



Code No. : 6030/S

FACULTY OF INFORMATICS
B.E. 2/4 (IT) I Semester (Suppl.) Examination, July 2014
DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Note : Answer **all** questions from Part A. Answer **any five** questions from Part B.

PART – A

(10×2= 20 Marks)

1. Write the converse, the opposite to the following :
“If triangle ABC is a right angle, then $|AB|^2 + |BC|^2 = |AC|^2$.” 3
2. Define contra positive with an example. 2
3. Define absurdity with an example. 2
4. Construct truth table for $[(p \vee q) \wedge (\sim r)] \leftrightarrow q$. 3
5. Define existential quantifier with an example. 2
6. Give an example of a predicate $p(x, y)$ such that $\exists x \forall y p(x, y)$ and $\forall y \exists x p(x, y)$ have different truth values. 3
7. Disprove the statement that every positive integer is the sum of the cubes of eight non-negative integers. 3
8. Show that if $f(x)$ is $O(x)$ then $f(x)$ is $O(x^2)$. 3
9. Define totally ordered set. 2
10. Define chromatic number of a graph with an example. 2

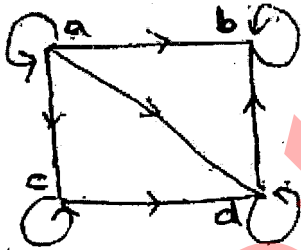
PART – B

(5×10=50 Marks)

11. a) Construct truth table for $(p \vee \sim Q) \rightarrow (p \wedge Q)$. 5
b) Show that the following statements are logically equivalent without using truth table
 $p(\vee(Q \wedge R)) \Leftrightarrow (p \vee Q) \wedge (p \vee R)$. 5
12. a) Show that the following statements are logically equivalent
 $(P \rightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge Q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim Q)$. 5
b) Show that $\sim (P \leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge \sim Q) \vee (\sim p \vee Q)$. 5



- 13. a) How many positive integers 'n' can be found using 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, if 'n' has to exceed 5 00 0000 ? 5
- b) For which real numbers x and y is it true that $[x + y] = [x + 5]$? 5
- 14. a) Prove that 3 divides $n^3 + 2n$ whenever 'n' is a positive integer. 4
- b) If $x > 2, y > 0, z > 0$ then find the number of solutions of $x + y + z + w = 21$. 6
- 15. a) Solve $y_{n+2} - y_{n+1} - 6y_n = 0$ with $y_1 = 1, y_0 = 2$. 5
- b) Find the co-efficient of x^9 in $(x^3 + x^5 + x^6)(x^3 + x^4)(x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots)$ 5
- 16. a) Show that the relation R on a set 'A' is reflexive if and only if the inverse relation R^{-1} is reflexive. 5
- b) Is the relation given in directed graph shown is a partial order. 5



- 17. a) State Euler's formula for a connected planar graph. 2
- b) Determine all six possible spanning trees from the graph. 8

