

Test: CLAT-1

Course Code & Title: 18MAB302T- Discrete Mathematics for Engineers

Year & Sem: III & V

Date: 9.9.2022

Duration: 50 minutes

Max. Marks: 25

Course Articulation Matrix:

At the end of this course, learners will be able to:			Program Outcomes (PO)											
Course Outcomes (CO)		Learning Bloom's Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CO1	Apply the concepts of set theory and its operations in data structures and mathematical modeling languages	4	3	3										
CO2	Solve problems using counting techniques and understanding the basics of number theory	4	3	3										
CO3	Comprehend and validate the logical arguments using concepts of inference theory	4	3	3										
CO4	Inculcate the curiosity for applying the concepts of algebraic structures to coding theory	4	3	3										
CO5	Apply graph theory techniques to solve wide variety of real world problems	4	3	3										
CO6	Acquire knowledge in mathematical reasoning, combinatorial analysis and discrete structures	4	3	3										

Part - A
(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

Q. No	Answer with choice variable	Marks	BL	CO	PO	PI Code
1	a) Inverse law	1	1	1	2	1.2.1
2	d) 2^{mn}	1	1	1	2	1.2.1
3	c) $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap U) = A$	1	2	1	2	1.2.1
4	d) $\{\{1,2\}, \{3,4\}, \{5\}\}$	1	2	1	2	1.2.1
5	d) 16	1	2	1	2	1.2.1

Part B
(2*4= 8 marks)

6	$M_{RUS} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{Rns} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ <p align="center">(1m) (1m)</p> $M_{R^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{R^1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ <p align="center">(1m) (1m)</p>	4	3	1	2	1.2.1
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7	<p>For all $a \in A$, $(a, a) \in R$ $\therefore R$ is Reflexive (1m)</p> <p>If $(a, b) \in R$ then $(b, a) \in R$ $\therefore R$ is Symmetric (1m)</p> <p>$(2, 3) \in R$ and $(3, 1) \in R$ But $(2, 1) \notin R \therefore R$ is <u>Not</u> Transitive (1m)</p> <p>So R is <u>Not</u> an equivalence Relation (1m)</p>	4	3	1	2	1.2.1
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Part - C
 (1 x 12 = 12 Marks)

8a	<p>If $f(x_1)$ & $f(x_2)$ are both odd then $2x_1 - 1 = 2x_2 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$</p> <p>If $f(x_1)$ & $f(x_2)$ are both even then $-2x_1 = -2x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ $\therefore f(x)$ is one-one (2m)</p> <p>Let $y \in \mathbb{N}$. If y is odd then its preimage is $\frac{y+1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and if y is even the its preimage is $-\frac{y}{2} \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore f$ is onto as for every $y \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ (2m)</p> <p> $f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2} & \text{for } x = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ -\frac{x}{2} & \text{for } x = 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$ (2M) </p>	6	4	1	2	1.2.1
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8b	$R = \{(0,0)(0,2)(0,5)(0,10)(0,11)(0,15)(2,2)(2,5)(2,10)(2,11)(2,15)(5,5)(5,10)(5,11)(5,15)(10,10)(10,11)(10,15)(11,11)(11,15)(15,15)\}$ <p>(1m)</p> <p>For all $a \in A, (a,a) \in R$.</p> <p>$\therefore R$ is Reflexive (1m)</p> <p>For $(a,b) \in R$ and $(b,a) \in R$.</p> <p>$\Rightarrow a=b \therefore R$ is Antisymmetric (1m)</p> <p>If $(a,b) \in R$ and $(b,c) \in R$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow (a,c) \in R \therefore R$ is Transitive (1m)</p> <p>$\therefore R$ is a Partial Order Relation (1m)</p> <p>Harse Diagram (1m)</p> <pre> 15 • 11 • 10 • 5 • 2 • 0 </pre>	6	4	1	2	1.2.1																									
9	<p>$A =4$. Compute till W_4 (2m)</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>\leftarrow</th> <th>P_i</th> <th>q_j</th> <th>(P_i, q_j)</th> <th>W_k</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>1,4</td> <td>1,3,4</td> <td>$(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)$</td> <td>$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>$(2,2)$</td> <td>$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>1,4</td> <td>4</td> <td>$(1,4)(4,4)$</td> <td>$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>1,3,4</td> <td>1,3,4</td> <td>$(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(3,1)(3,3)(3,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)$</td> <td>$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>$R^s = \{(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(2,2)(3,1)(3,3)(3,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)\}$ (2m)</p>	\leftarrow	P_i	q_j	(P_i, q_j)	W_k	1.	1,4	1,3,4	$(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)	2.	2	2	$(2,2)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)	3.	1,4	4	$(1,4)(4,4)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)	4.	1,3,4	1,3,4	$(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(3,1)(3,3)(3,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)	12	4	1	2	1.2.1
\leftarrow	P_i	q_j	(P_i, q_j)	W_k																											
1.	1,4	1,3,4	$(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)																											
2.	2	2	$(2,2)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)																											
3.	1,4	4	$(1,4)(4,4)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)																											
4.	1,3,4	1,3,4	$(1,1)(1,3)(1,4)(3,1)(3,3)(3,4)(4,1)(4,3)(4,4)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2m)																											