Applied Combinatorics

by Fred S. Roberts and Barry Tesman

Answers to Selected Exercises¹

Chapter 1

1.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1$	3 4 1 2	-	$\frac{4}{2};$																		
2.	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$	2 3 1	3 1 2	;	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$	2 1 3	3 2 1	;	1 2 3	3 1 2	2 3 1	;	1 3 2	3 2 1	2 1 3	;	2 1 3	1 3 2	3 2 1	;	2 3 1	1 2 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} $
$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array}$	3 2 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 3\\ 2\end{array}$;	2 3 1	3 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$;	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$	2 3 1	;	3 2 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 3\\ 2\end{array}$	2 1 3	;	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} $	2 3 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\end{array}$;	3 2 1	2 1 3	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 3\\ 2\end{array}$;

3. Let row 1 be: $1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ n$. Row 2 is gotten by taking the first element (1) of row 1 and moving it to the end of the row. Row 3 is gotten from row 2 by taking the first element (2) of row 2 and moving it to the end of the row. Continue until you have n rows.

4(a).	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} $	2 3 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$	$; \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \end{array}$	$b \\ c \\ a$	$c \\ a \\ b$;	
4(b).	$\begin{array}{c}1\\4\\2\\3\end{array}$	2 3 1 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array};$	$egin{array}{c} a \\ c \\ d \\ b \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} b \\ d \\ c \\ a \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ d \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} d \\ b \\ a \\ c \end{array}$

5. 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 000, 001, 010, 100, 011, 101, 110, 111;

¹More solutions to come. Comments/Corrections would be appreciated and should be sent to: Barry Tesman (tesman@dickinson.edu) or Fred Roberts (froberts@dimacs.rutgers.edu).

6. See problem 5 and 0000, 0001, 0010, 0100, 1000, 0011, 0101, 0110, 1001, 1010, 1100, 0111, 1011, 1101, 1110, 1111;

7(a). no - there are only 12 such strings;

7(b). yes - there are 27 such strings;

8. There are 84 such strings: there are 4 of length one; there are 16 of length two; there are 64 of length three;

9. LLLL, LLLS, LLSL, LSLL, SLLL, LLSS, LSLS, SLLS, LSSL, SLSL, SSLL, SSSS, SLSS, SSSS, SSSS, SSSS;

10. Our conclusion would not change significantly. There are roughly 3.15×10^7 seconds per year and 100 billion equals 10^{11} . So, $3.15 \times 10^7 \times 10^{11}$ or 3.15×10^{18} networks could be analyzed in a year. Then the number of years it would take to check 6×10^{33} networks is

$$\frac{6 \times 10^{33}}{3.15 \times 10^{18}} \approx 1.9 \times 10^{15};$$



12(a). No assignment exists. Each of Calculus, History, and Physics must get a different exam time since they overlap with one another;

12(b). time 1: English and Physics; time 2: Calculus; time 3: History;

12(c). No assignment exists. Each of Calculus, History, Physics, and Economics must get a different exam time since they overlap with one another;

12(d). time 1: English and Physics; time 2: Calculus; time 3: History; time 4: Economics;

13. If Economics is Wednesday and Transportation is Tuesday then both Housing and Health must be Thursday - this is not possible. Or, if Economics is Wednesday and Transportation is Thursday then both Housing and Health must be Tuesday - again this is not possible.

14(a). If English must be Thur. AM, then Calculus must be Wed. AM. But then History and Physics must be Tues. AM - this is not possible.

14(b). Wed. AM: English; Tues. AM: Calculus; Wed. AM: History; Thur. AM: Physics; Mon. AM: Economics.

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15. Two of the four instructors can get their first choice. Assign a different morning to each of the Calculus, History, and Physics exam times. Then assign Tuesday morning to English.