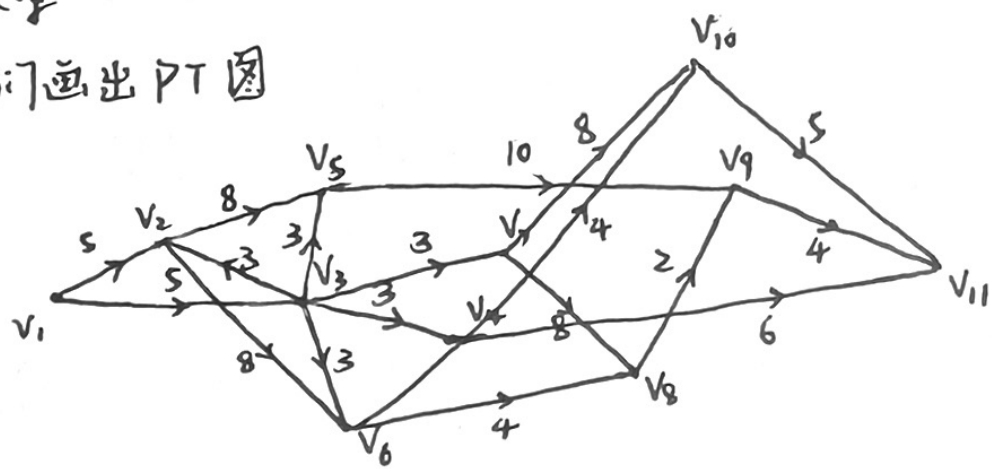
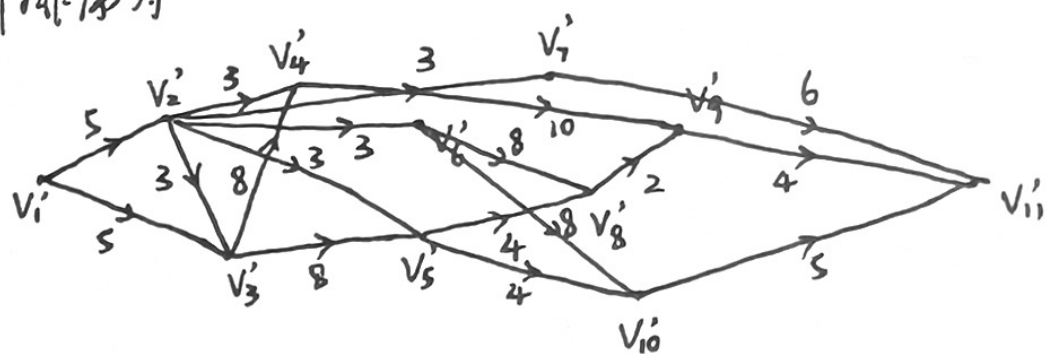


离散数学

习题2.45. 我们画出PT图



重新排序为



$$\pi(V_1') = 0$$

$$\pi(V_2') = 5$$

$$\pi(V_3') = 8$$

$$\pi(V_4') = 16$$

$$\pi(V_5') = 16$$

$$\pi(V_6') = 8$$

$$\pi(V_7') = 8$$

$$\pi(V_8') = 20$$

$$\pi(V_9') = 26$$

$$\pi(V_{10}') = 20$$

$$\pi(V_{11}') = 30$$

关键路径为 $V_1' \rightarrow V_2' \rightarrow V_3' \rightarrow V_4' \rightarrow V_9' \rightarrow V_{11}'$

对应原工序为 $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 11$

$$\tau(V_{11}') = 30$$

$$\tau(V_{10}') = 25$$

$$\tau(V_9') = 26$$

$$\tau(V_8') = 24$$

$$\tau(V_7') = 24$$

$$\tau(V_6') = 16$$

$$\tau(V_5') = 20$$

$$\tau(V_4') = 16$$

$$\tau(V_3') = 8$$

$$\tau(V_2') = 5$$

$$\tau(V_1') = 0$$

$$t_1 = 0$$

$$t_2 = 0$$

$$t_3 = 0$$

$$t_4 = 0$$

$$t_5 = 4$$

$$t_6 = 8$$

$$t_7 = 16$$

$$t_8 = 4$$

$$t_9 = 0$$

$$t_{10} = 5$$

$$t_{11} = 0$$

习题3. 1. 假设度为1的顶点有 n_1 个

$$\text{则 } 2(n-1) = n_1 + 2n_2 + \dots + kn_k$$

$$\text{又 } n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$$

$$\text{故 } 2n_1 + 2n_2 + \dots + 2n_k - 2 = n_1 + 2n_2 + \dots + kn_k$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 = 2 + \sum_{i=2}^k (i-2)n_i$$

2. 假设不是树叶.

设最长道路 $u, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k, v$ 两端不是树叶. 则 $\text{deg}(u) > 1$.

考虑 u , 则 u 除了与 v_1 相连, 还与另一顶点相连.

若另一顶点不在道路中, 则 u, v_1, \dots, v_k, v 为更长道路. 矛盾.

若在道路中, 设为 v_i , 则 u, v_1, \dots, v_i, u 为回路. 与树矛盾.

因此, 最长道路两端点一定都是树叶

树中