

COURSE CODE: 10B11MA211

MAX. MARKS: 30

COURSE NAME: DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

COURSE CREDITS: 4

MAX. TIME: 2 HRS

Note: All questions are compulsory. Use of Calculator is not allowed.

Section A

(1x6 = 6 Marks)

- If $I_n = \left(-1 - \frac{1}{n}, 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$, then find $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$ and $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$.
- How many partitions are possible for the sets S_1 and S_2 , where $|S_1| = 5$ and $|S_2| = 8$?
- Find the dual of $A \subseteq (B \cup C)$.
- Can a relation R on a set A be both symmetric and anti symmetric? Give an example to justify.
- In view of a universal set, explain a set using its characteristic function.
- Write the detailed form of contra positive of the following statement:
 $(\forall x \in A \exists y \in B \ p(x, y) \wedge q(x, y)) \Rightarrow (\exists x \in A \forall y \in B \ p(x, y) \Rightarrow q(x, y))$.

Section B

(9 Marks)

- Find the complexity of finding the sum of squares of n consecutive natural numbers in terms of Big O notation. (3 Marks)
- Let N denote the set of all natural numbers and let R be a relation on $N \times N$ defined by
 $(a, b) R (c, d)$ iff $ad(b + c) = bc(a + d)$. (3 Marks)
 Show that R is an equivalence relation and find equivalence class of $(2, 3)$ and $(3, 5)$.
- Let $p(x) : x^2 > x$ and $q(x) : x^2 = x$, and the universe of discourse is set of integers. Determine the truth value of each quantified statement: (3 Marks)
 (i) $\exists x \ p(x) \wedge q(x)$ (ii) $\forall x \ p(x) \wedge q(x)$ (iii) $\exists x \ p(x) \vee q(x)$ (iv) $\forall x \ p(x) \vee q(x)$

Section C

(15 Marks)

- For a fixed positive integer n and let a, b, c, d are integers such that $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ and $c \equiv d \pmod{n}$. Prove that $a + c \equiv b + d \pmod{n}$ and $ac \equiv bd \pmod{n}$. (3 Marks)
- Using generating function, find a formula for numbers a_k where a_k satisfy the recurrence relation
 $a_k - 7a_{k-1} + 10a_{k-2} = 0; \quad k \geq 2, \quad a_0 = 1, \quad a_1 = 8$. (3 Marks)
- Using matrix multiplication, find the transitive closure of the relation R given by
 $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1)\}$ on $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. (3 Marks)
- Use principle of mathematical induction to show that
 $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}; \quad \forall n \in \text{set of natural numbers}$. (3 Marks)
- Using Truth table, check the validity of the following argument: (3 Marks)
 If the computer was down Saturday afternoon, then Mary went to a matinee. Either Mary went to a matinee or took a nap Saturday afternoon. Mary did not take a nap that afternoon. Therefore, the Computer was down Saturday afternoon.
