

MATH 3012 Final Exam, December 15, 2010, WTT

1. Consider the 9-element set X consisting of the five letters $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and the four digits $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$.
 - a. How many strings of length 7 can be formed if repetition of symbols is permitted?
 - b. How many strings of length 7 can be formed if repetition of symbols is *not* permitted?
 - c. How many strings of length 7 can be formed using exactly two 3's, three a 's and two c 's?
 - d. How many strings of length 7 can be formed if exactly three characters are digits and exactly two of the remaining characters are c 's? Here, repetition is allowed.
 - e. How many symmetric binary relations are there on X ?
 - f. How many equivalence relations are there on X with class sizes 3, 3, 2 and 1?
2. Bob has a job with the Math department at a university (of sorts) some 60 miles from Atlanta. Bob is responsible for paperclip inventory, i.e., counting the department's paperclips and storing them for safe-keeping. Being thoroughly conscientious in his assignment, Bob determines that they have exactly 2,835 paperclips on hand. Now Bob will distribute these paperclips among three Storage Rooms. Room 1 is in the math building, Room 2 is in the central administration building, and Room 3 is located underneath the bleachers in the football stadium. In other words, Bob will choose non-negative integers x_1 , x_2 and x_3 with $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2,835$, and then store x_i paperclips in Room i , for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Count the number of ways Bob can store the paperclips, subject to the following restrictions:
 - a. $x_i \geq 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ (i.e., no restrictions).
 - b. $x_i > 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.
 - c. $x_i > 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $x_3 > 700$.
 - d. $x_i > 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $x_3 < 700$.

3. Use the Euclidean algorithm to find

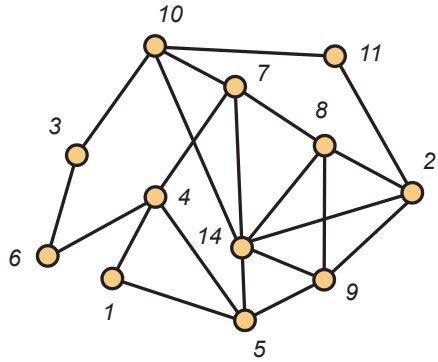
a. $d = \gcd(7735, 1638)$.

b. Use your work in the first part of this problem to find integers a and b so that $d = 7735a + 1638b$.

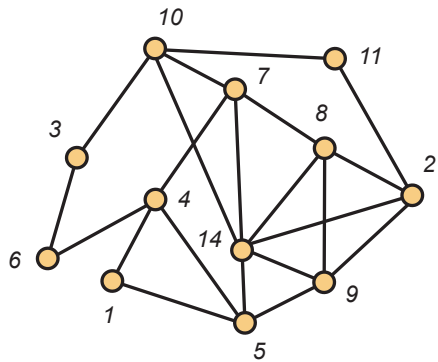
c. Using your previous work, factor 1638 completely into a product of primes. You will need this answer later on this test.

4. For a positive integer n , let t_n count the number of ways to tile a $3 \times n$ array with dominoes of the following three sizes: 1×3 , 3×1 and 2×3 . Note that dominoes of size 3×2 are not permitted. Then $t_1 = 1$, $t_2 = 1$ and $t_3 = 4$. Develop a recurrence for t_n and use it to find t_6 .

5. Use the algorithm developed in class to find an Euler circuit in the graph G shown below (use node 1 as root):



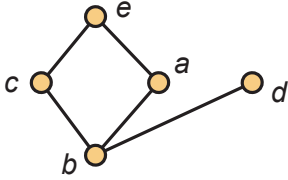
6. We show the same graph G again.



- a. Explain why $\{1, 4, 5\}$ is a maximal clique.
- b. Find the maximum clique size $\omega(G)$ and find a set of vertices that form a maximum clique.
- c. Show that $\chi(G) = \omega(G)$ by providing a proper coloring of G . You may indicate your coloring by writing directly on the figure.
- d. Despite the fact that $\chi(G) = \omega(G)$, the graph G is not perfect. Explain why.

