

**Computation**

Compute the following: (3 points each)

1.  $10! =$

2.  $\frac{500!}{502!} =$

3.  $\binom{18}{4} =$

4.  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\} =$

5.  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} =$

6.  $\chi(K_{73}) =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

7.  $\chi(K_{45,89}) =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

8.  $\chi(\overline{K_{n,m}}) =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

9. The number of functions  $f: D \rightarrow R$  where  $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $R = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ .10. The number of onto functions  $f: D \rightarrow R$  where  $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $R = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ .11. The number of 1-1 functions  $f: D \rightarrow R$  where  $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $R = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ .12. The number of 1-1 and onto functions  $f: D \rightarrow R$  where  $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $R = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ .13. If  $P(G, x) = x(x-1)^7 - x(x-1)^5(x-2)$  then  $\chi(G) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

14.  $\chi(C_{73}) =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

15.  $\chi(C_{176}) =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

**Mathematics of the Chessboard**

Compute the following. (3 points each)

1.  $\gamma(K_7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

2.  $\gamma(Q_8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

3.  $\gamma(B_{27}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

4.  $\gamma(R_{35}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

5.  $\gamma(K_{4,7}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$

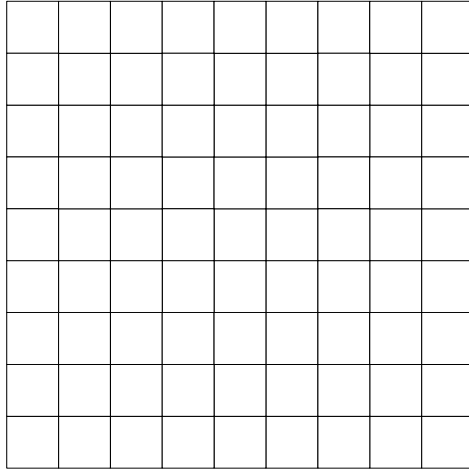
6.  $\gamma(R_{7,132}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

7.  $\gamma_i(R_{35}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

8. (10 points) Carefully show that a closed knight's tour does not exist on the 3 by 4 board.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

9. (10 points) Demonstrate the Spencer-Cockayne construction for dominating the  $9 \times 9$  chessboard with queens.



### Proof

1. (10 points) Use induction to prove  $\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2 * (n+1)^2}{4}$  for all positive integers  $n$ .

2. (10 points) Combinatorially prove  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ n-2 \end{matrix} \right\} = \binom{n}{3} + \frac{\binom{n}{2}\binom{n-2}{2}}{2}$ .

3. (10 points) Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with  $n \geq 2$  vertices. Use the pigeonhole principle to prove that there must exist  $a, b \in V$  such that  $\deg(a) = \deg(b)$ .