

SEC I1013 : DISCRETE STRUCTURE

ASSIGNMENT 3

SECPH-02

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Question 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } P(\text{Private university}) &= \frac{175}{500} \\ &= 0.35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } P(\text{Local Public university}) &= 1 - 0.35 \\ &= 0.65 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Yes, these two events are mutually exclusive events because the conditions does not occur at the same time and place. There are also no students that studies in both private and local public university at the same time.

(d) P = Private university
L = Local public university
B = Business-related field

$$\bullet P(B|P) = 0.6$$

$$\bullet P(B|L) = 0.4$$

$$\bullet P(P|B) = 0.7$$

$$\text{(i) } P(B|P) = \frac{P(P \cap B)}{P(P)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(P \cap B) &= P(B|P) \times P(P) \\ &= 0.6 \times 0.35 \\ &= 0.21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii) } P(P|B) = \frac{P(B \cap P)}{P(B)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= \frac{P(B \cap P)}{P(P|B)} \\ &= \frac{0.21}{0.7} \\ &= 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ciii) } P(LIB) &= \frac{P(BIL) \times P(L)}{[P(BIL) \times P(L)] + [P(BIP) \times P(P)]} \\
 &= \frac{0.4 \times 0.65}{(0.4 \times 0.65) + (0.6 \times 0.35)} \\
 &= 0.55
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2

Number of vertices:

GLUCONEOGENESIS = 6 vertices

GLYCOLYSIS = 6 vertices

Number of edges:

GLUCONEOGENESIS = 6 edges

GLYCOLYSIS = 6 edges

Number of degrees of each vertex:

GLUCONEOGENESIS

Vertex	Degree
ENO1	1
PCK1	1
LDHA	1
Pyruvate	3
PKLR	2
PEP	4

GLYCOLYSIS

Vertex	Degree
ENO2	1
PCK2	1
LDHB	1
Pyruvate	3
PKM	2
PEP	4

Incident function; $f: \text{GLUCONEOGENESIS} \rightarrow \text{GLYCOLYSIS}$

GLUCONEOGENESIS = $\{ \text{ENO1, PCK1, LDHA, Pyruvate, PKLR, PEP} \}$

GLYCOLYSIS = $\{ \text{ENO2, PCK2, LDHB, Pyruvate, PKM, PEP} \}$

$$f(\text{ENO1}) = \text{ENO2}$$

$$f(\text{PCK1}) = \text{PCK2}$$

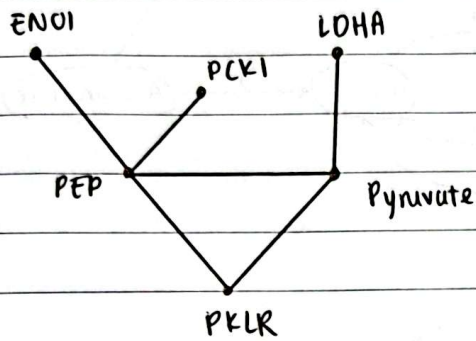
$$f(\text{LDHA}) = \text{LDHB}$$

$$f(\text{Pyruvate}_{\text{GLUCONEOGENESIS}}) = \text{Pyruvate}_{\text{GLYCOLYSIS}}$$

