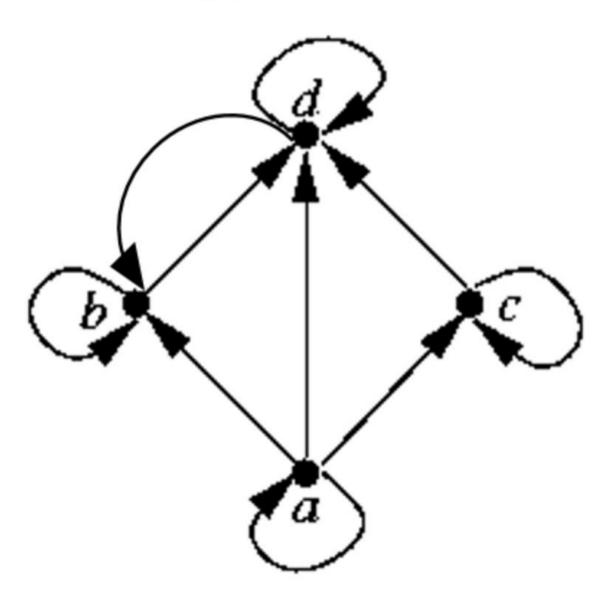
The relation for directed graph shown below is a partial order.



True

False

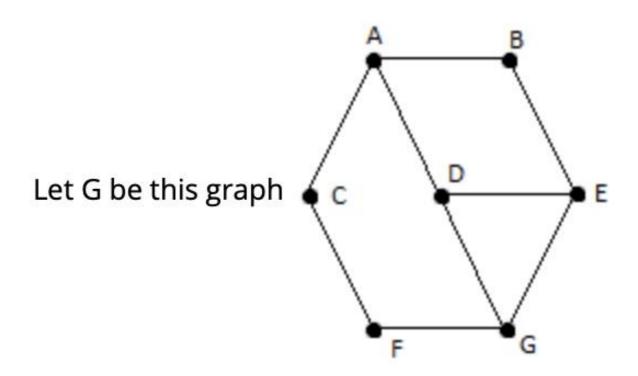
The negation of  $\forall x(x > o \land x^2 = 1)$  is

$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $\exists x (x \le o \lor x^2 \ne 1)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $\forall x (x \le o \lor x^2 \ne 1)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $\forall x (x \le o \land x^2 \ne 1)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $\exists x (x \le o \land x^2 \ne 1)$ 



Then which choice is a simple path of length 4?

- A. ABEDE
- B. ACFGD
- C. AGEBA
- O. ADEBA

For the universal U={1,2,3,4,5}, let A={1,3}, and B=(4,5}. Then the set X={3} is a subset of  $\overline{A} \cap B$ 

- True
- False

The Wheel graph  $W_5$  is a planar graph?

- True
- False

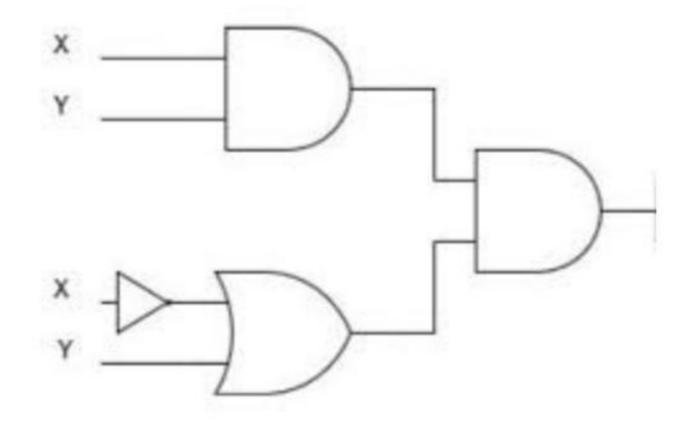
$$\neg p \rightarrow q$$

$$r \rightarrow s$$
The argument  $\neg r$ 

$$:: s \rightarrow q$$

- A. Undetermined
- B. Invalid
- C. Valid

### The output of the given circuit is



$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $(xy).(\overline{x}y)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $(\chi y) + (\overline{\chi} + y)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $(x+y).(\overline{x}+y)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $(xy).(x + y)$ 

