



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING
Faculty of Engineering

ASSIGNMENT 2

DISCRETE STRUCTURE (SECI 1013)
SEMESTER I, SESSION 2020/2021

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Section: 07

Q1)

consider 3-digit number whose digit are either
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

here,

the total digits are = 6

(a)

here,

the first position of the number
can be selected in by '6' ways.

the second position. $\therefore$ the number
can be selected by '6' ways.

the third position of the number
can be selected by '6' ways.

so, the total ~~num~~ number is $= 6 \times 6 \times 6$
 $= 216$ (Ans.)

(b) if the digits are distinct then,

for the first position the numbers can be selected by '6' ways.

for the second position the numbers can be selected by '5' ways.

for the third position the numbers can be selected by '4' ways.

so,

if the digits are distinct then the numbers can be selected in $= 6 \times 5 \times 4$
 $= 120$ ways (Ans)

(c) In case of only taking numbers whose
which are odd numbers and between
300 to 700,

for the first place only (3, 4, 5, 6) are allowed
so, the first place can be select in
'4' ways.

for the second place ~~only~~ all digits
are allowed.

so, the second place can be select
in '6' ways.

and for the third place ~~at~~ we can
take only odd numbers (3, 5, 7)

so, it can be select in '3' ways.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{so, the total number is} &= 4 \times 6 \times 3 \\ &= 72 \text{ (Ans)}\end{aligned}$$

Q2)

a) When men sit next to each other

$$= (\text{mens arrange}) (\text{circular arrange and men as a single element})$$

$$\text{mens arrange} = 5! = 120 \text{ ways}$$

$$\text{Circular permutation (mens as a single element)} = (6-1)! = 5! = 120 \text{ ways}$$

$$\text{men set next to each other} = 120 \cdot 120 = 14400$$

b) When couple sit next to each other

$$= (\text{couple arrange}) (\text{circular arrange})$$

$$\text{Couple arrange} = 2! = 2 \text{ ways}$$

$$\text{Circular permutation} = (9-1)! = 8! = 40320 \text{ ways}$$

$$\text{Couple set next to each other} = (2) \cdot (40320) = 80640 \text{ way}$$

c) When men & women set in alternative seats

$$= (\text{men sit in alternate seat}) (\text{Women fill the rest seats})$$

$$\text{men sit in alternate seat} = (5-1)! = 4! = 24$$

$$\text{women fill the rest seats} = 5! = 120$$

$$\text{men \& women set in alternate seats} = (24) \cdot (120) = 2880 \text{ ways}$$

d) When Anita & her husband stand next to each other

$$= (\text{arrange Anita \& her husband}) (\text{arrange people in line with Anita \& her husband together})$$

$$\text{arrange Anita \& her husband} = 2! = 2$$

$$\text{arrange people in line} = 11! = 39916800 \text{ ways}$$

$$\text{Anita \& her husband stand next to each other} = (2) \cdot (39916800) = 79833600 \text{ ways}$$

Question 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & 5! \\ & = 120 \text{ ways} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & {}^5C_2 \times 4! \\ & = 10 \times 24 \\ & = 240 \text{ ways} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & {}^5C_2 \times {}^3C_2 \times 3! \\ & = 10 \times 3 \times 6 \\ & = 180 \text{ ways} \end{aligned}$$

Question 4

a) $n=6, r=12$

$$\begin{aligned} & C(n+r-1, r) \\ &= C(6+12-1, 12) \\ &= C(17, 12) \\ &= \frac{17!}{12!(17-12)!} \\ &= \frac{17!}{12!5!} \\ &= 6188 \text{ ways} \end{aligned}$$

b) Let us first select 2 of each kind, which are 12 croissants in total. Then we still need to select the remaining 12 croissants.

