

Test 1

Name Solutions Uni _____



[1] How many ways can one make change for 50 cents, using pennies, nickels, and dimes?

1¢ Penny 5¢ Nickel 10¢ Dime



	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10		4		9		16		25		36

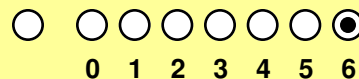
check: Make 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 using 1, 5, Finish with dimes

$$\underbrace{1+3+5+7+9}_{9} + \underbrace{7+9+11}_{999} = 36 \quad \checkmark$$



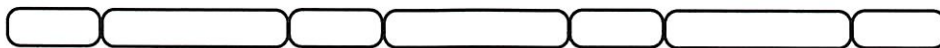
test1a3p2

db89



Test 1

[2] How many ways can one fill a tube of length 10, using sticks of length 1 and 2?



$$f(10) = f(9) + f(8)$$

0	1
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	5
5	8
6	13
7	21
8	34
9	55
10	89

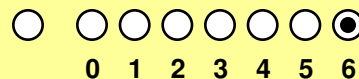
89





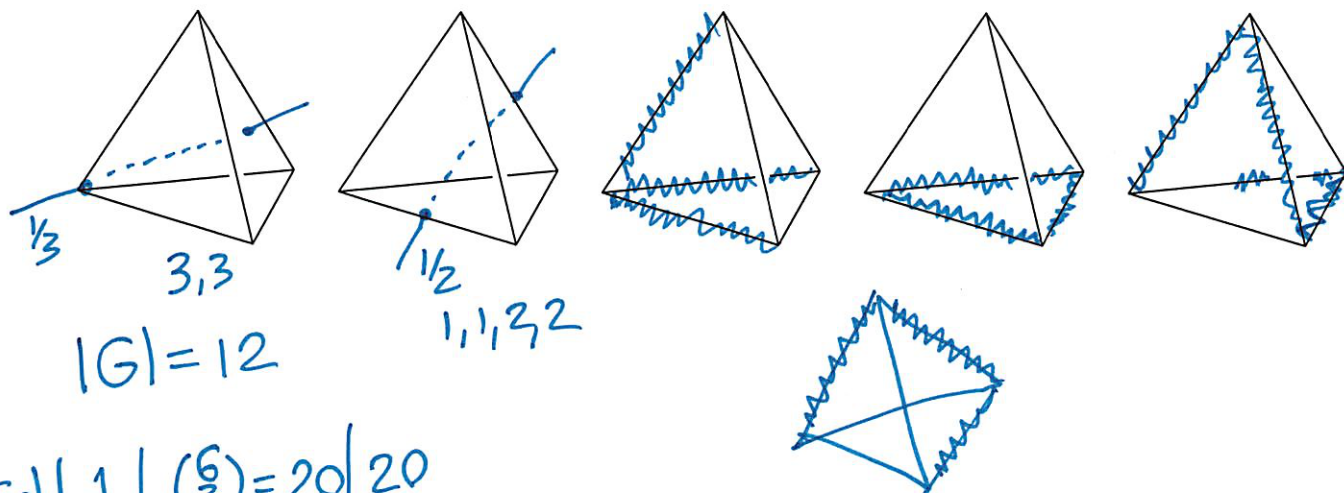
test1a3p3

db89



Test 1

[3] Up to rotational symmetry, how many ways can we choose three of the six edges of a tetrahedron?



$$|G| = 12$$

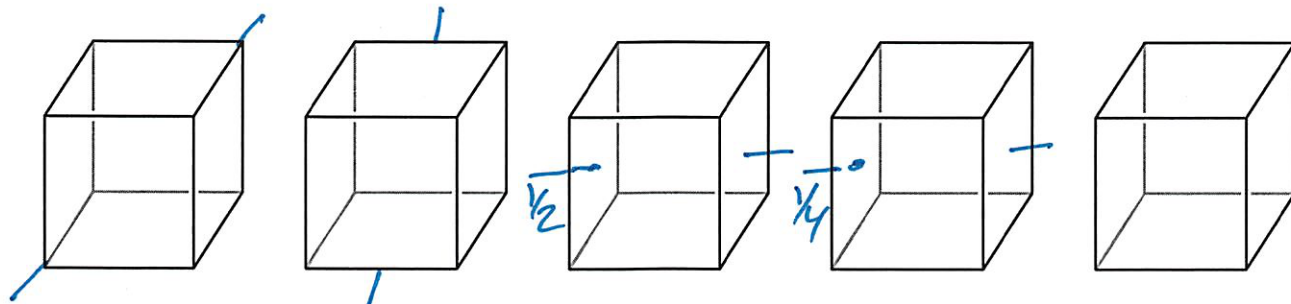
Id	1	$\binom{6}{3} = 20$	20
$\vee$	8	2	16
e	3	4	12
Σ	12		

$$48 \div 12 = \textcircled{4} \checkmark$$



Test 1

[4] Up to rotational symmetry, how many ways can we color the six faces of a cube, using at most two colors?



$$|G| = 8 \cdot 3 = 24$$

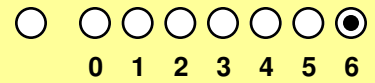
Id	1	111111	64	64	96	4
$\frac{1}{3}$ VV	8	33	4	32		
$\frac{1}{2}$ ee	6	222	8	48	2	
$\frac{1}{4}$ ff	6	114	8	48	2	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ff	3	1122	16	48	2	
	24			24		

