



# United International University

## Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CSE 2213/CSI 219: Discrete Mathematics

Mid-term Examination : Fall 2021

Total Marks: 30 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Answer all the 5 questions. Numbers to the right of the questions denote their marks.

1. (a) Find the inverse, converse and contrapositive of the following sentence: [0.5×3=1.5]

“People feel stressed when they have a lot on their plate.”

- (b) Prepare the truth table for the following compound proposition: [2.5]

$$(\neg p \leftrightarrow \neg q) \leftrightarrow (q \leftrightarrow r)$$

- (c) Using propositional laws, prove that  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r$  and  $(\neg r \rightarrow p) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$  are logically equivalent. [2]

2. (a) Consider the following predicates:

$T(x)$  :  $x$  is a teacher of CSE.

$L(x)$  :  $x$  is a Lecturer.

$D(x)$  :  $x$  teaches Discrete Mathematics.

$S(x, y)$  : The substitute teacher of  $x$  is  $y$ .

Represent the following statements using the above predicates, quantifiers and logical connectives. The domain of all variables consists of all people of the world. [1×3=3]

- Some teachers of CSE are Lecturers.
  - All teachers of CSE teach Discrete Mathematics.
  - The substitute of some Discrete Mathematics teachers of CSE are some lecturers.
- (b) State and explain the truth values of each of the following expression, where the domain of all variables is all real numbers. [1×3=3]

i.  $\forall x \exists y (x^2 = y)$

ii.  $\exists x \forall y (xy = 0)$

iii.  $\forall x \forall y \exists z (z = \frac{x+y}{2})$

3. (a) Suppose  $A \subset B$ . Determine whether the following statements are true or false (with reasoning): [1.5×2=3]

i.  $B' \subset A'$

ii.  $B - A = \emptyset$

- (b) Suppose you have two sets  $A = \{1, 2\}$  and  $B = \{a, b\}$ .

i. Determine  $A \times B$ . [1]

ii. Find the power set  $P(A \times B)$ . [1]

iii. Show that  $|P(A \times B)| = 2^{|A||B|}$ . [1]

4. (a) Find  $f \circ g$  and  $g \circ f$ , where  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$  are functions from  $R$  to  $R$ . [2]

- (b) Determine if the following functions are invertible with necessary explanation: [2×2=4]

i.  $f : Z^+ \rightarrow R, f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$

ii.  $f : R - \{1\} \rightarrow R, f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$

5. (a) Prove the following statement using a direct proof: [3]

“If  $n$  is a multiple of 3, then  $2n + 3$  is a multiple of 3.”

- (b) Prove the following statement using a proof by contradiction: [3]

“The product of a non-zero rational number and an irrational number is irrational.”



# United International University (UIU)

Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Mid Exam. :: Trimester: Spring 2020

Course Code: CSE 2213, Course Title: DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Total Marks: 30

Duration: 1 hour 45 min

Answer all the questions. Figures are in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Question 1.		
a)	Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ , where $f(x) = x^3$ and $g(x) = (x^2 + 1)/(x^2 + 2)$ are functions from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ .	[1 + 1 = 2]
b)	Determine if the following functions are invertible. i) $f: \mathbb{R} - \{1/3\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = (2x + 7)/(3x - 1)$ ii) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^3 + 1$	[2 x 2 = 4]
Question 2.		
a)	Draw the Venn Diagram of the following sets. i) $(B' \cup A') \cap C$ ii) $((B - C) \cap (A - B)) \cup C$	[1.5x2=3]
b)	Suppose you have a set $S = \{a, \{b, c\}, \emptyset\}$ i Find the power set $P(S)$ . ii Find the cardinality of the set $P(P(S))$ . iii Determine $S \times S$ .	[3x1=3]
Question 3:		
a)	Prove $\neg p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv q \rightarrow (p \vee r)$ using logical equivalence laws.	[2]
b)	Construct a truth table for the following compound proposition: $(x \vee (y \leftrightarrow z)) \oplus (\neg x \rightarrow z)$	[2.5]
c)	Write down the converse, contrapositive, and inverse of the following proposition: “He will pass the exam if he studies hard.”	[1.5]
Question 4:		
a)	Let $P(x)$ be the statement “ $x$ is a football player”, $Q(x)$ be the statement “ $x$ is physically strong”, and $R(x)$ be the statement “ $x$ is athletic”. Express the following sentences in terms of $P(x), Q(x), R(x)$ , quantifiers and logical connectives: (i) There is a football player who is athletic but not physically strong. (ii) Every football player is physically strong or athletic but not both.	[1.5 x 2 = 3]
b)	With brief explanation, determine the truth values of the following propositions. Here, the domain of each variable consists of all real numbers. (i) $\forall x \exists y (y^2 = x)$ (ii) $\exists y \forall x (x^2 + y^2 = x^2)$	[1.5 x 2 = 3]
Question 5:		
a)	Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction $\frac{1}{(1 \cdot 2)} + \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 3)} + \frac{1}{(3 \cdot 4)} + \dots + \frac{1}{\{n(n+1)\}} = \frac{n}{(n+1)}$ where $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$	[3]
b)	Show that, if $xy$ is even, then $x$ is even or $y$ is even. Here, $x$ and $y$ are integers.	[1.5]
c)	Using Proof by Contraposition, prove that, if $n$ is an integer and $7n + 4$ is even, then $n$ is also even.	[1.5]



# United International University (UIU)

Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Mid Exam. : Trimester: Summer 2020

Course Code: CSE 2213, Course Title: DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Total Marks: 20

Duration: 1 hour

Answer all the questions. Figures are in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

“Any examinee found adopting unfair means will be expelled from the trimester / program as per UIU disciplinary rules.”

