

**GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

M.C.A. (First Semester) Regular Examinations, January – 2025

MCA23105 – Discrete Mathematics

(MCA)



Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 60 Marks

(The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks)

PART – A

(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Q.1. Answer **ALL** questions

- | | CO # | Blooms
Level |
|---|------|-----------------|
| a. Write the following statements in symbolic form of 'Mark is poor but happy'. | CO2 | K1 |
| b. Define Reflexive relations. | CO1 | K1 |
| c. State Lagrange's theorem of groups | CO1 | K1 |
| d. Define complement of lattice. | CO1 | K1 |
| e. Define isomorphic graph. | CO1 | K1 |

PART – B

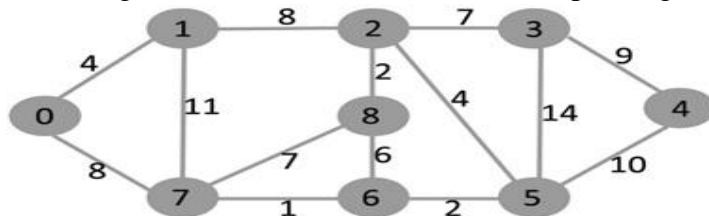
(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

- | | Marks | CO # | Blooms
Level |
|--|-------|------|-----------------|
| 2. a. Show that $((P \vee Q) \wedge \neg(\neg P \wedge (\neg Q \vee \neg R))) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$ is a Tautology | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| b. Find (i) $\sum_{n=10}^{20} n^2$, (ii) $\sum_{n=5}^{25} n^3$ | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. Draw the truth table for the following formula $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow P \vee Q$. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| d. Prove by method of induction that $4^{n+1} + 5^{2n-1}$ is divisible by 21, for any integer 'n' | 5 | CO2 | K3 |
| 3.a. Find the solution of the recurrence relation $a_n = 6a_{n-1} - 9a_{n-2} + 3^n$. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| b. How many positive integers not exceeding 1000 are divisible by 7 or 11? | 5 | CO2 | K2 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. Prove that congruent modulo of 'm' is an equivalence relations. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| d. Let 'S' be a set. Determine greatest and least elements of the poset $(P(S), \subseteq)$ and draw the Hasse diagram. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| 4.a. In any Boolean algebra, show that $(a \star b) \oplus (a \star \bar{b}) = b$. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| b. Let $E(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \overline{((x_1 \star x_2) \oplus (\bar{x}_1 \star x_3))}$ be a Boolean expression. Find its disjunctive and conjunctive normal forms. | 5 | CO3 | K4 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. In any Boolean algebra, show that $(a \leq b) \Rightarrow a \oplus (b \star c) = b \star (a + c)$. | 5 | CO3 | K4 |
| d. Give an example a lattice which is not distributive. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| 5.a. Show that $(Z_6, +_6)$ is a group where $Z_6 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $+_6$ is congruent modulo 6. | 5 | CO3 | K3 |
| b. Explain normal subgroup with a suitable example. | 5 | CO2 | K3 |

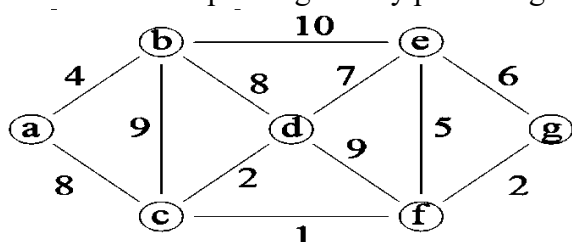
(OR)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|----|
| c. Define homomorphism of two groups. Let $(S_1, *_1)$, $(S_2, *_2)$ and $(S_3, *_3)$ be groups and $f: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ and $g: S_2 \rightarrow S_3$ be homomorphism's. Prove that the mapping of $g \circ f: S_1 \rightarrow S_3$ is a group homomorphism. | 5 | CO3 | K4 |
| d. Verify the set of rational numbers excluding zero is an abelian group under multiplication. | 5 | CO2 | K3 |
| 6.a. Define adjacency matrix. Explain with suitable examples. | 5 | CO2 | K3 |
| b. Use Kruskal's algorithm to find the minimum cost spanning tree. | 5 | CO3 | K4 |



(OR)

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|--|---|-----|----|
| c. Define complete Bi-partite graph and draw $K_{3,7}$. | 5 | CO2 | K3 |
| d. Find minimum spanning tree by prim's algorithm | 5 | CO3 | K4 |



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