

CASA

$$\bullet 285x + 84y = 15$$

$$\bullet 555x + 94y = 21$$

$$\bullet 791x + 336y = 35$$

$$\bullet 285x + 84y = 15$$

~~285x + 84y = 15~~ ① Identidad de Bézout

$$\begin{cases} 285 = 84 \times 3 + 33 \text{ V} \\ 84 = 33 \times 2 + 18 \text{ V} \\ 33 = 18 \times 2 + 15 \text{ V} \\ 18 = 15 \times 1 + 3 \text{ V} \\ 15 = 3 \times 5 + 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = bq + r$$

$$18 = 15 \times 1 + 3$$

$$r = a + b(-q)$$

$$3 = 18 + 15(-1)$$

$$3 = 18 + [33 + 18(-1)](-1)$$

$$3 = 18 + 33(-1) + 18(1)$$

$$3 = 18(2) + 33(-1)$$

$$3 = [84 + 33(-2)](2) + 33(-1)$$

$$3 = 84(2) + 33(-4) + 33(-1)$$

$$3 = 84(2) + 33(-5)$$

$$3 = 84(2) + [285 + 84(-3)](-5)$$

$$3 = 84(2) + 285(-5) + 84(15)$$

$$3 = 84(17) + 285(-5)$$

①  $d = \text{mcd}(a, b) = \text{mcd}(285, 48) = 3$   $3 | 15 \Rightarrow$  Hay solución

② Bézout  $d = ax + by \Rightarrow 3 = 285x + 48y$

$$3 = 285(-5) + 84(17) \quad (x, y) = (-5, 17)$$

Calcula razonadamente y enunciando los teoremas utilizados, el número de vértices de grado uno que tiene un árbol con dos vértices de grado cuatro y tres vértices de grado tres. Se supone que el árbol sólo tiene vértices de grado 1, 3 y 4.

$$\textcircled{1} \mathcal{V}_1 = \{u \in \mathcal{V}, d_G(u) = 1\}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_3 = \{u \in \mathcal{V}, d_G(u) = 3\}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_4 = \{u \in \mathcal{V}, d_G(u) = 4\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_1) = n$$

$$\text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_3) = 3$$

$$\text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_4) = 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \mathcal{V}_1 \cup \mathcal{V}_3 \cup \mathcal{V}_4 = \mathcal{V}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_i \cap \mathcal{V}_j = \emptyset$$

FORMA FRANCÉS

$$\textcircled{4} \langle \mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_3, \mathcal{V}_4 \rangle$$

(3) Partición de  $\mathcal{V}$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}) = \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_1) + \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_3) + \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_4)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}} d_G(u) = \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}_1} d_G(u) + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}_3} d_G(u) + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}_4} d_G(u)$$

(1)  $u \in \mathcal{V}$

$u \in \mathcal{V}_1$

$u \in \mathcal{V}_3$

$u \in \mathcal{V}_4$

$$\textcircled{7} \text{Teorema 1: } G(V, A) \Rightarrow \sum d_G(u) = 2 \text{Card}(A)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{Teorema 2: } T(V, A) \Rightarrow \text{Card}(A) = \text{Card}(V) - 1$$

$$\textcircled{9} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}_1} d_G(u) + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}_3} d_G(u) + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{V}_4} d_G(u) = 2 \text{Card}(V) - 2$$

$$1 \cdot \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_1) + 3 \cdot \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_3) + 4 \cdot \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_4) = 2 \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_1) + 2 \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_3) + 2 \text{Card}(\mathcal{V}_4) - 2$$

$$\textcircled{10} 1 \cdot n + 3 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 2 = 2n + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2 - 2$$

$$n + 9 + 8 = 2n + 6 + 4 - 2$$

$$\boxed{n = 9}$$

FORMA PRO

$$\begin{cases} \sum d_G(u) = 2 \text{Card}(A) \\ \text{Card}(A) = \text{Card}(V) - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x \text{ de grado } 1 \rightarrow x$$

