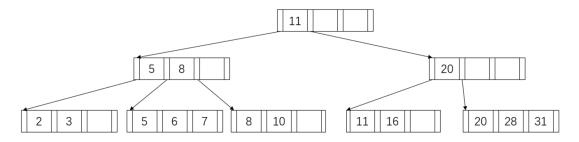
```
一、单选题(10分,每题2分)
1. D
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
二、填空题(10分,每空1分)
1. 元组
2. 选择
                    差
3. 联系
4. 部分
                    传递
5. \underline{\prod}_{R.A, R.B, R.C, R.D, S.E} (\underline{\sigma}_{R.C} = \underline{S.C} \underline{\land} R.D = \underline{S.D} (R \times S))
    (\prod_{RA,RB,RC,RD,SE} (\sigma_{RC} = SC \land RD = SD (R \times S))) \cup [\{(\text{null,null})\} \times (S - \prod_{SC,SD,SE} (\sigma_{RC} = SC \land RD = SD (R \times S)))]
三、查询题(20分, 每题四分)
1. \Pi_{ENAME}(\sigma_{D.DNAME}="Research" \land E.SALARY>8000 \land E.D\#=D.D\#(\rho_E(EMPLOYEE) \times P.D.D\#(P.D.D))
    \rho_D(DEPARTMENT))
2. \Pi_{E\#}(\sigma_{P\#="P1"\vee P\#="P2"}(WORKS\_ON))
3. Select DNAME, avg(SALARY) as AVGDSALARY From DEPARTMENT
    Group by D#;
4. Select ENAME From EMPLOYEE
    Where E# not in (
    Select E# From WORKS_ON
    Where P#="P1"
5. Select DISTINCT E#, ENAME From EMPLOYEE, PROJECT, WORKS_ON
    Where EMPLOYEE.E#=WORKS ON.E# and
       PROJECT.P#=WORKS_ON.P# and
       EMPLOYEE.D#<>PROJECT.D#
四、计算和证明题(20分,每题五分)
1. {ABCDE}
```

- 2. AB, BD
- 3. $\{A \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A, BE \rightarrow C\}$
- 4. {AB 或 BD, AE, AD, BEC}
- 五、设计题(15分) 言之有理即可

六、算法题 (6分)

1. (3分)



2. (3分)

5: 0101

8: 1000

19: 0011

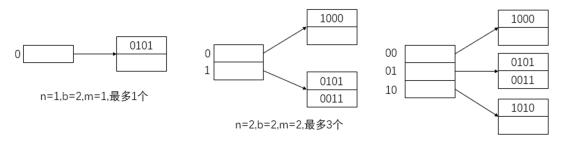
26: 1010

30: 1011

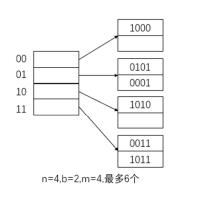
33: 0001

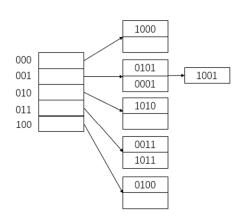
36: 0100

41: 1001



n=3,b=2,m=2,最多4个





n=5,b=2,m=4,最多8个

七、分析题(6分)

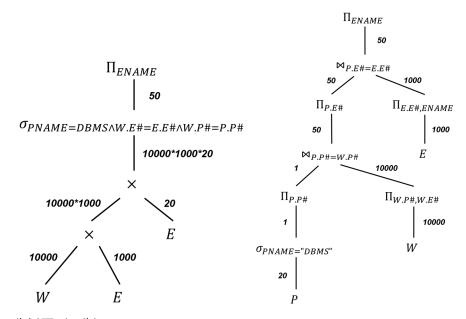
- 1. (2分) B(Class)=10000/100=100 B(Student)=5000/20=250 外关系是 Class 表,内关系是 Student 表。
- 2. (2分) B(Class)+B(Class)*B(Student)/(M-1)=100+100*250/10=100+2500=2600
- 3. (2分) 不可以, 因为 B(Class)+B(Student)=100+250>11*11=121=M*M, 所以不满足可用内存页数的要求。

八、分析题(6分)

1. (2分)

 $\Pi_{ENAME}(\sigma_{PNAME="DBMS" \land W.E\#=E.E\# \land W.P\#=P.P\#}(\rho_{W}(WORKS_ON) \times \rho_{P}(PROJECT) \times \rho_{E}(EMPLOYEE))$

2. (4分)



九、分析题(6分)

1. (2分)

不是,优先图中存在环

$$T_0 \leftrightarrow T_2 \longrightarrow T_1$$

2. (1) (2分)

 T_1 :

lock-x(A);

read(A, t);

t=t+1;

write(A, t);

lock-x(B);

unlock(A);

read(B, t);

t := t+1;

write(B, t);

unlock(B).

 T_2 :

lock-x(A);

read(A, s);

s:=s*2;

write(A, s);

lock-x(B);

unlock(A);

```
read(B, s);
s:=s*2;
write(B, s);
unlock(B).
(2) (2分)
```

不存在发生死锁的并发调度序列。一个事务会先释放掉对数据项的互斥锁,另一个事务 才可以申请对该数据项的互斥锁,不存在相互等待的问题。

十、分析题(6 分,每空 1.5 分) <T0, A, 100, 20> <T2, START> <T2, C, 60, -20 > < CHECKPOINT T3>