



Reg. No. :

Name :

**IV Semester B.C.A. Degree CBCSS (OBE) Regular/Supplementary/
Improvement Examination, April 2022
(2019 Admission Onwards)
GENERAL AWARENESS COURSE
4A14BCA : Discrete Mathematical Structures**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

PART – A

(Short Answer)

Answer **all** questions. **(6×1=6)**

1. Define set.
2. Define Tautology.
3. Distinct elements of A are mapped into distinct elements of B is called
4. Pictorial representation of a finite partial order on a set is called
5. A graph which allows more than one edge to join a pair of vertices is called a
6. A path of graph G, that includes each edge of G exactly once and intersects each vertex of G at least once is called

PART – B

(Short Essay)

Answer **any 6** questions. **(6×2=12)**

7. Determine the truth table of $\sim p (q \vee p)$.
8. Let p be "He is tall" and q be "He is handsome". Write each of the following statements in symbolic form using p and q :
 - a) He is tall and handsome.
 - b) He is neither tall nor handsome.

P.T.O.



9. Find conjunctive normal form of $p(pq)$.
10. Brief note on disjunctive normal form.
11. Prove that $\forall a \in B, a \cdot a = a$.
12. Simplify $z(y+z)(x+y+z)$.
13. Define Tree with example.
14. What is Hamiltonian graph?

PART - C

(Essay)

Answer any 4 questions.

(4×3=12)

15. Illustrate the following identities by means of Venn diagrams.

a) $A(B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C)$

b) $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

16. Write down any three properties of complementation of sets.
17. Define inverse mapping with example.
18. Explain Pigeonhole principle.
19. Explain Travelling salesman's problem.
20. Define BFS for a graph and explain with example.

PART - D

(Long Essay)

Answer any 2 questions.

(2×5=10)

21. Prove that a graph is connected if and only if it has a spanning tree.
22. Show that $(p \vee r) \wedge (q \vee r)$ and $(p \wedge q) \vee r$ are not logically equivalent.
23. Let A, B, C are the sets. Prove that $A - (B - C) = (A - B) - C$ if and only if $A \cap C = \phi$.
24. If $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ are bijections, then prove that $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ is also a bijection.