$$3 \text{ de grado } 3 \rightarrow 9$$

$$2 \text{ de grado } 4 \rightarrow 8$$

$$x + 5$$

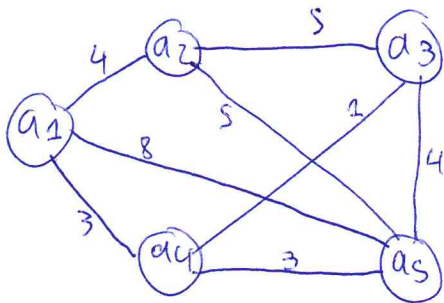
$$x + 17$$

$$\sum d_G(u) = x + 17 = 2(\text{Card}(V) - 1) = 2(x + 5 - 1)$$

$$x + 17 = 2x + 8$$

$$\boxed{x = 9}$$

3



$$T = \emptyset \quad U = \{a_1\}$$

$$L(a_2) = w_{a_1 a_2} = 4$$

$$L(a_4) = w_{a_1 a_4} = 3$$

$$L(a_5) = w_{a_1 a_5} = 8$$

$$L(a_3) = \infty$$

$$T = \{\langle a_1, a_4 \rangle\} \quad U = \{a_1, a_4\}$$

$$L(a_2) = \min(L(a_2), w_{a_4 a_2}) = \min(4, \infty) = 4$$

$$L(a_3) = \min(L(a_3), w_{a_4 a_3}) = \min(\infty, 1) = 1$$

$$L(a_5) = \min(L(a_5), w_{a_4 a_5}) = \min(8, 3) = 3$$

$$T = \{\langle a_1, a_4 \rangle, \langle a_4, a_3 \rangle\} \quad U = \{a_1, a_3, a_4\}$$

$$L(a_2) = \min(L(a_2), w_{a_3 a_2}) = \min(4, 5) = 4$$

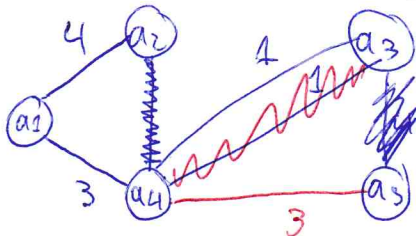
$$L(a_5) = \min(L(a_5), w_{a_3 a_5}) = \min(3, 4) = 3$$

$$T = \{\langle a_1, a_4 \rangle, \langle a_4, a_3 \rangle, \langle a_4, a_5 \rangle\} \quad U = \{a_1, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$$

$$L(a_2) = \min(L(a_2), w_{a_5 a_2}) = \min(4, 5) = 4$$

$$T = \{\langle a_1, a_4 \rangle, \langle a_4, a_3 \rangle, \langle a_4, a_5 \rangle, \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle\} \quad U = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$$

STOP



$$\text{cost total} = 11$$

2011 - Tunisia

#### ④ Variables

$z$ : discos duros

$x$ :

$y$ :

$$2000 \leq z \leq 3000$$

$$z \equiv 13 \pmod{17}$$

$$z \equiv 19 \pmod{29}$$

$$z = 17x + 13$$

$$z = 29y + 19$$

$$17x + 13 = 29y + 19$$

$$17x - 29y = 6 \rightarrow \text{Ec. diofántica}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ & \leq & \\ & \text{on} & \\ & & a=17 \\ & & b=-29 \\ & & c=6 \end{array}$$

#### ① Algoritmo Euclides

$$\text{mod}(29, 17):$$

$$29 = 17 \times 1 + 12 \quad \checkmark$$

$$17 = 12 \times 1 + 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$12 = 5 \times 2 + 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$5 = 2 \times 2 + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 = 1 \times 2 + 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} y_0 = 6/1$$

④

$$A = \alpha D \Rightarrow 17 = \alpha$$

$$B = \beta D \Rightarrow 29 = \beta$$

#### ⑤ Solución particular

$$D=1 \quad n = D/d = 6$$

$$Dn=6 \quad \text{no int}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (72, 42)$$

#### ⑥ Solución general

$$x = x_0 + \beta k = 72 + 29k$$

$$y = y_0 + \alpha k = 42 + 17k$$

#### ② Identidad de Bézout

$$d = as + bt$$

$$a = qb + r$$

$$5 = 2 \times 2 + 1$$

$$r = a - qb + a$$

$$1 = 2(-2) + 5$$

$$1 = [12 + 5(-2)](-2) + 5$$

$$1 = 12(-2) + 5(4) + 5$$

$$1 = 12(-2) + 5(5)$$

$$1 = 12(-2) + [17 + 12(-1)](5)$$

$$1 = 12(-2) + 17(5) + 12(-5) = 12(-7) + 17(5)$$

$$1 = [12(-7) + 17(-1)](-7) + 17(5)$$

$$1 = 29(-7) + 17(7) + 17(5) = 29(-7) + 17(12)$$

$$1 = 29(-7) + 17(12)$$

$$1 = 17(12) - 29(7)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = 12 \\ x = 7 \end{array}$$

