# Computer Science 341 

# Discrete Mathematics 

Homework 10
Due at noon on Fri, Dec 6, 2002

## No collaboration is permitted for this homework.

## Problem 1

Consider a group of $n k$ politicians who must be assigned to $n$ committees. Each politician is qualified to belong to some but not necessarily all the committees. Each committee must be assigned exactly $k$ qualified members, and each politician must be assigned to exactly one of the committees for which that politician qualifies. Give a necessary and sufficient condition on the qualifications of the politicians for the committees for this to be possible. (Hint: For $k=1$ the condition of Hall's Theorem suffices.)

## Problem 2

Let $X$ be an $n$-element set and let $S_{1}, S_{2}, \ldots, S_{n}$ be subsets of $X$ such that $\left|S_{i} \cap S_{j}\right| \leq 1$ whenever $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$. Prove that at least one of the sets $S_{i}$ has size at most $C \sqrt{n}$ for some absolute constant $C$ (independent of $n$ ).

## Problem 3

The Princeton Tigers are playing a rival team in a 2 -out-of- 3 series, i.e. they play games until one team wins a total of two games. The probability that the Tigers win the first game is $1 / 2$. For subsequent games, the probability of winning depends on the outcome of the preceding game; the team is energized by victory and demoralized by defeat. If the Tigers win a game, then they have a $2 / 3$ chance of winning the next game. On the other hand, if the team loses, they have only a $1 / 3$ chance of winning the following game.
(a) What is the probability that the Tigers win the 2-out-of-3 series given that they win the first game ?
(b) What is the probability that the Tigers win the first game, given that they win the series ?

## Problem 4

Let $S=\{1,2, \ldots, n\}$ and let $\pi$ be a random permutation on $S$, i.e. $\pi: S \rightarrow S$ is a random bijection from $S$ to $S$ For a subset $A$ of $S$, let $f(A)$ be the minimum of $\pi(a)$ over all elements $a \in A$. Let $A$ and $B$ be two arbitrary subsets of $S$. Express the following in terms of $A$ and $B$.
(a) $\operatorname{Pr}[f(A)=f(B)]$
(a) $\operatorname{Pr}[f(A)<f(B)]$

