



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

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**FACULTY OF COMPUTING**

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**SECI 1013 DISCRETE STRUCTURE**

**SECTION 03**

**EXERCISE CHAPTER 2**

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# Exercise Chapter 2

Define a relation  $R$  from  $\mathbf{Z}$  to  $\mathbf{Z}$  as follows: For all integer number  $m$  and  $n$ ,  $(m,n) \in \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}$ ,

$$m R n \leftrightarrow m - n \text{ is even}$$

- Is  $4 R 0$ ?
- Is  $2 R 6$ ?
- Is  $3 R (-3)$ ?
- Is  $5 R 2$ ?
- List 5 integers that are related by  $R$  to 1.

i) Yes v) 3, 5, 7, 9, 11  
ii) Yes  
iii) Yes  
iv) No

An airline services the five cities  $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  and  $c_5$ . Table below gives the cost (in dollars) of going from  $c_i$  to  $c_j$ . Thus the cost of going from  $c_1$  to  $c_3$  is RM100, while the cost of going from  $c_4$  to  $c_2$  is RM200

To from	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$
$c_1$		140	100	150	200
$c_2$	190		200	160	220
$c_3$	110	180		190	250
$c_4$	190	200	120		150
$c_5$	200	100	200	150	

If the relation  $R$  on the set of cities

$A = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5\}$  :  $c_i R c_j$  if and only if the cost of going from  $c_i$  to  $c_j$  is defined and less than or equal to RM180.

- Find  $R$ .
- Matrices of relations for  $R$

$$i) R = \{(c_1, c_2), (c_1, c_3), (c_1, c_4), (c_2, c_4), (c_3, c_1), (c_3, c_2), (c_4, c_3), (c_4, c_5), (c_5, c_2), (c_5, c_4)\}$$

ii) Matrices of Relation  $R, M_R =$

$$M_R = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \\ c_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $R$  is a relation from  $A$  to  $A$ .

Suppose  $R = \{(1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,3), (2,4), (3,4)\}$

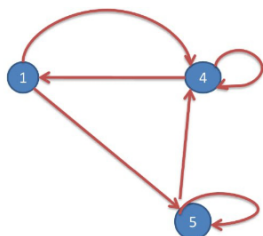
- What is  $R$  (represent)?
- What is matrix representation of  $R$ ?

1.  $(m,n) \in R$  if  $m < n$  and  $m, n \in A$

2. Matrix Representation  $R =$

$$M_R = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Let  $A = \{1, 4, 5\}$  and let  $R$  be given by the digraph shown below. list in-degrees and out-degrees of all vertices.



	1	4	5
In-Degree	1	3	2
Out-Degree	2	2	2

1. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and let  $R = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1)\}$

antisymmetric

Determine whether  $R$  symmetric, asymmetric or antisymmetric.

Determine which of the relations  $f$  are functions from the set  $X$  to the set  $Y$ . In case any of these relations are functions, determine if they are one-to-one, onto  $Y$ , and/or bijection.

a)  $X = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ ,  $Y = \{-3, 4, 5\}$  and  $f = \{(-2, -3), (-1, -3), (0, 4), (1, 5), (2, -3)\}$

b)  $X = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ ,  $Y = \{-3, 4, 5\}$  and  $f = \{(-2, -3), (1, 4), (2, 5)\}$

c)  $X = Y = \{-3, -1, 0, 2\}$  and  $f = \{(-3, -1), (-3, 0), (-1, 2), (0, 2), (2, -1)\}$

a) onto  $Y$   
b) not a function  
c) not a function

## Exercise 1

A depositor deposits RM 10,000 in a savings account at a bank yielding 5% per year with interest compounded annually. How much money will be in the account after 30 years? Let  $P_n$  denote the amount in the account after  $n$  years.

$$P_0 : 10000$$

$$P_1 : 1.05P_0$$

$$P_2 : 1.05P_1 = 1.05 (1.05P_0) \\ = (1.05)^2 P_0$$

$$P_3 : 1.05P_2 = 1.05 \left[ (1.05)^2 P_0 \right]$$

$$= (1.05)^3 P_0$$

...

$$P_n = (1.05)^n P_0$$

$$P_{30} : (1.05)^{30} (10000)$$

$$= 43219,424$$

$$\therefore \text{RM}43219,424$$

## Exercise 2

Consider the following sequence:

1, 5, 9, 13, 17

Find the recurrence relation that defines the above sequence.

$$p_0 = 1$$

$$p_1 = 5$$

$$p_2 = 9$$

$$\therefore p_n = p_{n-1} + 4, \quad n \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference} &: p_1 - p_0 \\ &: 5 - 1 \\ &: 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference} &: p_2 - p_1 \\ &: 9 - 5 \\ &: 4 \end{aligned}$$

# Exercise 3

A basketball is dropped onto the ground from a height of 15 feet. On each bounce, the ball reaches a maximum height 55% of its previous maximum height.

a) Write a recursive formula,  $a_n$ , that completely defines the height reached on the  $n_{\text{th}}$  bounce, where the first term in the sequence is the height reached on the ball's first bounce.

$$a_n : (a_{n-1}) \times 0.55$$

b) How high does the basketball reach after the 4<sub>th</sub> bounce? Give your answer to two decimal places.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 15 \\ a_1 &= (15 \times 0.55) \\ &= 8.25 \\ a_2 &= (8.25 \times 0.55) \\ &= 4.5375 \\ a_3 &= (4.5375 \times 0.55) \\ &= 2.4956 \\ a_4 &= (2.4956 \times 0.55) \\ &= 1.37 \end{aligned}$$