7. Show that the graph G from the first two problems is hamiltonian by writing an appropriate listing of the vertices, starting and ending with node 1.

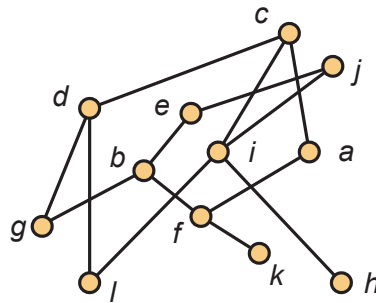
8. Count the number of linear extensions of the following poset:



9. For the subset lattice 2^{12} ,

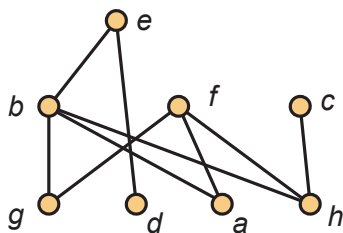
- The total number of elements is:
- The total number of maximal chains is:
- The number of maximal chains through $\{1, 3, 6, 7, 9\}$ is:
- The width of 2^{12} is:

10. For the poset P shown below,



- List all elements comparable with a .
- List all elements covered by a .
- By inspection (not by algorithm), explain why this poset is not an interval order.
- Find the height h and a partition into h minimal elements by recursively stripping off the set of minimal elements. You may display your answer by writing directly on the diagram. Then darken a set of points that form a maximum chain.

11. The poset P shown below is an interval order:



a. Find the down sets and the up sets. Then use these answers to find an interval representation of P that uses the least number of end points.

$D(a) =$	$U(a) =$	$I(a) =$
$D(b) =$	$U(b) =$	$I(b) =$
$D(c) =$	$U(c) =$	$I(c) =$
$D(d) =$	$U(d) =$	$I(d) =$
$D(e) =$	$U(e) =$	$I(e) =$
$D(f) =$	$U(f) =$	$I(f) =$
$D(g) =$	$U(g) =$	$I(g) =$
$D(h) =$	$U(h) =$	$I(h) =$

b. In the space below, draw the representation you have found. Then use the First Fit Coloring Algorithm for interval graphs to solve the Dilworth Problem for this poset, i.e., find the width w and a partition of P into w chains. You may display your answers by writing the colors directly on the intervals in the diagram.

c. Find a maximum antichain in P :

12.

a. Write all the partitions of the integer 9 into odd parts:

b. Write all the partitions of the integer 9 into distinct parts:

c. Use generating functions to prove that the number of partitions of an integer into odd parts equals the number of partitions into distinct parts.

13. Find the general solution to the advancement operator equation:

$$(A - 2)^4(A + 7)^2(A - 9)f = 0$$

14. Find the solution to the advancement operator equation:

$$(A^2 - 12A + 35)f(n) = 0, \quad f(0) = -2 \text{ and } f(1) = 12.$$

15.

a. Write the inclusion/exclusion formula for the number of onto functions from $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ to $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

b. Evaluate your formula when $n = 5$ and $m = 3$.

16.

a. Write the inclusion/exclusion formula for the number of derangements on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

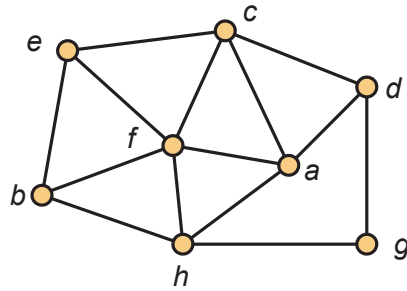
b. Evaluate your formula when $n = 5$.

c. Verify the correctness of your answer by writing all derangements when $n = 5$.

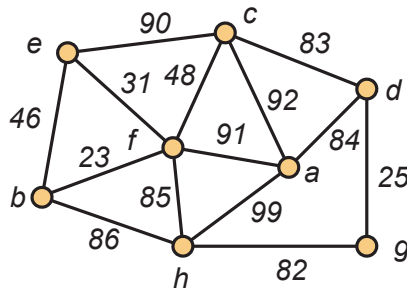
17. Previously, you factored 1638 into a product of primes. Using this factorization, evaluate the euler ϕ -function $\phi(1638)$.