$$n=6, r=12$$

$$\begin{aligned} & C(n+r-1, r) \\ &= C(6+12-1, 12) \\ &= C(17, 12) \\ &= \frac{17!}{12!(17-12)!} \\ &= \frac{17!}{12!5!} \\ &= 6188 \text{ ways} \end{aligned}$$

c) Let us first select 5 chocolate croissants and 3 almond croissant.
Then we still need to select the remaining $24 - 5 - 3 = 16$ croissants

$$n = 6, r = 16$$

$$C(n+r-1, r)$$

$$= C(6+16-1, 16)$$

$$= C(21, 16)$$

$$= \frac{21!}{16!(21-16)!}$$

$$= \frac{21!}{16!5!}$$

$$= 20\,349 \text{ ways}$$

Question 5

a) 2 wins among 4 games : $C(4,2)$

$$= \frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}$$

$$= \frac{4!}{2!2!}$$

$$= 6$$

1 win among 3 games : $C(3,1)$

$$= \frac{3!}{1!(3-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{3!}{1!2!}$$

$$= 3$$

2 wins and 1 ties/wins : $C(4,2) \cdot C(3,1) \cdot 2$

$$= 36$$

1 wins and 3 ties/wins : $C(3,1) \cdot C(4,3) \cdot 2^3$

$$= 96$$

Number of scenarios = $2 \cdot (36 + 96)$

$$= 2 \cdot 132$$

$$= 264$$

(b) If 10 penalty kicks are played:

$$2^{10} = 1024 \text{ possible outcome}$$

Number of scenarios result in the game not being finished in the first round of 10 penalty kicks:

$$1024 - 264$$

$$= 760 \text{ scenarios}$$

First round: 760 scenarios

Second round: 264 scenarios

$$\text{Number of scenarios} = 760 \times 264$$

$$= 200\,640 \text{ scenarios}$$

(c) First round: 760 scenarios

Second round: 760 scenarios

Sudden death: $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$ scenarios

$$\text{Number of scenarios} = 760 \times 760 \times 10$$

$$= 5\,776\,000$$

Question 6

The number of different answer sheet that are possible :

$$4^{10} = 1\,048\,576$$

Minimum number of student that guarantee at least 3 answer sheets must be identical:

$$2 \times 1\,048\,576 + 1$$

$$= 2\,097\,153 \text{ students}$$

Q7)

Let's suppose that H refers to student passed in History event, and M for Mathematics. Here we can see that:

$$P(H) = 0.75, \quad P(M) = 0.65$$

$$P(H \cap M) = 0.50, \quad n(H^c \cap M^c) = 35$$

Here,

$$P(H \cup M) = P(H) + P(M) - P(H \cap M)$$
$$= 0.75 + 0.65 - 0.50 = 0.90$$

and,

$$\frac{n(H \cup M)}{N} = 0.90$$

$N = \text{number of candidates}$

$$N = \frac{n(H \cup M)}{0.90}$$

Since,

$$n(H \cup M) = N - n(H^c \cap M^c) \Rightarrow N - 35$$

$$N = \frac{N - 35}{0.90}$$

$$N(0.90) = N - 35 \Rightarrow (0.10)N = 35 \Rightarrow N = \frac{35}{0.10} = 350$$

$$\boxed{N = 350}$$

Number of candidates sitted for the exam is 350

Q8)

An integer from 300 through 780,

so the possible outcomes are

$$= (780 - 299)$$

$$= 481$$

we need to find the # right numbers.

we need to find 1 in,

digit 3, digit 2, digit 1

1 in digit 3 $\rightarrow$ it's '0' because it can't
possible to take 1 as the
first digit as the condition
is (300 - 780).

if 1 in digit 2 $\rightarrow$ it's possible
 $= 311, 411, 511, 611, 711.$

so, '5' ways we can take this

1 in digit 1 $\rightarrow$ 14's possible

310

= 301, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319,

321, 331, 341, 351, 361, ~~371~~, 381, 391

here, 18 possible ways.

again $\rightarrow$ 410
401, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419,
421, 431, 441, 451, 461, ~~471~~, 481, 491

here, 18 possible ways.

510
again $\rightarrow$ 501, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519,
521, ~~531~~, 541, 551, 561, 571, 581, 591

here, 18 possible ways.

610
again $\rightarrow$ 601, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 621,
631, ~~641~~, 651, 661, 671, 681, 691

here, 18 possible ways.

