

Code No. : 1713

Sub. Code : R 4 CS 21/
B 4 CS 21

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2011.

Second Semester

Computer Science — Allied

Paper II — MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR
COMPUTER SCIENCE

(For those who joined in July 2008 and afterwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. $(A \subseteq B) \text{ and } (B \subseteq C) \Rightarrow (A \subseteq C)$ is
(a) Reflexive (b) Symmetric
(c) transitive (d) none
2. If a relation is symmetric, then the corresponding relational matrix is
(a) symmetric (b) not symmetric
(c) relation (d) none

3. $(g \circ f)^{-1} =$ _____

- (a) $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$ (b) $g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}$
(c) $f \circ g$ (d) none

4. If $f(x) = x + 2$, $g(x) = x - 2$ and $h(x) = 3x$ for $x \in R$, where R is the set of all real numbers. Then $(f \circ h) \circ g$ is

- (a) $\{ \langle x, 3x - 4 \rangle / x \in R \}$ (b) $\{ \langle x, 3x + 6 \rangle / x \in R \}$
(c) $\{ \langle x, x \rangle / x \in R \}$ (d) none

5. If there are n statement variables then there are _____ minterms

- (a) 2^n (b) $2x$
(c) n (d) none

6. A set of statements which lead to a valid conclusion is called _____.

- (a) argument (b) inference
(c) contradiction (d) none

7. If a graph has neither loops nor parallel edges is called _____

- (a) simple graph (b) Multigraph
(c) Directed graph (d) none

8. An undirected graph has an even number of vertices of _____ degree.

- (a) odd (b) even
(c) zero (d) none

9. The out degree of a vertex v denoted by

- (a) $\deg(v)$ (b) $\deg^+(v)$
(c) $\deg(v)$ (d) none

10. Any strongly connected directed graph is also _____ connected.

- (a) Multi (b) Simply
(c) Weakly (d) none

PART B — (5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the properties on Binary relation.

Or

(b) Show whether the following relations are transitive:

$$R_1 = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle \}, R_2 = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle \} \text{ and}$$

$$R_3 = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}.$$

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12. (a) Define

- (i) function
(ii) Bijective
(iii) surjective functions

Or

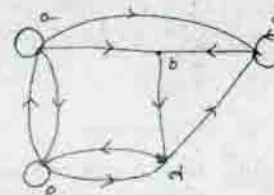
(b) Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$, where R is the set of real numbers. Find fog and gof, where $f(x) = x^2 - 2$ and $g(x) = x + 4$. State whether these functions are infective, subjective and bijective.

13. (a) Explain negation and conjunction with truth table.

Or

(b) Obtain pdf for $(P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge R) \vee (Q \wedge R)$.

14. (a) Find the in degree and out degree of each vertex in the graph G with directed edges in the following figures:



Or

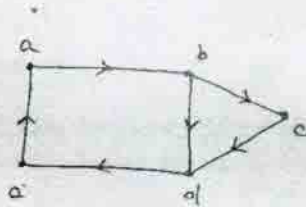
(b) Explain the types of graphs with example.

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[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Show that the following graph is strongly connected:



Or

- (b) Explain connected and disconnected graph with examples.

PART C — (5 × 12 = 60 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Show that

- (i) $(A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$
 (ii) $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

Or

- (b) Explain the properties of Binary relation.

17. (a) Prove that the inverse of a composite function is equal to the composition of the inverses in the reverse order.

Or

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- (b) Define

- (i) inverse function
 (ii) identity mapping and also prove that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is invertible then $f^{-1} \circ f = I_X$ and $f \circ f^{-1} = I_Y$.

18. (a) Show that

- (i) $P \Leftrightarrow (P \wedge Q) \vee \neg P$
 (ii) $P \vee (\neg P \wedge Q) \Leftrightarrow P \vee Q$

Or

- (b) Obtain the pdnf for

- (i) $(P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge R) \vee (Q \wedge R)$
 (ii) $\neg(P \vee Q)$

19. Explain

- (a) Graph
 (b) simple graph
 (c) multigraph and pseudo graph and also draw a diagram for each of the following graph $G(V, E)$.

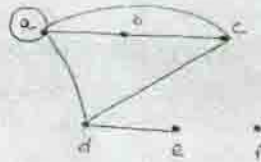
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(i) $v = \{a, b, c, d, e\}, E = \{(a, a), (b, c), (b, d), (c, b), (c, e), (e, d)\}$

(ii) $v = \{a, b, c, d, e\}, E = \{(a, d), (b, c), (b, d), (b, e), (d, e), (c, e)\}$

Or

- (b) Prove that the number of vertices of odd degree in a graph is always even. And also prove this by following graph.



20. (a) Prove that a tree $T(v, E)$ with n vertices has $(n-1)$ edges.

Or

- (b) Define
- (i) Tree
 - (ii) Binary tree
 - (iii) Rooted tree and also prove that there is unique path between each pair of vertices in a tree $T(v, E)$.