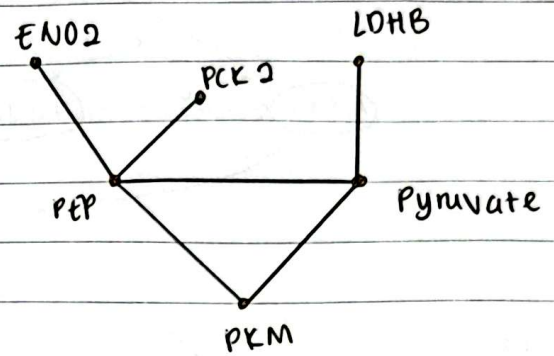
$$f(\text{PKLR}) = \text{PKM}$$

$$f(\text{PEP}_{\text{GLUCONEOGENESIS}}) = \text{PEP}_{\text{GLYCOLYSIS}}$$

GLUCONEOGENESIS



GLYCOLYSIS



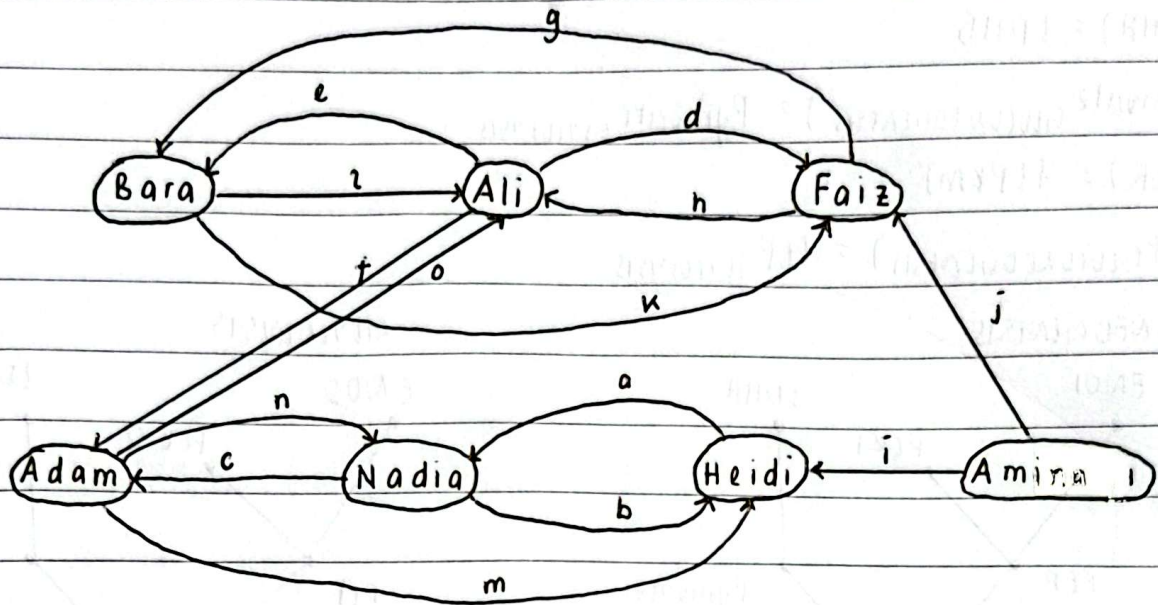
	ENO1	PCK1	LDHA	Pyruvate	PKLR	PEP
ENO1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PCK1	0	0	0	0	0	1
$A_{\text{GLUCONEOGENESIS}} = \text{LDHA}$	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pyruvate	0	0	1	0	1	1
PKLR	0	0	0	1	0	1
PEP	1	1	0	1	1	0

	ENO2	PCK2	LDHB	Pyruvate	PKM	PEP
ENO2	0	0	0	0	0	1
PCK2	0	0	0	0	0	1
$A_{\text{GLYCOLYSIS}} = \text{LDHB}$	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pyruvate	0	0	1	0	1	1
PKM	0	0	0	1	0	1
PEP	1	1	0	1	1	0

