



88137207



**MATHEMATICS
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – DISCRETE MATHEMATICS**

Tuesday 19 November 2013 (afternoon)

1 hour

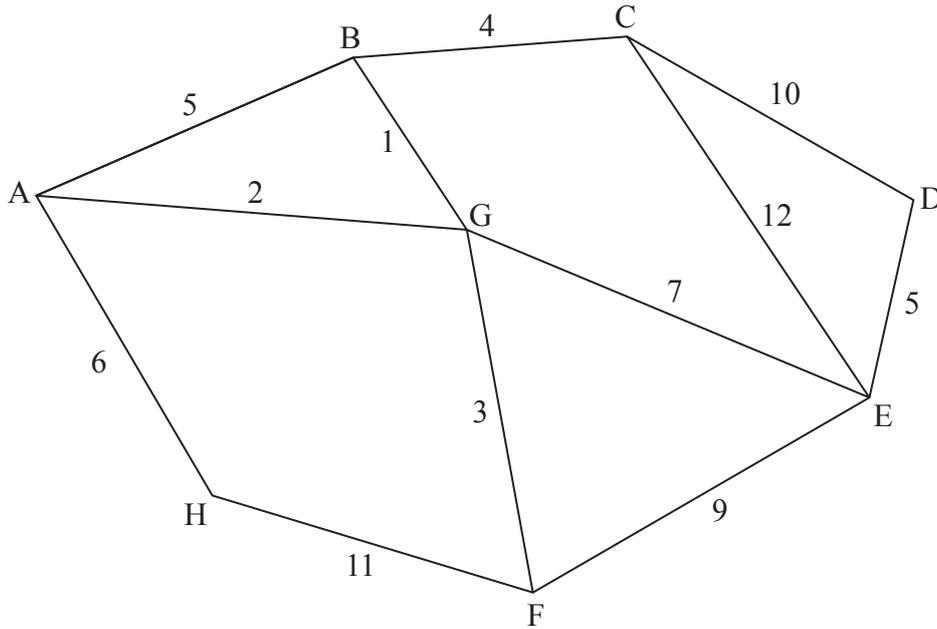
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- Unless otherwise stated in the question, all numerical answers should be given exactly or correct to three significant figures.
- A graphic display calculator is required for this paper.
- A clean copy of the **Mathematics HL and Further Mathematics SL information booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [60 marks].

Please start each question on a new page. Full marks are not necessarily awarded for a correct answer with no working. Answers must be supported by working and/or explanations. In particular, solutions found from a graphic display calculator should be supported by suitable working. For example, if graphs are used to find a solution, you should sketch these as part of your answer. Where an answer is incorrect, some marks may be given for a correct method, provided this is shown by written working. You are therefore advised to show all working.

1. [Maximum mark: 7]

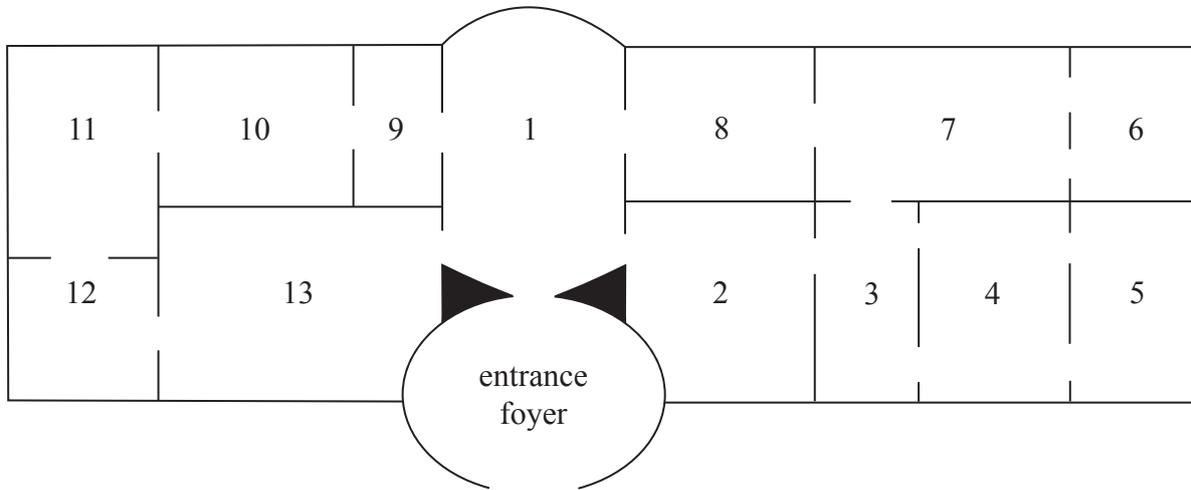
The following diagram shows a weighted graph.



