

## MATH 412, FALL 2012 - HOMEWORK 3

WARMUP PROBLEMS: Section 1.3 #8, 46. Section 1.4 #1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10. Do not write these up! Use these to clarify your understanding.

OTHER INTERESTING PROBLEMS: Section 1.3 #20, 25, 31, 40, 41, 45, 47, 49, 51–53, 57, 61, 64. Section 1.4 #11, 14, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 32, 36, 37, 40. Do not write these up! Think about some if you have time.

WRITTEN PROBLEMS: Solve and write up five of the following six (students registered for four credits or honors do all six problems). Due Wednesday, September 19.

COMMENT: When using induction to prove an implication, keep the template of Remark 1.3.25 in mind. Induction is a promising technique when a current instance of the problem can be solved by using a solution to a smaller instance.

1. For  $k \geq 2$ , prove that every  $k$ -regular bipartite graph has no cut-edge, and construct a bipartite graph with a cut-edge whose vertex degrees all lie in  $\{k, k + 1\}$ .
2. Count the 6-cycles in  $Q_3$ . Prove that every 6-cycle in  $Q_k$  lies in exactly one 3-dimensional subcube. Use this to count the 6-cycles in  $Q_k$  for  $k \geq 3$ .
3. For each  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and each loopless graph  $G$ , prove that  $G$  has a  $k$ -partite subgraph  $H$  (Definition 1.1.12) such that  $e(H) \geq (1 - 1/k)e(G)$ .
4. Define  $d = (d_1, \dots, d_{2k})$  by  $d_{2i} = d_{2i-1} = i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq k$ . Prove that  $d$  is graphic. (Hint: Do not use the Havel–Hakimi Theorem.)
5. *DeBruijn sequence for any alphabet and length.* Let  $A$  be an alphabet of size  $k$ . Prove that there exists a cyclic arrangement of  $k^l$  characters chosen from  $A$  such that the  $k^l$  strings of length  $l$  in the sequence are all distinct.
6. Let  $p_1, \dots, p_n$  be nonnegative integers with  $p_1 \leq \dots \leq p_n$ . Let  $p'_k = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i$ . Prove that there exists a tournament with outdegrees  $p_1, \dots, p_n$  if and only if  $p'_k \geq \binom{k}{2}$  for  $1 \leq k < n$  and  $p'_n = \binom{n}{2}$ . (Hint: Use induction on  $\sum_{k=1}^n [p'_k - \binom{k}{2}]$ .)