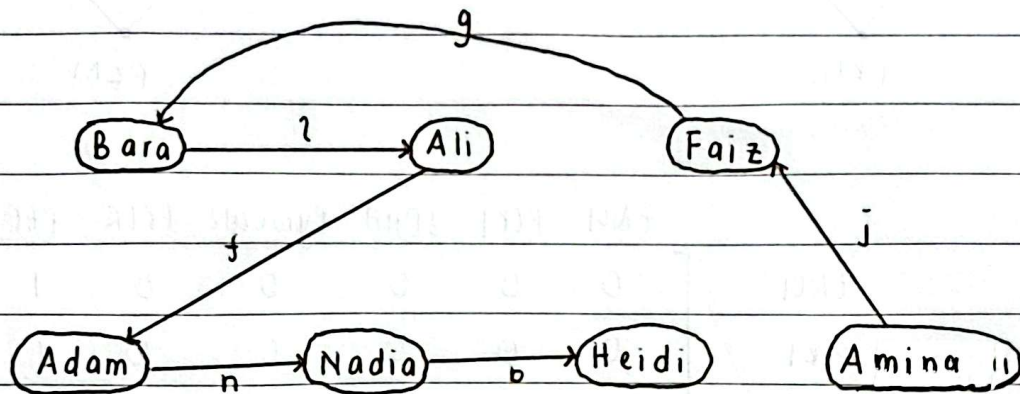
\therefore Graph GLUCONEOGENESIS and GLYCOLYSIS are isomorphic.

Question 3

(a)



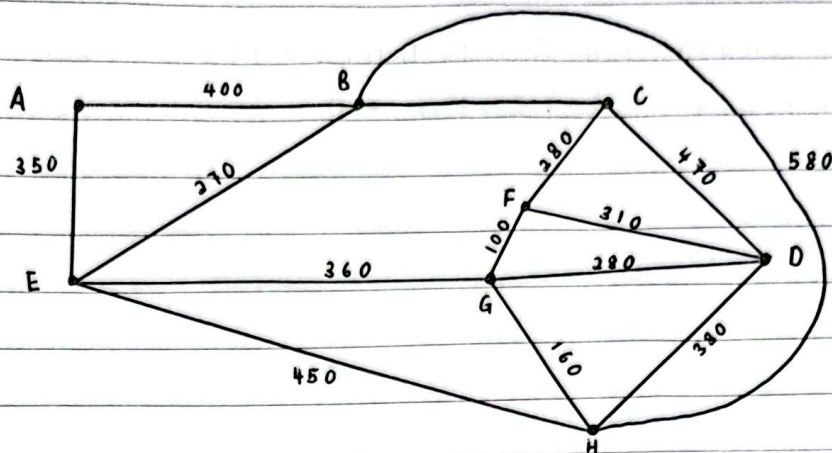
(b)



(Amina, j, Faiz, g, Bara, z, Ali, f, Adam, n, Nadia, b, Heidi)

(c) Hamilton path

(d)(i)



- (ii)
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| $d(A) = 2$ | $d(E) = 4$ |
| $d(B) = 4$ | $d(F) = 3$ |
| $d(C) = 3$ | $d(G) = 4$ |
| $d(D) = 4$ | $d(H) = 4$ |

- (iii) (F, 100, G, 160, H, 450, E, 350, A, 400, B, 580, H, 380, D, 380, G, 360, 270, B, 260, C, 470, D, 310, F, 280, C)

It is possible. Based on Euler trail theorem, start and end station should have odd degree number, so we can start from F and end with C or vice versa.

- (iv) Line between C and F should be closed, so that all vertices have even degree numbers. So, Euler's circuit exists.

(v)	i	S	N	L(A)	L(B)	L(C)	L(D)	L(E)	L(F)	L(G)	L(H)
	0	\emptyset	{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H}	0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
	1	{ <u>A</u> }	{B, C, D, E, F, G, H}	-	400	∞	∞	350	∞	∞	∞
	2	{A, <u>E</u> }	{B, C, D, F, G, H}		400	∞	∞	-	∞	710	800
	3	{A, E, B}	{C, D, F, G, H}		-	660	∞		∞	710	800
	4	{A, E, B, C}	{D, F, G, H}			-	1130		940	710	800
	5	{A, E, B, C, <u>G</u> }	{D, F, H}				990		810	-	800
	6	{A, E, B, C, G, H}	{D, F}				990		810		-
	7	{A, E, B, C, G, H, F}	{D}				990		-		
	8	{A, E, B, C, G, H, F, D}	\emptyset				-				

No.:

Date:

Question 3

(v) minimum length from Ash to Daisy = 990

shortest route = A, E, G, D

