



MCA DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JUNE 2018

(Regulation 2017)

First Semester

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

P17MAT1101: Mathematics for Computer Applications

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1:** Analyse arguments and conclude whether they are logically valid .
CO2: Identify different types of grammars and design grammars to generate various languages.
CO3: Find eigen values and eigen vectors of real symmetric and non symmetric matrices and apply Cayley Hamilton theorem to find matrix inverse.
CO4: Analyze the consistency and solve a given system of linear equations .
CO5: Find the solution of non linear algebraic and transcendental equations by numerical methods.
CO6: Predict intermediate values of a tabulated function using suitable interpolation formulae

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. Examine the two statements carefully and select the answer using the codes given below : CO1 [K₄]
 Assertion (A): The premises “If it rains today, then the match will be cancelled” and “It rains today” lead to the conclusion “The match will be cancelled”
 Reason (R): $p, p \rightarrow q \Rightarrow q$.
- a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true
2. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below CO1 [K₂]
- | List I | List II |
|-------------------------------|---|
| A. Universal specification | 1. $(\forall x)(A(x)) \Rightarrow A(y)$ |
| B. Existential specification | 2. $A(y) \Rightarrow (\forall x)(A(x))$ |
| C. Universal generalization | 3. $(\exists x)(A(x)) \Rightarrow A(y)$ |
| D. Existential generalisation | 4. $A(y) \Rightarrow (\exists x)(A(x))$ |
- a) A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4 b) A-2,B-1,C-4,D-3
 c) A-3,B-1,C-2,D-4 d) A-1,B-3,C-2,D-4
3. The set of production rules $\{S \rightarrow 0S0/1S1, S \rightarrow 0/1/\epsilon\}$ generates CO2 [K₂]

8. Examine the two statements carefully and select the answer using the codes given below : CO4 [K₄]
 Assertion (A): The inverse of a non-singular square matrix can be determined using Gauss-Jordan method.
 Reason (R): When the augmented matrix (A, I) is transformed using elementary row operations to (I, B) , then $A^{-1} = B$.
- a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true
9. Write the correct sequence of steps to solve a non-linear equation $f(x)=0$ using Regula-Falsi method: CO5 [K₂]
- Find the interval (a,b) in which the root lies.
 - Check whether the root lies in (a, x_0) or (x_0, b) and use the formula in that interval.
 - Find an approximate root using the formula $x_0 = \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{b - a}$.
 - Continue till desired accuracy is attained.
- a) 1-2-3-4 b) 1-3-2-4
 c) 2-1-3-4 d) 2-3-1-4
10. Which of the following statements are true? CO6 [K₂]
- Newton's forward difference formula is used for interpolating near the beginning of the table.
 - Newton's backward difference formula is used for interpolating near the end of the table.
 - Newton's difference formulae can be used only for equal intervals.
 - Lagrange's formula can be used only for unequal intervals.
- a) 1,2,3 b) 1,2,4
 c) 1,3,4 d) 2,3,4

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)
(Answer not more than 40 words)

11. Construct the truth table for $\neg(p \wedge q)$. CO1 [K₃]
12. Write in symbolic form : "All birds have wings". CO1 [K₃]
13. Deduce the language generated by the production rules $S \rightarrow aA, A \rightarrow bS, S \rightarrow \epsilon$. CO2 [K₅]
14. Construct a grammar for the language $L = \{a^n b^{2n} : n \geq 1\}$. CO2 [K₅]
15. State Cayley-Hamilton theorem and mention one use of the theorem. CO3 [K₄]
16. Two of the eigen values of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ are 3 and 6. Find the eigen values of A^{-1} . CO3 [K₃]

17. If the rank of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & k \end{pmatrix}$ is 2, then find k. CO4 [K₄]
18. Solve by Gauss elimination method: $3x + y = 2$, $x + 3y = -2$. CO4 [K₃]
19. Solve $e^x = 3x$ by fixed point iteration method, correct to two decimal places. CO5 [K₃]
20. Write Lagrange's inverse interpolation formula for the data (x_0, y_0) , (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) . CO6 [K₂]

Answer any FIVE Questions:-
PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)
(Answer not more than 350 words)

Q.No. 21 is Compulsory

21. a) Obtain the PDNF for $(P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q) \vee (Q \wedge R)$ 7 CO1 [K₄]
 b) Show that S is a valid inference from the premises $P \rightarrow \neg Q$, $Q \vee R$, $\neg S \rightarrow P$ and $\neg R$ 7 CO1 [K₅]
22. a) Design a grammar to generate $L = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 1\}$ and generate the word $a^2 b^2 c^2$. 7 CO2 [K₅]
 b) State pumping lemma for regular languages. Use it to prove that $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 1\}$ is not regular. 7 CO2 [K₅]
23. a) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 7 CO3 [K₄]
 b) Using Cayley – Hamilton theorem, find the inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 7 CO3 [K₅]
24. a) Investigate for what values of λ, μ , the equations $x + y + z = 6$, $x + 2y + 3z = 10$, $x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu$ have (i) no solution (ii) a unique solution (iii) an infinite number of solutions. 7 CO4 [K₅]
 b) Solve the following system of equations by Gauss – Seidel method : 7 CO4 [K₄]
 $28x + 4y - z = 32$; $x + 3y + 10z = 24$; $2x + 17y + 4z = 35$.
25. a) Solve for a positive root of $x^3 = 6x - 4$, by Newton-Raphson method, correct to six decimal places. 7 CO5 [K₃]

- b) From the following table of half-yearly premium for policies maturing at 7 different ages, estimate the premium for policies maturing at age 46 and 63. CO6 [K₅]

Age x:	45	50	55	60	65
Premium y:	114.84	96.16	83.32	74.48	68.48

26. a) Find the inverse of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ using Gauss- Jordan method. 7 CO4 [K_L]

- b) Determine by Lagrange's method, the number of patients over 40 years, using the following data: 7 CO6 [K₄]

Age over (x) years:	30	35	45	55
Number (y) of patients:	148	96	68	34
