

## MAT165 ASSIGNMENT 6

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**Last Date of Submission.** 13 February 2026 **directly to the TAs.**

### Instructions.

- You can discuss the problems with any of your class-mates. In fact, I encourage you to talk to your friends and come up with the solutions together.
- Write down the solutions in A4 sized sheets of paper (either blank or dotted), and staple them before submission. Use either black or blue ink for writing the solutions. **Failure to follow this will result in an immediate score of zero.**

### Questions.

- (1) Let  $G$  be a simple graph with  $n$  vertices ( $n \geq 2$ ). Prove that if the degree of every vertex is at least  $\frac{n-1}{2}$ , then the graph  $G$  is connected.
- (2) A specific tree  $T$  contains vertices of only two types: degree 1 and degree 4. If  $T$  has exactly 10 vertices of degree 4, how many vertices of degree 1 (leaves) does it have?
- (3) Is it possible to draw a connected graph with 6 vertices such that the degrees of the vertices are 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 without lifting your pen or retracing an edge?
- (4) A graph  $G$  is called “self-complementary” if it is isomorphic to its complement  $\bar{G}$ . (The complement  $\bar{G}$  has the same vertices as  $G$ , but two vertices are connected in  $\bar{G}$  if and only if they are *not* connected in  $G$ ). Show that if  $G$  is self-complementary with  $n$  vertices, then  $n \equiv 0$  or  $1 \pmod{4}$ .
- (5) Show that the sets  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(0, 1]$ ,  $[0, 1)$ , and  $[0, 1]$  have the same cardinalities.
- (6) Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$  be a countable collection of countable sets. Prove that their union  $S = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  is also countable.
- (7) Let  $S$  be the set of all infinite sequences  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$  where each  $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$ . Is  $S$  countable or uncountable? Prove your answer.
- (8) Let  $F$  be the set of all **finite** subsets of the natural numbers  $\mathbb{N}$ . Is  $F$  countable or uncountable?
- (9) Let  $I$  be the set of all **infinite** subsets of the natural numbers  $\mathbb{N}$ . Is  $I$  countable or uncountable?
- (10) Let  $D$  be the set of all strictly decreasing sequences of natural numbers (e.g., 10, 5, 2, 1). Is  $D$  countable?