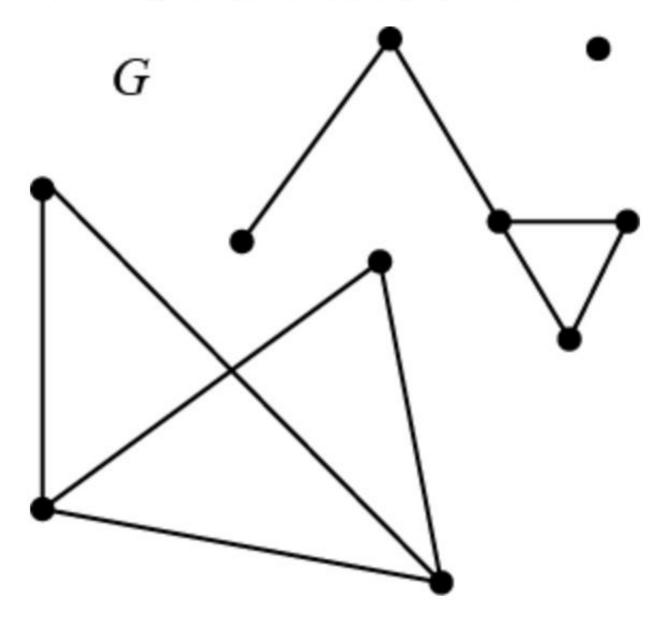
The square of an odd number is

A. undecided

B. odd

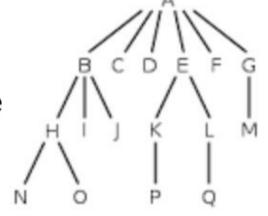
C. even

How many components the graph has



- O A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- OD.1

At the rooted tree



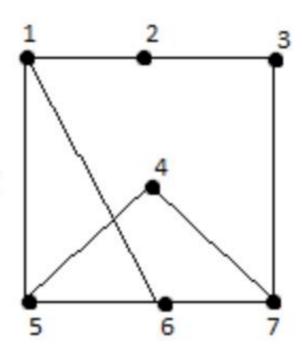
what is t he descndants of the vertex E?

- O K, L, P, Q
- B, C, D, F, G
- $\bigcirc$  A

Which complete bipartite graph  $K_{m,n}$  is a tree?

- $\bigcirc$  A.  $K_{1,4}$
- $\bigcirc$  B.  $K_{2,2}$
- $\bigcirc$  C.  $K_{2,3}$
- $\bigcirc$  D.  $K_{3,3}$

Let G be this graph



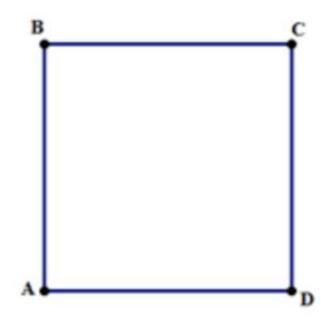
Then which choice is a simple path of length 4?

- A. 47651
- B. 16737
- C. 47654
- O.45614

Let  $R=\{(1,1),(1,3),(2,3),(3,1),(3,3)\}$  be a relation defined on  $A=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ . The reflexive closure of R is

- A. {(1,1),(1,3),(2,3),(3,1),(3,3),(2,2)}
- B. {(1,1),(1,3),(2,3),(3,2),(3,1),(3,3),(2,2),(4,4),(5,5)}
- C. {(1,1),(1,3),(2,3),(3,1),(3,3),(2,1)}
- D. {(1,1),(1,3),(2,3),(3,1),(3,3),(2,2),(4,4),(5,5)}

How many possible spanning tree of the graph



- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 3
- OD. 2

On  $\mathbb{N}$ , the relation  $R = \{(a,b): b = 2^k a$ , for some integer  $k \ge 0\}$  is a total ordering on  $\mathbb{N}$ 

