·k	where k = r·s $\in$ Z
⇒	a | c	by definition of divisibility

(b) Prove that for all integers a, b and c if a|b and a|c then a|(b+c)
Solution:
Suppose a|b and a|c where a, b, c $\in$ Z
By definition of divides
b = a·r and c = a·s for some r, s $\in$ Z
Now

b + c= a·r + a·s	(substituting values)
= a·(r+s)	(by distributive law)
= a·k	where k = (r + s) $\in$ Z
Hence a|(b + c)	by definition of divides.

18. (a) Prove the statement: There is an integer n > 5 such that $2^n - 1$ is prime.

Solution: Here we are asked to show a single integer for which $2^n - 1$ is prime. First of all we will check the integers from 1 and check whether the answer is prime or not by putting these values in $2^n - 1$. When we got the answer is prime then we will stop our process of checking the integers and we note that,
Let n = 7, then

$$2^n - 1 = 2^7 - 1 = 128 - 1 = 12$$

and we know that 127 is prime.

(b) Prove that for any integer a and any prime number p, if p | a, $P \nmid (a + 1)$.
Solution:

Suppose there exists an integer a and a prime number p such that p|a and p|(a+1).
Then by definition of divisibility there exist integer r and s so that

$$a = p \cdot r \text{ and } a + 1 = p \cdot s$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (a + 1) - a \\ &= p \cdot s - p \cdot r \\ &= p \cdot (s - r) \qquad \text{where } s - r \in Z \end{aligned}$$

This implies p | 1.
But the only integer divisors of 1 are 1 and -1 and since p is prime p>1. This is a contradiction.
Hence the supposition is false, and the given statement is true.

19. (a) Prove the statement: There are real numbers a and b such that $\sqrt{(a+b)} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$.
Solution:
Let $\sqrt{(a+b)} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$
Squaring, we get $a + b = a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$

$\Rightarrow \quad 0 = 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} \qquad$ cancelling a + b
$\Rightarrow \quad 0 = 2\sqrt{ab}$
$\Rightarrow \quad 0 = ab \qquad$ squaring
$\Rightarrow \quad$ either a = 0 or b = 0

It means that if we want to find out the integers which satisfy the given condition then one of them must be zero. Hence if we let a = 0 and b = 3 then
R.H.S = $\sqrt{(a+b)} = \sqrt{0+3} = \sqrt{3}$
Now,
L.H.S = $\sqrt{0} + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$
From above it quite clear that the given condition is satisfied if we take a=0 and b=3.

(b) Prove that if |x| > 1 then x > 1 or x < –1 for all x € R.
Solution:

The contrapositive statement is:
if $x \leq 1$ and $x \geq -1$ then $|x| \leq 1$ for x € R.
Suppose that $x \leq 1$ and $x \geq -1$
$\Rightarrow x \leq 1$ and $x \geq -1$
$\Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1$
and so
$|x| \leq 1$
Equivalently |x| > 1.

20. (a) Prove or disprove that the product of any two irrational numbers is an irrational number.

SOLUTION:

We know that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number. Now $(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 = \frac{2}{1}$

which is a rational number. Hence the statement is disproved.

(b) Prove that the sum of any rational number and any irrational number is irrational.

Solution:

We suppose that the negation of the statement is true. That is, we suppose that there is a rational number r and an irrational number s such that r + s is rational. By definition of ration

$$r = \frac{a}{b} \qquad \text{.................(1)}$$

and

$$r + s = \frac{c}{d} \qquad \text{.................(2)}$$

for some integers a, b, c and d with $b \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$.

Using (1) in (2), we get

$$\frac{a}{b} + s = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad s = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

$$s = \frac{bc - ad}{bd} \qquad (bd \neq 0)$$

Now bc - ad and bd are both integers, since products and difference of integers are integers. Hence s is a quotient of two integers bc-ad and bd with $bd \neq 0$. So by definition of rational, s is rational.

