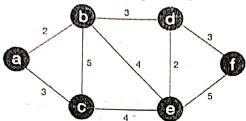
	Total No. of Pages 2		
	III SEMESTER	Roll No	
· San	END SEMESTER EXAMINATION	B.Tech.	•
,	IT-20E DEC	Non/Dec 06	110
	Time: 3:00 Hours	Nov/Dec-20	119
	A nowor all guardina	5	
1	Note: Answer all question by Selecting any two parts from questions.	Max. Marks: 5	:0
1	questions. and any two parts fi	rom each	
Niete:	All guestions carry oguet		
1	Assume suitable missing data is		
7			
-	P(x): x is a whale.	,	
	Q(x): x is a fish. R(x): x lives in water		
	Translate the following into English-		
	I. $\exists x (\neg R(x))$,	*
	II. $\exists x (Q(x) \land \sim P(x))$		
	III. $\forall x (P(x) \land R(y)) \cdot \alpha (x)$		*
	11) Find the distinctive normal form for the	[3]	
(days)	(b) i) Write the converse, contrapositive and negation of the following stater divisible by 3 then n² is divisible by 3. [3]		• .
-	divisible by 3 then n' is divisible by 3.	nent: For every integ	er n, if n is
-	for a contract $r(pV - (p \land q))$ is a contract $r(pV - (p \land q))$	adiction	
	[c] Show that the hypotheses "It is not support to		
	swimming only if it is sunny this afternoon? With	ler than yesterday," "	We will go
	swimming only if it is sunny this afternoon," "If we do not go swin trip," and "If we take a canoe trip, then we will be at home by sunset be home by sunset."[5]	iming, then we will	take a canoe
V.	be home by sunset."[5]	lead to the conclusi	ion."We will
Mitter	10.2[a] Calculate the time complexity (0.2.1)	•	•
_	Q.2[a] Calculate the time complexity of Quick Sort algorithm in terms of received {64, 25, 12, 22, 11} using quick sort.	currence relation. Sor	t the list X =
-	[5] [h] i) Prove by Contradiction that 1/10:-:		
	ii) Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $R = \{(a, b): a+b>4\}$ be a relation on A. Dra [c] i) Prove for finite sets A and B: $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B)$	5]	
		w the graph of relatio	
	ii) In a class of 50 students, 15 play Tennis, 20 play Cricket, 20 play I	Hockey 3 play Ton-	[2.5]
-	o play cheket and nockey, and 5 play Tennis and Hockey, 7 pla	v no game at all Ho	s and Cricke
	cheket, remins and Hockey?	ν.	[2.5]
43	Q.3 [a] i) What is closure of relations? Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $R = \{(1, 2), (3, 4)\}$	$(2,3), (3,4)$ } be a rela	tion in A.
-	Find its reflexive closure, symmetric closure and transitive closure.		[3]
	F(A, B, C) = A'BC + A'BC' + AB'C' + AB'C [b] Define Equivalence Polytics 16 Polytics 18	-:i	[2]
_	[b] Define Equivalence Relation. If R and S be two equivalence relation	s in a set A, then prov	,
	is also an equivalence relation in A. Also, give suitable example, [c] Let $f: R \to R$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 2x-1$ and $g: R \to R$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 2x-1$ and $f(x) = 2x-1$.	inction	[5]
	defined as $g(x) = \frac{1}{-x+4}$. Find $f^{-1}(x)$,	a -1(x) (s	o - 1-1.
	g(x) = -x+4. Find f(x),	g = -1(x), (f	$(0 g)^{-1}$
735	and $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$. What can you conclude?		[5]
_			

Q.4[a] Define Spanning Tree and Minimal Spanning Tree. Find Two spanning trees of following graph. Also, Find Minimal Spanning Trees 6.6.11 Find Minimal Spanning Tree of following graph using Prim's algorithm.



[b] Let $x = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 21, 35, 105\}$ and R be the relation '/' (divides) on the set x then x is the Poset. Draw the Hasse diagram of the given Poset. Determine the following:

- LUB of 3 and 7.
- ii) GLB of 15 and 35.
- Greatest and Least element of x. iii)
- iv) Is x a Lattice?

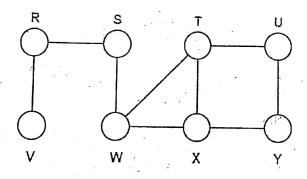
[c] Define 'Join' and 'Meet' in terms of Boolean Matrices. Compute Join and Meet of following Boolean Matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

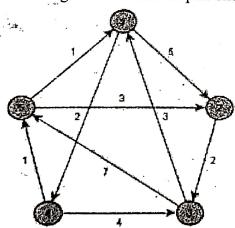
[5]

[5]

Q.5[a] What is difference between Breadth First and Depth First Graph Traversals? Apply Breadth First Search to explore all the vertices from the vertex S of the graph given in figure and find the Breadth-first search tree.



[b] Apply Floyd Warshall algorithm to find all pair shortest path in the following graph.



[c] Explain Euler's Formula with Proof in Graph Theory. Let G be a graph that has: 21 edges and 7 vertices of degree 1 each; 3 vertices of degree 2 each; 7 vertices of degree 3 each; x vertices of degree 4 each. Compute now many vertices are in G. [2+3]