Daffodil International University

Faculty of Science & Information Technology

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

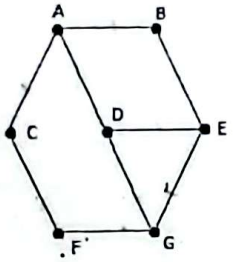
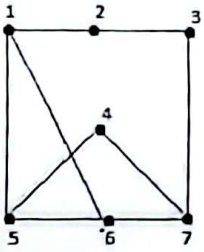
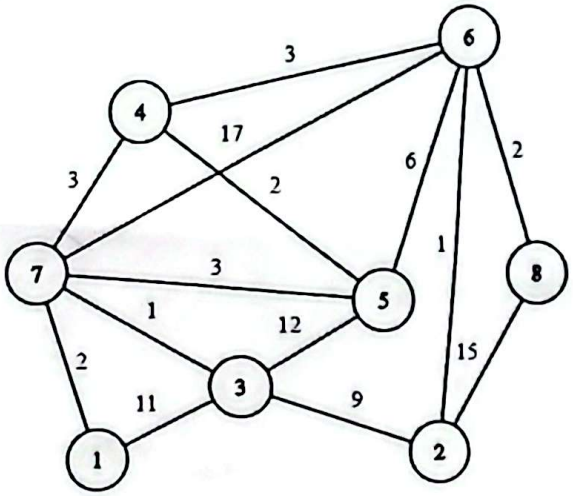
Final Examination, Summer 2025

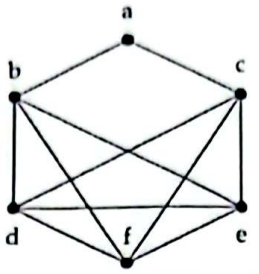
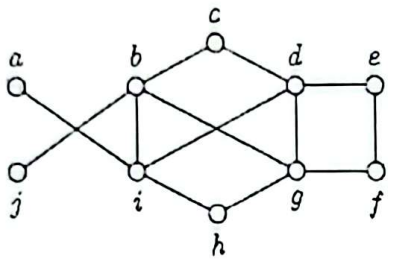
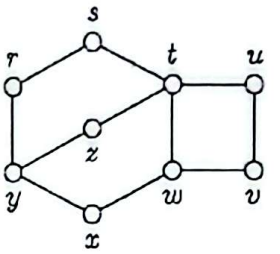
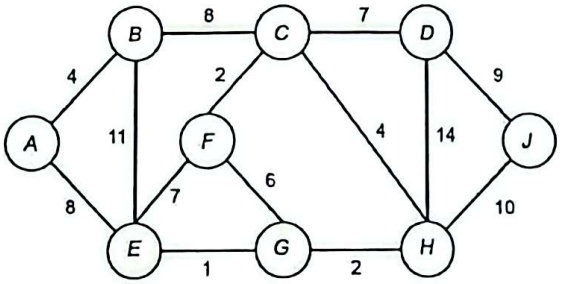
Course Code: CSE212, Course Title: Discrete Mathematics

Time: 2:00 Hrs **Marks: 40**

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) ∈ R if and only if **xy ≥ 0**. Justify your answers.	[4]	[CO2]
	b) By using mathematical induction prove that the given equation is true for all positive integers. $1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 + \ldots + (2n - 1) \times 2n = n(n+1)(4n-1)/3$	[6]	
2.	**a) Prove** whether the following graphs **G** and **G'** are **Isomorphic** or not.  Graph G  Graph G'	[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**.  Graph: A  Graph: B	[6ss]	
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**. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 15 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 15 & 0 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	[3]	