21. (a) Find a counter example to the proposition: For every prime number n, n + 2 is prime.

SOLUTION:

Let the prime number n be 7, then

$n + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$

which is not prime.

(b) Show that the set of prime numbers is infinite.

Solution:

Suppose the set of prime numbers is finite.

Then, all the prime numbers can be listed, say, in ascending order:

$p_1 = 2,\ p_2 = 3,\ p_3 = 5,\ p_4 = 7,\ \ldots, p_n$

Consider the integer

$N = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3 \cdot \cdots \cdot p_n + 1$

Then N > 1. Since any integer greater than 1 is divisible by some prime number p, therefore p | N.

Also since p is prime, p must equal one of the prime numbers

$p_1, p_2, p_3, \cdots, p_n$.

Thus

$P \mid (p_1, p_2, p_3, \cdots, p_n)$

But then

$P \nmid (p_1, p_2, p_3, \cdots, p_n + 1)$

So $P \nmid N$

Thus p | N and $p \nmid N$, which is a contradiction.

Hence the supposition is false and the theorem is true.

22. (a) Prove by contradiction method, the statement: If n and m are odd integers, then n + m is an even integer.
Solution:
Suppose n and m are odd and n + m is not even (odd i.e by taking contradiction).

Now $n = 2p + 1$ for some integer p

and $m = 2q + 1$ for some integer q

Hence $n + m = (2p + 1) + (2q + 1)$
$= 2p + 2q + 2 = 2\cdot(p + q + 1)$

which is even, contradicting the assumption that n + m is odd.

(b) Prove the statement by contraposition: For all integers m and n, if m + n is even then m and n are both even or m and n are both odd.
Solution:
"For all integers m and n, if m and n are not both even and m and n are not both odd, then m + n is not even."
Or more simply,
"For all integers m and n, if one of m and n is even and the other is odd, then m + n is odd"
Suppose m is even and n is odd. Then

$m = 2p$ for some integer p

and $n = 2q + 1$ for some integer q

Now $m + n = (2p) + (2q + 1)$
$= 2\cdot(p + q) + 1$
$= 2\cdot r + 1$ where $r = p + q$ is an integer

Hence m + n is odd.
Similarly, taking m as odd and n even, we again arrive at the result that m + n is odd.
Thus, the contrapositive statement is true. Since an implication is logically equivalent to its contrapositive so the given implication is true.

23. (a) Prove by contradiction that $6 - 7\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.
Solution:
Suppose $6-7\sqrt{2}$ is rational.
Then by definition of rational,

$$6-7\sqrt{2}=\frac{a}{b}$$

for some integers a and b with $b\neq 0$.
Now consider,

$$7\sqrt{2}=6-\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 7\sqrt{2}=\frac{6b-a}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{2}=\frac{6b-a}{7b}$$

Since a and b are integers, so are 6b-a and 7b and $7b\neq 0$;
hence $\sqrt{2}$ is a quotient of the two integers 6b-a and 7b with $7b\neq 0$.
Accordingly, $\sqrt{2}$ is rational (by definition of rational).
This contradicts the fact because $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.
Hence our supposition is false and so $6-7\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

(b) Prove by contradiction that $\sqrt{2}$ + $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.
Solution:

Suppose $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$ is rational. Then, by definition of rational, there exists integers a and b with b≠0 such that

$$\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}=\frac{a}{b}$$

Squaring both sides, we get

$$2+3+2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}=\frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2\sqrt{2\times 3}=\frac{a^2}{b^2}-5$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2\sqrt{6}=\frac{a^2-5b^2}{b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{6}=\frac{a^2-5b^2}{2b^2}$$

Since a and b are integers, so are therefore a^2 - $5b^2$ and $2b^2$ with $2b^2 \neq 0$. Hence $\sqrt{6}$ is the quotient of two integers a^2 - $2b^2$ and $2b^2$ with $2^2 \neq 0$. Accordingly, $\sqrt{6}$ is rational. But this is a contradiction, since $\sqrt{6}$ is not rational. Hence our supposition is false and so $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.