- True
- False

If (1-n) is even then  $n^2$  is

- A. even
- B. odd
- C. undecided

For A and B arbitrary sets,  $(A \cup B) \cap B$  equals

 $\bigcirc A. \overline{A} \cup B$ 

 $\bigcirc$  B.  $\overline{B}$ 

 $\bigcirc$  C.  $\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$ 

D. A

The dual of the Boolean expression  $(\overline{x}.y)+(\overline{x}.1)+(x.0)$  is

• A. 
$$(x + y).(x + 0).(x + 1)$$

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $(x.y) + (x.0) + (x.1)$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $(x + \overline{y}).(x + 0).(\overline{x} + 1)$ 

$$\bigcirc D.(x+\overline{y}).(x+1).(x+0)$$

The Boolean expression for the function that has the values in the table below

х	У	Z	F(x,y,z)	
1	1	1	1	
1	1	0	0	
1	0	1	1	
1	0	0	1	
0	1	1	0	
0	1	0	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	

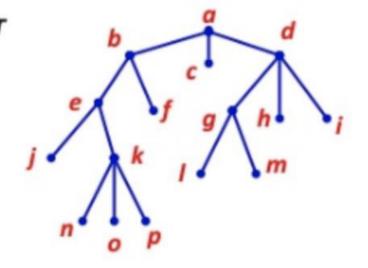
$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $xyz + x\overline{yz} + \overline{xyz}$ 

$$\bullet$$
 B.  $xyz + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $xyz + \overline{xyz} + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $xyz + x\overline{yz} + \overline{x}yz + \overline{x}yz + \overline{x}yz$ 

At the rooted tree



what is t he ancestors of the vertex e?

- 👩 a, b
- j, l, m
- $\bigcirc$  1
- j, k, n, o, p

For the universal U={1,2,3,4,5}, let A={1,3}, and B=(4,5}. Then the set X={3} is a subset of  $\overline{B}$  – A

- True
- False

The negation of  $\forall x((x \ge o) \lor (x^2 \ge 0))$  is

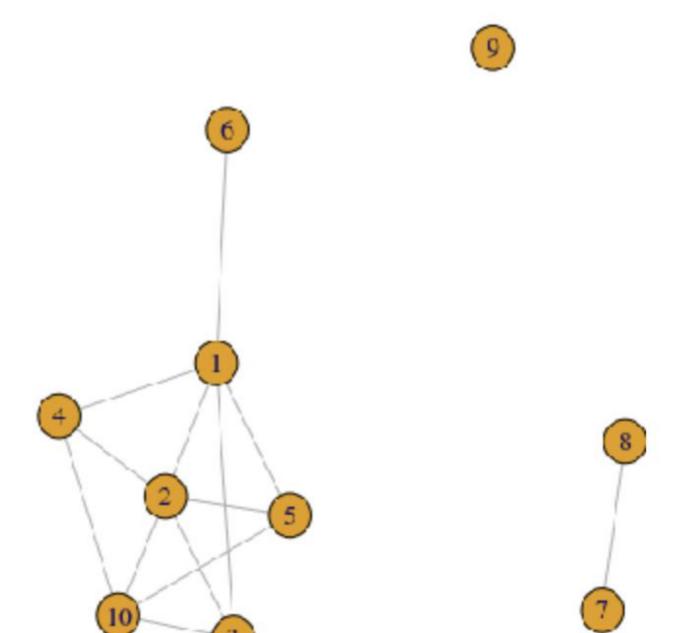
$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $\exists x((x \ge 0) \land (x^2 \ge 0))$ 

○ B. 
$$\forall x((x < 0) \land (x^2 < 0))$$

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $\exists x((x < 0) \lor (x^2 < 0))$ 

