

K. J. Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-77

(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

Semester: August – November 2020

In-Semester Examination**Class: SY****Branch: Computer****Full name of the course: Discrete Mathematics****Duration: 1hr.15 min (attempting questions) +15 min (uploading) Max. Marks: 30****Semester :III****Course Code:2UCC305**

Q. No	Questions	Marks
Q1	1. The Cartesian Product $B \times A$ is equal to the Cartesian product $A \times B$. Is it True or False? a. True b. False	1
	2. Let C and D be two sets then $C - D$ is equivalent to a. $C' \cap D$ b. $C' \cap D'$ c. $C \cap D'$ d. None of the mentioned	1
	3. Let Universal set U is $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$, (Complement of A) A' is $\{2, 5, 6, 7\}$, $A \cap B$ is $\{1, 3, 4\}$ then the set B' will surely have of which of the element a. 8 b. 7 c. 1 d. 3	1
	4. Relation 'R' is defined on the set of all integers. where (x, y) is in R if and only if $xy \geq 1$. So R is ... a. Anti symmetric b. Transitive c. Symmetric d. Both Symmetric and transitive	1
	5. Negation of proposition $\forall x P(x) \wedge \exists y q(y)$ is ____ a. $\exists x \sim p(x) \vee \forall y \sim q(y)$ b. $\forall x \sim p(x) \vee \forall y \sim q(y)$ c. $\exists x \sim p(x) \wedge \forall y \sim q(y)$ d. $\forall x \sim p(x) \wedge \forall y \sim q(y)$	1
	6. $P1: A \vee \sim(B \wedge C) \rightarrow (A \vee \sim B) \vee \sim C$ Determine the proposition P1 is ____ a. Contingency b. Contradiction c. Tautology	1

	<p>d. None of the above</p> <p>7. Let $A = \{ \emptyset, \{ \emptyset \} \}$. Determine whether the following statement/s are not correct.</p> <p>a. $\emptyset \in P(A)$</p> <p>b. $\{ \{ \emptyset \} \} \in A$</p> <p>c. $\emptyset \subset A$</p> <p>d. $\{ \emptyset \} \in A$</p> <p>8. $(P \vee Q) \wedge (P \rightarrow R) \wedge (Q \rightarrow S)$ is equivalent to</p> <p>a. $S \rightarrow R$</p> <p>b. $S \wedge R$</p> <p>c. $S \vee R$</p> <p>d. All of above</p> <p>9. A _____ is an ordered collection of objects.</p> <p>a. Relation</p> <p>b. Function</p> <p>c. Set</p> <p>d. Proposition</p> <p>10. What is the cardinality of the set of odd positive integers less than 10?</p> <p>a. 10</p> <p>b. 5</p> <p>c. 3</p> <p>d. 20</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Q2	<p>a. Among 50 students in a class, 26 got an A in the first examination and 21 got an A in the second examination. If 17 students did not get an A in either examination, how many students got an A in both examinations?</p> <p>b. If the number of students who got an A in the first examination is equal to that in the second examination, if the total number of students who got an A in exactly one examination is 40 and if 4 students did not get an A in either examination then determine the number of students who got an A in the first examination only, who got an A in the second examination only and who got an A in both the examination?</p>	<p>5M</p> <p>5M</p>
Q3 (a)	<p>Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. A relation R is defined on A as aRb iff $a < b$. Compute R^2 and R^∞.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Find the transitive closure set by using Warshall's algorithm for the relation $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 3), (4, 1), (4, 4)\}$.</p>	<p>5M</p> <p>5M</p>
Q.3(b)	<p>Use mathematical induction to show that</p> <p>$1 + 5 + 9 + \dots + (4n - 3) = n(2n - 1)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>$2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3n - 1) = n(3n + 1)/2$</p>	<p>5M</p>