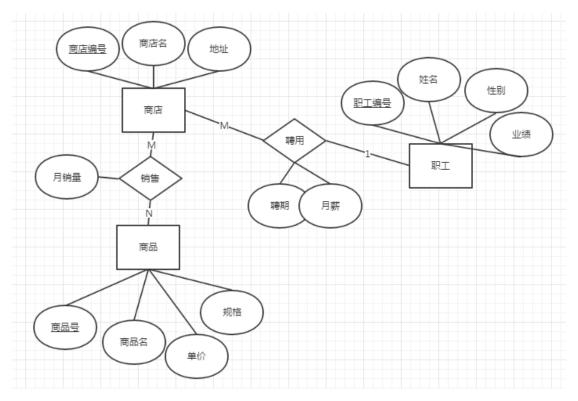
1,

(1) 如图:



(2) 主码用下划线表示

Shop (<u>shopid</u>, name, address)

Item (<u>itemid</u>, name, price, size)

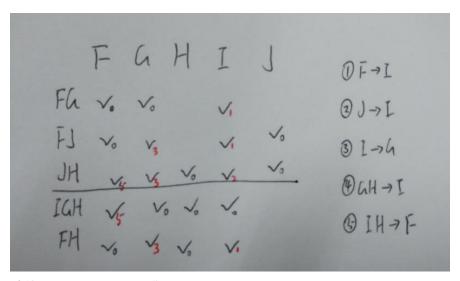
Worker (workerid, name, sex, achievement)

ShopItem (shopid, itemid, sales, time)

ShopWorker (shopid, workid, period, salary)

2,

- (1) 候选码为 JH
- (2) 是无损分解



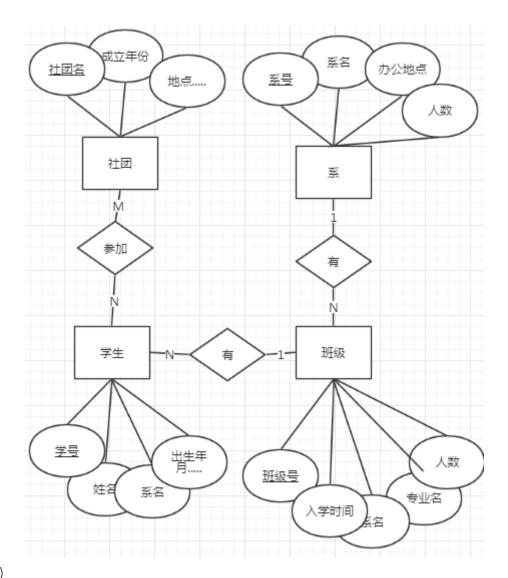
(3) 计算 F 的极小函数依赖集

 $\mathcal{F}_m = \{F \to I, J \to I, I \to G, GH \to I, IH \to F\}$ 分解为 $\rho = \{FI, JI, IG, GHI, IHF(, JH)\},$

无 JH 时为保持函数依赖的 3NF,有 JH 时为具有无损连接和保持函数依赖的 3NF

3,

(1) 如图:



(2)

Community (cid, cname, start_time, address)

Student (sid, sname, birthday, dormitory)

Class (clid, major_name, time)

Department (did, dname, address)

CommunityStudent (cid, sid, time)

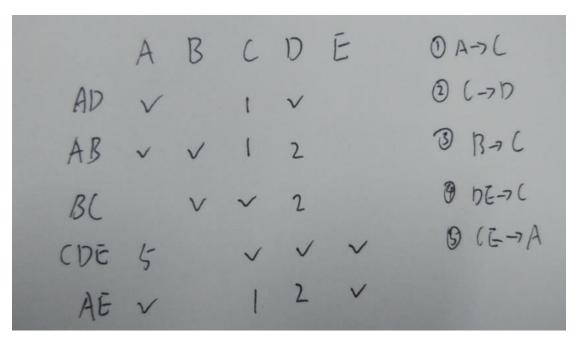
ClassStudent (clid, sid)

DepartmentClass (did, clid)

人数没有专门列出一个属性,否则在进行插入删除时需要多操作一步。 学生的系名班级号等可以通过多表连接查询得到。

4,

- (1) 候选码为 BE
- (2) 不是无损连接



(3)

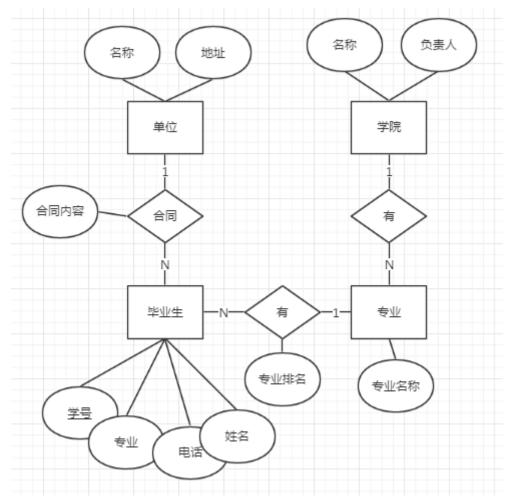
$P_{1\,=\,\{}ABCDE\,\}$

对 F 中的关系进行考察,

- ·1. 选出 $A \to C$,在 ABCDE 中含有 AC 故不是不是 BCNF 分解成 P_2 ={ABDE, AC},AC 为 BCNF
- 2. 有 C → D, B → C, 则 B→ D。 进一步分解为 P₃={ABE, AC, BD}, BD 为 BCNF 且 ABE 为 BCNF

故将 R 分解为{ABE, AC, BD}

5, (1) 如图



(2)

Company (cid, name, address)

Student (sid, name, tel)

Major (mid, name)

Department (did, name, principal)

DepartmentMajor (did, mid)

MajorStudent(mid, sid, rank)

Contact (cid, sid, content)

6,

(1) AB 闭包: {ABCDEF}

(2) 极小函数依赖集: {B->C, B->E, C->B, AB->D, E->F}

(3) 候选键有: AB 或 AC

(4) R 为{ABCDEF}?

取 AC 为候选键,

存在传递依赖, AC->E->F, 故不是 3NF

存在部分依赖, C->B

故为 1NF

(5) 分解为{ABF, ABD, BC, BE}