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Examination: Odd Semester Examination 2022

Paper Name: Discrete Structure

Time: 3 Hours

## SECTION A

Paper Code: BCA-303

Maximum Marks: 75

All Thirty Five questions are compulsory

Fill up the blanks or answer as True or False.

Marking Scheme: 35x1=35

| Q.N. | Questions                                                                                                                                        | CO  | BL |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1    | A proposition is a declarative statement which is always true. <b>True/ False.</b>                                                               | CO1 | L1 |
| 2    | The expression $2x + 6 = 10$ is a proposition. <b>True/ False</b>                                                                                | CO1 | L2 |
| 3    | The dual of $(\bar{x} + 0) \cdot (\bar{y} \cdot z)$ is .....                                                                                     | CO1 | L2 |
| 4    | Negation is a logical operation that takes only one argument. <b>True/ False</b>                                                                 | CO1 | L1 |
| 5    | $p \oplus q$ is true when p is true and q is false, and when p is false and q is true. <b>True/ False</b>                                        | CO1 | L1 |
| 6    | $p \leftrightarrow q$ , means q unless $\neg p$ . <b>True/ False</b>                                                                             | CO1 | L3 |
| 7    | Contrapositive of $p \rightarrow q$ , is .....                                                                                                   | CO2 | L2 |
| 8    | A proposition which is always false is called .....                                                                                              | CO1 | L1 |
| 9    | $\neg(p \wedge \neg p)$ is a tautology. <b>True/ False</b>                                                                                       | CO1 | L3 |
| 10   | Number of different possible boolean functions of degree n is .....                                                                              | CO2 | L4 |
| 11   | The set $\{\{\}\}$ represents a null set. <b>True/False</b>                                                                                      | CO4 | L4 |
| 12   | The set $A = \{1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5\}$ , and $B = \{5, 3, 1\}$ are equal sets. <b>True/False</b>                                            | CO4 | L4 |
| 13   | If $P = \{x : x = 2n, n \in N\}$ and $Q = \{x : x = 2n + 1, n \in N\}$ then P and Q are disjoint sets. <b>True/False</b>                         | CO4 | L4 |
| 14   | Let set $S = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ . The power set of S is .....                                                                         | CO4 | L4 |
| 15   | $A \oplus B = A \cup B - A \cap B$ . <b>True/False</b>                                                                                           | CO4 | L5 |
| 16   | $A - B$ , is the set containing those elements that are either in set A or in set B. <b>True/False</b>                                           | CO4 | L3 |
| 17   | Is the $\leq$ relation on the set of positive integers reflexive?                                                                                | CO4 | L4 |
| 18   | A relation is <b>asymmetric</b> if and only if it is both anti-symmetric and irreflexive. <b>True/False</b>                                      | CO4 | L1 |
| 19   | Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . The relation $R = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (3, 2), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\}$ is transitive. <b>True/False.</b>               | CO4 | L4 |
| 20   | A relation is reflexive iff there is a self loop at every vertex of the its directed graph representation. <b>True/False.</b>                    | CO4 | L2 |
| 21   | A relation is ..... iff for every edge between distinct vertices in its digraph there is an edge in the opposite direction.                      | CO4 | L2 |
| 22   | If the order pairs $(x + 2, 4)$ and $(5, 2x + y)$ are equal then the value of x is ..... and the value of y is .....                             | CO4 | L5 |
| 23   | If $f(x) = \cos(x)$ and $g(x) = 3x^2 + 2x$ , then the value of $g \circ f(x)$ is .....                                                           | CO4 | L3 |
| 24   | A function which is injective as well as surjective is also called Bijective function. <b>True/False</b>                                         | CO4 | L1 |
| 25   | Bijective functions are not Invertible. <b>True/False</b>                                                                                        | CO4 | L2 |
| 26   | Let f be the function that assigns the last three bits of a bit string of length 3 or greater to that string. The range of the function is ..... | CO4 | L6 |
| 27   | The identity function is a bijection. <b>True/False</b>                                                                                          | CO5 | L2 |
| 28   | The recurrence relation $a_n = a_{n-1}^2 + a_{n-2} + n^3$ is a homogeneous recurrence relation with constant coefficient. <b>True/False</b>      | CO5 | L2 |
| 29   | The value of $a_3$ for the recurrence relation $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3$ , with $a_0 = 2$ is .....                                                    | CO5 | L4 |
| 30   | Characteristic roots of the characteristic equation for the recurrence relation $a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6a_{n-2}$ are .....                            | CO5 | L3 |
| 31   | The characteristic equation of the associated homogeneous recurrence relation for $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} + n^2$ , is .....                    | CO5 | L3 |

