

**322452(14)**

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BE (4<sup>th</sup> Semester)

Examination, April-May, 2018

(New Scheme)

**Discrete Structures**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Minimum Pass Marks : 28

**Note :** (i) Part (a) of each question is compulsory. Attempt any two parts from (b), (c) and (d) of each question.

(ii) The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

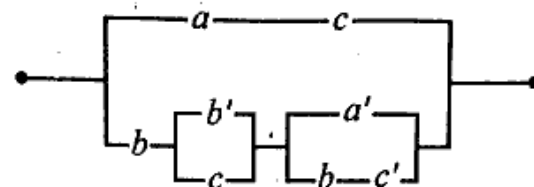
**Unit-I**

1. (a) Define disjunctive normal form and conjunctive normal form. [2]
- (b) State and prove De Morgan's law for Boolean algebra. [7]
- (c) Prove that
  - (i)  $[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$  is a tautology
  - (ii)  $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$  and  $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r)$  are equivalent [7]

[ 2 ]

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- (d) Replace the following switching circuit by a simpler circuit : [7]

**Unit-II**

2. (a) Define sets and power sets. [2]
- (b) Prove that  $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ . [7]
- (c) If  $R$  is an equivalence relation in the set  $A$ , then prove that  $R^{-1}$  is an equivalence relation in the set  $A$ . [7]
- (d) If  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g: Y \rightarrow Z$  be one-one and onto mappings, then prove that the mapping  $g \circ f: X \rightarrow Z$  is also one-one and onto. Also prove that  $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$ . [7]

**Unit-III csvtuonline.com**

3. (a) Define Algebraic structure with examples. [2]
- (b) Let  $Q_+$  be the set of all positive rational numbers and '\*' is a binary operation on  $Q_+$  defined as

$$a * b = \frac{ab}{3}, \quad a, b \in Q_+$$

Show that  $(Q_+, *)$  is a group. [7]

- (c) State and prove Lagrange's theorem. [7]

(Continued)

[ 3 ]

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- (d) Define group code. Show that the encoding function  $E : B^2 \rightarrow B^5$  defined by

$$E(00) = 00000 ; E(01) = 01110;$$

$$E(10) = 10101 ; E(11) = 11011$$

is a group code.

[7]

## Unit-IV

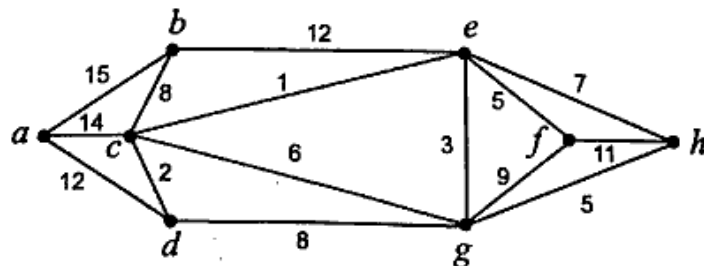
4. (a) Define Directed and Undirected graphs. [2]

- (b) Let  $G$  be a simple graph with  $n$  vertices. If  $G$  has  $k$  components, then the maximum numbers of edges that  $G$  can have are  $\frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2}$ . Prove [7]

- (c) Define the following : [7]

- (i) Complete graph
- (ii) Isomorphic graph
- (iii) Paths and circuits
- (iv) Cutsets

- (d) Find the minimum spanning tree of the following graph : [7]



[ 4 ]

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## Unit-V

5. (a) How many ways are there to arrange the nine letters in the word 'ALLAHABAD'? [2]

- (b) Show that

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, n \geq 1$$

by mathematical induction. [7]

- (c) How many positive integers not exceeding 1000 are divisible by 5, 7 or 10? [7]

- (d) Solve the following recurrence relation using generating function method : [7]

$$a_{r+2} - 3a_{r+1} + 2a_r = 0, r \geq 0$$

given that  $a_0 = 2, a_1 = 3$

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