10 ✓

S16 Final Problem 5
Combinatorics, Dave Bayer

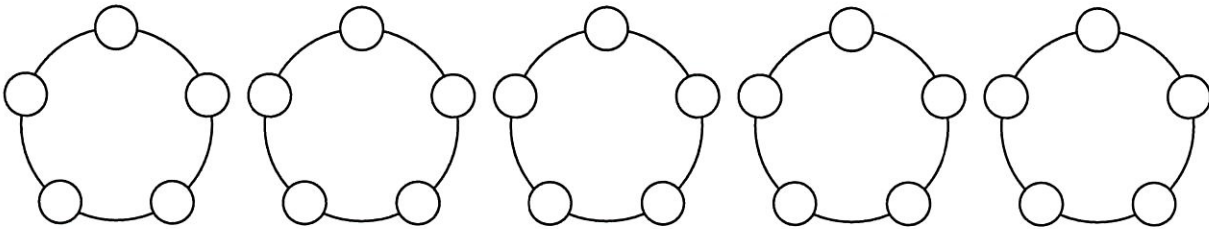


test1a3p5



Test 1

[5] Up to symmetry, how many ways can the beads of a five bead necklace be colored, using exactly three colors? Consider only rotations, and use all three colors.



Every pattern using all 3 colors has orbit of size 5
#raw patterns $\div 5$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^5 &= 243 \\ -3 \cdot 2^5 &= -96 \\ +3 \cdot 1^5 &= +3 \end{aligned}$$

$$246 - 96 = 150 \div 5 = \boxed{30}$$





test1a3p6

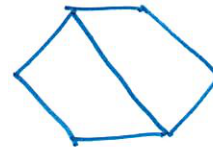
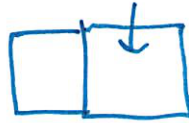
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Test 1

[6] For each of the following Young tableaux, find the corresponding polygon dissection using Stanley's correspondence.

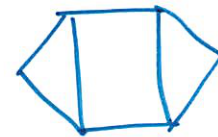
1	3	4	6
2	5		

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \ominus & - & \ominus & - \end{array}$$



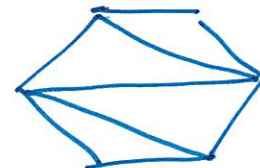
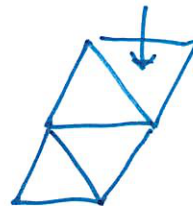
1	3	4
2	5	
6	7	

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} & + & \ominus & - & \ominus & + & \ominus \\ 2 & 1 & & & & 1 & \end{array}$$

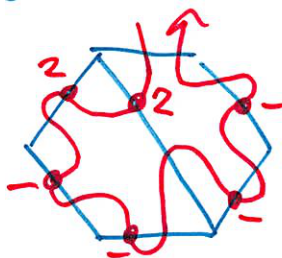


1	3
2	6
4	7
5	8

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline + & + & \ominus & + & + & \ominus & \ominus & \ominus \end{array}$$

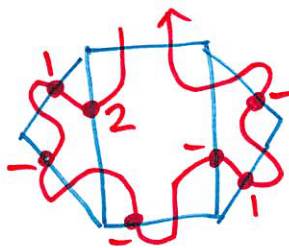


check



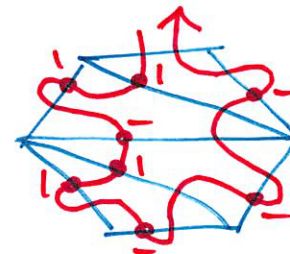
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & \ominus & - & \ominus & - \end{array}$$

1	3	4	6
2	5		



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & \ominus & - & \ominus & 1 & \ominus \end{array}$$

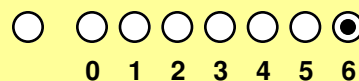
1	3	4
2	5	
6	7	



$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & - & - \end{array}$$

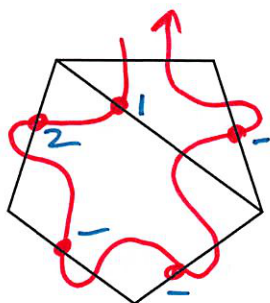
1	3
2	6
4	7
5	8





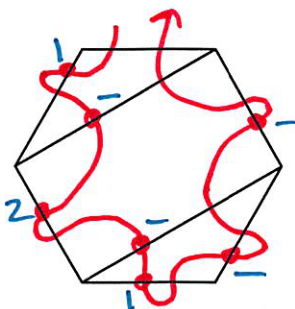
Test 1

[7] For each of the following polygon dissections, find the corresponding Young tableau using Stanley's correspondence.



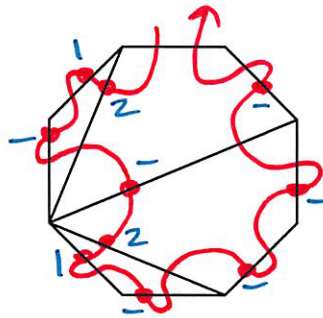
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \\ \hline 1 \ 2 \ominus \ominus - \end{array}$$

1	3	5
2	4	



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \\ \hline 1 \ominus 2 \ominus 1 - \ominus \end{array}$$

1	2	6
3	4	
5	7	



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10 \\ \hline 2 \ 1 \ominus - 2 \ 1 \ominus \ominus - \ominus \end{array}$$

1	3	4	9
2	7		
5	8		
6	10		

