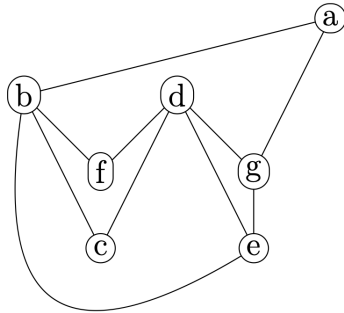


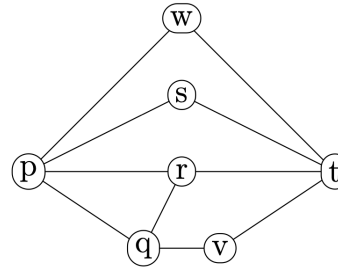
## Problem 1

Are the two graphs below, Graph X and Graph Y, isomorphic? Justify your answer.

Graph X



Graph Y



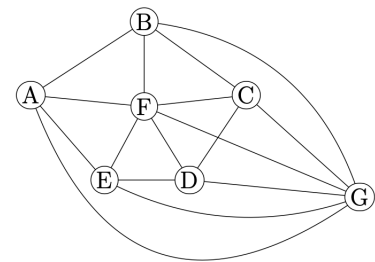
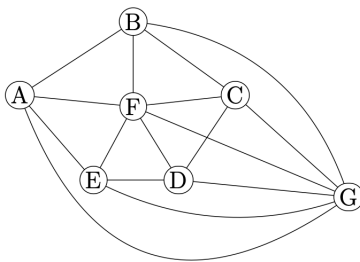
Bonus: Are either of these graphs bipartite? Explain why or why not.

## Problem 2

How many graphs can you draw (or describe), each with four nodes and four edges, none of which are isomorphic?

## Problem 3

Recall that for a chromatic number proof, you must give an argument for the upper *and* lower bound. What is the chromatic number of the graph below? We provide a second copy of the graph so that you might try two different lower bound arguments (coloring by “forced choices”, and by finding a particular subgraph).



## Problem 4

Using the fact that  $\sum_{i=0}^k i = \frac{(k+1)k}{2}$ , find a closed form solution for  $\sum_{i=3}^k (k + 2i)$ .

Recall that the closed form solution will only consist of constants, variables, and arithmetic operations.

### Problem 5

Let  $P(n)$  be a predicate / statement about the integers  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Suppose that you have proven the following statements:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \implies P(n+6)$  and  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \implies P(n-2)$ . Suppose that you also have proven that  $P(0)$  is true. Which of the following statements can be proven?

$P(3)$

$P(-2)$

$P(10)$

$P(-14)$

$P(-5)$

### Problem 6

Prove the following claim using induction:

$$\text{For all integers } n \geq 1, \sum_{p=1}^n p \cdot 2^p = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2.$$

When stating your inductive hypothesis, be explicit in what the hypothesis says rather than just referring to “the claim” or “this.”