

**END SEMESTER ASSESSMENT (ESA) B.Tech. III SEMESTER - Dec. 2017****UE16CS205 - Discrete Mathematics and Logic**

Time: 3 Hrs

Answer All Questions

Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

- Answer to the point.
- Make and mention reasonable assumptions wherever necessary.

 $S(n, j)$: Stirling numbers of the second kind.

$$S(n, j) = \left(\frac{1}{j!}\right) \sum_{i=0}^j (-1)^i \binom{j}{i} (j-i)^n$$

1.a)	Suppose the username for a system is always 5 characters long where characters are either an uppercase letter or a decimal digit. Username must contain at least one digit, but not as the first character. How many distinct usernames could be generated?	6
1.b)	Consider 4 distinct jobs to be assigned to 6 people in an organization. A job requires one person. How many ways are there to assign the jobs: (i) if a person can be assigned at most one job? (ii) where there is no restriction on the number of jobs to be assigned a person?	6
1.c)	Find the number of solutions of the equation $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 21$, where x_i are nonnegative integers, with the condition: (i) $x_i \geq 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ (ii) $0 \leq x_1 \leq 10$ (iii) $2 \leq x_1 < 5$ (iv) $0 \leq x_1 \leq 3, 1 \leq x_2 < 4, x_3 \geq 15$	8
2.a)	Prove the following logical equivalences using laws of logic (without using truth table) (i) $p \wedge (p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge q$ (ii) $\neg(p \vee (\neg p \wedge q)) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$	6

2.b)	<p>Consider a group of men and women. Let</p> <p>$M(x)$: x is a man $W(x)$: x is a woman $L(x, y)$: x likes y</p> <p>Match the following assertions with their equivalent logical expressions using the above predicates.</p> <table><tr><td>1</td><td>Some men like all the women</td><td>a</td><td>$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \forall y(W(y) \rightarrow L(y, x))$</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>For every man, there is at least one woman who likes him</td><td>b</td><td>$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \forall y(W(y) \rightarrow L(x, y)))$</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Some women does not like any man</td><td>c</td><td>$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \exists y(W(y) \wedge L(x, y)))$</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>There is a man whom all women like</td><td>d</td><td>$\forall x(M(x) \rightarrow \exists y(W(y) \wedge L(y, x)))$</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>There is a man who likes a woman</td><td>e</td><td>$\forall x(W(x) \rightarrow \forall y(M(y) \rightarrow L(x, y)))$</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>All women like all men</td><td>f</td><td>$\exists x(W(x) \wedge \forall y(M(y) \rightarrow \neg L(x, y)))$</td></tr></table>	1	Some men like all the women	a	$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \forall y(W(y) \rightarrow L(y, x))$	2	For every man, there is at least one woman who likes him	b	$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \forall y(W(y) \rightarrow L(x, y)))$	3	Some women does not like any man	c	$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \exists y(W(y) \wedge L(x, y)))$	4	There is a man whom all women like	d	$\forall x(M(x) \rightarrow \exists y(W(y) \wedge L(y, x)))$	5	There is a man who likes a woman	e	$\forall x(W(x) \rightarrow \forall y(M(y) \rightarrow L(x, y)))$	6	All women like all men	f	$\exists x(W(x) \wedge \forall y(M(y) \rightarrow \neg L(x, y)))$	6
1	Some men like all the women	a	$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \forall y(W(y) \rightarrow L(y, x))$																							
2	For every man, there is at least one woman who likes him	b	$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \forall y(W(y) \rightarrow L(x, y)))$																							
3	Some women does not like any man	c	$\exists x(M(x) \wedge \exists y(W(y) \wedge L(x, y)))$																							
4	There is a man whom all women like	d	$\forall x(M(x) \rightarrow \exists y(W(y) \wedge L(y, x)))$																							
5	There is a man who likes a woman	e	$\forall x(W(x) \rightarrow \forall y(M(y) \rightarrow L(x, y)))$																							
6	All women like all men	f	$\exists x(W(x) \wedge \forall y(M(y) \rightarrow \neg L(x, y)))$																							
2.c)	<p>Identify the rule of inference used in each of these arguments.</p> <p>(i) Universe is infinite or human stupidity is infinite. Universe is not infinite. Therefore, human stupidity is infinite.</p> <p>(ii) If the traffic is bad, Ram will be late to the class. Ram was not late to the class. Therefore, the traffic was not bad.</p> <p>(iii) Narendra sells chai. Therefore, Narendra either sells dreams or he sells chai.</p> <p>(iv) You like Rancho or you have not watched “3 Idiots”. You have watched “3 Idiots” or you are an idiot. Therefore, you are an idiot or you like Rancho.</p>	8																								
3.a)	<p>Answer the following questions for the poset $(\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 4\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4\}\}, \subseteq)$.</p> <p>(i) Write the Hasse diagram.</p> <p>(ii) Find the maximal elements.</p> <p>(iii) Find the least element, if there is one.</p> <p>(iv) Find the least upper bound of $\{\{2\}, \{4\}\}$, if it exists.</p> <p>(v) Find all lower bounds of $\{\{1, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4\}\}$.</p>	6																								

3.b)	Consider a set of 5 elements. How many equivalence relations on the set are possible consisting of 3 equivalence classes?	6
3.c)	<p>Let R denote the relation “divides with an integer quotient” on the set of positive integers (e.g. $5R15$ is true, but $5R16$ is false).</p> <p>Let S be a relation on the set of all Web pages where aSb if and only if there are no common links found on both Web page a and Web page b.</p> <p>Determine whether the relations R and S are reflexive, symmetric, antisymmetric, and/or transitive.</p>	8
4.a)	Using strong induction, show that if n is an integer greater than 1, then n can be written as the product of prime numbers.	6
4.b)	Suppose there are a dozen identical apples and a dozen identical oranges. How many ways are there to arrange 12 fruits (apples and oranges) in a line such that no two apples are adjacent?	6
4.c)	<p>Solve the recurrences.</p> <p>(i) $T(n) = T(n-2) + 3$, where $T(2) = 1$ and n is a positive even integer.</p> <p>(ii) $H(n) = 2H(n-1) + 1$, where $H(1) = 1$.</p> <p>(iii) $C(n) = 6C(n-1) - 9C(n-2)$, where $C(0) = 1$, and $C(1) = 6$.</p>	8
5.a)	<p>(i) How many edges are there in a complete graph K_{10}?</p> <p>(ii) How many edges are there in a complete bipartite graph $K_{5,4}$?</p> <p>(iii) How many edges are there in the edge-complement of a simple regular graph of degree 5 having 10 vertices?</p>	6
5.b)	Prove that there are only five regular polyhedra.	6
5.c)	<p>Answer the following questions on the given graph with 10 vertices.</p> <p>(i) What is the chromatic number of the graph?</p> <p>(ii) Is it a regular graph? (Yes/No)</p> <p>(iii) Is there an Euler path in the graph? (Yes/No)</p> <p>(iv) Is there a Hamiltonian circuit in the graph? (Yes/No)</p> <p>(v) Is it a planar graph? (Yes/No)</p> <p>(vi) List all the cut vertices and cut edges of the graph.</p>	8

