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(Pages 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE  
EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2008**

**CS/IT 04 303—DISCRETE COMPUTATIONAL STRUCTURES**

(2004 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer all questions.

**Part A**

- I. (a) Construct the truth table of the statement :  $\neg(P \vee (Q \wedge R)) \iff (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$ .
- (b) Obtain the disjunctive normal form of  $P \wedge (P \rightarrow Q)$ .
- (c) Define composition of relations with an example.
- (d) Determine whether the operation  $*$  on the set of natural number given by  $a * b = \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{ab}}$  is a binary operation.
- (e) If the inverse of  $a$  is  $a^{-1}$ , then prove that the inverse of  $a^{-1}$  is ' $a$ '.
- (f) Define Group code.
- (g) Give an example of a ring without zero divisors.
- (h) State the Division Algorithm for polynomials over a field.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

**Part B**

- II. (a) (i) Show that  $(P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)) \Rightarrow ((P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R))$ . (7 marks)
- (ii) Show that  $(x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \Rightarrow (x)P(x) \vee (\exists x)Q(x)$ . (8 marks)
- Or
- (b) (i) Find a conjunctive normal form of  $(q \vee (p \wedge v)) \wedge \neg((p \vee r) \wedge q)$ . (7 marks)
- (ii) Prove that if  $(x)(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)), (\exists y)P(y)$  then  $(\exists z)Q(y)$ . (8 marks)
- III. (a) (i) If  $f: Z \times Z \rightarrow Z$ , where  $Z$  is the set of integers and  $f(x, y) = x * y = x + y - xy$ , show that the binary operation  $*$  is commutative and associative. (7 marks)

(7 marks)

Turn over

- (ii) If  $R$  is the relation on the set of integers such that  $(a, b) \in R$  iff  $3a + 4b = 7n$  for some integer, prove that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.

(8 marks)

Or

- (b) (i) If the relations  $R$  and  $S$  on a set  $A$  are represented by the matrices :

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

What are the matrices representing  $R \cup S$  and  $R \cap S$  ?

(7 marks)

- (ii) If  $F : A \rightarrow B$  and  $g : B \rightarrow C$  are bijections, prove that  $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$  is also a bijection.

(8 marks)

- IV. (a) (i) If  $R$  is the additive group of real numbers and  $R_+$  is the multiplicative group of positive real numbers, prove that the mapping  $f : R \rightarrow R_+$  defined by  $f(x) = e^x$  for all  $x \in R$  is an isomorphism.

(7 marks)

- (ii) Show that  $(2, 5)$  encoding function defined by  $e(00) = 00000$ ,  $e(01) = 01110$ ,  $e(10) = 10101$ ,  $e(11) = 11011$  is a C group code.

(8 marks)

Or

- (b) (i) State and prove Lagrange's Theorem.

(7 marks)

- (ii) Prove that the set of all  $n$ th roots of unity forms a finite abelian group of order  $n$  with respect to multiplication.

(8 marks)

- V. (a) (i) Show that every field is an integral domain.

(7 marks)

- (ii) Show that the set of all  $2 \times 2$  non-singular matrices over rationals is not a ring under matrix addition and multiplication.

Or

- (b) (i) Show that the set of numbers of the form  $a + b\sqrt{2}$  with  $a$  and  $b$  as rational numbers is a field.

(7 marks)

- (ii) If  $D$  is an integral domain, then prove that the polynomial ring  $D[x]$  is also an integral domain.

(8 marks)

[4 × 15 = 60 marks]