

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TATI (UC TATI)****FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION BOOKLET**

COURSE CODE	: BGE 1143
COURSE	: DISCRETE MATHEMATICS
SEMESTER/SESSION	: 1-2022/2023
DURATION	: 3 HOURS

**Instructions:**

1. This booklet contains **5** questions in SECTION A, **3** questions in SECTION B and **2** questions in SECTION C. Answer **ALL** questions.
2. All answers should be written in answer booklet.
3. Write legibly and draw sketches wherever required.
4. If in doubt, raise your hands and ask the invigilator.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

**THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS 7 PRINTED PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE**

**SECTION A (50 MARKS)****INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.****QUESTION 1**

a) Determine the truth or falsity of each of the following statements.

i.  $-5 > -1$  or  $2 + 4 = 6$  (1 mark)

ii.  $2 + 2 = 3$  and  $5 > 1$  (1 mark)

b) Assuming that  $p$  and  $r$  are FALSE and that  $q$  is TRUE, find the truth value of each proposition.

i.  $[q \wedge (p \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow q$  (3 marks)

ii.  $(p \rightarrow \sim r) \vee (q \rightarrow \sim r)$  (3 marks)

**QUESTION 2**a) Let  $a = 88$  and  $b = 126$ . Find the greatest common divisor (gcd) and least common multiple (lcm) for both integers  $a$  and  $b$  by using prime factorization. (4 marks)b) Convert  $(7345321)_8$  to hexadecimal expansion. (4 marks)**QUESTION 3**a) Given that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 & 4 \\ -6 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -7 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute  $(A + BC)$ . (4 marks)b) Given that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are Boolean matrix. Compute  $A \vee B$ ,  $A \wedge B$  and  $A \odot B$ . (3 marks)

**QUESTION 4**

- a) How many edges are there in a graph with 12 vertices each of degree three?  
(2 marks)
- b) Draw a graph  $G = (V, E)$ , where  $V = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ ,  $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6\}$  and  $e_1 = e_5 = \{a, c\}$ ,  $e_2 = \{a, d\}$ ,  $e_3 = \{e, c\}$ ,  $e_4 = \{b, c\}$  and  $e_6 = \{e, d\}$ .  
(5 marks)
- c) Determine whether or not the graph in Figure 1 is bipartite. Give the bipartition sets or explain why the graph is not bipartite.

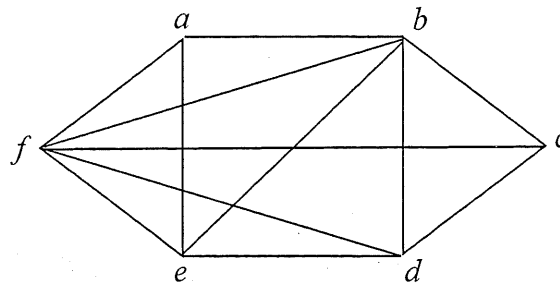


Figure 1

- (2 marks)
- d) Draw  $K_{2,6}$ .  
(2 marks)

**QUESTION 5**

- c) Let  $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  and define relations  $R = \{(a, b) \mid \text{lcm}(a, b) = 2\}$  and  $S = \{(a, b) \mid a + b = 4\}$  from  $A$  to  $B$ . State explicitly which ordered pairs are in
- $A \times B$  (1 mark)
  - $R$  (2 marks)
  - $S$  (2 marks)

- a) Given  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , its relation is  $R = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 1)\}$ .
- Draw a digraph for the relation  $R$ . (2 marks)
  - Determine whether or not the binary relations  $R$  defined on the sets  $A$  are reflexive, symmetric or transitive. Explain why or why not? (3 marks)
- b) Let  $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$ . List the ordered pairs in a relation on  $A$  which is:
- not reflexive, not symmetric and not transitive. (2 marks)
  - reflexive, but neither symmetric nor transitive. (2 marks)
  - symmetric and transitive, but not reflexive. (2 marks)

**SECTION B (30 MARKS)****INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.****QUESTION 1**

Prove by mathematical induction that:

a)  $1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + \dots + (n+1)2^n = n(2^{n+1})$ , for  $n \geq 1$  (8 marks)

b)  $1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$ , for  $n \geq 1$  (8 marks)

**QUESTION 2**Let  $X = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 1 < x < 7\}$ ,  $Y = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y^2 - 5y + 6 = 0\}$  and $Z = \{z \in \mathbb{N} \mid z \text{ is a perfect square and } z \leq 20\}$ .

a) List the elements in each of these sets. (3 marks)

b) Find  $X \cup Y \cup Z$ ,  $X \cap Z$ ,  $X \setminus Y$  and  $X \setminus Z$ . (4 marks)**QUESTION 3**

How many bit strings of length 10 contain:

a) exactly four 1s? (1 mark)

b) at most four 1s? (3 marks)

c) an equal number of 0s and 1s? (3 marks)

**SECTION C (20 MARKS)**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

**QUESTION 1**

Fifteen people on a softball team show up for a game.

- a) How many ways are there to choose 10 players to take the field? (2 marks)
- b) How many ways are there to assign the 10 positions by selecting players from the 15 people who show up? (2 marks)
- c) Of the 15 people who show up, 4 are women. How many ways are there to choose 10 players to take the field if at least one of these players must be a woman? (4 marks)

**QUESTION 2**

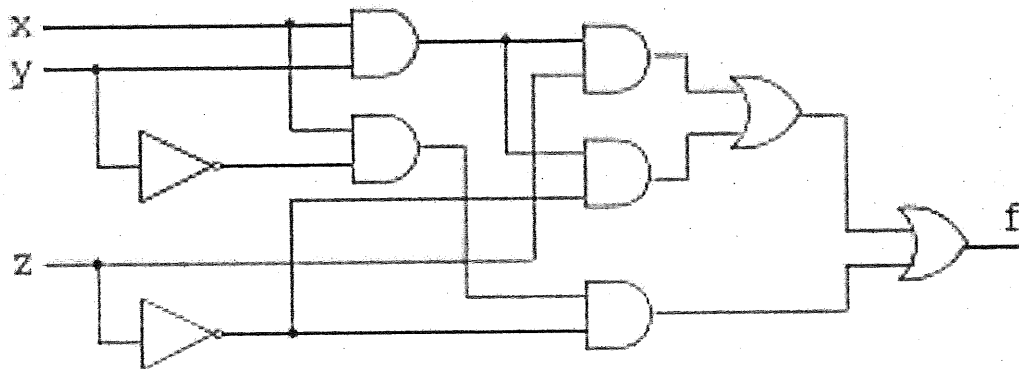


Figure 2

- a) Find the expression for the Boolean function in Figure 2. (2 marks)
- b) Construct the truth table for the output. (3 marks)
- c) Simplified the Boolean function and sketch the circuit for the simplified function. (7 marks)

.....**END OF QUESTIONS**.....

## FORMULA

<i>Identity</i>	<i>Name</i>
$\overline{\overline{x}} = x$	Law of the double complement
$x + x = x$ $x \cdot x = x$	Idempotent laws
$x + 0 = x$ $x \cdot 1 = x$	Identity laws
$x + 1 = 1$ $x \cdot 0 = 0$	Domination laws
$x + y = y + x$ $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	Commutative laws
$x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$ $x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z$	Associative laws
$x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$ $x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$	Distributive laws
$\overline{x \cdot y} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$ $\overline{x + y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$	De Morgan's laws
$x + (x \cdot y) = x$ $x \cdot (x + y) = x$	Absorption laws
$x + \overline{x} = 1$	Unit property
$x \cdot \overline{x} = 0$	Zero property

