

## CSCI 246: Test 3 (10 points, 4:10-5:30pm)

Your Name: Ben Miller

**Note:** If you don't have a printer, you should try to write/type separately. At the end of the test, try to generate a .pdf file to upload to D2L (under Assignments/Test 2). *Note also that this is an open book test, while all physical resources are allowed, resorting for external human help constitutes a plagiarism.*

### Problem 1

In this problem, you are given *four* mathematical statements. You are first to judge their correctness, in each case you should give some details (like a short proof or a counterexample) to support your answers.

(1.1)  $2020 \cdot n^2$  is  $\Omega(n^3)$ . False  
for  $n > 1$  and  $A=2020$ ,  $2020 \cdot n^2 < An^3$   
 $\therefore 2020n^2$  is not at least  $An^3$

(1.2)  $2020 \cdot n^3$  is  $O(n^2)$ . False  
for  $n > 1$  and  $A=2020$ ,  $2020 \cdot n^3 > An^2$   
 $\therefore 2020n^3$  is not at most  $An^2$

(1.3) Let  $G$  be a simple graph (i.e., between two vertices there is at most one edge), and let  $\deg(v)$  be the degree of vertex  $v$ . Then  $\sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg(v)$  is always even.

True

Because  $G$  is simple, an edge cannot connect a vertex to itself. A graph with 0 edges has a sum of degrees of zero. For every edge added, the degree of each connecting vertex goes up by 1.

$\therefore$  Any edge corresponds to an increase of 2 in the sum of vertex degrees.

(1.4) Given simple graphs  $G$  and  $H$ , both with  $n$  vertices. Sort the vertex degrees (from small to large) in  $G$  and  $H$  as  $L_G$  and  $L_H$  respectively. If  $L_G = L_H$ , then  $G$  and  $H$  must be isomorphic.

False



$L_G =$  3  
3  
3  
3  
2  
2  
2  
2

$L_H =$  3  
3  
3  
3  
2  
2  
2  
2

## Problem 2

Show that  $f(n) = \frac{1}{6}n^3 - 32n^2 + 20n - 8$  is  $\Theta(n^3)$ . You must give enough details.

by Theorem of polynomials with positive exponents,

$$f(n) \text{ is } \Theta(n^3)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{12} \quad \text{and} \quad a = \frac{2 \cdot 60}{\frac{1}{6}} = 240$$

$$f(n) \geq \frac{1}{6}n^3 - 32n^2 + 20n^2 - 8n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n^3 - 20n^2 \geq \frac{1}{12}n^3$$

$$\therefore f(n) \text{ is } \Omega(n^3) \quad \text{when } n \geq 720$$

$$f(n) \leq \frac{1}{6}n^3 + 20n \leq \frac{1}{6}n^3 + 20n^3 \quad \text{when } n \geq 1$$
$$\frac{1}{6}n^3 + 20n^3 = \frac{121}{6}n^3$$

$$\text{set } A = \frac{121}{6} \quad \text{and} \quad a = 1$$

$$f(n) \leq An^3 \quad \text{when } n \geq a$$

$$\therefore f(n) \text{ is } O(n^3)$$

$$\therefore f(n) \text{ is } \Theta(n^3)$$

### Problem 3

Let  $S$  be the set of integers from 20,000 to 99,999 (including 20,000 and 99,999).

(3.1) How many integers are there in  $S$  which are divisible by 3 and 7, but not by both?

$$\lfloor \frac{99,999}{3} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{19,999}{3} \rfloor = 26,667$$

$$\lfloor \frac{99,999}{7} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{19,999}{7} \rfloor = 11,428$$

$$\lfloor \frac{99,999}{21} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{19,999}{21} \rfloor = 3,809$$

$$26,667 + 11,428 - 2(3,809) = 30,477$$

(3.2) How many even integers are there in  $S$  which are with distinct digits?

$$99,999 - 20,000 + 1 = 80,000$$

$$\text{even in } S = 80,000 / 2 = 40,000$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 5 & \cdot & 7 & \cdot & 8 & \cdot & 7 & \cdot & 6 & = & 11760 \\ 1 & & 1 & & & & & & & & \\ \text{last} & & \text{first} & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

12096? got with a python script