- (a) Use Kruskal's algorithm to find a minimum spanning tree, clearly showing the order in which the edges are added. [5]
- (b) Sketch the minimum spanning tree found, and write down its weight. [2]

2. [Maximum mark: 11]

The following figure shows the floor plan of a museum.



- (a) (i) Draw a graph G that represents the plan of the museum where each exhibition room is represented by a vertex labelled with the exhibition room number and each door between exhibition rooms is represented by an edge. Do not consider the entrance foyer as a museum exhibition room.
- (ii) Write down the degrees of the vertices that represent each exhibition room.
- (iii) Virginia enters the museum through the entrance foyer. Use your answers to (i) and (ii) to justify why it is possible for her to visit the thirteen exhibition rooms going through each internal doorway exactly once. [4]

(This question continues on the following page)

(Question 2 continued)

- (b) Let G and H be two graphs whose adjacency matrices are represented below.

G							H						
	A	B	C	D	E	F		P	Q	R	S	T	U
A	0	2	0	2	0	0	P	0	1	3	0	1	2
B	2	0	1	1	0	1	Q	1	0	1	3	2	0
C	0	1	0	1	2	1	R	3	1	0	2	1	3
D	2	1	1	0	2	0	S	0	3	2	0	2	0
E	0	0	2	2	0	2	T	1	2	1	2	0	1
F	0	1	1	0	2	0	U	2	0	3	0	1	0

Using the adjacency matrices,

- (i) find the number of edges of each graph;
- (ii) show that exactly one of the graphs has a Eulerian trail;
- (iii) show that neither of the graphs has a Eulerian circuit.

[7]

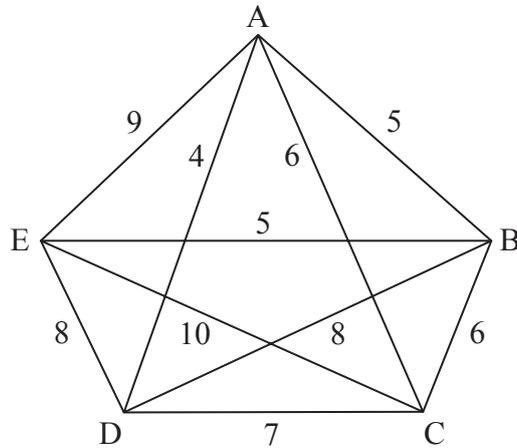
3. [Maximum mark: 15]

Consider an integer a with $(n+1)$ digits written as $a = 10^n a_n + 10^{n-1} a_{n-1} + \dots + 10 a_1 + a_0$, where $0 \leq a_i \leq 9$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$, and $a_n \neq 0$.

- (a) Show that $a \equiv (a_n + a_{n-1} + \dots + a_0) \pmod{9}$. [3]
- (b) Hence find all pairs of values of the single digits x and y such that the number $a = 476x212y$ is a multiple of 45. [6]
- (c) (i) If $b = 34390$ in base 10, show that b is 52151 written in base 9.
- (ii) Hence find b^2 in base 9, by performing all the calculations without changing base. [6]

4. [Maximum mark: 14]

The following diagram shows a weighted graph G with vertices A, B, C, D and E.



- (a) Show that graph G is Hamiltonian. Find the total number of Hamiltonian cycles in G , giving reasons for your answer. [3]
- (b) State an upper bound for the travelling salesman problem for graph G . [1]
- (c) Use Prim's algorithm to draw a minimum spanning tree for the subgraph obtained by deleting C from G . [5]
- (d) Hence find a lower bound for the travelling salesman problem for G . [2]
- (e) Show that the lower bound found in (d) cannot be the length of an optimal solution for the travelling salesman problem for the graph G . [3]

5. [Maximum mark: 13]

- (a) Show that 30 is a factor of $n^5 - n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. [5]
- (b) (i) Show that $3^{3^m} \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (ii) Hence show that there is exactly one pair (m, n) where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, satisfying the equation $3^{3^m} = 2^{2^n} + 5^2$. [8]