

GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

An Autonomous Institute under MAKAUT

2020-2021

MATHEMATICS-III (Backlog)**M(CSE)301****TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS****FULL MARKS: 70***The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable***GROUP – A****(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**Answer any **ten** from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each question: **10×1=10**

| | | | Marks | CO No |
|---|------|---|-------|-------|
| 1 | i | For a Poisson distribution $P(x)$, $P(1) = P(2)$, then $P(0)$ is a) $1/e$ c) $1/e^3$ | 01 | C04 |
| | | b) $1/e^2$ d) e | | |
| | ii | $\neg(p \vee q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q) \equiv$ a) $\neg p$ c) $\neg q$ | 01 | CO2 |
| | | b) p d) none of these | | |
| | iii | Let X be a Poisson Random Variate and $E(X) = \lambda$. Then $E[(X + 1)^2]$ will be a) λ c) $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$ | 01 | CO2 |
| | | b) $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda$ d) $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1$ | | |
| | iv | If R is a ring without zero divisors, then $x \cdot y = 0$ implies a) $x = 0$ or $y = 0$ c) $x = 0, y \neq 0$ | 01 | CO 2 |
| | | b) $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ d) $x \neq 0, y = 0$ | | |
| | v | In the Dijkstra's algorithm for a digraph if the edge AB is directed from A to B only then we take weight on the edge BA a) 0 c) – weight on the directed edge AB | 01 | CO 1 |
| | | b) ∞ d) none | | |
| | vi | Which of the following sets is closed under multiplication? a) $\{1, -1, 0, 2\}$ c) $\{1, \omega, \omega^2\}$ | 01 | CO 2 |
| | | b) $\{1, i\}$ d) $\{\omega, 1\}$ | | |
| | vii | The generating function for the sequence $\left\{1, 1, \frac{1}{2!}, \frac{1}{3!}, \frac{1}{4!}, \dots\right\}$ is a) e^x c) $\log(1+x)$ | 01 | CO2 |
| | | b) e^{-x} d) $(1-x)^{-1}$ | | |
| | viii | A group contains 12 elements. Then the possible number of elements in a subgroup is a) 3 c) 7 | 01 | CO 1 |
| | | b) 5 d) 11 | | |
| | ix | The number of generators of an infinite cyclic group is a) 1 | 01 | CO 2 |
| | | b) 2 | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|---|------|
| | c) infinite | d) none of these | | |
| x | The order of dihedral group D_4 is | | | |
| | a) 4 | b) 6 | 1 | CO 3 |
| | c) 8 | d) 64 | | |
| xi | The minimum number of connected component of a graph with 16 vertices and 10 edges is | | | |
| | a) 4 | b) 5 | 1 | CO1 |
| | c) 8 | d) 6 | | |
| xii | To make a graph G (with e edges, n vertices) free from any circuit the minimum number of edges to be removed from G is | | | |
| | a) $e - n$ | b) $e - n + 1$ | 1 | CO2 |
| | c) $n - 1$ | d) $e - 1$ | | |

GROUP – B*
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* from the following: $3 \times 5 = 15$

| | | Marks | CO No |
|----|---|-------|-------|
| 2. | The probability density of a continuous distribution is given by $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x(2 - x), 0 < x < 2$. Compute mean and variance. | 05 | CO3 |
| 3 | Use division algorithm to prove that the square of an odd integer is of the form $8k + 1$, where k is an integer. | 05 | CO4 |
| 4. | The minimum number of edges in a connected graph with n vertices is n-1. | 05 | CO4 |
| 5 | Prove that the set of all even integers forms a commutative ring. | 05 | CO2 |
| 6 | Show that $\{(p \wedge \sim q) \rightarrow r\} \rightarrow \{p \rightarrow (q \vee r)\}$ is a tautology | 05 | CO4 |

GROUP – C*
(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* from the following: $3 \times 15 = 45$

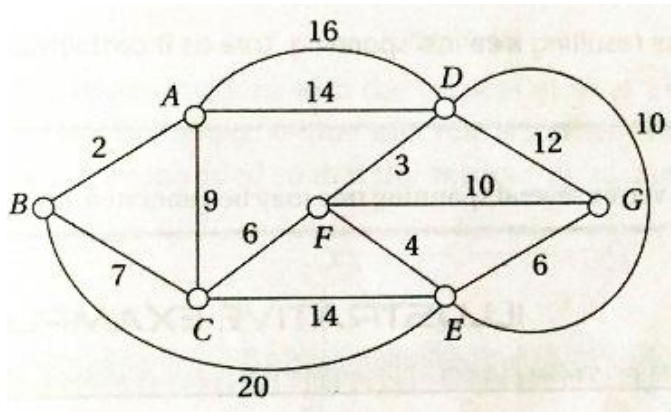
| | | Marks | CO No |
|----|---|-------|-------|
| 7. | a. A box contains 5 defective and 10 non defective lamps and 8 are drawn at random in succession without replacement. What is the probability that the 8 th lamp is the 5 th defective? | 05 | CO2 |
| | b. 100 unbiased coins are tossed. Using normal approximation to binomial distribution calculate the probability to get | | |
| | (i) exactly 40 heads | 05 | CO3 |
| | (ii) 55 heads or more. | | |
| | Given $\phi(2.1) = 0.9821, \phi(1.9) = 0.9713, \phi(0.9) = 0.8159$ | | |
| | c. Using Lagrange's theorem prove that every group of prime order is cyclic. | 05 | CO2 |
| 8. | a. Prove that the order of each subgroup of finite group is a divisor of | 05 | CO1,2 |

the order of group

b. Prove that every cyclic group is commutative but the converse of above may not be true 05 CO2,3

c. Let G be a group. If $a, b \in G$ such that $a^4 = e$ the identity element of G and $ab = ba^2$ prove that $a = e$ 05 CO2,3

9. a. Find the shortest path and the length of the shortest path from the vertex B to G of the graph:



08 CO5

b. Solve the recurrence relation by using generating function

$$a_n - 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = 2^n + n, \quad n \geq 2 \text{ with the boundary conditions } a_0 = 1, a_1 = 1.$$

07 CO4

10 a. If in a ring R with unity, $(xy)^2 = x^2y^2$ for all $x, y \in R$ then show that R is commutative. 05 CO3

b. For any prime p , the ring Z_p of all integer module p is a field. Is it true? Justify your answer. 05 CO2,3

c. Show that all roots of the equation $x^4 = 1$ forms a commutative group under the operation usual multiplication. 05 CO2,3

11 a. Find the Principal Disjunctive Normal Forms(PDNF) and Principal Conjunctive Normal Forms(PCNF) of the statement 05 CO2,4

$$\sim ((p \wedge \sim q) \vee (p \wedge r)) \vee \sim p$$

b. The number of pendent vertices in a binary tree is $(n+1)/2$ where n is the number of vertices. 05 CO2,3

c. Find the remainder when the sum $1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + 100!$ is divided by 5. 05 CO4