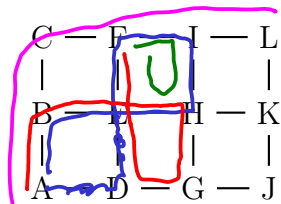


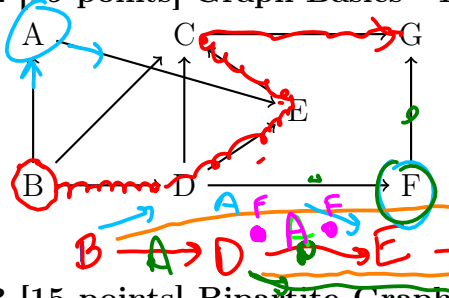
Duration: 90 minutes

Student No:

Tick **ALL** appropriate definitions for each sequence:



Sequence	Walk	Path	Circuit	Cycle
A-D-E-F-I-H-E-B-A	✓		✓	
A-B-E-H-G-D-E-F	✓			
A-F-I-H-E-F	✓		✓	✓
A-B-C-F-I-L	✓	✓		



How many topological orders are possible?

B: 2 C: 3 D: 1

E: 1 F: 1 G: 0

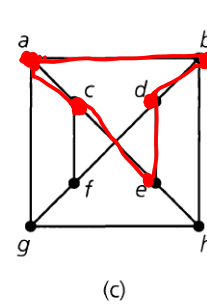
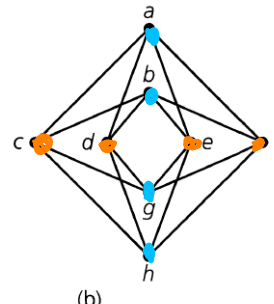
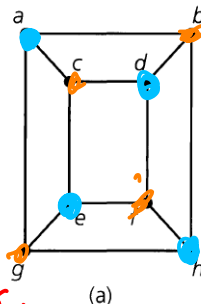
Yes · No

BADEC FG

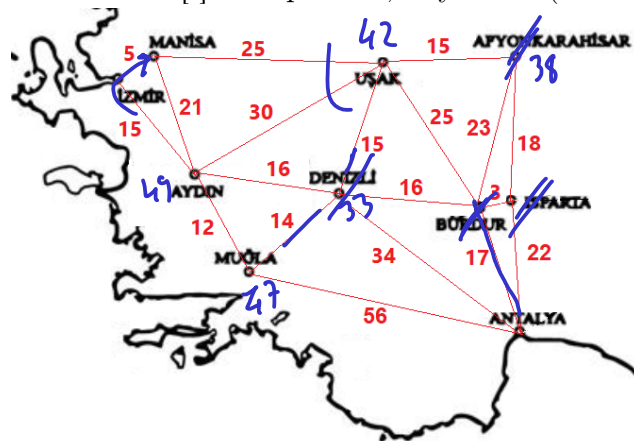
BAD F E C G  
 BAD E F C G  
 BAD E C F G  
 B D A E C G  
 B D A F E C G  
 B D A E F C G  
 B D A E C F G

BLUES

- a) b, c, f, g. a, d, e, h
- b) c, d, e, f a, b, g, h
- c) not bipartite bec. a b d e c a  
is a cycle of length 5.



**P4 [20 points] Dijkstra's Algorithm** In the map below, find the shortest paths from Antalya to all other cities by using Dijkstra's Algorithm. The first line in the table is given. Fill the rest of the table. (Positions with [ ] are 1pt each, city order (leftmost column) 1pt each, the rest of the table 3pts)



