# Math. 103 - Processes of Mathematical Thought Prof. Mario Borelli Exam I – Tuesday, February 24, 1998

NOTE: This is an OPEN book exam. This means you MAY use any notes, books, pocket calculators or any other learning aids you have brought with you. What you MAY NOT use is the brain of people sitting around you. You are under the University's Honor Code, and therefore are pledged to hand in work which is entirely your own. Speaking of work, make sure you show all of your work, since questions will be graded with the possibility of earning partial credit; in addition, the instructor tends to look incredulously at correct answers without any work showing how they have been obtained. Finally, hand in all your exam sheets in the blue booklet.

NAME

Make sure you have four (4) pages of questions, excluding this cover sheet. The exam has five (V) questions.

**I.** (15 pts.) This question deals with the original version of the first game studied in class (the very first version we studied.) Shown below is a "START" configuration and a "TARGET" configuration. Tell me which buttons need to be pushed in order to go from the START to the TARGET. No button can be pushed twice.



ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_\_

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II. (30 pts.) This question deals with the game shown below, where each "button" can have one of three colors, Aqua (a pale blue), Buff (a brownish yellow) and Crimson (a fiery red.) With the buttons numbered as shown the game works as follows:



• The colors on each button change by following the sequence

Aqua 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 Buff  $\longrightarrow$  Crimson  $\longrightarrow$  (back to) Aqua

• The action of each button is as follows:

button no. 1	advances button no. 2 <b>one step</b> in the sequence advances button no. 3 <b>two steps</b> in the sequence
button no. 2	advances button no. 1 <b>two steps</b> in the sequence advances button no. 3 <b>one step</b> in the sequence
button no. 3	advances button no. 1 <b>one step</b> in the sequence advances button no. 2 <b>two steps</b> in the sequence advances button no. 3 <b>one step</b> in the sequence

#### **Action Table**

- (A) (5 pts.) What is the modulus of the arithmetic regulating the game?
- (B) (10 pts.) Set up the system needed to solve the game.
- (C) (15 pts.) Use the Gauss-Jordan elimination method to obtain the solutions of the game.

III. (30 pts.) This question deals with the the game shown below, where each "button" can have one of five colors, Aqua (a pale blue), Buff (a brownish yellow), Crimson (a fiery red.), Dandelion (a bright yellow), and Ecru (pale tan.)



The colors on each button change by following the sequence

Aqua —> Buff —> Crimson —> Dandelion —> Ecru —> (back to) Aqua

- (A) (5 pts.) What is the modulus of the arithmetic regulating the game?
- (B) (15 pts.) With the buttons numbered as shown, the system whose solution solves the game is (do NOT solve the system !)

 $\begin{cases} 4 \ 0 \ 3 = \mathbf{1} \\ 1 \ 1 \ 2 = \mathbf{2} \\ 3 \ 1 \ 0 = \mathbf{3} \end{cases}$ 

Fill all the blanks in the Action Table below.

button no. 1	advances button no. 1	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 2	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 3	_ in the sequence
button no. 2	advances button no. 1	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 2	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 3	_ in the sequence
button no. 3	advances button no. 1	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 2	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 3	_ in the sequence

#### **Action Table**

(C)(10 pts.) What are the essential ingredients for the general type of games we have studied in Topic 1 ?

III. (30 pts.) This question deals with the the game shown below, where each "button" can have one of five colors, Aqua (a pale blue), Buff (a brownish yellow), Crimson (a fiery red.), Dandelion (a bright yellow), and Ecru (pale tan.)



The colors on each button change by following the sequence

Aqua —> Buff —> Crimson —> Dandelion —> Ecru —> (back to) Aqua

- (A) (5 pts.) What is the modulus of the arithmetic regulating the game?
- (B) (15 pts.) With the buttons numbered as shown, the system whose solution solves the game is (do NOT solve the system !)

 $\begin{cases} 3 \ 1 \ 0 = \mathbf{1} \\ 1 \ 1 \ 2 = \mathbf{2} \\ 4 \ 0 \ 3 = \mathbf{3} \end{cases}$ 

button no. 1	advances button no. 1	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 2	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 3	_ in the sequence
button no. 2	advances button no. 1	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 2	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 3	_ in the sequence
button no. 3	advances button no. 1	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 2	_ in the sequence
	advances button no. 3	_ in the sequence

Fill all the blanks in the Action Table below.

**Action Table** 

(C) (10 pts.) What are the essential ingredients of the general type of games we have studied in Topic 1 ?

**IV.** (15 pts.) Let **P** be the permutation shown below in the two-row notation.

 $\mathbf{P} = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc} A & B & C & D & E & F & G & H & I & J \\ G & I & F & E & A & B & H & J & C & D \end{array}\right)$ 

- (A) (5 pts.) Write **P** as the product of disjoint cycles.
- (B) (5 pts.) Write **P** as the product of nine transpositions.
- (C) (5 pts.) Write **P** as the product of ten transpositions.

V. (10 pts.) Let P be the permutation shown below in the cycle notation. (Note the blank space!)

# $\mathbf{P} = (BJWEHYTC G)(ADLNOMQZ)(SRIXPFKVU)$

(A) (5 pts.) Encode your full name, in the form

## FIRST LAST

using the permutation **P**.

(B) (5 pts.) I have used **P** to encode a message for you. I got

## **JSMODGKMICSOD**

What message am I sending you?