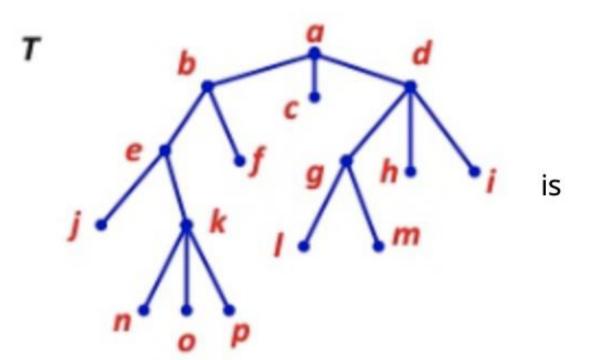
$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $\exists x((x < 0) \land (x^2 < 0))$ 

How many components the graph has



- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- O D. 4

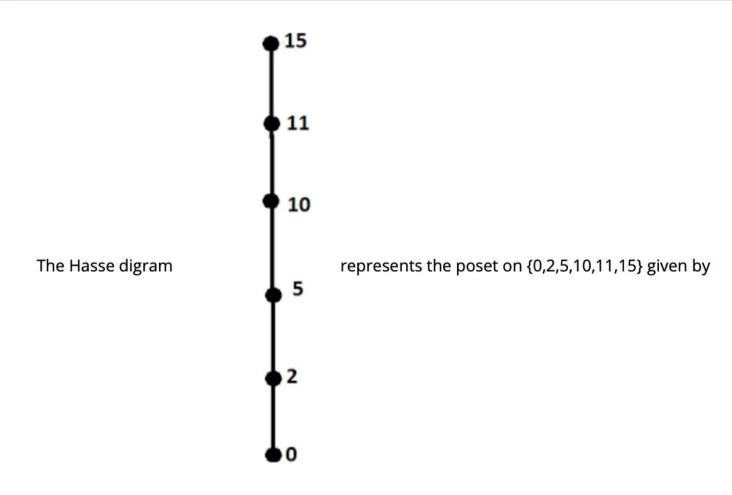
The hight of the rooted tree



- B. 6
- C. 3
- O D. 4

The number of regions a planar representation of  $K_{2,4}$  determines in the plane is

- B. 3
- OD.1



$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $\{(x,y): x \ge y\}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $\{(x,y): x \leq y\}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $\{(x,y): x \subseteq y\}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $\{(x,y): x \text{ divides } y\}$ 

Let S={1,2,3,4} be a set and  $\mathcal{P}(S)$  its power set. On  $\mathcal{P}(S)$ , define relation R as

 $A R B \Leftrightarrow |A| = |B|$  (that is sets A and B have the same cardinality).

The equivalence class of  $[\emptyset]$  =

- $\bigcirc$  A.  $\{\emptyset\}$
- $\bigcirc$  B. {Ø,S}
- $\bigcirc$  C. { $\emptyset$ ,{1},{2},{3},{4}}
- $\bigcirc$  D. { $\emptyset$ ,{1},{1,2},{1,2,3},S}

The sum of product of F(x,y,z) = (x+y)z is

$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $xyz + xyz + \overline{x}yz$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $xyz + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz}$ 

$$\circ$$
 C.  $xyz + xyz + xyz$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $xyz + xyz + xyz + xyz + xyz = 0$ 

