

Enrollment No./Seat No.:

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**Bachelor of Engineering - SEMESTER - IV EXAMINATION - WINTER 2025**

**Subject Code: 3140708**

**Date: 20-11-2025**

**Subject Name: Discrete Mathematics**

**Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM**

**Total Marks: 70**

**Instructions**

- 1. Attempt all questions.**
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.**
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
- 4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.**

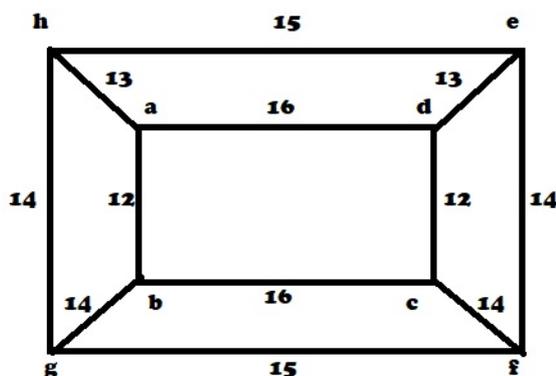
	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Q.1 (a)</b> Draw the graph with 4 nodes and 7 edges.	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Define simple graph, degree of a vertex, finite and infinite graphs and complete graph.	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> (i) If $A = B = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30\}$ and relation $R$ defined as $a/b$ , where $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ . Find the relation matrix. (ii) Solve the recurrence relation $a_n - 3a_{n-1} = 2, n \geq 1, a_0 = 1$ .	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2 (a)</b> Let $A, B$ and $C$ be the sets such that $(A \cap B \cap C) = \emptyset, (A \cap B) \neq \emptyset, (A \cap C) \neq \emptyset, (B \cap C) \neq \emptyset$ . Draw the corresponding venn diagram.	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Define subgroup of a group. Also, show that the subset $H$ of a group of integers $I$ is a subgroup under addition, where $H = \{\dots, -2m, -m, 0, m, 2m, \dots\}$ .	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> How many integers between 1 to 2000 are divisible by 2, 3, 5 or 7.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>	
<b>(c)</b> Using venn diagram, prove the following	<b>07</b>
(i) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ (ii) $A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C$	
<b>Q.3 (a)</b> Check whether the proposition $((p \vee q) \wedge \sim p) \rightarrow q$ is contradiction, tautology or contingency.	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Show that the proposition $(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r))$ is a tautology.	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24\}$ be ordered by the relation $x$ divides $y$ . Show that the relation is partial ordering and draw the Hasse diagram.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>	
<b>(a)</b> Show that the propositions $p \rightarrow q$ and $\sim p \vee q$ are logically equivalent.	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Negate (opposite) each of the following statements	<b>04</b>
(i) $\forall x,  x  = x$ (ii) $\exists x, x^2 = x$ (iii) If there is a riot, then someone killed.	
(iv) It is day light and all the people are arisen.	

- (c) Solve the following recurrence relation 07  
 (i)  $a_n - 7a_{n-1} + 10a_{n-2} = 0$  given that  $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 3$ .  
 (ii)  $a_n - 4a_{n-1} + 4a_{n-2} = 0$  given that  $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 6$ .

- Q.4** (a) Explain Partially order relation, Poset and Hasse diagram with example(s) 03  
 (b) Explain the regular graph and complete bipartite graph with example(s). 04  
 (c) Define tree and root. Also draw a tree with 10 vertices which has vertices either of degree 1 or of degree 3. Is it possible to draw a same type of tree with 11 vertices? 07

**OR**

- (a) Let  $n$  be a positive integer,  $S_n$  be the set of all divisors of  $n$ . Let  $D$  denote the relation of division. Draw the lattices for (i)  $n = 24$ , (ii)  $n = 30$  03  
 (b) Draw the following graphs 04  
 (i)  $K_{3,4}$  (ii)  $K_{4,4}$  (iii)  $K_{5,4}$  (iv)  $K_5$   
 (c) Find minimum spanning tree for the weighted graph given below 07



- Q.5** (a) Define abelian group for any non empty set. 03  
 (b) If  $G = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$  and operation  $+_8$  is an addition modulo 8, then show that  $(G, +_8)$  is an abelian group. 04  
 (c) Consider the set  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$ , where  $\mathbb{C}$  is the set of complex numbers and  $+$  and  $\cdot$  are ordinary addition and multiplication operation. Show that  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$  is a field. 07

**OR**

- (a) Let  $Q_+$  be the set of all positive rational numbers and  $*$  be a binary operation on  $Q_+$  defined by  $a*b = ab/3$ , then show that  $(Q_+, *)$  is an abelian group. 03  
 (b) Define cyclic group and show that the following groups are cyclic groups 04  
 (i) Third roots of unity i.e.  $G = \{1, \omega, \omega^2\}, \omega^3 = 1$   
 (ii)  $G = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$ , where  $i^2 = -1$   
 (c) Show that  $R = \{a+b\sqrt{2}; a, b \in \mathbb{I}\}$  is an integral domain but not a field under the binary operations  $+$  (usual addition) and  $\cdot$  (usual multiplication). 07

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