



KT-5275-76-77

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. V) Examination**

November / December - 2014

**Mathematics**

(1) CC-MATH-504-A - Mathematics

(2) CC-MAT-504-C - Operation Research - I (New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) All questions are **compulsory**.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate the marks of corresponding question.

**(1) CC-MATH-504-A - Mathematics**

- 1 (a) Define the following terms with illustration : 6  
(i) Equivalence relation  
(ii) Lattice Homomorphism  
(iii) Partially ordered set.

**OR**

- (a) Let  $\langle L, \leq \rangle$  be a lattice. Then for  $a, b \in L$  prove 6  
that  $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a * b = a \Leftrightarrow a \oplus b = b$
- (b) Attempt any **two** : 12  
(1) Define totally ordered set. In usual notation prove that  $\langle \mathbb{N}, \leq \rangle$  is a TOSET but  $\langle \mathbb{N}, D \rangle$  is not a TOSET.

- (2) Draw the Hasse-Diagram of a poset  $\langle S_6, D \rangle$  and  $\langle S_6 \times S_6, D \rangle$ .
- (3) State and prove Absorption property for lattice.

2 (a) Define the following terms with illustration : 6

- (i) Modular lattice  
 (ii) Boolean Algebra  
 (iii) Complemented lattice

OR

(a) Let  $\langle B, *, \oplus, 0, 1, ' \rangle$  be a Boolean Algebra then 6  
 prove that, for every  $x_1, x_2 \in B$ ,

- (i)  $x_1 \leq x_2 \Rightarrow A(x_1) \subset A(x_2)$   
 (ii)  $A(x_1 \oplus x_2) = A(x_1) \cup A(x_2)$

(b) Attempt any two :

12

- (i) Show that  $\langle S_{30}, D \rangle$  and  $\langle \mathcal{P}(\{a, b, c\}), \subset \rangle$  are isomorphic lattices.
- (ii) State and prove D'morgan's property for lattice.
- (iii) Let  $\langle \mathcal{P}(S), \cap, \cup, \phi, s, c \rangle$  and  $\langle B, *, \oplus, 0, 1, ' \rangle$  be two Boolean Algebras corresponding to the sets  $S = \{a, b\}$  and  $B = \{0, 1\}$ . A mapping  $f: \mathcal{P}(S) \rightarrow B$  is defined as follows:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{P}(S), f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \text{ if } b \notin x \\ 1 & ; \text{ if } b \in x \end{cases}$   
 show that  $f$  is a Boolean homomorphism but  $f$  is not a Boolean isomorphism.

- 3 (a) Define the following terms with illustration : 6
- (i) Boolean expression
  - (ii) Minterm
  - (iii) Max term

**OR**

- (a) Express the Boolean function : 6
- $$\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 * (x_2 \oplus x_3')$$
- in a cube-array representation form.

- (b) Attempt any two : 12

(i) Let  $\langle B, *, \oplus, 0, 1, ' \rangle$  be a Boolean Algebra. Show that a non-zero element  $a$  of  $B$  is an atom of  $B$  if and only if either  $a * x = 0$  or  $a * x = a; \forall x \in B$ .

(ii) Obtain SOP canonical form of

$$\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 \oplus x_3$$

(iii) Minimize the Boolean expression

$$f(a, b, c, d) = \sum(0, 1, 2, 3, 13, 15) \text{ using the Karnaugh map representation.}$$

- 4 Attempt any two : 8

(i) Show that every chain is a lattice.

(ii) Show that every distributive lattice is modular.

(iii) In any Boolean Algebra  $B$ , show that

$$(a * b * c) \oplus (a * b) \oplus a = a, \text{ for } a, b, c \in B.$$

5 Attempt any two :

8

- (i) For  $P = \{2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36\}$  show that  $\langle P, D \rangle$  is a POSET but not a lattice.
- (ii) In usual notations prove that  $\langle S_n, D \rangle$  is a sublattice of  $\langle N, D \rangle$ ,  $\forall n \in N$ .
- (iii) Show that there is no Boolean Algebra of order 3.

**(2) CC-MAT-504-C - Operation Research - I**  
**(New Course)**

- 1 (a) Prove that set of all feasible solution of the linear programming problem is a convex set. 10
- (b) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using SIMPLEX method. 10
- Maximize  $z = 8x_1 + 9x_2 + 5x_3$   
Subject to condition
- $$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 2$$
- $$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 3$$
- $$6x_1 + 6x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 8$$
- $$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

OR

- 1 (a) Explain: Prove that an extreme point of the convex set of feasible solution is a basic feasible solution. 10

- (b) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using SIMPLEX method : 10

$$\text{Maximize } z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

Subject to condition

$$2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 2$$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 \geq -6$$

$$4x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 6$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

- 2 (a) Define : 10

(1) Convex set.

(2) Feasible Solution.

(3) Unbounded Solution

(4) Degenerate solution Slack Variable.

(5) Slack Variable.

- (b) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using Two Phase method : 10

$$\text{Minimize } z = -3x_1 + x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$x_2 \leq 4$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 4$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

OR

2 (a) Prove that the objective function of a linear programming problem attains its Optimal value at more than one extreme point then for every convex combination of those points keep up the same optimal value. 10

(b) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using Big —M method : 10

$$\text{Minimize } z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 2$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 12$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

3 (a) Prove that the dual of a dual is primal. 10

(b) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using Dual Simplex method : 10

$$\text{Minimize } z = 6x_1 + x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 3$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

OR

3 (a) If  $x_0$  is a feasible solution to the primal problem 10

Maximize  $Z = cx$ , such that  $Ax = b; x \geq 0$  and

$w_0$

is a feasible solution to the dual problem

Minimize  $Z' = b'w$ , such that  $A'w = c'; w \geq 0$

then prove that  $cx_0 \leq b'w_0$

- (b) Solve the given Integer Programming Problem using Cutting Plane method. 10

$$\text{Maximize } z = 5x_1 + 5x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$2x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 16$$

$$6x_1 + 5x_2 = 30$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

And are integers.

- 4 Attempt any two : 10

- (a) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using Graphical method :

$$\text{Maximize } z = 300x_1 + 400x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 200$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 150$$

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 100$$

$$8x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 80$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

- (b) For the given example prove that dual of the dual is primal :

$$\text{Maximize } z = 5x_1 + 20x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 20$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8$$

$$x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 12$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

- (c) Solve the given Linear Programming Problem using appropriate method

$$\text{Maximize } z = 6x_1 + 4x_2$$

Subject to condition

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 5$$

$$x_2 \geq 8$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

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