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Best Quality Classroom Topper Hand Written Notes to Crack GATE, IES, PSU's & Other Government Competitive/ Entrance Exams

**MADE EASY
COMPUTER SCIENCE
Topper Handwritten Notes
DISCRETE MATHEMATICS
BY-SRINIWAS SIR**

- Theory
- Explanation
- Derivation
- Example
- Shortcuts
- Previous Years Question With Solution

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Topics

① Set theory (4 marks) (36 hrs)

- Sets
- power set
- Venn diagram
- multiset
- Relations
- types of relⁿ
- partial order
- Lattice

function

- Types of funⁿ
- funⁿ composition

• Groups

② Combinations (15 Hrs) (2 marks)

• Counting

- principle of inclusion & Exclusion
- Euler's funⁿ ($\phi(n)$)
- Derangement (D_n)
- permutation & combination
- pi geonhole principle
- generating funⁿ
- Recurrence Relations

- 100 pages notebook
- i) Recursion - P
 - ii) Computer design

③ Graph Theory (10-12 hrs)

- Connectivity
- Matching
- Coloring

④ Mathematical Logic (8 hrs) (2 marks - 3 marks)

- Propositional logic
- first order logic

NOTE - If we know the B contain some extra element then we can write $\rightarrow A \subset B$ (A is proper subset of B)

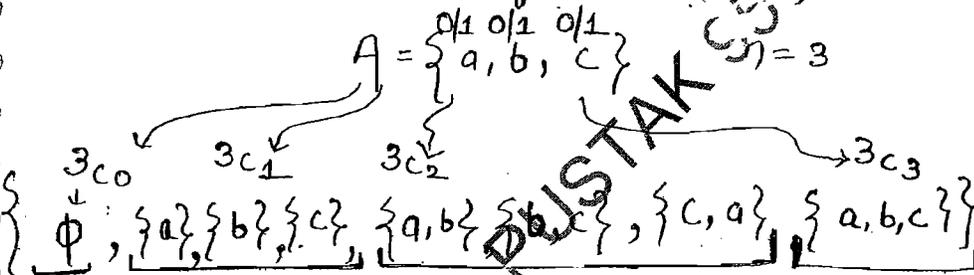
NOTE \rightarrow

1. ϕ is subset of every set.
2. Every set is subset of itself

- Power set = 10Q
- Venn diagram = 5Q

Power set \rightarrow The "coll" of all possible subset of a given set is called power set.

- The power set of set 'A' is denoted by $P(A)$
- power set is set of sets



$${}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 + \dots + {}^n C_n = 2^n$$

$$|P(A)| = {}^3 C_0 + {}^3 C_1 + {}^3 C_2 + {}^3 C_3 = 2^3 = 8$$

If $|A| = n$, then $|P(A)| = {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 + \dots + {}^n C_n = 2^n$

Possibilities \rightarrow

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 0/1 | 0/1 |
| | x_1 | x_2 |
| \rightarrow | 0 | 0 |
| \rightarrow | 0 | 1 |
| \rightarrow | 1 | 0 |
| \rightarrow | 1 | 1 |

$4 = 2^2 = 2^n$
 possibility \leftarrow no. of element

② $0/1/2$ $0/1/2$
 x_1 x_2
 3 possibility of two elements $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0/1/2 \\ 0/1/2 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{matrix}} \right\} = 3^2$

③ $0/1$ $0/1$ $0/1$
 x_1 x_2 x_3 $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0/1 \\ 0/1 \\ 0/1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{matrix}} \right\} = 8 = 2^3$