#### ⑦ Comprobación

$$x = 72 + 29 = 101$$

$$y = 42 + 17 = 59$$

Parte 1

$$17(101) - 29(59) = 6$$



$$z = 17x + 13 = 17(72 + 29k) + 13 = \cancel{1224 + 493k} + 13 = 1237 + 493k$$

$$z = 29y + 19 = 29(42 + 17k) + 19 = 1218 + 493k + 19 = 1237 + 493k$$

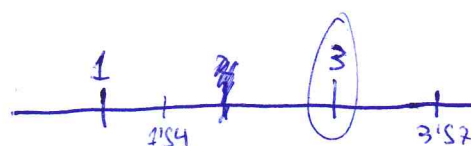
$$2000 \leq z \leq 3000$$

$$2000 \leq 1237 + 493k \leq 3000$$

$$763 \leq 493k \leq 1763$$

$$\frac{763}{493} \leq k \leq \frac{1763}{493}$$

$$1'54 \leq k \leq 3'57$$



Parte 2

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z = 1237 + 493 \cdot 3$$

$$z = 1237 + 1479$$

$$\underline{z = 2716}$$

2011 - Junio

⑧ a) Para  $\mathbb{Z}_{13} \rightarrow$  Resultados con representantes del 0 al 12

$$\begin{cases} [4]x + [3]y = [2] \\ [5]x - y = [5] \end{cases}$$

① 
$$\begin{aligned} ( \cdot 2 ) / [8]x + [6]y &= [4] \\ [5]x - y &= [5] \\ \hline [13]x + [5]y &= [9] \end{aligned}$$
  

$$y = [5]^{-1}[9]$$

②  $[5]^{-1} : \gcd(13, 5) \rightarrow$  Algoritmo Euclides

$$\begin{aligned} 13 &= 5 \times 2 + 3 \checkmark \\ 5 &= 3 \times 1 + 2 \checkmark \\ 3 &= 2 \times 1 + 1 \checkmark \\ 2 &= 1 \times 2 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

④ 
$$[1] = [5] \cdot [-5] + [13] \cdot [2]$$
  

$$[5]^{-1} = [-5]$$

③ Identidad de Bezout

$$\begin{aligned} a &= q(b) + r & 1 &= 2(-1) + 3 \\ r &= q(-b) + q & 1 &= [5 + 3(-1)](-2) + 3 = 3(2) + 5(-1) \\ & & 1 &= [5(-2) + 13](2) + 5(-1) \\ & & 1 &= 6(-2) + 7 & 1 &= 5(-5) + 13(2) \\ & & 1 &= [7(-1) + 13](-2) + 7 = 7 + 13(-1) + 7(-2) \\ & & 1 &= 7(2) + 13(-1) \end{aligned}$$

¿QUÉ HACER?  
Pasarlo a  $\mathbb{Z}_{13}$

⑤ 
$$y = [5]^{-1}[9] = [-5] \cdot [9] = [-45] = [11]$$
  

$$[5]x - y = [5] \Rightarrow [5]x - [11] = [5]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \quad 13 \\ \downarrow \quad 3 \\ \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [5]x &= [16] \rightarrow 12 \\ [5]^{-1}[5]x &= [5]^{-1}[16] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= [5]^{-1}[16] \\ x &= [-5][16] \\ x &= [-80] = [13 \times 4 - 80] = [2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \quad 13 \\ \downarrow \quad 3 \\ \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \quad 13 \\ \downarrow \quad 4 \\ \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -60 \quad 13 \\ \downarrow \quad 5 \end{array}$$

gcd(8, 13) Bezout

$$\begin{aligned} 13 &= 5 \times 2 + 3 \checkmark & 1 &= 2(-1) + 3 \\ 5 &= 3 \times 1 + 2 \checkmark & 1 &= [5 + 3(-1)](-2) + 3 \\ 3 &= 2 \times 1 + 1 \checkmark & 1 &= [5(-2) + 13](2) + 3 \\ 2 &= 1 \times 2 + 0 & 1 &= 5(-1) + 13(2) \\ & & 1 &= 5(-1) + 13(2) + 5(-4) \\ & & 1 &= 5(-5) + 13(2) \end{aligned}$$

$$[1] = [5] \cdot [-5] + [13] \cdot [2]$$

$$[5]^{-1} = [-5]$$

2012-Julio

- ⑤ a)  $\begin{cases} x + [2]y = [2] \\ [5]x + [5]y = [4] \end{cases}$  Resolver para  $\mathbb{Z}_8$  y expresar sol con representantes de clase 0 y 7.

