

# 离散数学一夜通

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## Outline:

- 一. 考点分布
- 二. 小知识汇集
- 三. 例题精选
- 四. 中英关键词语对照

## 一. 考点分布

根据以往的题目分析以及课上老师所强调的 考点分布如下：

1. 集合的定义概念，集合的操作分析（题目给一些集合的关系，让你判断是否满足，不满足举出反例，满足的话**证明**）。
2. 合取、析取、谓词，量词的概念；条件陈述、断言、永真式、谬论、逻辑关系（否（尤其注意 if 的否定）、逆否）的书写。
3. **笛卡尔积、关系、关系矩阵、关系图、关系的性质：自反、反自反、对称、反对称、传递性。**
4. 等价关系的定义以及**证明**，等价类，关系的复合运算，**关系矩阵的复合运算**，关系的闭包（传递闭包的算法问题）。
5. 函数的性质：处处有定义、满射、**一一映射、双射的证明，置换、循环置换，变换。**
6. 字典序，对偶，**偏序关系的定义及证明，画哈斯图，寻找哈斯图**

中的极大元 (max)、极小元 (min)、最大元 (greatest)、最小元 (least), 最大下界 (GLB), 最小上界 (LUB) 等一系列问题;

格的定义, 判断一个图是否为格, 分配格的性质。

7. 树: 霍夫曼编码树、树的遍历 (先序、中序、后序), 最小生成树的 Prime 算法和 Kruskal 算法。
8. 欧拉路径和欧拉图, Hamiltonian 路径和 Hamiltonian 图 (ps: 老师说太简单, 考的可能性不大)。
9. 标定算法 以及用标定算法解决流量问题; 二部图的着色问题。

## 二. 小知识汇集 (一些容易忽视的小点 虽然考得可能性不大, 但是感觉对于知识的理解蛮有用的, ps 以防万一)

1. 通常使用真值表判断一个式子是否为永真式或者为谬论。
2. 命题的否定

Negation of quantifiers

Let  $p: \forall xP(x)$ , what is the negation of  $p$ ? ( $\sim p$ )

$\sim p: \sim \forall xP(x) = \exists x \sim P(x)$ .

Let  $q: \exists xQ(x)$ , what is the negation of  $q$ ? ( $\sim q$ )

$\sim q: \sim \exists xQ(x) = \forall x \sim Q(x)$ .

3.  $p \Rightarrow q$  is equivalent to  $(\sim p \vee q)$  二者逻辑等价
4. 笛卡尔积:

If A and B are nonempty sets, the **Product Set** or **Cartesian Product** (笛卡儿积)  $A \times B$  as the set of all ordered pairs  $(a, b)$  with  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .

$$A \times B = \{ (a, b) \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B \}$$

Let  $A = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$  and  $B = \{ r, s \}$ , then

$$A \times B = \{ (1,r), (1,s), (2,r), (2,s), (3,r), (3,s) \}$$

$$B \times A = \{ (r,1), (r,2), (r,3), (s,1), (s,2), (s,3) \}$$

We know that  $A \times B \neq B \times A$ .

5.

关系的运算

$$R^2 = \{ (a,a), (a,b), (a,c), (b,e), (b,d), (c,e) \}.$$

$$R^\infty = \{ (a,a), (a,b), (a,c), (a,d), (a,e), (b,c), (b,d), (b,e), (c,d), (c,e), (d,e) \}.$$

关系矩阵运算:

$$M_{R^2} = M_R \odot M_R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 对称、自反、传递的概念以及基本证明

$$\Delta = \{ (a,a) \mid a \in A \}$$

the relation of equality on A: reflexive.

A relation R on a set A is **symmetric** (对称的):

if  $\forall (a,b) \in R$ , then  $(b,a) \in R$ .

A relation R on a set A is **antisymmetric** (反对称的):

if  $\forall (a,b), (b,a) \in R$ , then  $a = b$ .

8. 传递闭包的算法: Warshall Algorithm

9. 函数复合:

**The composition (复合) of  $f$  and  $g$ ,  $g \circ f$  is a relation.**  
**Let  $a \in \text{Dom}(g \circ f)$ . Then,  $(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a))$ .**

10.

**We say that  $f$  is everywhere defined (处处有定义) if  $\text{Dom}(f) = A$ .**

**(1)  $f$  is onto (满射) if  $\text{Ran}(f) = B$ .**

**(2)  $f$  is one-to-one (单射) if we cannot have  $f(a) = f(a')$  for two distinct elements  $a$  and  $a'$  of  $A$ .**

11. 置换的一些基本运算

12. 偏序的概念

**A relation  $R$  on a set  $A$  is a partial order if**

**(1).  $R$  is reflexive ( $a R a$ )**

**(2).  $R$  is antisymmetric ( $a R b \wedge b R a \Rightarrow a = b$ )**

**(3).  $R$  is transitive ( $a R b \wedge b R c \Rightarrow a R c$ )**

13. 字典序

**$(a, b) \prec (a', b')$  if  $a < a'$  or  $a = a'$  and  $b \leq b'$**

14. 哈斯图中的一些概念

**(1)  $a$  is a maximal element(极大元) if there is no element in  $A$  great than  $a$ ;**

**(2)  $a$  is a minimal element(极小元) if there is no element in  $A$  less than  $a$ .**

An element  $a \in A$  is called a greatest element (最大元) if  $\forall x \in A, x \leq a$ .

