

**Discrete Mathematics (2011 Spring) Final**

1. **(10 points)** Negate and simplify the statement  $p \wedge (q \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r)$ .
2. **(5 points)** What is the number of the equivalence relations on  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$  that have exactly one equivalence class of size 3?
3. **(10 points)** Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$ , and  $B = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 7\}$ . (a) How many functions  $f: A \rightarrow B$  satisfy  $|f(A)| = 4$ ? (b) How many have  $|f(A)| \leq 4$ ?
4. **(20 points)** Determine the following coefficient of (a)  $x^3 y^3 z^{-3}$  in the complete expansion of  $(x - 2y)^6 (3z^{-1} + 4)^4$ , (b)  $x^4 y^3$  in the complete expansion of  $(x - 2y)^3 (3x + 4y)^4$ , (c)  $x^{50}$  in  $(x^7 + x^8 + x^9 + \dots)^6$ , (d)  $x^{15}$  in  $(x^3 - 5x)/(1 - x)^3$ .
5. **(5 points)** If  $A = \{w, x, y, z\}$ , determine the number of relations on  $A$  that are reflexive and symmetric but not transitive. [Note:  $S(3,2)=3$ ,  $S(4,2)=7$ ]
6. **(10 points)** Determine how many integer solutions for  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 10$ ,  $0 \leq x_1 \leq 5$ ,  $0 \leq x_2 \leq 6$ ,  $3 \leq x_3 \leq 7$ .
7. **(3+3+4 points)** Let  $A = \{a, b, c\}$ , and  $B = \{u, v, w, x, y, z\}$ . (a) If  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is a randomly generated function, what is the probability that  $f$  is one-to-one? (b) How many closed binary operations on  $A$  that have  $c$  as the identity? (c) How many closed binary operations on  $A$  that are commutative and have an identity?
8. **(2+3+5 points)** (a) What is the sequence the generation function  $a + (d - a)x$  generate? (b) What is the exponential generating function for the sequence  $0!, 1!, 2!, 3!, \dots$  (c) Find a generation function to generate sequence  $a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots$
9. **(8+7 points)** (a) Find a recurrence relation for the number of **4**-ary sequences (e.g., 0213, 0113) of length  $n$  that have no consecutive 0's. (b) Solve the recurrence relation in (a).
10. **(10 points)** Using the method of *generating functions* to solve the recurrence relation  $a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} + a_n = 2^n$ , where  $n \geq 0$ ,  $a_0 = 1$ ,  $a_1 = 2$ .
11. **(5 points)** Please list 2 examples/methods/strategies to improve your (or others') learning motivation/performance.