



PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) (i) Construct the truth table for the following statement (8)  
 $\neg(p \vee (q \wedge r)) \leftrightarrow ((p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)).$

- (ii) "If there was a ball game, then travelling was difficult. If they arrived on time, then travelling was not difficult. They arrived on time. Therefore, there was no ball game". Show that these statements constitute a valid argument. (8)

Or

- (b) (i) Construct the principal disjunctive normal form of  $p \rightarrow [(p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg(\neg q \vee \neg p)]$ . (8)

- (ii) Use the indirect method to prove that the conclusion  $\exists zQ(z)$  from the premises  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$  and  $\exists yP(y)$ . (8)

12. (a) (i) Suppose a department consists of eight men and women. In how many ways can we select a committee of (8)

- (1) Three men and four women?
- (2) Four persons that has at least one woman?
- (3) Four persons that has at most one man?
- (4) Four persons that has persons of both gender?

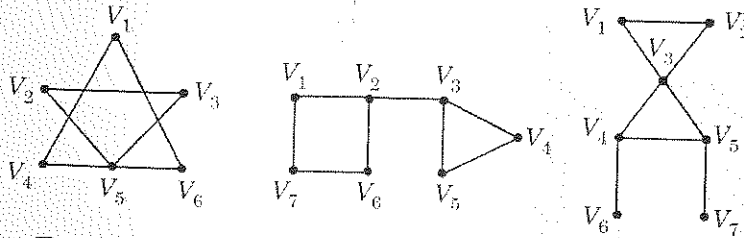
- (ii) Use generating functions to solve the recurrence relation (8)  
 $a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 1; n \geq 1$  with  $a_0 = 1$ .

Or

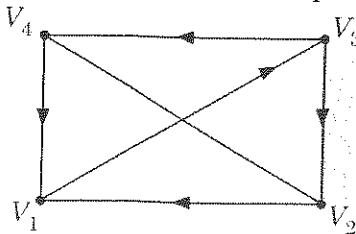
- (b) (i) Use mathematical induction to prove that  $(3^n + 7^n - 2)$  is divisible by 8, for  $n \geq 1$ . (8)

- (ii) Solve the recurrence relation  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 2^n, a_0 = 2$ . (8)

13. (a) (i) Define a connected graph. Which of the given graphs are connected? (8)

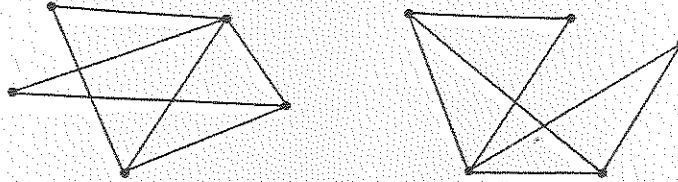


- (ii) Explain Euler circuit and Euler path. Determine whether the given graph G has an Euler circuit or Euler path. (8)



Or

- (b) (i) Prove that the maximum number of edges in a simple disconnected graph  $G$  with ' $n$ ' vertices and ' $k$ ' components is  $\frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2}$ . (8)
- (ii) Examine whether the following pair of graphs are isomorphic. If isomorphic, label the vertices of the two graphs to show that their adjacency matrices are the same. (8)

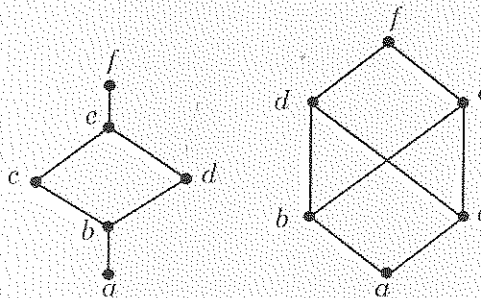


14. (a) (i) State and prove Lagrange's theorem. (8)
- (ii) If  $(G, *)$  is a group, prove that  $(a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$  for all  $a, b \in G$ . (8)

Or

- (b) Show that  $(Z, \oplus, \odot)$  is a commutative ring with identity, where the operations  $\oplus$  and  $\odot$  are defined, for any  $a, b \in Z$  as  $a \oplus b = a + b - 1$  and  $a \odot b = a + b - ab$ . (16)

15. (a) (i) Let  $(L, \leq)$  be a lattice and  $a, b, c, d \in L$ . If  $a \leq c$  and  $b \leq d$ , Then prove that (1)  $a \vee b \leq c \vee d$  (2)  $a \wedge b \leq c \wedge d$ . (8)
- (ii) Verify whether the poset represented by the each of the Hasse diagrams are lattices. (8)



Or

- (b) (i) State and prove De Morgan's laws in any Boolean Algebra. (8)
- (ii) If  $a, b \in S = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$  and  $a \vee b = \text{l.c.m. of } \{a, b\}$ ,  $a \wedge b = \text{g.c.d. of } \{a, b\}$  and  $a' = 16/a$ , then show that  $\{S, \vee, \wedge, ', 1, 16\}$  is not a Boolean algebra. (8)