

- (viii) Select the correct one, let p and q be two propositions if truth value of p is F and truth value of q is T then $\sim p \wedge q$ be
- a) T
b) F
c) Both T and F
d) None of these
- (ix) Let p : It is sunny afternoon and q : It is hot today, then the symbolic form of the statement 'It is not sunny afternoon and it is not hot today', Identify the correct one
- a) $p \vee q$
b) $\neg p \vee q$
c) $\neg p \wedge q$
d) $\neg p \wedge \neg q$
- (x) For any positive integer m , Select the correct one
- a) $\gcd(ma, mb) = m$
b) $\gcd(ma, mb) = ab$
c) $\gcd(ma, mb) = m \gcd(a, b)$
d) $\gcd(ma, mb) = \text{mlcm}(a, b)$
- (xi) Let p : It is cold and q : It is raining, then the symbolic form of the statement 'It is not raining and it is not cold', Select the correct option
- a) $\neg q \wedge p$
b) $\neg q \wedge \neg p$
c) $q \wedge p$
d) None of these
- (xii) The function $f : R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = x^4$, where R is the set of all real numbers. Then f is, Select the correct option
- a) surjective
b) injective
c) bijective
d) None of these
- (xiii) Select the correct one, let p and q be two propositions if truth value of p is T and truth value of q is F then $\sim p \wedge q$ be
- a) T
b) F
c) Both T and F
d) None of these
- (xiv) Let p be a proposition 'Anil is rich' and q be a proposition 'Kanchan is poor'. Then the symbolic form of the statement 'Either Anil or Kanchan is rich', Select the correct one
- a) $p \vee \neg q$
b) $\neg p \wedge q$
c) $p \wedge q$
d) none of these
- (xv) Determine the number of subsets of a set of order four.
- a) 3
b) 6
c) 16
d) 9

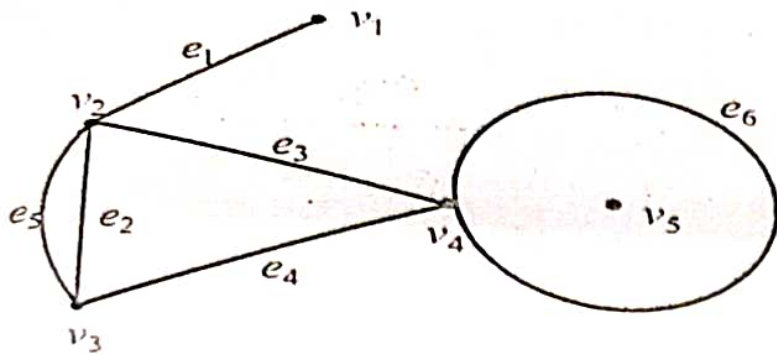
Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Examine the following compound proposition is a Tautology (using truth table)
 $(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p))$ (3)
3. Examine the following compound proposition is a Tautology (using truth table)
 $((p \rightarrow q) \leftrightarrow (\sim q \rightarrow \sim p))$ (3)

4. Calculate the degree of each vertices from the above Figure



5. Consider the group $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$. Let $H = \{2n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, show that H is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} . (3)

6. Illustrate that the identity elements (if it exists) of any algebraic structure is unique. (3)

OR

Illustrate that the algebraic structure $(\mathbb{N}, -)$ where $-$ denotes the binary operation of subtraction on \mathbb{Z} , set of natural numbers, is neither associative nor commutative (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 8=40

7. Examine whether $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ is a tautology or not (without using truth table) (5)

8. Let p : He is intelligent and q : He is tall be two propositions. State the following statements in symbolic form using p and q : (5)

- (i) He is tall but not intelligent.
- (ii) He is neither tall nor intelligent.
- (iii) He is intelligent or he is tall.
- (iv) It is not true that he is intelligent or tall.
- (v) It is not true that he is not tall or not intelligent.

9. Illustrate that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function such that $f(x) = 6x + 5$ is one-one onto (5)

10. Let $\mathbb{Q} - \{1\}$ be the set of all rational numbers except 1 and the operation $*$ on $\mathbb{Q} - \{1\}$, defined by $a*b = a+b-ab$ for all a, b from $\mathbb{Q} - \{1\}$, then show that $(\mathbb{Q} - \{1\}, *)$ is a group. (5)

11. Let (G, \circ) and $(G', *)$ be two groups and $\varphi: G \rightarrow G'$ be a homomorphism. Then (5)

Deduce that: (i) $\varphi(e_G) = e_{G'}$,

(ii) $\varphi(a^{-1}) = \{\varphi(a)\}^{-1}$ for all $a \in G$

(iii) if $a \in G$ and $o(a)$ is finite then $o(\varphi(a))$ is a divisor of $o(a)$

12. Illustrate that if $A \rightarrow B$ is one-one onto, then $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$ is also one-one onto. (5)

13. Compute the number of non-negative solutions to (5)

$$x + y + z = 18 \text{ with the condition } x \geq 3, y \geq 2 \text{ and } z \geq 1$$

14. Illustrate that (5)

Let (G, \circ) be a group. A non-empty subset H of G forms a subgroup of (G, \circ) iff

$$a, b \in H \Rightarrow a \circ b^{-1} \in H$$

OR

(i) Illustrate that every cyclic group is an abelian group. (5)

(ii) The set of integers $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ is a cyclic group of which the generator is 1.
