

上海交通大学试卷 (A 卷)

(2021 至 2022 学年 第 2 学期)

班级号 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

课程名称 计算机科学中的数学基础 (CS2304) 成绩 _____

注意：答题纸上一定要写清楚 姓名、学号、题号。

答案拍照发送到 CANVAS 作业(必须)及邮箱 sjtu_mfcs@163.com

文件/邮件标题命名方式：学号+姓名+A

(一) (10 分) Let (A, \leq_1) be a finite partially ordered set. Prove that, there exists a linear ordering \leq_2 on A which satisfies ' $\forall x, y \in A (x \leq_1 y \text{ implies } x \leq_2 y)$ '.

(证明任意有限偏序集都存在满足题中要求的线性扩充)

(二) (10 分) Given 11 letters: one A, four B's, two C's, two D's, two E's. How many strings formed by all these 11 letters where each B's are separated? (pls calculate the final value.)

(包含 1 个 A, 4 个 B, 2 个 C, 2 个 D, 2 个 E 的长度为 11 的字符串中, 所有 B 都互不相邻的字符串有多少? 需算出最后具体数值)

(三) (10 分) Assume that the number of tons of lobsters(龙虾) caught per year is the average of the numbers caught in the previous two years. We use L_n to stand for the number of lobsters caught in the n^{th} year.

(假设每年捕获的龙虾吨数是过去两年捕获量的均值, 用 L_n 表示第 n 年的收获量。)

(1) Find a recurrence relation for L_n . (找 L_n 的递推关系)

(2) Given $L_1 = 200$, $L_2 = 500$, what is the value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n$? (给定初始条件, 找极限)

(四) (10 分)

(1) Let (T, r) be a rooted tree. Recall the coding strategy for rooted tree. Suppose we know that the tree has n vertices. What is the length of the final code? Prove your answer.

(回忆有根树二元编码, 含有 n 个节点的树的编码长度是多少? 给出证明)

(2) Prove that there exists at most 4^n pairwise nonisomorphic (not rooted) trees on n vertices.

(证明含有 n 个节点的树(无根树, 即普通树)中, 彼此不同构的至多有 4^n 棵)

(五) (10 分) Consider Boolean expressions on variables x_1, \dots, x_n . To a k -CNF formula F of the form $F = C_1 \wedge C_2 \cdots \wedge C_m$, where each $C_i = l_{i1} \wedge \cdots \wedge l_{ik}$, and $l_{ij} \in \{x_i, \bar{x}_i\}$. prove that: if $m < 2^k$, then there is a truth assignment (to x_1, \dots, x_n) such that F is satisfied.

(证明, 如果 $m < 2^k$, 则题目中的 k -CNF 公式一定可满足)

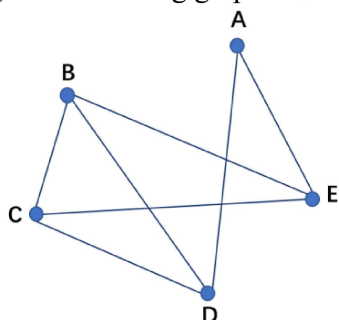
我承诺, 我将严格遵守考试纪律。
 承诺人: _____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八
得分								
批阅人								

(六) (10 分) How many spanning trees (生成树) do each of the following graph have? Please specify the formula/process you used to get the results.

(下面两个图各有多少个不同的生成树? 请写出计算用到的公式或过程)

- (1) K_{10} (that is, the clique with 10 vertices) (含有 10 个点的团/完全图。)
- (2) The following graph (下图 (注: 本小题需给出计算式, 并算出最后具体数值))



(七) (20 分) A permutation (置换) on the numbers $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ can be represented as a function $\pi: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Now the permutation π is chosen uniformly at random (均匀分布) from all permutations:

(对 $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 集合上的置换函数 π , 假设 π 取到置换函数集合中任何函数的概率相同)

- (1) A fixed point (不动点) of a permutation π is a value for which $\pi(x) = x$. We use $Fix(\pi) = \{x \mid \pi(x) = x\}$ to represent the set of fixed point of π . Find the $E(|Fix(\pi)|)$, $Var(|Fix(\pi)|)$. (置换函数 π 的不动点集合 $Fix(\pi)$ 定义如题, 找 $Fix(\pi)$ 集合的大小的期望和方差)
- (2) The length of the longest increasing subsequence of $\pi(1)\pi(2)\dots\pi(n)$ is denoted by L_π . Find an upper bound for $E(L_\pi)$. (均匀采样的 π 函数对应的置换序列中的最长递增子序列, 其长度记为 L_π . 请为 L_π 的期望值找一个上界. (注: 此问找到的上界越紧, 则得分越高))

(八) (20 分) In the random graph model,

- (1) What is the expected number of k -cycles in $G(n, p(n))$? (随机图模型中长度为 k 的环的个数的期望是多少)
- (2) Let $t(n) = \frac{1}{n}$, show that if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(n)}{t(n)} = 0$, then $G(n, p(n))$ almost surely contains no cycle. (证明当 $p(n)$, $t(n)$ 满足题中关系时, 以 $p(n)$ 为参数的随机图模型几乎一定不包含任何环)