

OR

- B i) State and prove Binomial theorem.  
 ii) What is the coefficient of  $x^{12}y^{13}$  in the expansion of  $(2x-3y)^{25}$ ?
23. A i) Solve the recurrence relation  $a_k = 3a_{k-1}$ , for  $k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$  and the initial condition  $a_0 = 2$ .  
 ii) Use generating functions to show that  $\sum_{k=0}^n C(n, k)^2 = C(2n, n)$  whenever  $n$  is a positive integer.

OR

- B i) Find the generating functions for  $(1+x)^{-n}$  and  $(1-x)^{-n}$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer using the extended Binomial theorem.  
 ii) Using generating functions to find an explicit formula for  $a_n$  where  $a_n = 8a_{n-1} + 10^{n-1}$  which satisfies the recurrence relation and the initial condition  $a_1 = 9$ .

24. A Use  $k$  - maps to minimize the sum of the products expansion  
 i)  $xy\bar{z} + x\bar{y}z + \bar{x}yz + \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$   
 ii)  $x\bar{y}z + x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}yz + \bar{x}\bar{y}z + \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$   
 iii)  $xy\bar{z} + x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}yz + \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$

OR

- B Use the Quine McCluskey method to simplify the sum - of - products expansion

$$wxy\bar{z} + w\bar{x}yz + w\bar{x}y\bar{z} + \bar{w}xyz + \bar{w}x\bar{y}z + \bar{w}\bar{x}y\bar{z} + \bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}z$$

25. A Find a regular expression that specifies each of these sets:  
 i) The set of bit strings with even length.  
 ii) The set of bit strings ending with a 0 and not containing 11  
 iii) The set of bit strings containing an odd number of 0's

OR

- B Show that the set  $\{0^n 1^n / n = 0, 1, 2 \dots\}$  made up of all strings consisting of a block of 0's followed by a block of an equal number of 1's is not regular.

8/14/23

Four Pages  
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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION NOV/DEC-2023

First Semester

M.Sc MATHEMATICS

ELECTIVE - II DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 marks

SECTION A - (15 x 1 = 15 marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a declarative sentence that is either true or false but not both.  
 A Statement                      B Logic  
 C Inference                      D Proposition
- The steps of an algorithm must be defined precisely, it is called  
 A Finiteness                      B Effectiveness  
 C Definiteness                      D Generality
- The big - O symbol is sometimes called a  
 A Paul Symbol                      B Landau Symbol  
 C Donald Symbol                      D Knuth Symbol
- How many different bit strings of length seven are there?  
 A 128                      B 64  
 C 32                      D 0
- If  $n$  be a non-negative integer, then  $\sum_{k=0}^n 2^k \binom{n}{k} = \dots$   
 A  $3^n$                       B  $2^n$   
 C  $4^n$                       D  $1^n$
- The next larger 4 - combination of the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  after  $\{1, 2, 5, 6\}$  is

- A {1,2,3,4}                      B {1,3,4,5}
- C {1,3,5,6}                      D {1,2,3,5}
7. The sequence  $\{a_n\}$  with \_\_\_\_\_ is a solution of the recurrence relation.
- A  $a_n = \alpha_1 r_1^{-n} + \alpha_2 r_2^{-n}$     B  $a_n = \alpha_1 r_1^{-n} + \alpha_2 r_2^n$
- C  $a_n = \alpha_1 r_1^n + \alpha_2 r_2^n$     D  $a_n = \alpha_1 r_1^n + \alpha_2 r_2^{-n}$
8. If  $f(n) = 5f(n/2) + 3$  and  $f(1) = 7$ .  $f(2^k) = ?$
- A  $5^k \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{31}{4}\right)$                       B  $5^k \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{31}{4}\right)$
- C  $5^k \left(\frac{31}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$                       D  $5^k \left(\frac{31}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$
9. The function  $f(x) = 1/(1-x)$  is the generating function of the sequence \_\_\_\_\_.
- A 0, 0, 0, 0, ....                      B 0, 1, 0, 1, .....
- C 1, 0, 1, 0, .....                      D 1, 1, 1, 1, .....
10. The value of  $1.0 + \overline{(0 + 1)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- A 1    B -1
- C 0    D  $\infty$
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the Idempotent law.
- A  $x + x = 0$                                       B  $x + x = x$
- C  $x + x = 1$                                       D  $x + x = -1$
12. The product of literals corresponding to a block of all 1's in the k-map is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Product                                      B Implicant
- C Minterms                                      D Maxterms
13. A vocabulary V is a finite, non-empty set of elements called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Symbols                                      B Sentence
- C String    D None
14. The minimum state automation accepting a regular set L is unique up to an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Homomorphism                              B Isomorphism

- C Mesomorphism                      D Heteromorphic
15. The halting problem is an \_\_\_\_\_ decision problem.
- A Solvable                                      B Unsolvable
- C Turing machine                              D Machine
- SECTION B – (2 x 5 = 10 marks)**
- ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**
16. Show that i)  $7x^2$  is  $O(x^3)$     ii)  $n^2$  is not  $O(n)$
17. How many solutions does the equation  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 11$  have, where  $x_1, x_2,$  and  $x_3$  are non-negative integers?
18. Find the explicit formula for the Fibonacci numbers.
19. i) Prove that the absorption law  $x(x+y) = x$  using other identities of Boolean algebra.

- ii) Find the sum of products expansion for the function
- $$F(x, y, z) = (x + y)\bar{z}$$
20. Construct a non-deterministic finite-state automation that recognizes the language generated by the regular Grammar  $G = \{V, T, S, P\}$ , where  $V = \{0, 1, A, S\}$ ,  $T = \{0, 1\}$  and the productions in P are  $S \rightarrow 1 A$ ,  $S \rightarrow 0$ ,  $S \rightarrow \lambda$ ,  $A \rightarrow 0A$ ,  $A \rightarrow 1 A$  and  $A \rightarrow 1$ .

**SECTION C – (5 x 10 = 50 marks)**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

21. A i) Show that  $p \vee (q \wedge r)$  and  $(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$  are logically equivalent.
- ii) Show that  $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$  is a tautology.
- OR**
- B i) Use the insertion sort to put the elements of the list 3, 2, 4, 1, 5 in increasing order.
- ii) Give a big- O estimate for  $f(x) = (x + 1) \log(x^2 + 1) + 3x^2$
22. A i) If n is a positive integer and r is an integer with  $1 \leq r \leq n$ , then prove that there are  $P(n, r) = n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r+1)$ .
- ii) if n and r are integers with  $0 \leq r \leq n$ , then prove that

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$