Buscamos el 0

$$\begin{cases} [3]x + [6]y = [6] \\ [5]x + [5]y = [4] \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{[8]x + [11]y = [10]}$$

0

↓ En  $\mathbb{Z}_8$

$$[3]y = [2]$$

$$y = [3]^{-1} [2] = [3] \cdot [2] = [6]$$

②  $[3]^{-1}$ : m.c.d(3, 8) = 1

Algoritmo Euclides

~~8 = 3 \times 2 + 2~~  
~~3 = 2 \times 1 + 1~~  
~~2 = 1 \times 2 + 0~~

~~$[3]^{-1} = [3]$~~   
 ~~$[3] \cdot [3] = [9] = [1]$~~

Identidad Bézout

$$3 = 2 \times 1 + 1$$

$$1 = 2(1-1) + 3$$

$$1 = [8 + 3(-2)](-1) + 3 = 8(-1) + 3(2) + 3 = 8(-1) + 3(5)$$

$$1 = 8(-1) + 3(3)$$

0

$$1 = 3(3)$$

$$[3]^{-1} = 3$$

⑤  $x + [2]y = [2]$   
 $x + [2] \cdot [6] = [2]$   
 $x + [12] = [2]$   
 $x = [2] - [12]$   
 $x = [2] - [4]$   
 $x = [-2] = [6]$

③



Julio

2013 - Julio

b)  $M_{4 \times 7}$  y  $F1: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  lo que quedan  
 $F2: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $F4: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

- El grafo  $G$  puede tener bucles porque si  $M = [m_{ij}] / m_{ij} = 2$ , entonces hay bucle en el vértice  $i$ , y la cuarta fila muestra su existencia en la posición 6.  
Por lo que nos dice el enunciado el grafo solo tiene un bucle, ya que todas las demás columnas ~~deben~~ suman + de 0 y entonces no se le puede añadir ningún bucle más a la fila restante.
- La  $F2$  sería:  $(1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ -1)$  ya que la suma de las columnas en la matriz de incidencia de un GNO debe ser 0 (menos la del bucle que debe ser 2).
- Sumaría  $(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$ , ya que se quedaría sin bucles.

2013 - Junio

① a)  $G(V, A) \quad V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$

$M. Adj.$   
 $A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad G. No D$

- $2+1+1=4 \Rightarrow d_G(v_2)=4$
- $\Gamma(v_4) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_5\}$
- No, es multigrafo ya que al ser un GNO, para que sea simple no debe haber bucles ni aristas que unan el mismo par de vértices.
- Basándonos en que parte del vértice 2, tenemos tres posibles caminos a tomar:
  - El 1º no ~~puede ser~~ será de longitud 2 porque cuando llega al vértice 1, ya tiene longitud 2.
  - El 2º será pasando por el vértice 3 (+1 de longitud) y del vértice 3 al vértice 4 (+1 de longitud).
  - El 3º será yendo directamente al vértice 4, ~~pero~~ ese camino ~~tiene~~ longitud 2, ~~pero~~ no tiene longitud 2, sino long. 1.



2018 - Julia

① a)

$$A = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 & v_5 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$M = [m_{ij}] / m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } v_i \text{ no es incidente a } v_j \\ 1 & \text{si } v_i \text{ es v\u00e9rtice inicial a } v_j \\ -1 & \text{si } v_i \text{ es v\u00e9rtice final a } v_j \\ 2 & \text{si } v_i \text{ es bucle en } v_j \end{cases}$$

$$M = \begin{matrix} & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & a_6 & a_7 & a_8 & a_9 & a_{10} & a_{11} \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

|                | longitud | Cadena simple <sup>a</sup> | camino <sup>d</sup> | Cadena cerrada <sup>b</sup> | Ciclo <sup>c</sup> |
|----------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| C <sub>1</sub> | 4        | Si                         | No                  | No                          | No                 |
| C <sub>2</sub> | 3        | Si                         | Si                  | No                          | No                 |
| C <sub>3</sub> | 3        | Si                         | No                  | Si                          | No                 |

Si no a // no b // no c  
if (!a || !b || !d) <  
!c  
&

$$C_1: v_1 \rightarrow v_6 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_{10} \rightarrow v_5 \rightarrow v_8 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_3$$

$$C_2: v_3 \rightarrow v_{10} \rightarrow v_5 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_2$$

$$C_3: v_5 \rightarrow v_8 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_{10} \rightarrow v_5$$

② a)  $R \leftarrow R_0$

Para  $k=1$  hasta  $n$

Para  $i=1$  hasta  $n$

Para  $j=1$  hasta  $n$

$$R(i, j) \leftarrow R(i, j) \vee (R(i, k) \wedge R(k, j))$$

$$r_{ij}^{(k)} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r_{ij}^{(k-1)} = 1 \\ r_{ij}^{(k-1)} = r_{kj}^{(k-1)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$R = [r_{ij}] / r_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x_i \text{ alcanza a } x_j \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$