

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

M.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – COMPUTER APPLICATION

FIRST SEMESTER – APRIL 2010

MT 1902 - MATHEMATICS FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Date & Time: 30/04/2010 / 1:00 - 4:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Part A (Answer ALL questions)

2 x 10 = 20

1. Define Lattice homomorphism between two lattices.
2. With usual notations prove that (i) $a * a = a$ (ii) $a * b = b * a$.
3. Define context free grammar.
4. What is the difference between deterministic finite automata and non-deterministic finite automata?
5. Let $G = (N, T, P, S)$, where $N = \{S\}$, $T = \{a\}$, $P: \{S \rightarrow SS, S \rightarrow a\}$. Check whether G is ambiguous or unambiguous.
6. Give a deterministic finite automata accepting the set of all strings over $\{0, 1\}$ containing 3 consecutive 0's.

7. If R and S be two relations defined by $R = \left\{ \frac{\langle x, 2x \rangle}{x \in I} \right\}$ and $S = \left\{ \frac{\langle x, 7x \rangle}{x \in I} \right\}$, then find $R \circ S$, $R \circ R$ and $R \circ S \circ R$.

8. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $R = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle\}$. Write the matrix of R and sketch its graph.

9. Define ring with an example.

10. State Kuratowski's theorem.

Part B (Answer ALL questions)

5 x 8 = 40

11. (a) Show that De Morgan's laws given by $(a * b)' = a'(b')$ and $(a(b)')' = a' * b'$ hold in a complemented, distributive lattice.

(OR)

(b) Let (L, \leq) be a lattice. For any $a, b, c \in L$, prove the following distributive inequalities:

$$a((b * c) \leq (a(b) * (a(c))) \text{ and } a * (b(c) \geq (a * b)((a * c)) .$$

12. (a) Show that $L(G) = \left\{ \frac{a^n b^m a^m b^n}{n}, m \geq 1 \right\}$ is accepted by the grammar $G = (N, T, P, S)$ where $N = \{S, A\}$, $T = \{a, b\}$, P consists of the following productions: $S \rightarrow aSA$, $S \rightarrow aZA$, $Z \rightarrow bZB$, $Z \rightarrow bB$, $BA \rightarrow AB$, $AB \rightarrow Ab$, $bB \rightarrow bb$, $bA \rightarrow ba$.

(OR)

(b) Let the grammar $G = (\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, P, S)$ where P consists of $S \rightarrow aAS$, $S \rightarrow a$,

$A \rightarrow SbA$, $A \rightarrow SS$, $A \rightarrow ba$. For the string $aabbba$ find a

(i) leftmost derivation

(ii) rightmost derivation

(iii) derivation tree.

13. (a) (i) Define deterministic finite state automata.

(ii) Draw the state diagram for the deterministic finite state automata,

$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ where $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $F = \{q_0\}$ and δ is defined as follows:

δ	a	b
q_0	q_2	q_1
q_1	q_3	q_0

q_2	q_0	q_3
q_3	q_1	q_2

Check whether the string bbabab is accepted by M.

(3+5)

(OR)

(b) Given an non-deterministic finite automaton which accepts L. Prove that there exists a deterministic finite automaton that accepts L.

14. (a) (i) Write short on Hasse diagram.

(ii) Let $X = \{2,3,6,12,24,36\}$ and relation \leq be such that $x \leq y$ if x divides y. Draw the Hasse diagram of (X, \leq) .

(4+4)

(OR)

(b) (i) Show that $n^3 + 2n$ is divisible by 3 using principle of mathematical induction.

(ii) If the permutations of the elements of $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ be given by

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \delta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha\gamma, \beta\delta, \alpha^{-1}\beta, \gamma^{-1}\beta\delta.$$

(4+4)

15. (a) Prove that there is a one- to-one correspondence between any two left cosets of H in G.

(OR)

(b) (i) If G is a graph in which the degree of every vertex is atleast two, then prove that G contains a cycle.

(ii) Prove that the kernel of a homomorphism g from a group $(G, *)$ to (H, Δ) is a subgroup of $(G, *)$.

(4+4)

Part C (Answer ANY TWO questions)

2 x 20 = 40

16.(a) Let G be (p,q)graph, then prove that the following statements are equivalent:

(i) G is a tree. (ii) Every two vertices of G are joined by a unique path (iii) G is connected and $p = q + 1$ (iv) G is acyclic and $p = q + 1$.

(b) Let H be a subgroup of G. Then prove that any two left cosets of H in G are either identical or have no element in common.

(14+6)

17. (a) Let $(B, *, (\cdot, \cdot), 0, 1)$ be a Boolean Algebra. Define the operations + and \cdot on the elements of B by,

$$a + b = (a * b^{tr})((a^{tr} * b)$$

$$a \cdot b = a * b. \text{ Show that } (B, +, \cdot, 1) \text{ is a boolean ring with identity 1.}$$

(b) Prove that every chain is a distributive lattice.

(15+5)

18. (a) If $G = (N, T, P, S)$ where $N = \{S, A, B\}$, $T = \{a, b\}$, and P consists of the following rules: $S \rightarrow aB, S \rightarrow bA, A \rightarrow a, A \rightarrow aS, A \rightarrow bAA, B \rightarrow b, B \rightarrow bS, B \rightarrow aBB$. Then prove the following:

(1) $S \stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow} w$ iff w consists of an equal number of a's and b's

(2) $A \stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow} w$ iff w has one more a than it has b's.

(3) $B \stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow} w$ iff w has one more b than if has a's

(b) State and prove pumping lemma.

(10+10)
