

华东师范大学期末试卷 (A)

2007—2008 学年第二学期

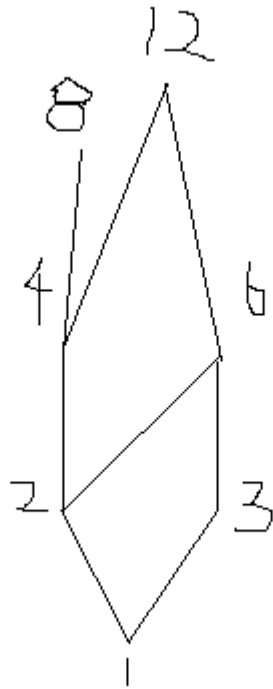
软件工程数学参考答案

一.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) $(\exists x)A(x)$ | 前提引入 |
| (2) $(\exists x)A(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)((B(x) \vee A(x)) \rightarrow C(x))$ | 前提引入 |
| (3) $(\forall x)((B(x) \vee A(x)) \rightarrow C(x))$ | (1)(2)假言推理 |
| (4) $A(c)$ | (1)EI |
| (5) $(B(c) \vee A(c)) \rightarrow C(c)$ | (3)UI |
| (6) $A(c) \rightarrow (B(c) \vee A(c))$ | 附加 |
| (7) $B(c) \vee A(c)$ | (4)(6)假言推理 |
| (8) $C(c)$ | (7)(5) 假言推理 |
| (9) $(\exists x)C(x)$ | (8)EG |

二.

(1)



(2) 极大元: 8, 12

极小元: 1

最大元: 无

最小元: 无

三.

1.(a). $5 \times 10 \times 10 = 500$.

(b). $10 \times 5 \times 5 = 250$.

(c). $500 + 250 - 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 625$.

2.

$$P_5^5 = 120$$

四.

Write each of the $n+1$ integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n+1} as a power of 2 times an odd integer. In other

words, let $a_j = 2^{k_j} q_j$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$, where k_j is a nonnegative integer and q_j is

odd. The integers q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n+1} are all odd positive integers less than $2n$. Since there are only n

odd positive integers less than $2n$, it follows from the pigeonhole principle that two of the integers

q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n+1} must be equal. Therefore, there are integers i and j such that $q_i = q_j$. Let q be the

common value of q_i and q_j . Then, $a_i = 2^{k_i} q$ and $a_j = 2^{k_j} q$. It follows that if

$k_i < k_j$, then a_i divides a_j ; while if $k_i > k_j$, then a_j divides a_i .

五.

令 $x=1, y=-1$

展开 $(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C(n, k) x^{n-k} y^k$

整理即可得到: $C(n, 0) + C(n, 2) + C(n, 4) + \dots + C(n, n)$
 $= C(n, 1) + C(n, 3) + C(n, 5) + \dots + C(n, n-1)$

六.

(a) $C(8, 3) = 56$

(b) $C(24, 3) - C(13, 3) - C(17, 3) + C(6, 3) = 1078$

七.

(1) $a_n = 8a_{n-1} + 10^{n-1}$

(2) $a_1 = 9$

八

1. $-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} \times (-3)^n + \frac{1}{3} \times 3^n$

2.a) $p_3 n^3 + p_2 n^2 + p_1 n + p_0$

b) $n^2(p_2n^2 + p_1n + p_0)(-2)^n$

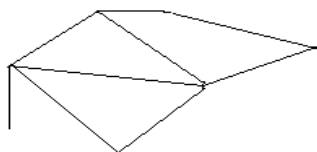
c) $n^2(p_4n^4 + p_3n^3 + p_2n^2 + p_1n + p_0)2^n$

九.

$$(x+x^2+x^3+x^4)(1+x+x^2+x^3)(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6)$$

十

1.



2.不同构，右图有一个4度顶点，而左图没有4度顶点

3. $\{u_1, u_3, u_5, u_6\}$, $\{u_2, u_4\}$

4. $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle, \langle u_2, u_4 \rangle, \langle u_4, u_7 \rangle, \langle u_4, u_5 \rangle, \langle u_5, u_8 \rangle, \langle u_8, u_9 \rangle$

十一

1. n 是偶数，chromatic number 3

n 是奇数，chromatic number 4

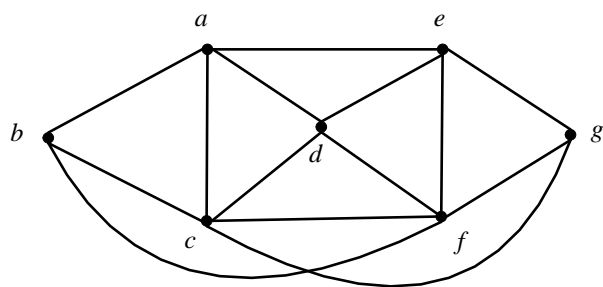
2. 因为该连通图的每个顶点的度数都是偶数，所以一定存在欧拉回路

可以从任意顶点出发，遍历每条边一次。

参考答案：

$\langle a, b \rangle \rightarrow \langle b, c \rangle \rightarrow \langle c, d \rangle \rightarrow \langle d, b \rangle \rightarrow \langle b, g \rangle \rightarrow \langle g, h \rangle \rightarrow \langle h, c \rangle \rightarrow \langle c, j \rangle \rightarrow \langle j, e \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \langle e, d \rangle \rightarrow \langle d, i \rangle \rightarrow \langle i, j \rangle \rightarrow \langle j, o \rangle \rightarrow \langle o, n \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, i \rangle \rightarrow \langle i, h \rangle \rightarrow \langle h, m \rangle \rightarrow \langle m, n \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \langle n, l \rangle \rightarrow \langle l, m \rangle \rightarrow \langle m, f \rangle \rightarrow \langle f, k \rangle \rightarrow \langle k, l \rangle \rightarrow \langle l, g \rangle \rightarrow \langle g, f \rangle \rightarrow \langle f, a \rangle$

十二



将边 $\langle a,b \rangle$ 和边 $\langle b,f \rangle$ 合并为 $\langle a,f \rangle$ 将边 $\langle e,g \rangle$ 和边 $\langle g,c \rangle$ 合并为 $\langle e,c \rangle$ 。

则 a,c,f,e,d 构成 K_5 。故该图是非平面图。