

1. 解:

$$11). d = \sum_{i=1}^k |\mu_i - \sigma_i| + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^k |\mu_n - \sigma_n|$$

考虑上述 n 项, 若其中一项为 $d_m = \sum_{i=1}^k |\mu_m - \sigma_m|$

假设 σ 从小到大排列.

若 k 为奇数, 则 $\mu_m = \sigma_m^{\frac{k+1}{2}}$

若 k 为偶数, 则 $\mu_m = (\sigma_m^{\frac{k}{2}} + \sigma_m^{\frac{k}{2}+1})/2$.

由此得到 $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)$. μ 进行排序即为 σ' .

无法得到 σ^* . μ 的向量中可能存在相等的情况.

12). μ 相当于中位数, β 相当于平均数, 设 $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq \mu \leq y_1 \leq \dots \leq y_n$

$$A = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - x_k)$$

若奇数 n , 则 $\mu = t$, 若偶数 n , $t = \frac{x_n + y_1}{2}$.

$$B = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k - \beta| + \sum_{k=1}^n |y_k - \beta|$$

即证 $2A \geq B$

① 当 $\beta \leq \mu$ 时, 设 $x_m \leq \beta \leq x_{m+1}$, $x_{n+1} = \mu$.

$$B = \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k - \beta| + \sum_{k=m+1}^{n+1} |x_k - \beta| + \sum_{k=1}^n |y_k - \beta| = 2m\beta - 2 \sum_{k=1}^m x_k + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (\beta - x_k) \leq 2A.$$

② 当 $\beta \geq \mu$ 时, 同理, 设 $y_0 = \mu$, $y_m \leq \beta \leq y_{m+1}$

$$B = 2 \sum_{k=m+1}^n |y_k - \beta| \leq 2A.$$

\therefore 得证.

(3)



二、解：

$$(1) S_1 = 5 - 10 + 57 - 45 = 7$$

$$S_2 = 10 - 5 + 10 - 7 = 8$$

$$S_3 = 7 - 10 + 3 - 10 = -10$$

$$S_4 = 45 - 57 + 10 - 3 = -5$$

$$\therefore \vec{S} = (7, 8, -10, -5)^T$$

$$(2) S_1^{(2)} = [0 + (57 - 45) + (5 - 10)] + [(5 - 10) + (5 - 10 + 10 - 7) + 0] + [(57 - 45) + (57 - 45 + 10 - 3)] = 31$$

$$S_2^{(2)} = \cancel{5-10} [(10 - 5) + (10 - 7)] + [(10 - 7) + (3 - 10) + (10 - 7)]$$

$$S_1^{(2)} = \begin{matrix} AAA & AAB & AAD & ABA & AB3 & ABC & ADA & ADC & ADD \end{matrix}$$
$$= 0 + (-5) + 12 + 0 + (-5) + (-2) + 0 + 19 + 12 = 31$$

$$S_2^{(2)} = 5 + 0 + 17 + 5 + 3 + 0 + 3 + (-4) = 29$$

$$S_3^{(2)} = -37 \quad S_4^{(2)} = -23$$

$$\therefore \vec{S}^{(2)} = (31, 29, -37, -23)^T$$

$$(3) \vec{S}^{(2)} = M \cdot \vec{S} + \vec{1} \cdot \vec{S}$$

M 中的 (m_{ij}) 代入 i 队与 j 队能有几场“二级比赛”，即有几个对手同时与它们进行过“二级比赛”

$$(4) \vec{S}^{(r)} = M \cdot \vec{S}^{(r-1)} + \vec{1} \cdot \vec{S}$$

第 r 级比赛的分差为 $r-1$ 级比赛时的差值 + 1 次单独差值

$$\text{即 } \vec{S}^{(r)} = M[M \cdot \vec{S}^{(r-2)} + \vec{1} \cdot \vec{S}] + \vec{1} \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$= \dots = M^{(r-1)} \vec{S} + \vec{1} \cdot (M^0 + \dots + M^{r-2}) \vec{S}$$

