



Daffodil International University
Faculty of Science & Information Technology
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Final Examination, Summer 2025

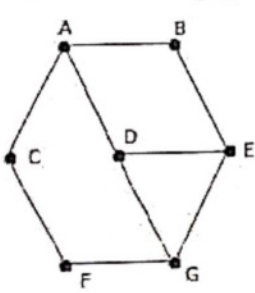
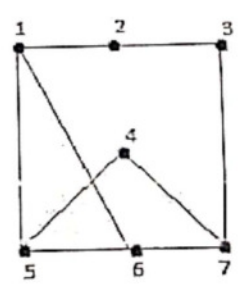
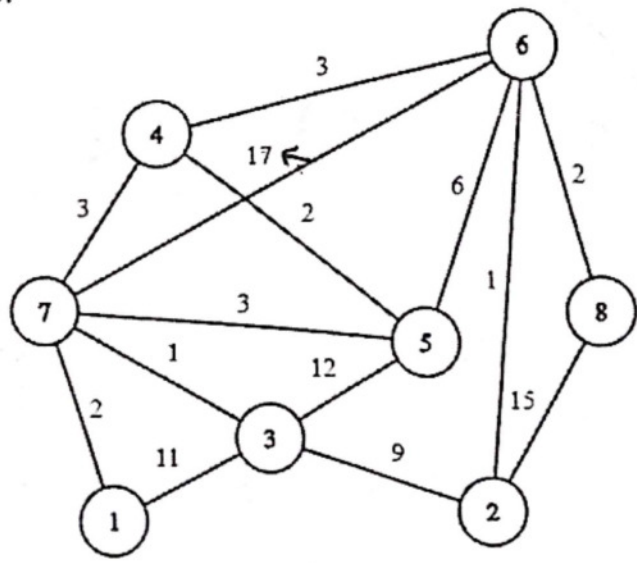
Course Code: CSE212, Course Title: Discrete Mathematics

Marks: 40

Time: 2:00 Hrs

Answer ALL Questions

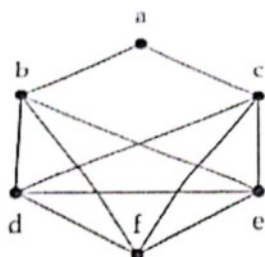
[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

1.	a) Determine whether the relation R on the set of all real numbers is reflexive, symmetric, antisymmetric, and/or transitive, where $(x, y) \in R$ if and only if $xy \geq 0$. Justify your answers.	[4]	[CO2]
	b) By using mathematical induction prove that the given equation is true for all positive integers. $1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 + \dots + (2n - 1) \times 2n = n(n+1)(4n-1)/3$	[6]	
2.	a) Prove whether the following graphs G and G' are Isomorphic or not. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Graph G</p></div><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Graph G'</p></div></div>	[5]	[CO3]
	b) Apply the concept of Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path from Node 1 to Node 8. 	[5]	

3. a) Find out if the graph below is **Eulerian** or **Hamiltonian** or both. If so, write the sequence of vertices of an **Eulerian circuit** and/or **Hamiltonian cycle**. If not, explain why it isn't **Eulerian** or **Hamiltonian**.

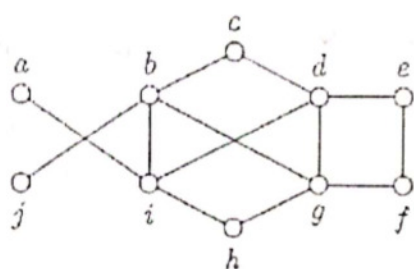
[4]

[CO3]

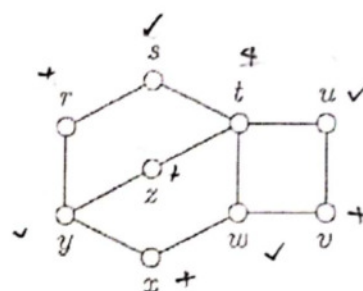


- b) Justify whether each of the following graphs are **Bipartite** or not. If **Bipartite**, redraw the graph identifying the partite sets. If not, explain why they are not **Bipartite**.

[6ss]



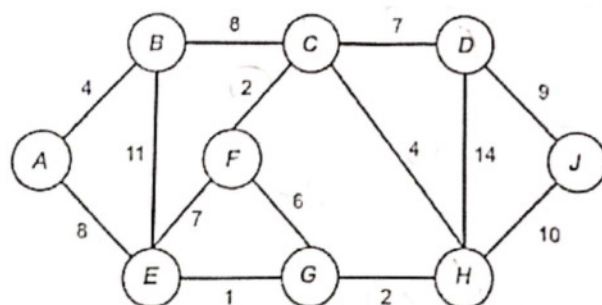
Graph: A



Graph: B

4. a) Apply **Prim's algorithm** on the following graph starting at **Node A** to construct a **Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)** indicating the order in which edges are added to form the tree. and **find** the weight of the tree.

[7]



[CO3]

- b) Draw Graph A from the following adjacency matrix.

[3]

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 15 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 15 & 0 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$