<u>**REMARK:**</u>
The sum of two irrational numbers need not be irrational in general for
$(6-7\sqrt{2})+(6+7\sqrt{2})=6+6=12$
which is rational.

24. (a) A 6-sided die is rolled twice. what is the probability of following events?
i) The sum of the two numbers is 6.
Solution:
{ (1,5), (2,4),(3,3),(4,2),(5,1) }
Probability = $\frac{5}{36}$ **.**

ii) The sum of the two numbers is 7.
Solution:
{ (1,6), (2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1) }
Probability = $\frac{6}{36}$ **=** $\frac{1}{6}$ **.**

iii) The larger of the two numbers is 4.
Solution:
{ (4,1), (4,2),(4,3),(4,4),(1,4) ,(2,4) ,(3,4) }
Probability = $\frac{7}{36}$ **.**

(b) What is the probability that a positive integer less than 100 picked at random has all non-distinct digits?
Solution:
Positive integers (N) = 1 to 99
Non-Distinct digits = 9 (11,22,33,44,55,66,77,88,99)

Probability = $\frac{9}{99}$ **=** $\frac{1}{11}$**.**

25. By mathematical induction, prove that following is true for all positive integral values of n.

(a) $1^2+2^2+3^2+\ldots\ldots+n^2=(n(n+1)(2n+1))/6$

SOLUTION:

Let P(n) denotes the given equation

1. **Basis step:**

P(1) is true

For n = 1

L.H.S of P(1) = 12 = 1

$$\text{R.H.S of P(1)} = \frac{1(1+1)(2(1)+1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(1)(2)(3)}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

So L.H.S = R.H.S of P(1).Hence P(1) is true

2.Inductive Step:

Suppose P(k) is true for some integer k ≥1;

$$1^2+2^2+3^2+\cdots+k^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$

To prove P(k+1) is true; i.e.;

$$1^2+2^2+3^2+\cdots+(k+1)^2 = \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)(2(k+1)+1)}{6} \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Consider LHS of above equation (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
1^2+2^2+3^2+\cdots+(k+1)^2 &= 1^2+2^2+3^2+\cdots+k^2+(k+1)^2 \\
&= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}+(k+1)^2 \\
&= (k+1)\left[\frac{k(2k+1)}{6}+(k+1)\right] \\
&= (k+1)\left[\frac{k(2k+1)+6(k+1)}{6}\right] \\
&= (k+1)\left[\frac{2k^2+k+6k+6}{6}\right] \\
&= \frac{(k+1)(2k^2+7k+6)}{6} \\
&= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6} \\
&= \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)(2(k+1)+1)}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $1+2+2^2+\ldots+2^n=2^{n+1}-1$ for all integers n ≥0

SOLUTION:

Let P(n): $1+2+2^2+\ldots+2^n = 2^{n+1}-1$

1. **Basis Step:**

P(0) is true.

For n = 0

L.H.S of P(0) = 1

R.H.S of P(0) = $2^{0+1}-1 = 2-1 = 1$

Hence P(0) is true.

2. **Inductive Step:**

Suppose P(k) is true for some integer k ≥ 0; i.e.,

$1+2+2^2+\ldots+2^k = 2^{k+1}-1$ ……………………..(1)

To prove P(k+1) is true, i.e.,

$1+2+2^2+\ldots+2^{k+1} = 2k+1+1-1$ …………………..(2)

Consider LHS of equation (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
1+2+2^2+\ldots+2^{k+1} &= (1+2+2^2+\ldots+2^k)+2^{k+1} \\
&= (2^{k+1}-1)+2^{k+1} \\
&= 2\cdot 2^{k+1}-1 \\
&= 2^{k+1+1}-1 = \text{R.H.S of (2)}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence P(k+1) is true and consequently by mathematical induction the given propositional function is true for all integers n ≥ 0.