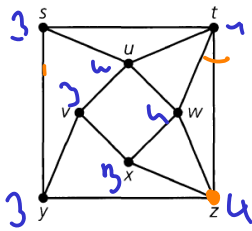
Explored	Burdur	Isparta	Mugla	Denizli	Afyon	Usak	Aydin	Manisa	Izmir
Ant	17	22	56	34	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
Bur	17	20	66	33	40	42	∞	∞	∞
Isp	17	20	56	33	38	42	∞	∞	∞
Den	17	20	47	33	38	42	49	∞	∞
Afy	17	20	47	33	38	42	49	∞	∞
Usa	17	20	47	33	38	42	49	67	∞
Mug	17	20	47	33	38	42	49	67	∞
Ayd	17	20	47	33	38	42	49	67	64
Izm	17	20	47	33	38	42	49	67	64

stu - 1  
hts - 1



### P5 [15 points] Counting paths

a) In the graph below, how many paths of length 2 are there? (You will count the paths which visit 2 edges 3 vertices. e.g. utw) (Do not count one-by-one, try to find an easy way so that you can also solve part b)



$$u \cdot \binom{4}{2} + u \cdot \binom{3}{2} = 24 + 12 = 36 \cdot 2 = 72$$

$$\binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{2} = 36 \cdot 2 = 72$$

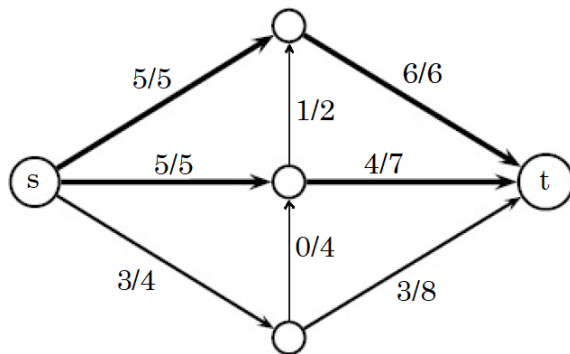
t # of nodes

b) In a 6-regular graph with 100 vertices, how many paths of length 2 are there?

\* # of paths that has a particular node in the middle.  
 $\binom{6}{2} \cdot 100 \cdot 2$   
 ↓ reverse direction



P6 [15 points] Max flow A flow network is given below. Use the allocated spaces to 1) Draw the residual graph and find out whether the flow can be further improved (increased) 2) Update the flow accordingly 3) and show that it is indeed a maximum flow.



Residual graph:

New flow:

Proof of maximality:

**P7 [15 points] Inclusion-Exclusion Principle**

In an exam, there are 10 questions each worth 10 points. In how many different ways can a student get 50 points? (For example, the student can get 7, 10, 6, 2, 7, 0, 8, 0, 10, 0 from questions 1 through 10, respectively. You need to count the number of such gradings that add up to 50.)

**P8 [15 points] Generating Functions**

In how many ways can a farmer distribute 24 apples to four children so that each child gets at least three apples but no more than eight?

---

Table 1: Some generating functions that can be useful. For all  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$

- 1)  $(1+x)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}x + \binom{n}{2}x^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n}x^n$
- 2)  $(1+ax)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}ax + \binom{n}{2}a^2x^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n}a^nx^n$
- 3)  $(1+x^m)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}x^m + \binom{n}{2}x^{2m} + \cdots + \binom{n}{n}x^{nm}$
- 4)  $(1-x^{n+1})/(1-x) = 1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n$
- 5)  $1/(1-x) = 1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots$
- 6)  $1/(1-ax) = 1+ax+a^2x^2+a^3x^3+\cdots$
- 7)  $1/(1+x)^n = \binom{-n}{0} + \binom{-n}{1}x + \binom{-n}{2}x^2 + \cdots = 1 + (-1)\binom{n+1-1}{1}x + (-1)^2\binom{n+2-1}{2}x^2 + \cdots$
- 8)  $1/(1-x)^n = \binom{-n}{0} + \binom{-n}{1}(-x) + \binom{-n}{2}(-x)^2 + \cdots = 1 + (-1)\binom{n+1-1}{1}(-x) + (-1)^2\binom{n+2-1}{2}(-x)^2 + \cdots$