ДИСКРЕТНАЯ МАТЕМАТИКА 2019.

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ 1.

БИЛЕТ №1

Задание №5

$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{a})\,X_{A\backslash(B\cup C)} = X_A\,(1-X_{B\cup C}) = X_A\,(1-X_C-X_B+X_B\,X_C) \\ X_{(A\backslash B)\cap(A\backslash C)} = & (X_A\,(1-X_B))(X_A\,(1-X_C)) = & (X_A-X_A\,X_B)(X_A-X_A\,X_C) = \\ = & X_A^2\,(1-X_B)(1-X_C) = & X_A\,(1-X_B)(1-X_C) = & X_A\,(1-X_B-X_C+X_B\,X_C) \\ \textbf{b})\,\mathcal{A}\text{ok}-m_b\colon & A\backslash(B\cup C) = & (A\backslash B)\cap(A\backslash C) \\ A\,\backslash(B\cup C) = & A\cap(\overline{B\cap C}) = & A\cap(\overline{B}\cap\overline{C}) = & (A\cap\overline{B})\cap(A\cap\overline{C}) = & (A\backslash B)\cap(A\backslash C) \end{array}$$

Задание №6

$$S = ([0;1], \max, \min) \qquad |0=0;1=1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0.5 x_1 + 0.2 x_2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.35 \\ x_2 = 0.6 x_1 + 0.1 x_2 + 0.7 x_3 + 0.2 \\ x_3 = 0.9 x_1 + 0.8 x_2 + 0.4 x_3 + 0.9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \cdot (0.2 x_2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.35) \\ x_2 = 0.6 \cdot (0.2 x_2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.35) + 0.1 x_2 + 0.7 x_3 + 0.2 = 0.2 x_2 + 0.6 x_3 + 0.35 + 0.1 x_2 + 0.7 x_3 + 0.2 = 0.2 x_2 + 0.7 x_3 + 0.35 = x_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0.7 x_3 + 0.35 \\ x_3 = 0.9 \cdot (0.2 x_2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.35) + 0.1 \cdot (0.7 x_3 + 0.35) + 0.4 x_3 + 0.9 = 0.2 x_2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.35 + 0.1 x_3 + 0.1 + 0.4 x_3 + 0.9 = 0.2 x_2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.9 = 0.2 \cdot (0.7 x_3 + 0.35) + 0.76 x_3 + 0.9 = 0.2 x_3 + 0.2 + 0.76 x_3 + 0.9 = x_3 = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0.2 \cdot 0.7 + 0.76 \cdot 0.9 + 0.35 = 0.2 + 0.76 + 0.35 + 0.76 \\ x_2 = 0.7 x_3 + 0.35 = 0.7 + 0.35 = 0.7 \\ x_3 = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

Задание №7

$$a \times b = c$$
, S_7
 $a = \begin{pmatrix} 1234567 \\ 5627334 \end{pmatrix}^{1997}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1234567 \\ 7162534 \end{pmatrix}^{-2002}$ $c(125)^{1999}$
 $x = \alpha^{-1997} \cdot \beta^{-2002} \cdot \gamma^{1999}$

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РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ 1.

$$\alpha = (15)(263)(47) \quad |\alpha| = HOK(2,3,3) = 6$$

$$\alpha^{-1997} = \alpha^{(-1997)\%6} = \alpha = (15)(263)(47)$$

$$\beta = (1742)(36)(5) \quad |\beta| = HOK(4,2) = 4$$

$$\beta^{-2002} = \beta^{(-2002)\%4} = \beta^2 = (14)(27)(5)$$

$$\gamma = (125) \quad |\gamma| = HOK(3) = 3$$

$$\gamma^{1999} = \gamma^{1999\%3} = \gamma$$

$$x = (15)(263)(47)(14)(27)(5)(125) = \begin{pmatrix} 1234567 \\ 4125436 \end{pmatrix}$$

БИЛЕТ №2

Задание №5

Док-ть:
$$A \cap (B \setminus C) = (A \cap B) \setminus (A \cap C)$$

 $(A \cap B) \setminus (A \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap \overline{(A \cap C)} = (A \cap B) \cap (\overline{A} \cap \overline{C}) = (A \cap B \cap \overline{A}) \cup (A \cap B \cap \overline{C}) =$
 $= (\emptyset \cap B) \cup (A \cap (B \cap \overline{C})) = \emptyset \cup (A \cap (B \setminus C)) = A \cap (B \setminus C)$

Задание №6

$$Z_{11} \begin{cases} 5x+7y-3z=8 \\ 3x-6y+5z=2 \\ x-9y+z=-2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5(2y-z-2)+7y-3z=8 \\ 3(2y-z-2)-6y+5z=2 \\ x=2y-z-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1y-5z+1+7y-3z=8 \\ 6y-3z-6-6y+5z=2 \\ x=2y-z-2 \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} 6y-8z=7 \\ 2z=7\Rightarrow z=9(2\cdot 9=18=7 \pmod{11}) \\ x=2y-z-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6\cdot y=8\cdot 9-7=-1\cdot (-2)-7=3-7=3+4=7 \\ z=9 \\ 2\cdot y-9-2=2\cdot y+0=2\cdot y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6\cdot y=7 \\ z=9 \\ x=2\cdot y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=3(6\cdot 3=18=7 \pmod{11}) \\ z=9 \\ x=2\cdot y \end{cases}$$