An element  $a \in A$  is called a least element (最小元) if  $\forall x \in A, a \leq x$ .

(1)  $a \in A$  is called an upper bound(上界) of  $B$  if  $b \leq a$  for all  $b \in B$ .

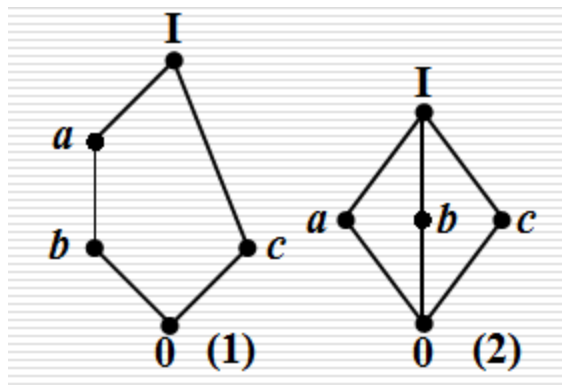
(2)  $a \in A$  is called a lower bound(下界) of  $B$  if  $a \leq b$  for all  $b \in B$ .

15. 格为何物?

A lattice(格) is a poset  $(L, \leq)$  in which every subset  $\{a, b\}$  consisting of two elements has a least upper bound and a greatest lower bound.

16. 分配格

The lattices pictured right are nondistributive:



17. 树的遍历

### PreOrder algorithm — 先序遍历

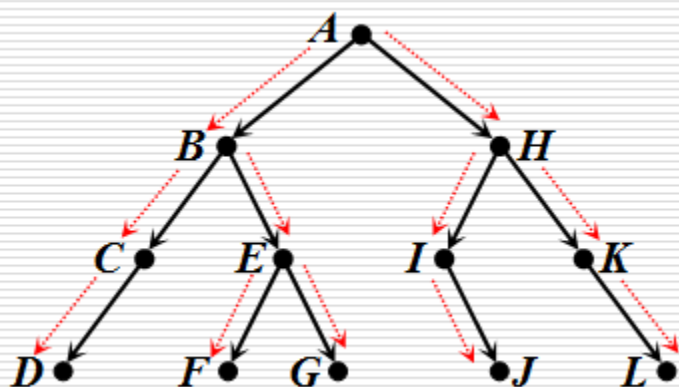
- (1). Visit  $v$ .
- (2). If  $v_L$  exists, then apply this algorithm to  $(T(v_L), v_L)$ .
- (3). If  $v_R$  exists, then apply this algorithm to  $(T(v_R), v_R)$ .

### InOrder algorithm — 中序遍历

- (1). Search the left subtree  $(T(v_L), v_L)$  if it exists.
- (2). Visit the root  $v$ .
- (3). Search the right subtree  $(T(v_R), v_R)$  if it exists.

### PostOrder algorithm — 后序遍历

- (1). Search the left subtree  $(T(v_L), v_L)$  if it exists.
- (2). Search the right subtree  $(T(v_R), v_R)$  if it exists.
- (3). Visit the root  $v$ .



同一个图，

先：

*A B C D E F G*  
*H I J K L*

中：

*D C B F E G A*  
*I J H K L*

后：

*D C F G E B*  
*J I L K H A*

三种方法 三个结果

18.最小生成树（大致思路）：

Prim 算法：从给定点开始，选最小边，直至连通

Kruskal 算法：先选最小边 然后选次小边，直至连通

19.欧拉路径和欧拉图、哈路径和哈图(了解即可)：

To travel a path using each edge of the graph exactly once —>

Euler Paths and Circuits.

To visit each vertex exactly once, except the beginning one —>

Hamiltonian Paths and Circuits.

20.标定算法：

**The Labeling Algorithm**

```
While (1) {  
    Step 1.  $N_0 = \{1\}$ , label all nodes connected to the node of  $N_0$  by edges  
    of positive excess capacity, and get set  $N_1$ .  
    Repeat  
    Step 2. label all unlabeled nodes connected to the node of  $N_i$  by  
    Step 3. edges of positive excess capacity, and get set  $N_{i+1}$ .  
    Until Case I or Case II  
    if (Case I) break  
    Step 4. get a path  $\pi$  from source to sink, change  $(e_{ij}, e_{ji})$  of edge in  
    the path in reverse order  
}  
Step 5. Output the value(F)
```

### 三. 例题精选 (主要选取 09 真题, 吴老师的风格和 09 的实在是太太太太像了)

[illegible]

证明的基本方法（如何取元素），证明两个集合相等就是证明二者分别为对方的子集。

例 1.