18. Let G be a graph on 23 vertices in which every vertex has 19 neighbors. Explain why G is hamiltonian but not planar.

19. Verify Euler's formula for the planar graph shown below.



20. Consider the following weighted graph:



In the space below, list *in order* the edges which make up a minimum weight spanning tree using, respectively Kruskal's Algorithm (avoid cycles) and Prim's Algorithm (build tree). For Prim, use vertex *a* as the root.

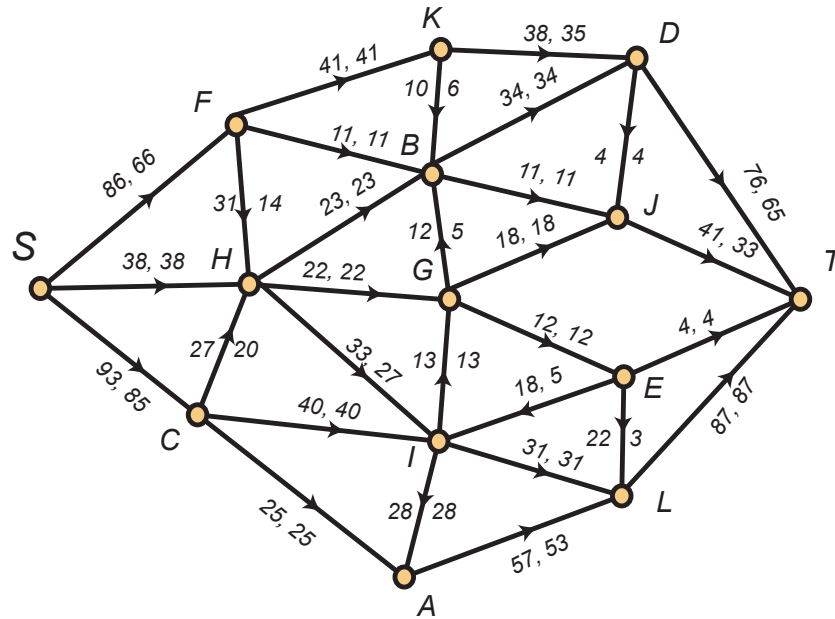
Kruskal's Algorithm

Prim's Algorithm

21. A data file `digraph_data.txt` has been read for a digraph whose vertex set is $[7]$. The weights on the directed edges are shown in the matrix below. The entry $w(i, j)$ denotes the length of the edge from i to j . If there is no entry, then the edge is not present in the graph. Apply Dijkstra's algorithm to find the distance from vertex 1 to all other vertices in the graph. Also, for each x , find a shortest path from 1 to x .

W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	32	24	28	68	80	
2		0			30	44	10
3			0		41	56	
4	27	5	8	0		51	
5			12		0	28	3
6	82	5	3	2	2	0	
7		3	2	4	8	12	0

22. Consider the following network flow:



- What is the current value of the flow?
- What is the capacity of the cut $V = \{S, G, E, C, I\} \cup \{A, H, B, D, F, J, T\}$.
- Carry out the labeling algorithm, using the pseudo-alphabetic order on the vertices and list below the labels which will be given to the vertices.
- Use your work in part c to find an augmenting path and make the appropriate changes directly on the diagram.
- Carry out the labeling algorithm a second time on the updated flow. It should halt without the sink being labeled. Find a cut whose capacity is equal to the value of the flow.

23. Consider a poset P whose ground set is $X = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j\}$. Network flows (and the special case of bipartite matchings) are used to find the width w of P and a minimum chain partition. When the labelling algorithm halts, the following edges are matched:

$$h'd'' \quad a'g'' \quad j'b'' \quad c'i'' \quad e'a'' \quad d'j''$$

a. Find the chain partition of P that is associated with this matching. Also find the value of w .

b. We do not have enough information to determine a maximum antichain. Discuss what additional information is needed to do this.

c. Explain why element f belongs to every maximum antichain in P .