Code: IT1T4, IT2T7RS

## I B.Tech - I Semester – Regular / Supplementary Examinations December - 2016

## **DISCRETE MATHEMATICS** (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

## PART - A

Answer *all* the questions. All questions carry equal marks

11 x 2 = 22 M

1.

- a) Construct the truth table of NOR gate.
- b) Use De Morgan's laws to write the negation of statement,"You study or you don't get a good grade."
- c) Explain law of syllogism with an example.
- d) Draw the Peterson's K<sub>5</sub> graph.
- e) Draw the Hasse diagram of the positive divisors of 16.
- f) Distinguish between cycle and circuit.
- g) Write the Euler's formula for planar graph.
- h) Explain Pigeons' Principle.
- i) Explain the relation between C(n, r) and P(n, r).
- j) Find the number of seating arrangement of 10 people around a round table.
- k) Express the sequence  $\{1, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3, 2^4, ...\}$  as generating function.

## PART - B

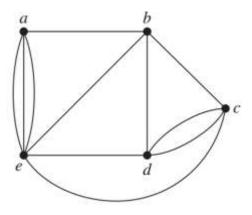
Answer any *THREE* questions. All questions carry equal marks.  $3 \times 16 = 48 \text{ M}$ 

- 2. a) Construct a truth table for  $[(p \land q) \lor \neg r] \leftrightarrow p$ . 8 M
  - b) Find the Disjunctive Normal Form (DNF) and Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF) of the following expression. 8 M  $\neg[(\neg p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r]$
- 3. a) Using Mathematical Induction, prove that  $(3^{2n} 1)$  is divisible by 8 for every  $n \ge 1$ . 8 M
  - b) For a, b e Z, define aRb if and only if a<sup>2</sup> b<sup>2</sup> is divisible by
    3. Then prove that R defines an equivalence relation on Z.
    8 M
- 4. a) Define with examples:

Equivalence Relation, Compatible relation and Partial Order Relation 6 M

b) Determine whether the given graph has an Euler circuit or an Euler path and construct such a path if one exists.

10 M



5. a) In a sample of 100 logic chips, 23 have a defect type D<sub>1</sub>, 26 have a defect type D<sub>2</sub>, 30 have a defect type D<sub>3</sub>, 7 have defects types D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>, 8 have defects types D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> and 3 have all three types of defects. Find the number of chips having: 8 M

i) At least one defect ii) No defects

- b) Prove the identity: C(n, r-1) + C(n, r) = C(n+1, r). 8 M
- 6. a) Find the coefficient of  $x^5y^9$  in the expansion of  $(2x-5y)^{14}$ . 6 M
  - b) Solve the following recurrence relation: 10 M  $a_n - 3a_{n-2} + 2a_{n-3} = 0, n \ge 3, \& a_0 = 1, a_1 = a_2 = 0.$