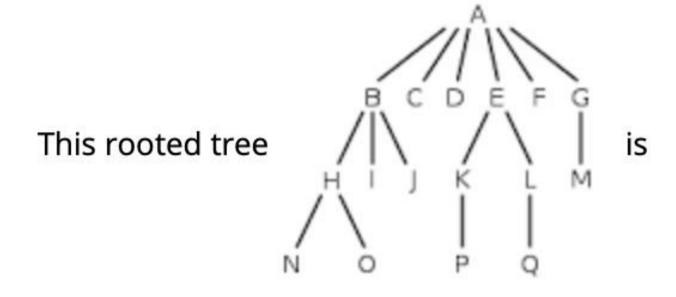
$$\neg p \lor r$$

$$p \wedge q$$

The argument

$$\therefore (p \land q) \rightarrow r$$

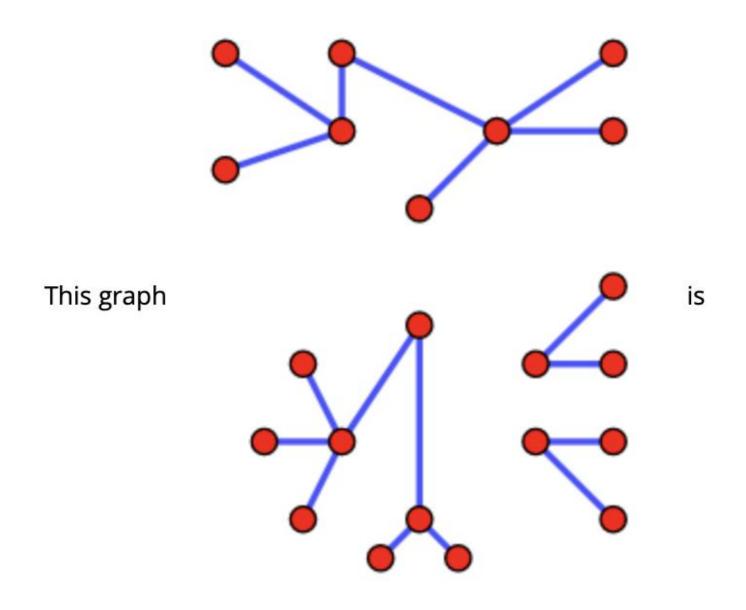
- A. Undetermined
- B. Invalid
- C. Valid



- A. 3-ary tree
- B. binary tree
- C. 4- ary tree
- O. 6- ary tree

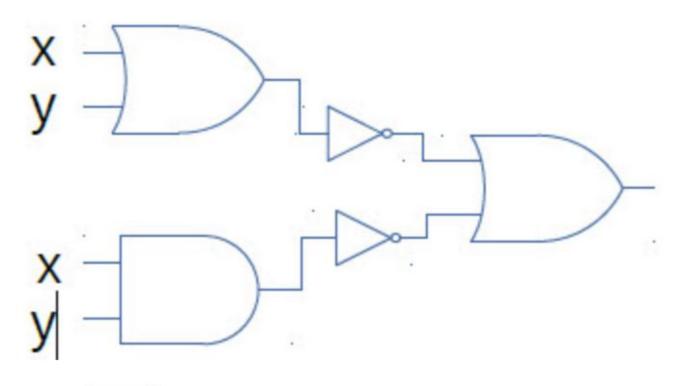
The value of the boolean variable x that satisfies the equation  $x \cdot \overline{x} = 1$  is

- A. impossible
- B. x=1
- $\bigcirc$  C. x=0



- A. complete graph
- B. cycle
- C. forest
- O. Tree

The output of the given circuit is



$$\bigcirc A.(\overline{x+y})+(xy)$$

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $(\overline{\chi + y}) + (\overline{\chi y})$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 c.  $(x + y).(xy)$ 

$$\bigcirc D.(\overline{x+y}).(\overline{xy})$$

The simplify of the sum of product expansion given below using K-map is

	yz	yz̄	$\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{y}z$
х	1	1		1
$\bar{x}$	1			1

$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $\chi + \overline{\chi} z$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 B.  $z + xy\overline{z}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $Z + XY$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $xy+\overline{y}z+\overline{x}yz$ 

The relation  $R = \{(x,y): x+y=0\}$  on the set of all real numbers is symmetric

