MATH 240; FINAL EXAM, 150 points, 20 December, 2005 (R.A.Brualdi) TOTAL SCORE (10 problems; plus one 15 point Bonus): Name:

TA: Anders Hendrickson (circle time) Mon 12:05 Mon 1:20 Wed 12:05 Wed. 1:20Do NOT compute factorials or binomial coefficients.

- 1. [10 points] Let A be a set of 7 elements and let B be a set of 9 elements. What are:
  - The number of **injective** (one-to-one) functions f from A to B:

• The number of **binary relations** *R* from *A* to *B*:

2. [10 points] Let  $A = \{a, b, c\}$ . Draw the **diagram** of the partially ordered  $(S, \subseteq)$  where S is the power set of A. Then **topologically sort** the elements of this partially ordered set.

3. [15 points] Twenty-four people are to be transported by 6 cars (a Toyota, a Subaru, a Ford, a Jeep, a Chevrolet, and a Chrysler) with 4 people per car.

• In how many ways can the transportation be arranged?

• If one person in each car is to have a designated driver, how many ways can the transportation be arranged?

4. [10 points] For  $n \ge 1$ , Let  $h_n$  denote the number of ways for a person to climb a flight of n stairs when the person takes 1, 3, or 4 steps at a time. What is a **recurrence relation** for  $h_n$  with initial conditions?

5. [15 points] The transitive closure of a binary relation R on a set of 7 elements  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$  is computed by Warshall's algorithm producing matrices  $W_0, W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4, W_5, W_6, W_7$ .

• Give a **formula** for computing the entries  $w_{ij}^{[4]}$  of  $W_4$  from the entries  $w_{ij}^{[3]}$  of  $W_3$ :

• If (unspecified entries are 0)



, determine  $W_4$  (use the same matrix diagram).

- 6. [30 points] Consider the binary relations R on a set A defined below.
  - What are the **three defining properties** for *R* to be an equivalence relation?
  - What are the **three defining properties** for *R* to be a partial order?

• Let R be the relation on  $A = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$  defined by aRb provided |a| = |b| (absolute value). Is R an

equivalence relation, total order, partial order, or none of these? (circle one) If an equivalence relation, how many different equivalence classes are there and what are they?

• Let R be the relation on  $A = \{1, 2, 3, ..., 20\}$  defined by aRb provided that a is a divisor of b. Is R an

equivalence relation, total order, partial order, or none of these? (circle one).

If an equivalence relation, how many different equivalence classes are there and what are they?

• Let R be the relation on the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 19, 20\}$  of 20 elements defined by aRbprovided that  $a \equiv b \pmod{6}$ . Is R an

equivalence relation, total order, partial order, or none of these? (circle one)

If an equivalence relation, how many different equivalence classes are there and what are they?

- 7. [10 points] Let A be a set of 4 elements, and let R be a binary relation on A.
  - If R is a symmetric relation and  $M_R$  has 0's and 1's as shown:  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0$

show what the other entries of  $M_R$  are.

• Let  $M_R$  have 0's and 1's in positions as shown:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | \\ 0 & 0 & | \\ \hline 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 & | \\ 1 &$ 

to complete this to an anti-symmetric, binary relation on A equals:

- 8. [10 points] Consider the *n*-cube graphs  $Q_n$ :
  - What are the **degrees** of the vertices of  $Q_n$ ?

• Calculate the **number of edges** of  $Q_n$ .

9. [20 points] Consider the poset  $(S,\leq)$  whose diagram is given below.

Determine

• All **maximal** elements.

• All **minimal** elements.

• All the **upper bounds** of a and b, and then the **LUB** of a and b if it exists.

• All the lower bounds of a and b, and then the GLB of a and b if it exists.

10. [20 points]

• The following is the postfix (postorder) form of a logical expression. What is its (unambiguous) **usual form**?

 $p \ q \ r \lor \land q \ p \land \to p \ r \land \lor$ 

• What is the **prefix (preorder) form** of the algebraic expression

$$((x \times y) + z) - ((z \times (u + v)) + ((y \times z) \times (x + y)))$$

## Bonus Problem (3+2+2+8=15 points)

• Give a recursive definition of a Full Binary Tree (FBT).

• Give a recursive definition of the height h(T) of a FBT T.

• Give a recursive definition of the number n(T) of vertices of a FBT T.

Please Turn Over

• Prove by structural induction that  $n(T) \leq 2^{h(T)+1} - 1$  a FBT T.