

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:

 $[0.5 \times 3 = 1.5]$

"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 $(p \to q) \to r$ and $(\neg r \to p) \land (q \to r)$ 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. $[1\times3=3]$

- i. Some teachers of CSE are Lecturers.
- ii. All teachers of CSE teach Discrete Mathematics.
- iii. 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): $[1.5 \times 2 = 3]$
 - i. $B' \subset A'$
 - ii. $B A = \emptyset$
 - (b) Suppose you have two sets $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{a, b\}$.
 - i. Determine $A \times B$.
 - 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.
 - (b) Determine if the following functions are invertible with necessary explanation: $[2 \times 2 = 4]$
 - i. $f: Z^+ \to R, f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$
 - ii. $f: R \{1\} \to R, f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$
- 5. (a) Prove the following statement using a direct proof:

[3]

[1]

"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.

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Question 1.				
a)	Find f o g and g o f, where $f(x) = x^3$ and $g(x) = (x^2 + 1)/(x^2 + 2)$ are functions from	[1+1=2]		
	R to R.	527 27 729		
b)	Determine if the following functions are invertible.	$[2 \times 2 = 4]$		
	i) $f: R - \{1/3\} \to R, f(x) = (2x + 7)/(3x - 1)$			
	ii) $f: R \to R, f(x) = x^3 + 1$			
Ones	ation 2.			
a)	CONTROL CONTRO	[1.5×2=3]		
	i) $(B' \cup A') \cap C$			
	ii) $((B-C)\cap (A-B))\cup C$	10 1 01		
b)	Suppose you have a set $S = \{a, \{b, c\}, \emptyset\}$	[3×1=3]		
	i Find the power set P(S).			
	ii Find the cardinality of the set $P(P(S))$.			
	iii Determine $S \times S$.			
	etion 3:			
a)	Prove $\neg p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv q \rightarrow (p \lor r)$ using logical equivalence laws.	[2]		
b)	Construct a truth table for the following compound proposition:	[2.5]		
	$(x \lor (y \leftrightarrow z)) \oplus (\neg x \rightarrow z)$			
c)	Write down the converse, contrapositive, and inverse of the following proposition:	[1.5]		
	"He will pass the exam if he studies hard."			
	etion 4:			
a)	Let $P(x)$ be the statement "x is a football player", $Q(x)$ be the statement "x is	$[1.5 \times 2 = 3]$		
	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:			
	There is a football player who is athletic but not physically strong.			
	(ii) Every football player is physically strong or athletic but not both.			
b)		$[1.5 \times 2 = 3]$		
	Here, the domain of each variable consists of all real numbers.			
	(i) $\forall x \exists y (y^2 = x)$			
	$(ii) \exists y \forall x (x^2 + y^2 = x^2)$			
Ques	stion 5:	l		
a)	Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction	[3]		
0.000	$\frac{1}{(1\cdot 2)} + \frac{1}{(2\cdot 3)} + \frac{1}{(3\cdot 4)} + \dots + \frac{1}{\{n(n+1)\}} = \frac{n}{(n+1)}$ where $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$	0-190		
	(1·2) (2.3) (3.4) $n(n+1)$ $n(n+1)$ where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$			
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	[1.5]		
5.0	n is also even.	·		



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."

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Ques	Question 1.				
a)	i) Find the power set $P(S)$ for the set $S = \{0, \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}$.	$[1.5 \times 2 = 3]$			
	ii) Draw the Venn Diagram of the following set.				
	$(A \cap C) \cup (A \cap B)$				
b)	For each of the following "functions" f , determine whether they are Bijection.	[2×1=2]			
	i) $f: Z \to Z^+, f(x) = x + 1$ ii) $f: Z \to Z^+, f(a) = \frac{a^3 + 1}{a^2 + 1}$				
	u-+1				
Ques	stion 2:				
a)		[3]			
	(i) $(p \to q) \lor (p \to r) \equiv p \to (q \lor r)$				
b)	Given propositions A: X is a good person	[2]			
0)	B: X respects everyone	[2]			
	C: X lacks manner				
	Translate the logical expression into a English sentence.				
	$(A \leftrightarrow B) \lor (C \rightarrow \neg A)$				
Ques	stion 3:	Į.			
a)	P(x): x is attentive.	$[1 \times 2 = 2]$			
	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.				
b)		$[1 \times 3 = 3]$			
	Here, the domain of each variable consists of all real numbers.				
	(i) $\forall x \exists y (x = y^2)$				
	$(ii) \exists y \forall x (x = y^2)$				
0	$(iii) \neg \forall x (1 - x = x + 1)$				
Question 4:					
a)	Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction, $n^{2}(n+1)^{2}$	[3]			
	$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{2}$				
	whenever n is a nonnegative integer.				
b)	Using proof by contraposition, prove the following:	[2]			
	"For all integer n , if $n^2 + 5$ is even, then n is odd."	(MOTORAL)			
	The state of the s	l			



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Question 1. a) Given that A and B are two sets such that: [1+0.5+1=2] A ∩ B = {10, 22, 31, 76} B = {50, 64, 97, 84} [i) Find out A U B. Order the elements of your set in ascending order. [ii) Given that A ∩ B = {50, 64, 97}, find out A [iii) Given that Set C is a single-element set containing the letter 'a', Find out P((A ∩ B) X C) [1+1+0.5=2] b) (i) Consider the following function: f:Z → R, f(x) = x³ What type of function is this? Explain if this function can have an inverse. [ii) Now consider a different function, g: g:A → B, g(x) = x+1 [1+1+0.5=2] where, A = {a ∈ Z + a is even and a ≤ 10 } B = {b ∈ Z + b is odd and b ≤ 12 } a. State the elements of the domain set, the codomain set and the image set of the function g. b. Find the composition function, fo g Question 2: a) Write down whether each of the following statements is true or false. Explain the reason of your answer. Domain consists of real numbers. [3 x 1 = 3] i. ∀x∀y(xy < 0 → 3z(z*xy > 0)) ∃x∀y(xy*xy*x = 1) iii. ∀x∀y∃z((yz)*x = 1) b) Look at the following predicates: P(x): x owns a car. Q(x): x is rich. R(x, y): x drives y's car. Represent the following sentences using the above predicates, appropriate quantifiers and logical connectives. Domain consists of all people. A poor man does not own a car. ii. A poor man does not own a car. A poor man does not own a car. iii. A paor man do	0	as per OTO disciplinary rules."			
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 Q(x): x is rich. R(x, y): x drives y's car. Represent the following sentences using the above predicates, appropriate quantifiers and logical connectives. Domain consists of all people. 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. 	50000		Lancas		
 R(x, y): x drives y's car. Represent the following sentences using the above predicates, appropriate quantifiers and logical connectives. Domain consists of all people. 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. 					
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ii. A poor man does not own a car.iii. Not all rich man drive their own cars.					
iii. Not all rich man drive their own cars.		i. There is a rich man who owns a car.			
iv. A man who owns a car is not poor.					
l l		iv. A man who owns a car is not poor.			
Question 3:	Oues	stion 3:			
a) Prove that $(\neg q \land (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow \neg p$ is a tautology using a sequence of logical [2]	- 77		[2]		
equivalences law			15075		
b) Translate the following sentences into a logical expression. [1 x 3 = 3]	b)		$[1 \times 3 = 3]$		
 I come to class only if there is going to be a CT. 		i. I come to class only if there is going to be a CT.			

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