| Q.No. | Questions                                                                                                                     | CO  | BL |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 32    | The solution for the recurrence relation $a_n = 2 * a_{n-1}$ , $n > 1$ with initial condition $a_1 = 1$ is .....              | CO5 | L5 |
| 33    | The union of the equivalence classes of relation R on set A form set A. True/False                                            | CO3 | L2 |
| 34    | Range and Codomain of an Onto function are same. True/False                                                                   | CO3 | L3 |
| 35    | The <i>minterm</i> that equals 1 corresponding to inputs $x_2 = x_5 = 0$ and $x_1 = x_3 = x_4 = 1$ , and 0 otherwise is ..... | CO3 | L6 |

## SECTION B

Attempt any **FOUR** questions out of **SIX**

Marking scheme: 4x5=20

| Q.No. | Questions                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Marks | CO  | BL |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|
| 1     | Construct truth table for the compound propositions:<br>i) $(p \leftrightarrow q) \oplus (\neg p \leftrightarrow \neg r)$ ii) $\neg p \rightarrow (\neg q \vee r)$                                                                  | 5     | CO2 | L6 |
| 2     | Show that $(p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$ and $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$ are logically equivalent.                                                                                                                     | 5     | CO2 | L4 |
| 3     | Let $f: R - \{1\} \rightarrow R - \{3\}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x-3}$ .<br>a) Show that f is bijective function b) Find $f^{-1}(x)$                                                                                         | 5     | CO4 | L5 |
| 4     | Let A, B, and C are sets, then show that:<br>a) $\overline{A \cup (B \cap C)} = (\overline{C \cup \overline{B}}) \cap \overline{A}$ . b) $\overline{A \cup \overline{B}} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{\overline{B}}$               | 5     | CO4 | L2 |
| 5     | Show that the relation $R = \{(a, b)   a \equiv b \pmod{m}\}$ with m be an integer $m > 1$ is equivalence relation on the set of integers.<br>Also find the sets in the partition of the integers arising from congruence modulo 3? | 5     | CO4 | L2 |
| 6     | Find the explicit formulae for the recurrence relation $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ with initial conditions $a_0 = 0$ and $a_1 = 1$                                                                                                    | 5     | CO5 | L5 |

## SECTION C

Attempt any **TWO** questions out of **FOUR**

Marking Scheme: 2x10=20

| Q.No. | Questions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Marks | CO       | BL     |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| 1     | Show that the following expressions is/are tautology or contradictions:<br>a) $[(p \wedge r) \vee (q \wedge \neg r)] \leftrightarrow [(\neg p \wedge r) \vee (\neg q \wedge \neg r)]$<br>b) $[(p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee r)] \rightarrow (q \vee r)$                                                                                                      | 10    | CO2      | L4     |
| 2     | Solve the following:<br>a) For sets A, B, and C, prove: $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$<br>b) Define <b>composition</b> of functions. Let f and g be the functions from the set of integers to the set of integers defined by $f(x) = 2x + 3$ and $g(x) = 3x + 2$ . Show that $f \circ g \neq g \circ f$ .                                   | 10    | CO4      | L4, L3 |
| 3     | Solve the following:<br>a) Find the standard SOP form of the following:<br>i) $F(x, y, z) = x + y\overline{z} + \overline{x}yz$<br>ii) $F(x, y, z) = (x + y)\overline{z}$<br>b) Define <b>partition</b> of a set. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . For partition $\{\{1, 3\}, \{2, 4\}\}$ of A, determine the elements of the corresponding equivalence relation R? | 10    | CO3, CO4 | L5, L2 |
| 4     | Solve the recurrence relation together with initial conditions given:<br>a) $a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6a_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$ , $a_0 = 1$ , $a_1 = 0$<br>b) $a_n = 4a_{n-1} - 4a_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$ , $a_0 = 6$ , $a_1 = 8$                                                                                                                                       | 10    | CO5      | L5     |

Bloom's Taxonomy Levels: (1-Remembering, 2-Understanding, 3-Applying, 4-Analysing, 5-Evaluating, 6-Creating) CO: Course Outcome

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