Question 1:		
a)	i) Find the power set $P(S)$ for the set $S = \{0, \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}$ . ii) Draw the Venn Diagram of the following set. $(A \cap C) \cup (A \cap B)$	[1.5×2=3]
b)	For each of the following “functions” $f$ , determine whether they are Bijection.  i) $f: Z \rightarrow Z^+, f(x) =  x  + 1$ ii) $f: Z \rightarrow Z^+, f(a) = \frac{a^3+1}{a^2+1}$	[2×1=2]
Question 2:		
a)	Prove the following using truth table: (i) $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r) \equiv p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$	[3]
b)	Given propositions A: X is a good person B: X respects everyone C: X lacks manner Translate the logical expression into a English sentence. $(A \leftrightarrow B) \vee (C \rightarrow \neg A)$	[2]
Question 3:		
a)	$P(x)$ : x is attentive. $Q(x)$ : x does a good result in the examination. Write down the following sentences using the above predicates, appropriate quantifiers and logical connectives: (i) All attentive students do good result in the examination. (ii) Some students do not do a good result though they are attentive.	[1 x 2 = 2]
b)	With brief explanation, determine the truth values of the following propositions. Here, the domain of each variable consists of all real numbers. (i) $\forall x \exists y (x = y^2)$ (ii) $\exists y \forall x (x = y^2)$ (iii) $\neg \forall x (1 - x = x + 1)$	[1 x 3 = 3]
Question 4:		
a)	Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction, $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{2}$ whenever n is a nonnegative integer.	[3]
b)	Using proof by contraposition, prove the following: “For all integer n, if $n^2 + 5$ is even, then n is odd.”	[2]





# United International University (UIU)

## Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Mid Exam. : Trimester: Summer 2021

Course Code: CSE 2213, Course Title: DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Total Marks: 20

Duration: 1 hour

Answer all the questions. Figures are in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

“Any examinee found adopting unfair means will be expelled from the trimester / program as per UIU disciplinary rules.”

Question 1:		
a)	<p>Given that A and B are two sets such that:</p> $A \cap \overline{B} = \{10, 22, 31, 76\}$ $B = \{50, 64, 97, 84\}$ <p>(i) Find out <math>A \cup B</math>. Order the elements of your set in ascending order.  (ii) Given that <math>A \cap B = \{50, 64, 97\}</math>, find out <math> A </math>  (iii) Given that Set C is a single-element set containing the letter 'a',  Find out <math>P((A \cap B) \times C)</math></p>	[1+0.5+1=2.5]
b)	<p>(i) Consider the following function:</p> $f: Z \rightarrow R, f(x) = x^3$ <p>What type of function is this? Explain if this function can have an inverse.  (ii) Now consider a different function, g:</p> $g: A \rightarrow B, g(x) = x + 1$ <p>where, <math>A = \{a \in Z^+ \mid a \text{ is even and } a \leq 10\}</math>  <math>B = \{b \in Z^+ \mid b \text{ is odd and } b \leq 12\}</math></p> <p>a. State the elements of the domain set, the codomain set and the image set of the function g.  b. Find the composition function, <math>f \circ g</math></p>	[1+1+0.5=2.5]
Question 2:		
a)	<p>Write down whether each of the following statements is true or false. Explain the reason of your answer. Domain consists of real numbers.</p> <p>i. <math>\forall x \forall y (xy &lt; 0 \rightarrow \exists z (z^{xy} &gt; 0))</math>  ii. <math>\exists x \forall y (x^y y^x = 1)</math>  iii. <math>\forall x \forall y \exists z ((yz)^x = 1)</math></p>	[3 x 1 = 3]
b)	<p>Look at the following predicates:</p> $P(x): x \text{ owns a car.}$ $Q(x): x \text{ is rich.}$ $R(x, y): x \text{ drives } y\text{'s car.}$ <p>Represent the following sentences using the above predicates, appropriate quantifiers and logical connectives. Domain consists of all people.</p> <p>i. There is a rich man who owns a car.  ii. A poor man does not own a car.  iii. Not all rich man drive their own cars.  iv. A man who owns a car is not poor.</p>	[4 x 0.5 = 2]
Question 3:		
a)	<p>Prove that <math>(\neg q \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow \neg p</math> is a tautology using a sequence of logical equivalences law</p>	[2]
b)	<p>Translate the following sentences into a logical expression.</p> <p>i. I come to class only if there is going to be a CT.</p>	[1 x 3 = 3]

	ii. For you to get an A in this course, it is necessary and sufficient that you do well in this mid-term exam. iii. Your guarantee is good whenever you bought your laptop less than 90 days ago or you didn't damage it physically.	
Question 4:		
a)	Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction, n is a positive integer. $1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = (n(n+1)/2)^2$	[3]
b)	Using direct proof technique, prove that if x even and y odd, then xy is even".	[2]