

Topics: The exam will cover all the topics, with an emphasis on the material since the midterm (which was through Section 3.3 of Tucker). The best review I can suggest is to review your notes, quizzes, and homeworks. I have included a few extra problems below, shamelessly lifted from old Math 344 classes (and other sources).

I will also have extra office hours between now and the exam; see the web page (<http://www.math.toronto.edu/garfield/344/>) for details.

- 1 (a) How many arrangements are there of the letters in the word *constitutionally*?
 (b) How many arrangements are there of the letters in the word *constitutionally* so that there are no consecutive *t*'s?
 (c) How many arrangements are there of the letters in the word *constitutionally* such that there are no consecutive *t*'s and the vowels occur in alphabetical order?
- 2 Given any set of 100 integers show that there must be two of them such that either their sum or their difference is divisible by 197.
- 3 Five men and five women each bring one book to a meeting of their bookclub. How many ways are there to distribute one book to each person so that no woman gets her own book?
- 4 There are 6 people in a room some of whom are friends. Show that there must be some set of 3 of these people who are all either mutual friends or mutual strangers. Hint: suppose one of the people is Bob and divide the remaining people into those who are friends to Bob and those who are strangers to Bob.
- 5 Draw two non-isomorphic graphs having 6 vertices of degrees 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4 and show that any such graph is isomorphic to one of the two you have drawn.
- 6 (a) How many arrangements are there of the numbers

$$5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1$$
 which have exactly 2 adjacent 5's?
 (b) How many arrangements are there of the numbers

$$5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1$$
 in which no 3 or 2 is adjacent to a 3 or a 2? (In case there is any confusion: this means no 3 is adjacent to either a 3 or a 2 **and** no 2 is adjacent to either a 3 or a 2.)
 (c) Evaluate $\sum_{k=0}^r (-1)^k C(n, k) C(n, r-k)$ for any $r \leq n$ by considering the coefficient of a certain power of x in the product of two appropriate binomial expansions.

- 7] A standard 6-sided cubical die with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 on the six faces is rolled 5 times. What is the probability that the total of all the rolls is 25?
- 8] Suppose S is a set with 11 elements and \mathcal{P} is a collection of 10 of its 4-sets. Show that there must be two sets in \mathcal{P} whose intersection contains at least 2 elements. Hint: for each 2-set E of S let a_E be the number of sets in \mathcal{P} which contain E . What is the sum of all the a_E as E ranges over all the 2-sets of S ?
- 9] Draw all the non-isomorphic connected graphs with 4 or fewer vertices. No explanation is required, just a list of drawings. Your list must be such that any connected graph with 4 or fewer vertices is isomorphic to one of the graphs in your list and no two graphs in your list are isomorphic to each other.
- 10] Prove that $n^5 - n$ is divisible by 10 for every positive integer n .
- 11] (a) How many arrangements are there of the letters *aaaaabbbbcccdde*.
 (b) How many arrangements are there of the letters *aaaaabbbbcccdde* so that there are no adjacent *a*'s?
 (c) How many arrangements are there of the letters *aaaaabbbbcccdde* so that no *c* is adjacent to a *c* or *d* and no *d* is adjacent to a *c* or *d*?
- 12] Given any 27 distinct numbers between 1 and 51 show that there must be 2 of these numbers which differ by 13.
- 13] How many ways are there to distribute 30 pieces of candy to 4 boys and 2 girls so that no boy gets more than 5 pieces?
- 14] Draw two non-isomorphic graphs having 5 vertices of degrees 1, 2, 2, 2, 3 and prove that they are non-isomorphic. Show that any such graph must be isomorphic to one of the two you have drawn.
- 15] Find the number of integer solutions of the equation

$$2x + 3y + 7z = 84$$

where $x \geq 8$, $3 \leq y \leq 8$, and $0 \leq z \leq 3$.