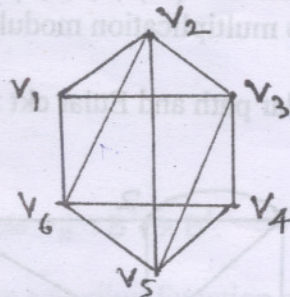


Discrete Structure and Graph Theory

- N.B. : (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 (2) Attempt any four questions out of remaining six questions.
 (3) Assumption made should be clearly stated.
 (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Use mathematical induction to prove the following inequality $n < 2^n$ for all positive integers n . 4
 (b) Define a pigeonhole principle. 4
 Show that if seven colours are used to paint 50 bicycles, at least 8 bicycles will be of same colour.
 (c) What is an Universal and existential quantifier? 4
 (d) Define the following terms with the example 4
 (i) Disjoint set (iii) Partial order relation
 (ii) Symmetric difference (iv) Antisymmetric relation.
 (e) How many numbers must be selected from the set $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ to Guarantee that at least one pair of these numbers add up to 7? 4
2. (a) Prove that if x is a rational number and y is an irrational number, then $x + y$ is an irrational number. 5
 (b) Define following – Power Set, Surjective and Injective function 5
 (c) Is a graph a planar graph? 5



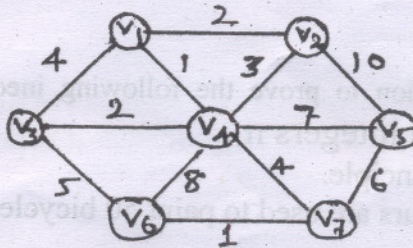
- (d) How many friends must you have to guarantee that at least five of them will have birthdays in same month? 5
3. (a) Let $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and x be a relation on A whose matrix is 10

$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prove that R is partial order. Draw Hasse diagram of R .

- (b) (i) Define group, monoid, semigroup. 5
 (ii) Converse of statement is given. 5
 Write inverse and contra positive of statement
 "If I come early then I can get a car"

4. (a) Write Prim's Algorithm. Apply it to following graph. 10



- (b) (i) Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $P = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}, \{4, 5\}\}$ find equivalence relation 5
 Determined by P and draw its diagram.

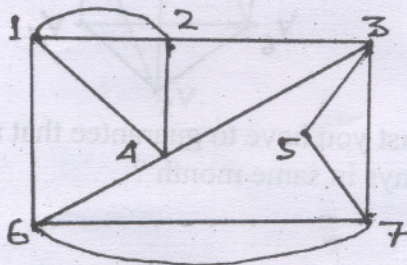
- (ii) Check whether relation is reflexive, irreflexive, symmetric, 5
 anti symmetric, transitive.

$$R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,3), (3,4), (4,4)\}$$

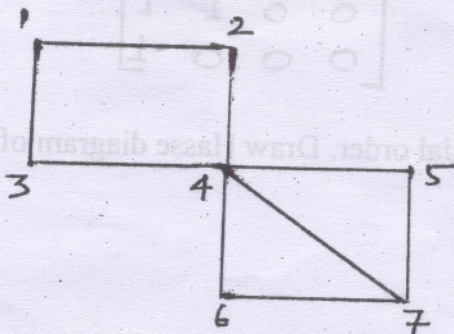
$$R_2 = \{(1,3), (1,1), (3,1), (1,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$$

5. (a) Prove that the set $G = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ is a Finite Abelian group of order 6 10
 with respect to multiplication modulo 7.

- (b) (i) Find out Euler path and Euler ckt for the graph 5



- (ii) Find out Hamiltonian path and Hamiltonian cycle. 5



6. (a). (i) Show that (2,5) encoding function $e: B^2 \rightarrow B^5$ defined by 5

$e(00) = 00000$

$e(01) = 01110$

$e(10) = 10101$

$e(11) = 11011$

is a group code.

(ii) $R = \{0,2,4,6,8\}$. Show that R is a commutative ring under addition and multiplication modulo 10. Verify whether it is field or not. 5

(b) (i) Let L be the bounded distributive lattice. Prove that if complement exist then it is unique. 5

(ii) Give the exponential generating functions for the sequences given bellow. 5

(i) $\{1,1,1, \dots\}$

(ii) $\{0,1,0,-1,0,1,0,-1, \dots\}$

7. (a) In any Ring $(R, +, \cdot)$ prove that 10

i) The zero element z is unique.

ii) The additive inverse of each ring element is unique.

(b) (i) Let $m = 2, n = 5$ and 5

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine the group code $e_H : B^2 \rightarrow B^5$.

(ii) Consider the (3, 5) group encoding Function $e : B^3 \rightarrow B^5$ defined by 5

$e(000) = 00000$

$e(100) = 10011$

$e(001) = 00110$

$e(101) = 10101$

$e(010) = 01001$

$e(110) = 11010$

$e(011) = 01111$

$e(111) = 11100$

Decode the following words relative to a maximum likelihood decoding function

(i) 11001 . (ij) 01010 (iii) 00111