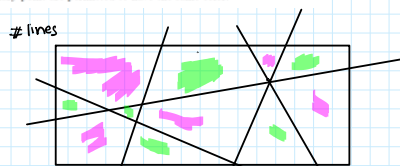


- Suppose you take a piece of paper and draw a bunch of straight lines, no one exactly on top of another, that completely cross the paper. This divides the paper up into polygonal regions. Prove by induction that you can always color the various regions using only two colors, so that any two regions that share a boundary line have different colors. Regions that share only a boundary point are permitted to have the same color.



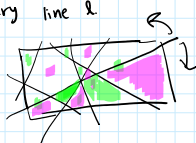
Base Case.  
# lines = 0  
# lines = 1

# lines = 2

Induction Hypothesis # lines =  $k$ , claim holds.

Induction Step # lines =  $k+1$

Choose an arbitrary line  $l$   
Remove it.



- There are  $n$  cities in a OneWayCountry (country in which every road is a One-Way road). Every pair of cities is connected by exactly one direct one-way road. Show that there exists a city which can be reached from every other city either directly or via at most one other city.

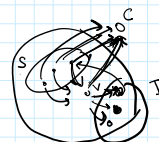
We will prove by induction on  $n$ .

Base Case  $n=2$  ✓

I.H.  $n=k$  assume

I.S.  $n=k+1$

choose an arbitrary city  $c$   
remove  $H$ .



- Prove or disprove the following: If a person has at least two people who have the same friend of a person  $q$  then  $q$  is also a friend of a person  $q$ .

→ Assume for person has  
Thus, the number  
0, 1, 2, ...,  $n-1$

ing. In any group of two or more people, there are always  
the same number of friends. (Assume that if a person  $p$  is a  
friend of  $q$ , then  $q$  is also a friend of  $p$ .)

contradiction that each  
different # friends  
number of friends must be  
different.

$n$  people  
 $\rightarrow 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$