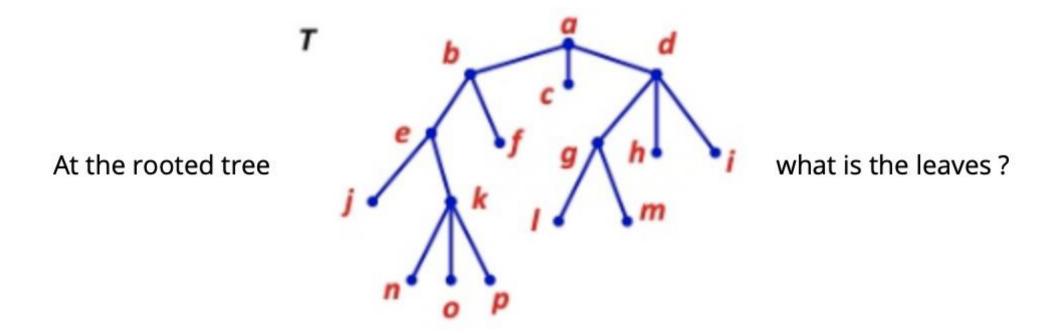
- True
- False

How many nonisomorphic graphs are there with three vertices?

- B. 5
- OD.7

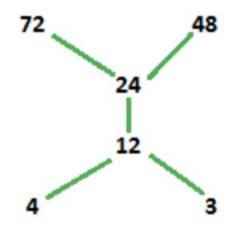
The negation of a contingency is

- A. a contradiction
- B. a contingency
- C. a tautology



- o c, f, h, i, j, l, m, n, o, p
- g, f
- j, l, m, i, k
- a, b, d, e, g, k

The Hasse digram



represents the poset on {3,4,12,24,48,72} given by

$$\bigcirc$$
 A.  $\{(x,y): x \ge y\}$ 

$$\bullet$$
 B.  $\{(x,y): x \text{ divides } y\}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $\{(x,y): x \subseteq y\}$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D. $\{(x,y): x \leq y\}$ 

The number of regions a planar representation of  $K_{2,3}$  determines in the plane is

- B. 4
- O C. 3
- OD. 2

The value of the boolean variable x that satisfies the equation x+x=0 is

- A. impossible
- B. x=0
- C. x=1

Which complete bipartite graph  $K_{m,n}$  is a tree?

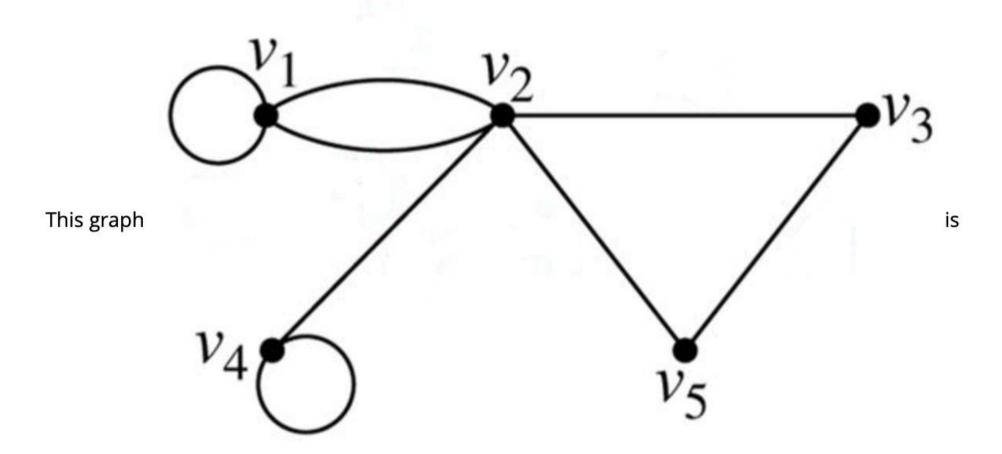
- $\bigcirc$  A.  $K_{2,2}$
- $\bigcirc$  B.  $K_{3,3}$
- $\bigcirc$  C.  $K_{2,3}$
- $\bigcirc$  D.  $K_{1,4}$

