

中山大学本科生期末考试

考试科目:《离散数学基础》(A卷)

 学年爭期:
 2018学年第二學期
 姓名:

 学院/系:
 数据科学与计算机学院
 学号:

 考试方式:
 闭卷
 年級专业:

 考试时长:
 120分钟
 班別:

任课老师: 周晓聪、刘咏梅、周育人

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第八条:"考试作弊者,不授予学士学位。"

- 以下为试题区域, 共十一道大题, 总分100分, 考生请在答题纸上作答-

 $(0 \to 0) \to ((0 \lor 0) \leftrightarrow q)$ $-(8 \to 0)$ 判断公式 $(p \to q) \to ((p \lor q) \leftrightarrow q)$ 是永真式、矛盾式还是非永真式的可满 足式、并说明理由(Determine whether the formula $(p \to q) \to ((p \lor q) \leftrightarrow q)$ is tautology, contradictory, or contingency. Justify your answer):

- 二、 (8分) 设谓词F(x)表示 "x是有限集",谓词S(x,y)表示 "x是y的子集",常量 \emptyset 表示 "空集",个体变量的论域是所有集合,将下面的命题在一阶谓词逻辑中符号 化(Let F(x) be the predicate "x is a finite set",S(x,y) be the predicate "x is a subset of y", \emptyset be the constant "the empty set". Suppose the universe of discourse consists of all sets. Translate the statement into formula in the first-order predicate logic):
 - (1) 并非所有集合是有限的(Not all sets are finite)。
 - (2) 有限集的任意子集都是有限集(Every subset of a finite set is finite)。 Yayy ((コFix))/(Fix)
 - (3) 没有无穷集是某个有限集的子集(No infinite set is subset of a finite set)。
 - (4) 空集是任意有限集的子集(The empty set is a subset of every finite set)。

三、 (10分) 基于推理规则构造形式证明 (即公式序列) 验证下面论证的有效性(Build formal proof (i.e. a sequence of formulas) according to the rules of inference to verify the following argument is valid):

"她是数学专业学生或是计算机专业学生(She is a Math Major or a Computer Science Major); 如果她不懂离散数学,则她不是数学专业学生(If she does not know discrete math, she is not a Math Major); 如果她懂离散数学,则她是聪明的(If she knows discrete math, she is smart); 她不是计算机专业学生(She is not a Computer Science Major)。因此,她是聪明的(Therefore, she is smart)。"

四、(8分) 设 $\langle A, | \rangle$ 为一个偏序集,其中 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 24, 54, 216\}$,| 是A上的整除关系(Suppose $\langle A, | \rangle$ is a poset, where $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 24, 54, 216\}$, | is a relation for divisibility on set A)。

(1) 画出(A, |)的哈斯图(Draw the Hasse diagram);

(2) 找出极大元, 极小元(Find the maximal elements and the minimal elements);

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- (3) 求{4,6,9}的最小上界和最大下界(Find the least upper bound and greatest lower bound of {4,6,9}1
 - (4) 判断(A, |)是否为格(Determine whether (A, |) is a lattice)。

(8分) 描述一个算法确定一个正整数是否是完全数, 并使用大O估计算法最 坏情况下的时间复杂度(Give an algorithm to determine whether a positive integer is big-0 [u,u)

RY ** (u,v)

1 f(w)* perfect number (i.e. it equals to the sum of its proper divisor), and then give a big-O estimate for the worst-case complexity of your algorithm).

六、(10分)设 $f: A \rightarrow B$ 是函数且R是A上关系。定义B上的关系S如下:

 $S = \{(x,y) \in B \times B \mid \exists u \in A \exists v \in A (f(u) = x \land f(v) = y \land (u,v) \in R)\}$

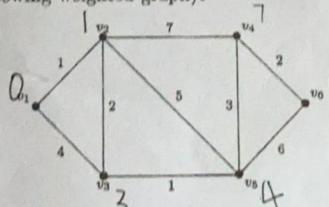
- (1) 证明如果R是A上的自反关系,且f是满函数,则S也是B上的自反关系;
- (2) 证明如果R是A上的传递关系,且f是单函数,则S也是B上的传递关系。

七、 (10分) 证明对任意的 $n \ge 0$ 有 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} C(m+k,k) = C(m+n+1,n)$ (Prove $\sum_{k=0}^{n} C(m+k, k) = C(m+n+1, n) \text{ for } n \ge 0).$

八、(10分) 方程 $x_1+x_2+x_3=16$ 有多少解,这里 x_1,x_2,x_3 是非负整数且 $x_1<4,x_2<$ $4, x_3 > 4$ (How many solutions are there to the equation $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 16$, where x_1, x_2, \dots and x_3 are nonnegative integers with $x_1 < 4, x_2 < 4$, and $x_3 > 4$?

九、(8分)证明少于30条边的简单连通平面图至少有一个顶点的度数不大于4(Prove that there is at least one vertex whose degree is no more than 4 in a simple connected planar graph with less than 30 edges).

十、(10分)使用Dijkstra算法求下面带权图顶点v1至其他各顶点的最短路径以及最 短距离(Use Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path and its length from v1 to all other vertexes in the following weighted graph).



十一、(10分) 使用Huffman算法编码下表中给定出现频率的字符,并给出编码一 个字符所需要的平均位数(Use Huffman coding to encode these characters with given frequencies in the following table, and then give the average number of bits required to encode a character)

a	0	C	d	e	J	0	-
18%	11%	21%	10%	9%	12%	7%	12%
3	3	2	3	4	3	4	3
-		2				(40
	18%	18% 11% 3 3	18% 11% 21% 3 3 2	18% 11% 21% 10% 3 3 2 3	18% 11% 21% 10% 9% 3 3 2 3 4	18% 11% 21% 10% 9% 12% 3 3 2 3 4 3	18% 11% 21% 10% 9% 12% 7% 3 3 2 3 4 3 4 (((((((((((() (() () () () () () ()) ()) ()

