

1. Underline and explain the mistake in the following “proof.”

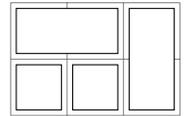
Theorem. Every graph has a vertex of even degree.

Proof. By induction on the number of vertices n . When $n = 1$ the graph has a vertex of degree zero, which is even. Now assume it is true for graphs with n vertices. Let G be a graph with $n + 1$ vertices. Remove any vertex from G . By inductive hypothesis the remaining graph G' has a vertex v of even degree. Since v is also a vertex of G , G has a vertex of even degree. \square

2. Prove that for every integer n there exists an integer k such that $|n^2 - 5k| \leq 1$.
3. Alice has infinitely many \$6, \$10, and \$15 stamps. Can she make all integer postages above \$30?
4. Bob has 32 blue, 33 red, and 34 green balls. At every turn he takes out two balls and replaces them with two different balls by the rule below. Can he obtain 99 balls all of the same color?

replacement rule: $bg \rightarrow rr$ $gr \rightarrow bb$ $rb \rightarrow gg$ $rr \rightarrow bg$ $bb \rightarrow gr$ $gg \rightarrow rb$

5. Use induction to show that for every $n \geq 1$, the $(n + 1) \times n$ grid can be tiled using *two* sets of the following tiles: $1 \times 1, 1 \times 2, \dots, 1 \times n$. (See example $n = 2$.)



6. Find a stable matching for these preferences and show that there is no other stable matching.

