



**THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES**  
**EXAMINATION OF DECEMBER 2007**

Code and Name of Course: **CS20S – Discrete Mathematics for Computer Science**

Paper: **1**

Date and Time: **December 05, 2007 at 9am**

Duration: **2 hours**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: This paper has **2** page(s) and **4** questions

**Answer question 1 in Section 1 and any other two questions from Section 2.**  
**Calculators are allowed.**

**Section 1**

**Question 1 Compulsory [30]**

- a. Let  $p$  be Erika reads The Gleaner, let  $q$  be Erika reads The Observer, and let  $r$  be Erika reads The Herald. Write each of the following in symbolic form:
- (i) Erika reads The Gleaner or The Observer, but not the The Herald
  - (ii) Erika reads The Gleaner and The Observer, or she does not read The Gleaner and The Herald
  - (iii) It is not true that Erika reads The Gleaner but not The Herald
  - (iv) It is not true that Erika reads The Herald or The Observer but not The Gleaner
- [4]**
- b. Consider the conditional proposition  $q: (\exists x \in A)(x > c) \rightarrow (\forall y \in B)(y \geq 0)$ . Write down the converse, inverse and contrapositive of the conditional proposition  $q$ .  
Which of these propositions are logically equivalent to  $q$ ? Explain.
- [6]**  
**[2]**
- c. Solve the following recurrence relation, using generating functions:  
 $S_0 = 0, S_1 = 1$  and  $S_n = 2S_{n-1} - S_{n-2}$  for  $n \geq 2$
- [9]**
- d. Consider the random experiment of tossing nine fair coins. What is the probability that the number of heads and the number of tails differ by at most 3?
- [6]**
- e. Show that  $7x^2$  is  $O(x^3)$
- [3]**

OVER. . .

## Section 2

Question 2 *Proofs, Counting and Equivalence Relations* [15]

- a. Use mathematical induction to prove this formula for the sum of a finite number of terms of a geometric progression:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n ar^j = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1} \text{ when } r \neq 1,$$

where  $n$  is a non-negative integer.

[6]

- b. Each user on a computer system has a password, which is six to eight characters long, where each character is an uppercase letter or a digit. Each password must contain at least one digit. How many possible passwords are there? [4]
- c. What is an equivalence relation? Equivalence relation  $R$  partitions set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  into the partition  $A_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $A_2 = \{4, 5\}$ ,  $A_3 = \{6\}$ . List the ordered pairs of the equivalence relation  $R$ . [5]

Question 3 *Graphs* [15]

- a. What makes a graph planar? Draw graphs  $K_{3,3}$  and  $K_5$ . [4]
- b. Show that while  $K_4$  is planar both  $K_{3,3}$  and  $K_5$  are not. [6]
- c. Define the following terms in a graph  $G$ : Euler path, Hamiltonian circuit, connected graph. Draw an example of each. [5]

Question 4 *Trees* [15]

- a. The monthly lease costs for lines in a computer network connecting various towns is given below:  
 A to B : \$2000; B to C : \$800; C to D : \$700; A to D : \$1200; A to E : \$900; A to C : \$2200;  
 E to C : \$1400; E to B : \$1600; E to D : \$1300
- (i) Draw a weighted graph of the towns A, B, C, D and E showing these costs. [2]
- (ii) Find a minimum-cost communication network connecting all the computers represented by the weighed graph in (i) above. [6]
- b. A binary tree is used to represent an expression. Internal nodes of the tree represent arithmetic operators and leaf nodes represent variables ( $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  in our example). A pre-order traversal of the tree yields the following:  $*+x/yzx$ .
- (i) Draw the binary tree thus represented. [2]
- (ii) Give the output of in-order and post-order traversals of the tree. [4]
- (iii) If  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 6$  and  $z = 3$  what is the value of the expression represented? [1]

\*\*\* End Of Question Paper \*\*\*