

CS 173, Fall 2015
Examlet 12, Part B

NETID:

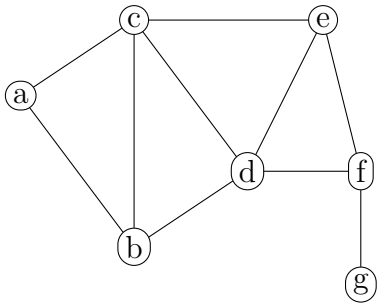
FIRST:

LAST:

Discussion: Thursday 2 3 4 5 Friday 9 10 11 12 1 2

Graph G with set of nodes V is shown below. Recall that $\deg(n)$ is the degree of node n . Let's define $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ by $f(k) = \{n \in V : \deg(n) = k\}$. Also let $T = \{f(k) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

(6 points) Fill in the following values:



$f(4) =$

$f(1) =$

$|T| =$

(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.

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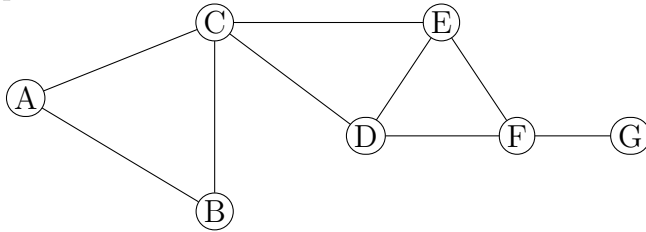
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Graph G is shown below with set of nodes V is shown below.



Suppose that $\deg(n)$ is the degree of node n . Now let's define a function $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ by $f(p) = \{n \in V : \deg(n) = \deg(p)\}$. Then let $P = \{f(p) \mid p \in V\}$.

(6 points) Fill in the following values:

$f(A) =$

$f(C) =$

$P =$

(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 2 3 4 undefined

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(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.

V is the vertex set of a tree with n edges. $|\mathbb{P}(V)| =$

2^{n-1}	<input type="checkbox"/>	2^n	<input type="checkbox"/>	not determined	<input type="checkbox"/>
2^{n+1}	<input type="checkbox"/>	n	<input type="checkbox"/>		

$\mathbb{P}(A) \cap \mathbb{P}(B) = \mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$

true for all sets	<input type="checkbox"/>	true for some sets	<input type="checkbox"/>
false for all sets	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Set B is a partition of a finite set A . Then $|B|$

$\leq 2^{ A }$	<input type="checkbox"/>	$\leq A $	<input type="checkbox"/>
$= 2^{ A }$	<input type="checkbox"/>	$\leq A + 1 $	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be defined by $f(x, y) = \{(p, q) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, (p, q) = \alpha(x, y)\}$.

Let $T = \{f(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$.

(6 points) Answer the following questions:

$f(0, 0) =$

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

Give an element of $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}^2) - T$:

(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 .

always

sometimes

never

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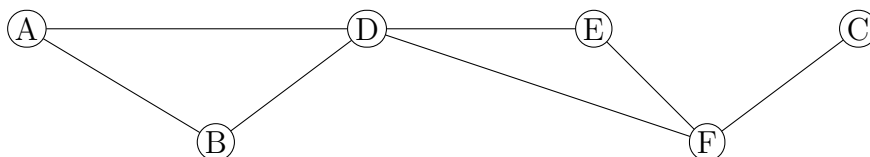
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Graph G is at right.

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.

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

-1

0

1

2

undefined