

## KBE-5403 Seat No.

## B. C. A. (Sem. II) Examination April/May - 2012

## BCA - 203 : Discrete Mathematics (New Course)

Time: 3 Hours [Total Marks: 70

Define following with example: (any three) 1 (a) 6 Infinite set (i) (ii) Universal set (iii) Power set (iv) Partitions sets (b) If  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ ,  $B = \{b, c, e, f, g\}$ 6 and  $C = \{d, e, g, h, i\}$  then find A-B, B-C, C-A, A -  $(B \cap C)$ , B- $(C \cap A)$ Prove that  $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ 6 (c) OR. Prove that  $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$ (c) Define following terms with example 2 (a) 6 (any three) (i) One-one function (ii) Inverse Function (iii) Remainder Function

(iv) Recursive function

(b) Attempt any two:

- 6
- (i) Let a and b integers and suppose

$$Q(a,b) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (a < b) \\ Q(a-b,b) + 1 & \text{if } (a \ge b) \end{cases}$$

Find Q (12,5), Q(7,12)

- (ii) If  $F:N \rightarrow N$ , f(x) = x+1, Does  $f^{-1}$  exist ? Why ?
- (iii) The function f and g be defined by  $f(x) = 2x-1 \text{ and g } (x) = x^2,$  then find fog and gof
- (c) Attempt the following:

5

- (i) ABS (0.09)
- (ii) INT (-2.05)
- (iii)  $(4 \times 3)^2$
- (iv)  $\log_4 64$
- (v) 19 (mod 3)
- 3 (a) Define following terms with example.

6

- (i) Transpose of matrix
- (ii) Scalar matrix
- (iii) Unit matrix
- (b) Find the inverse of

6

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Evalute  $A^2$  - 2A + 2I Where

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

(c) if 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 10 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Then prove that  $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$ 

4 (a) Define following terms

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- (i) Finite sequence
- (ii) Arithmetic series

(b) 
$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$
 5

OR

(b) 
$$2+7+12+...$$
  $(5n-3) = \frac{1}{2}$  n  $(5n-1)$ 

- (c)  $5, 25, 125, 625, \dots (40^{th} \text{ term})$  5
- (d) How many different words can be formed by using all letters of the word COMMON.

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