710
again $\rightarrow$ 701, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 721,
~~731~~, 741, 751, 761, 771,

here, 16 possible ways.

$$\text{so the total outcomes} = 0 + 5 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 16 \\ = 93$$

$$\text{so the probability} = \frac{93}{481} = 0.19335 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Q9)

a)

$$P_B = \frac{P(10, 2)}{2!} = 45 \text{ ways to park blue cars}$$

$$P_Y = \frac{P(8, 4)}{4!} = 70 \text{ ways to park yellow cars}$$

for all cars we can use:

$$P = (P_B) \cdot (P_Y) = (45) \cdot (70) = \underline{3150} \text{ ways to park all cars}$$

b)

In this case we need to consider that all cars are parked side by side to each other.

- For 6 cars we need 6 slots as an entry

$$P_S = C(5, 1) = 5$$



- for Blue cars:

$$P_B = \frac{P(6, 2)}{2!} = 15 \text{ ways to park}$$

- For Yellow cars:

$$P_Y = \frac{P(4, 4)}{4!} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{only one way to park}$$

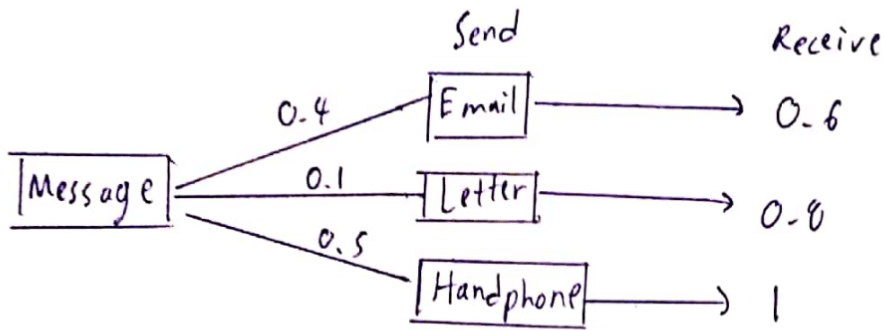
- For Parking slots or lots to be next to each other:

$$P = P_S \cdot P_B \cdot P_Y = (5) \cdot (15) \cdot (1) = \underline{75} \text{ ways}$$

- Probability of lots being next to each other:

$$P = \frac{C(5, 1)}{C(10, 6)} = \frac{1}{42} = 0.023$$

Question 10



(a) Let A = receive the message

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= (0.4 \times 0.6) + (0.1 \times 0.8) + (0.5 \times 1) \\ &= 0.24 + 0.08 + 0.5 \\ &= 0.82 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let B = via email

$$\begin{aligned} P(B|A) &= \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{0.4 \times 0.6}{0.82} \\ &= \frac{12}{41} \end{aligned}$$

Q11)

Events:

A = light truck, A' = cars, B = Fetal accidents, B' = Non fetal accidents

Given:

$$P(B|A) = \frac{20}{10000} \quad \text{and} \quad P(B|A') = \frac{25}{100000} \implies P(A) = 0.4$$

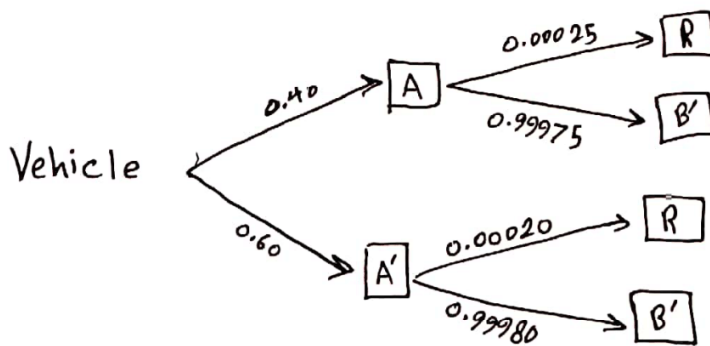
$$P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 0.6$$

We need to find $P(A|B)$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A')P(A')} = \frac{(0.00025)(0.4)}{(0.00025)(0.4) + P(0.00025)(0.6)} = 0.4545$$

= 45.45 %

using reverse tree method,



Question 12

Number of possible ways, without restriction is

$$4^9 = 262144 \text{ ways}$$

Number of disallowed ways

$$(4 \times 3^9) - (4 \times 1^9)$$

$$= 78732 - 4$$

$$= 78728 \text{ ways}$$

Number of ways to place these 9 letters into the 4 boxes such that each box contain at least 1 letter.

$$262144 - 78728$$

$$= 183416 \text{ ways}$$