

Discrete Structures - CMSC 203 - FINAL EXAM - Fall 2008

1. Fill in the blank(s).

- (a) $(38 \text{ div } 5)[\text{GCD}(976, 320)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (Hint: Do problem 2 first!)
 $(38 \text{ mod } 5)$
- (b) $(\{1, 3, 4, 7, 9\} - \{2, 3, 9\}) \cup (\{4, 5, 7, 8\} \cap \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6\}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (c) $H(1100011, 1001001) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (H is the Hamming Distance Function)
- (d) If $\Sigma = \{w, x, y, z\}$, then $|\Sigma^4| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (e) Applying DeMorgan's Law to sets A, B and C, $(A \cap B \cap C)^c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (f) For finite sets A and B, the Inclusion/Exclusion Rule says: $|A \cup B| = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- (g) If $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, then $\Sigma \times \Sigma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (h) If $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, then $\Sigma^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (i) Let $F: \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c, d\}$ be a one-to-one correspondence. Then $F = \{(1, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}), (2, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}), (3, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}), (4, \underline{\hspace{1cm}})\}$.
- (j) If $G: \{w, x, y, z\} \rightarrow B$ is onto, and $G = \{(w, 3), (x, 1), (y, 4), (z, 0)\}$, then $B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (k) If $s_n = 2s_{n-1} + 3s_{n-2}$ with $s_0 = 0$ and $s_1 = 1$, then $s_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (l) If $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is defined by $f(x) = (5x - 3)/4$, then $f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

2. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find $\text{GCD}(976, 320)$.

3. Find the truth table of the statement $[p \vee \neg(q \wedge r)] \rightarrow \neg q$.

4. Find the Disjunctive Normal Form of the Boolean Polynomial, $F(x, y, z) = x'y$.

5. Find the negation of: *For all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, if n is even, then n is divisible by 2.*

6. Circle the validity of the following arguments:

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| (a) All dogs like swimming and Rover likes swimming, therefore Rover is a dog. | VALID | INVALID |
| (b) All dogs like swimming and Rover is a dog, therefore Rover likes swimming. | VALID | INVALID |
| (c) All dogs like swimming and Rover does not swim, therefore Rover is not a dog. | VALID | INVALID |

7. Determine whether the relation $R = \{(x, y) \mid x \text{ and } y \text{ are Integers and } (y/x) \text{ is an Integer}\}$ is REFLEXIVE, SYMMETRIC, TRANSITIVE, or none of these.

8. A youth group is made up of 12 boys and 10 girls. How many different ways can:

- (a) they form a line? (b) they form a circle?
 (c) they choose 5 boys and 7 girls if a certain pair of girls cannot be picked together?
 (d) I have a large collection of pennies, and I want to distribute them into 25 piles so that each pile has at least 3 pennies, and the total value of the piles is \$1. How many ways can I do this?
 (e) How many orderings are there of the letters of the word *SEVENELEVEN* ?

9. In a class with 24 children, what is the probability that a child neither plays soccer nor is on the honor roll if 10 children play soccer, 6 children are on the honor roll and 4 children both play soccer and are on the honor roll?

10. Find the best polynomial order for the algorithm with complexity $(n^4 \log n + 2n^4)(n^4 + 2n^5)$.

11. Prove one of the two Theorems using either direct or indirect arguments.

Theorem 1: If a and b are odd integers, then $(a^2 + b^2)$ is even.

Theorem 2: If n^2 being even implies n is even, then $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational

12. Prove one of the two Theorems below using Mathematical Induction.

Theorem 1: For all integers $n \geq 0$ and $a \neq 0, 1$, $\sum_{i=0}^n 5^i = \frac{5^{n+1} - 1}{4}$.

Theorem 2: If $a_0 = 5$, $a_1 = 10$, and $a_2 = 15$, then $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ is divisible by 5, for all integers $n \geq 3$.