$A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are sets, prove or disprove the following statements.

if  $A \times B = A \times C$ ,  $A \neq \emptyset$ , then  $B = C$

**Ans:**

$$(2.1) \quad B \subseteq C$$
$$\forall y \in B$$
$$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \quad (A \neq \emptyset)$$
$$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in A \times B$$
$$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in A \times C \quad (A \times B = A \times C)$$
$$\Rightarrow y \in C \quad (\text{笛卡尔积的定义})$$

所以, 有:  $B \subseteq C$ .

$$(2.2) \quad C \subseteq B$$
$$\forall y \in C$$
$$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in C \quad (A \neq \emptyset)$$
$$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in A \times C$$
$$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in A \times B \quad (A \times B = A \times C)$$
$$\Rightarrow y \in B \quad (\text{笛卡尔积的定义})$$

所以, 有:  $C \subset B$ .

由(2.1)和(2.2)可知:  $B = C$ .

友情提醒：证明完二者相互属于对方的子集之后千万别来个“ $\Rightarrow$ ”，应该用“ $\therefore$ ”，这个老师强调了 n 次了。

[illegible]

## 等价关系是什么?三部走起---→自反+对称+传递



例 2:

Let  $S \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  and  $A = S \times S$ . Define the following relation  $R$  on  $A$ :

$$(a,b) R (a',b') \text{ if and only if } ab' = a'b$$

Show that  $R$  is an equivalent relation;

(1) 证明: 关系  $R$  是等价关系.

(1.1) 关系  $R$  是自反的

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (a,b) \in A \\ \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ \Rightarrow a/b = a/b \\ \Rightarrow (a,b) R (a,b) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore R$  is reflexive.

(1.2) 关系  $R$  是对称的

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (a,b) R (a',b') \\ \Rightarrow a/b = a'/b' \\ \Rightarrow a'/b' = a/b \\ \Rightarrow (a',b') R (a,b) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore R$  is symmetric.

(1.3) 关系  $R$  是传递的

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (a,b) R (a',b'), (a',b') R (a'',b'') \\ \Rightarrow a/b = a'/b' \wedge a'/b' = a''/b'' \\ \Rightarrow a/b = a''/b'' \\ \Rightarrow (a,b) R (a'',b'') \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore R$  is transitive.

所以,由(1.1)~(1.3)可知:  $R$  is an equivalent relation on  $A$ .

友情提示: 一步一个脚印, 写好步骤, 让老师无懈可击

拓展: 如果让证明一个关系是偏序呢?

同理可得: 三部走起  $\rightarrow$  自反+反对称+传递

\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*华丽分割线\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*

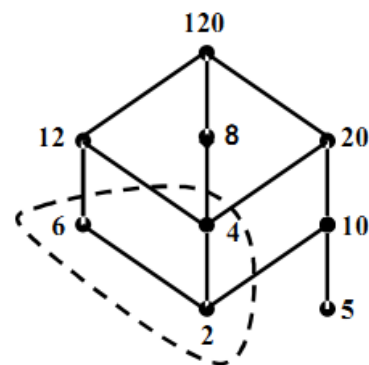


Let  $A = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 120\}$ ,  $R$  is the relation of divisibility on  $A$ .

- (1) Draw the Hasse diagram of the poset  $\langle A, R \rangle$ ;
- (2) Find all the minimal elements, the maximal elements, the least element and the greatest element of the poset  $\langle A, R \rangle$  if they exist;
- (3) Let  $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$ , find the upper bound, the lower bound, the least upper bound and the greatest lower bound of  $B$  if they exist.

Ans:

- (2) the minimal element: 2, 5;  
the maximal element: 120;  
the least element: None;  
the greatest element: 120.
- (3) for set  $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$ ,  
the upper bound: 12, 120;  
the lower bound: 2;  
the least upper bound: 12;  
the greatest lower bound: 2.



都是一些概念的东西，正如老师强调的那样，第一步千万别画错图，不然就惨了。

[illegible]

压轴的肯定是**标定算法**了。

友情提示:

1. 一条路径一个图，然后图下写出该路径以及该路径的流量
2. 不要忘记将本图中的路径描粗奥
3. 题目容量太大，建议大家直接去看吴老师的 ppt 第八章

(PPT 50~52 页)

#### 四. 中英关键词语对照

intersection (交)、 complement (补) Union (并)

Conditional Statements (条件命题) proposition (命题)

converse (逆命题) contrapositive (逆否命题) contingency (不定式)

tautology (重言式/永真式) hypotheses (假设) premises (前提)

contradiction 、 absurdity (矛盾/永假式、谬论)

conjunction (合取式) disjunction (析取式) quantifiers (量词)

predicate (谓词) proposition variable (命题变量)

logical connectives (逻辑联结词) compound statements (复合命题)

product set (笛卡尔积) reflexive (自反的) symmetric (对称的)

antisymmetric (反自反的) transitive (传递的) closure (闭包)

everywhere defined (处处有定义) onto (满射)

one to one (一一对应) bijection (双射) permutation (置换)

cyclic permutation (循环置换) transposition (变换)

poset (偏序), dual (对偶) Hasse diagram (哈斯图) lattice (格)

distributive (分配的) PreOrder algorithm (先序遍历)

InOrder algorithm (中序遍历) PostOrder algorithm (后序遍历)