## CS 173, Fall 2015 Examlet 12, Part B <br> NETID:

FIRST:

Discussion: $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Thursday } & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { Friday } & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 1 & 2\end{array}$
(9 points) Suppose that $R$ is a relation on $\mathbb{Z}$ which is reflexive and symmetric, but not transitive. Let's define $T(n)=\{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a R n\}$. Notice that $n \in T(n)$ for any integer $n$. The collection of all sets $T(n)$ does not form a partition of $\mathbb{Z}$. Explain (informally but clearly) why the fact that $R$ is not transitive can cause one of the partition properties to fail.
(6 points) Check the (single) box that best characterizes each item.

How many ways can I choose 5 bagels from among 10 varieties, if I can have any number of bagels from any type?

| $\frac{10!}{5!5!}$ | $\square$ | $\frac{14!}{10!4!}$ | $\square$ | $\frac{14!}{9!5!}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{15!}{10!5!}$ | $\square$ | $10^{5}$ | $\square$ | $5^{10}$ |

If $n \geq k \geq 0$,
then $\binom{n}{k}=\binom{n}{n-k}$
True $\square$
True for some $n$ and $k$ $\square$ False $\square$ a rational $\square$ a power set of rationals $\square$
If $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{Q})$ then $f(3)$ is a set of rationals $\square$ undefined $\square$

## CS 173, Fall 2015 Examlet 12, Part B

NETID:

FIRST:
LAST:

Discussion: $\begin{array}{llllllllllll} & \text { Thursday } & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { Friday } & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 1\end{array}$
Graph $G$ with set of nodes $V$ is shown below. Recall that $\operatorname{deg}(n)$ is the degree of node $n$. Let's define $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ by $f(k)=\{n \in V: \operatorname{deg}(n)=k\}$. Also let $T=\{f(k) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
(6 points) Fill in the following values:

(7 points) Is $T$ a partition of $V$ ? For each of the conditions required to be a partition, briefly explain why $T$ does or doesn't satisfy that condition.
(2 points) State the definition of $\binom{n}{k}$, i.e. express $\binom{n}{k}$ in terms of more basic arithmetic operations.

## CS 173, Fall 2015 Examlet 12, Part B

NETID:
FIRST:
Discussion: $\begin{array}{llllllllllll} & \text { Thursday } & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { Friday } & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 1\end{array}$
Graph $G$ is shown below with set of nodes $V$ is shown below.


Suppose that $\operatorname{deg}(\mathrm{n})$ is the degree of node n . Now let's define a function $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ by $f(p)=\{n \in V: \operatorname{deg}(n)=\operatorname{deg}(p)\}$. Then let $P=\{f(p) \mid p \in V\}$.
(6 points) Fill in the following values:
$f(A)=$
$\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{C})=$
$\mathrm{P}=$
(7 points) Is $P$ a partition of $V$ ? For each of the conditions required to be a partition, briefly explain why $P$ does or doesn't satisfy that condition.
(2 points) Check the (single) box that best characterizes each item.
$|\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{P}(\emptyset))|$
0

$1 \square$
2

$3 \square$
4 $\square$ undefined $\square$

## CS 173, Fall 2015 Examlet 12, Part B

NETID:

FIRST:
LAST:

Discussion: $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Thursday } & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { Friday } & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 1 & 2\end{array}$
(9 points) Suppose that $A$ is a set and $P$ is a collection of subsets of $A$. Using precise language and/or notation, state the conditions $P$ must satisfy to be a partition of $A$.
(6 points) Check the (single) box that best characterizes each item.

$\mathbb{P}(A) \cap \mathbb{P}(B)=\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \quad$ true for all sets $\quad \square \quad$ true for some sets $\quad \square$
false for all sets $\quad \square$

Set $B$ is a partition of a finite

$$
\leq 2^{|A|} \quad \square
$$

$$
\leq|A| \quad \square
$$ set $A$. Then $|B|$

$$
=2^{|A|} \quad \square \quad \leq|A+1| \quad \square
$$

## CS 173, Fall 2015

 Examlet 12, Part BNETID:

FIRST:
Discussion: $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Thursday } & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { Friday } & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 1 & 2\end{array}$
Let $f: \mathbb{R}^{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2}\right)$ be defined by $f(x, y)=\left\{(p, q) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R},(p, q)=\alpha(x, y)\right\}$.
Let $T=\left\{f(x, y) \mid(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}\right\}$.
(6 points) Answer the following questions:
$f(0,0)=$

Describe (at a high level) the elements of $f(0,36)$ :

Give an element of $\mathbb{P}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2}\right)-T$ :
(7 points) Is $T$ a partition of $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ ? For each of the conditions required to be a partition, briefly explain why $T$ does or doesn't satisfy that condition.
(2 points) Check the (single) box that best characterizes each item.
[Buggy question: answer depends on whether you assumed A could be empty.] Let $A$ be a set, $\{A\}$ is a partition of $A$. $\square$
 never $\square$

## CS 173, Fall 2015 Examlet 12, Part B

NETID:
FIRST:

## LAST:

Discussion: $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll} & \text { Thursday } & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { Friday } & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 1 & 2\end{array}$
Graph $G$ is at right.
$V$ is the set of nodes in $G$.
$M=\{0,1,2,3\}$


Define $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ by $f(n)=\{p \in V: d(p, B)<n\}$, where $d(a, b)$ is the (shortest-path) distance between $a$ and $b$. Let $P=\{f(n) \mid n \in M\}$.
(6 points) Fill in the following values:
$f(0)=$
$f(1)=$
$P=$
(7 points) Is $P$ a partition of $V$ ? For each of the conditions required to be a partition, briefly explain why $P$ does or doesn't satisfy that condition.
(2 points) Check the (single) box that best characterizes each item.
$\binom{0}{0}-1 \quad \begin{aligned} & \square\end{aligned} 0 \quad \begin{aligned} & \square\end{aligned} 1 \begin{aligned} & \square\end{aligned} 2 \begin{aligned} & \square\end{aligned}$ undefined $\begin{aligned} & \square\end{aligned}$

