Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 02

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BCA (Sem.–1st)

MATHEMATICS-I

Subject Code : BSBC-103 (2011 & 2012 Batch)

Paper ID : [B1110]

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :

- 1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
- 2. SECTION-B contains SIX questions carrying TEN marks each and students has to attempt any FOUR questions.

SECTION-A

Write briefly :

- (a) Describe the set builder form of $\{1,2,3,6,9,18\}$.
- (b) Let A = {1, 2, 4, 5}, B = {2, 3, 5, 6} and C = {4, 5, 6, 7}. Verify (A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C).
- (c) If R is the relation 'is less than' from A = $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ to B = $\{1,4,5\}$. Write down the cartesian product corresponding to R. Also find R⁻¹.
- (d) Write down the truth set of $p(x) : x + 6 < 9, x \in N$.
- (e) For any statement p, Prove that $\sim (\sim p) \equiv p$.
- (f) Define simple graph and connected graph.
- (g) Show that k_5 is non planer.
- (h) Check whether 1,3,5,6,8,8 is a degree sequence of a graph.
- (i) Give Krushal's algorithm.
- (j) Define the order of a recurrence relation.

[N-3-1517]

SECTION-B

- 2. (a) Draw the Venn diagram and verify the identity $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$.
 - (b) Show that $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$.
- 3. (a) Prove that $(p \land q) \Rightarrow p$ is a tautology.
 - (b) Show that the relation, '*is a multiple of* ' on the set N of all natural numbers is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.
- 4. (a) Prove by the principle of induction that :

n(n+1)(2n+1) is divisible by 6 for all $n \in N$.

(b) Using the principle of mathematical induction, Prove that :

 $(2^{3n}-1)$ is divisible by 7 for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

- 5. (a) If the number of vertices of a connected graph a is n and the number of edges m and the region r, then show that r + n m = 2.
 - (b) Draw 8 regular graphs with 6 vertices. How many of them are connected?
- 6. (a) Draw a complete binary tree with 19 vertices.
 - (b) Find the coefficient of x^5y^7 in the expansion of $(x + 3y)^{12}$.
- 7. (a) Solve the recurrence relation $u_n = 3u_{n-1} + 2$, $n \ge 1$, $u_0 = 1$.
 - (b) Solve the recurrence relation $2u_{n+1} u_n = 2$.