

# Polytechnic University

MA 2322

FINAL

MAY 9TH, 2003

Print Name:

Signature:

ID #:

Instructor/Section: Cornick

**Directions:** You have **90 minutes** to answer the following questions. You must show all your work as neatly and clearly as possible and indicate the final answer clearly. You will **NOT** receive full credit for a correct answer without explanation. No calculators.

| Problem | Possible | Points |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 1       | 20       |        |
| 2       | 16       |        |
| 3       | 16       |        |
| 4       | 16       |        |
| 5       | 16       |        |
| 6       | 16       |        |
| Total   | 100      |        |

(1) (20 points) State whether the following are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. (No explanation required.)

(a) The cycle  $C_3$  is a bipartite graph.

(b)  $C_4$  is a bipartite graph.

(c) The complete graph  $K_4$  is a bipartite graph.

(d) The 3-cube  $Q_3$  is a bipartite graph.

(e)  $K_3$  has an Euler circuit (a simple circuit which uses every edge.)

(f)  $K_4$  has an Euler circuit.

(g)  $Q_3$  has an Euler circuit.

(h) The complete bipartite graph  $K_{3,3}$  is a planar graph.

(i)  $Q_3$  is a planar graph.

(j)  $K_{2,4}$  is a planar graph.

(2) (16 points) Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple graph.  $G$  is said to be **self complementary** if  $G$  is isomorphic to its complementary graph  $\overline{G}$ . Recall that two vertices are adjacent in  $\overline{G}$  if and only if they are not adjacent in  $G$ .

(a) Find a self complementary graph with 4 vertices. Explain. (Hint: Count edges)

(b) Prove that there is no self complementary graph  $G$  with 6 vertices. (Hint: What is  $G \cup \overline{G}$ ?)

(3) (16 points) The set  $S$  is defined recursively by

1.  $1 \in S$
2.  $x, y \in S \Rightarrow x + 2y \in S$ .

Prove that  $S$  is the set of positive, odd integers.

(4) (16 points) Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

(a) How many equivalence relations are there on  $A$ ? Explain.

(b) How many equivalence relations  $R$  are there on  $A$  with the property that  $(1, 2) \in R$ . Explain.

(5) (16 points) If  $f : A \rightarrow A$  is a function, then  $G_f = \{(a, f(a)) \mid a \in A\}$  is a subset of  $A \times A$ . Therefore  $G_f$  defines a relation on  $A$ , and consequently an associated directed graph.

(a) Suppose that  $f$  is a **bijective** function. What property do the vertices and edges of the associated directed graph have? Explain.

(b) Suppose that  $G_f$  defines a reflexive relation on  $A$ . What property must the function  $f$  have? Explain.

- (6) (16 points) A deck of cards contains 52 cards, which are split into 4 **suits** (hearts, clubs, diamonds, spades). Within each suit there are 13 **denominations**

$2, 3, \dots, 10, J(= 11), Q(= 12), K(= 13), A(= 1 \text{ or } 14)$ .

A poker hand consists of 5 cards, and it does **not** matter which order you receive the cards, you may rearrange them in any way to make your best hand. A **straight** in poker consists of 5 cards which you can put in sequence where the cards may or may not be from different suits. For example 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 8, 9, 10,  $J, Q$  and  $A, 2, 3, 4, 5$  and 10,  $J, Q, K, A$  are straights but  $Q, K, A, 2, 3$  is not a straight.

- (a) How many different poker hands are there?
- (b) How many poker hands are full houses? (A **full house** is 3 cards of one denomination, and 2 cards of another denomination. For example 2, 2, 2,  $J, J$ .)
- (c) How many poker hands are flushes? (A **flush** is 5 cards which are all from the same suit but which is not a straight. For example 2, 4, 7, 10,  $K$  all from the hearts suit.)