MATH213 MIDTERM 3 - Sample version

April 27 9:00-9:50amName:Answer as many problems as you can. Show your work. Counted will be5 out of 6 questions. An answer with no explanation will receive no
credit.

Problem 1	Problem 2	Problem 3	Problem 4	Problem 5	Problem 6

1: (Probability - general) What is the probability that six consecutive integers will be chosen as the winning numbers in a lottery where each of six numbers chosen is an integer between 1 and 40 (inclusive)? (Lottery randomly chooses 6 different numbers from 1 to 40 where order of the numbers does not matter)

2: (*Probability - general*) Let \mathcal{E} be a collection of events in a probability space.

(a) Define what does it mean that elements of \mathcal{E} are mutually independent.

(b) Is it true that if every pair of events from \mathcal{E} is independent, then events in \mathcal{E} are mutually independent? (Give proof or a counterexample)

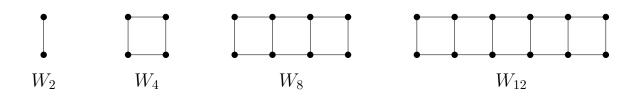
3: (*Probability - Bayes theorem*) Suppose that a Bayesian spam filter is trained on a set of 500 spam messages and 200 messages that are not spam. The word *diploma* appears in 40 spam messages and in 25 messages that are not spam. Would an incoming message be rejected as spam if it contains the word *diploma* and the threshold for rejecting spam is 0.9?

4: (*Principle of inclusion and exclusion*) How many solutions does the equation

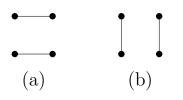
$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 13$$

have where x_1, x_2 , and x_3 are nonnegative integers less than 6?

5: (*Recurrence relations*) Count the number of perfect matchings of points of an earthworm W_{2n} on 2n vertices when only segments like in the picture may be used in the matching.



For example W_4 has two perfect matchings (a) and (b):



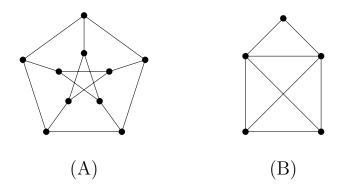
6: *(Graph theory)* Draw a simple graph with the following sequence of degrees such that it has exactly two connected components or argue that no such graph exists:

- (a) 1,1,1,1,1,1
- (b) 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2
- (c) 1,1,2,2,2,2
- (d) 2,2,2,2,2,2
- (e) 2,2,2,3,3

- **7:** Does the following graphs have:
- (a) Hamilton path
- (b) Hamilton circuit
- (c) Eulerian trail (path)
- (d) Eulerian cycle
- (e) perfect matching

Either find one or argue why no such graph exists. Determine also their

- (f) edge connectivity
- (g) vertex connectivity



8: Let G be a connected simple planar graph with e edges, v vertices and f faces. Assume that G does not contain any triangles. Prove that

$$e \le 2v - 4.$$

9: Describe Dijkstra's algorithm. Find shortest path in the following graph using Dikstra's algorithm from vertex u to vertex v in the graph below. (Show steps of the algorithm, not just the result!)

