

# Combinatorics Problems

CS/MATH 113 team

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1. Prove that at a party where there are at least two people, there are two people who know the same number of other people there. Given that everyone at least knows the host.

**Solution:** Let there be  $n$  number of people at the party where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $n \geq 2$ .  
Now the maximum number of people a person can know is  $n - 1$ .  
The minimum number of people someone can know is 1 (the host).  
Now we have  $n$  pigeons and  $n - 1$  holes, so with the pigeon hole principle at least 1 hole will have more than 1 pigeon.  
So assigning number of people that know that amount of people from 1 to  $n - 1$ , there would be at least 1 number  $k$  where 2 people are assigned.

□

2. How many 4-permutations of the positive integers not exceeding 100 contain exactly three consecutive integers  $k, k + 1, k + 2$ , in the correct order where these consecutive integers can be separated by other integers in the permutation?  
Some example of such 4 permutations would be  $(1, 2, 5, 3), (69, 42, 43, 44), (50, 51, 52, 54)$ , etc.

**Solution:** As we have a 4-permutation for positive integer less than or equal to 100 where  $k, k + 1$ , and  $k + 2$  occurs then  $k \leq 98$ .  
We need to choose 4 integers  $k, k + 1, k + 2$ , and  $x$ .  
The number of ways we can choose  $k$  is  ${}^{98}C_1 = 98$ .  
Number of ways  $x$  can be chosen from the remaining 97 integers is  ${}^{97}C_1 = 97$ .  
The number of arrangements we can have where integers are in correct order are 4:

$$(k, k + 1, k + 2, x)$$

$$(k, k + 1, x, k + 2)$$

$$(k, x, k + 1, k + 2)$$

$$(x, k, k + 1, k + 2)$$

Number of ways 4 integers can be selected such that all 4 are in the correct order is  ${}^{97}C_1 = 97$ . So in total we have  $(98 \times 97 \times 4) - 97 = 37927$

□

3. Show that for any connected graph at least 2 vertices have the same degree.

**Solution:** Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected graph with  $n$  vertices.  
Then for every vertex  $v \in V$ ,  $1 \leq \text{degree}(v) \leq n - 1$ .  
There are  $n$  vertices and  $n - 1$  possible values for degree.  
With pigeonhole principle we know that atleast 2 vertices will have the same degree.

□

4.