The sum of product of F(x,y,z) = (x+y)z is

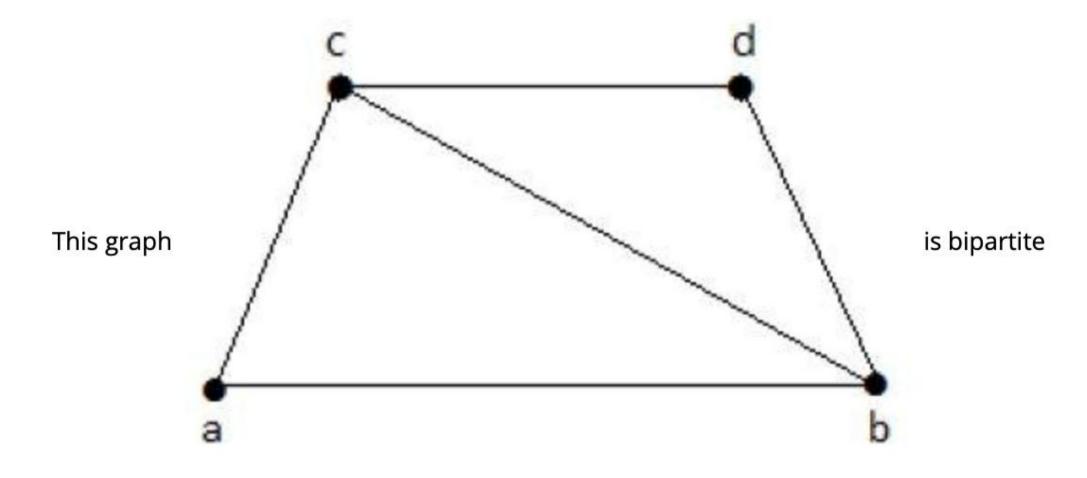
$$\bigcirc A. xyz + xy\overline{z} + \overline{x}yz$$

$$\bigcirc$$
 C.  $xyz + xyz + \overline{x}yz + \overline{x}yz + \overline{x}yz$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 D.  $xyz + x\overline{yz} + x\overline{yz} + xyz$ 



- O A. Pesudograph
- B. mixed graph
- C. multigraph
- O. simple graph



○ True

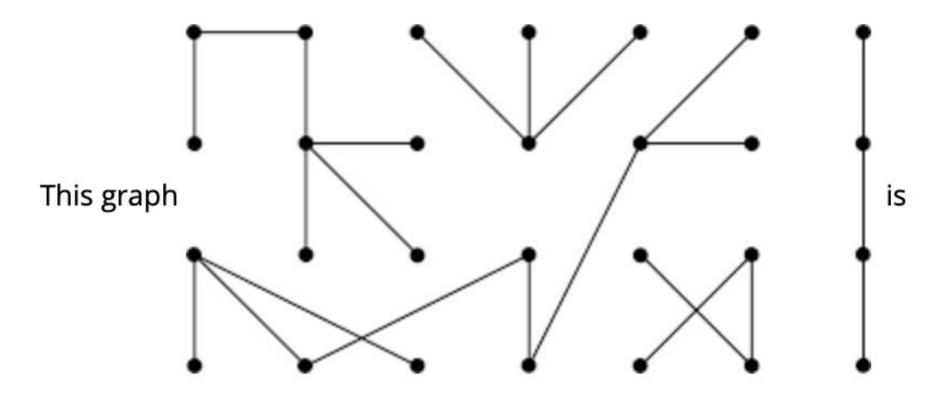
False

Let S={1,2,3,4} be a set and  $\mathcal{P}(S)$  its power set. On  $\mathcal{P}(S)$ , define relation R as

 $A R B \Leftrightarrow |A| = |B|$  (that is sets A and B have the same cardinality).

The equivalence class of  $[\{1,2\}]$  =

- $\bigcirc$  A.  $\{\{1,2\},\{1,3\},\{1,4\},\{2,3\},\{2,4\},\{3,4\}\}$
- B. {{1,2}}
- $\bigcirc$  c.  $\{\emptyset,S\}$
- D. {{1},{2},{3},{4}}



- A. forest
- OB. complete graph
- C. Tree
- O. cycle

On  $\mathbb{N}$ , the relation  $R = \{(a,b): b = 2^k a$ , for some integer  $k \ge 0\}$  is a total ordering on  $\mathbb{N}$ 

- False