



K22U 1509

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  $p \vee (p \wedge q)$ .
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  $(p \wedge r) \vee (q \wedge r)$  and  $(p \vee q) \wedge r$  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.
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