

具体数学阅读笔记-chap1 exercise

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1 Exercises

1.1 Warmups

练习 1 1 All horses are the same color; we can prove this by induction on the number of horses in a given set. Here's how: "If there's just one horse then it's the same color as itself, so the basis is trivial. For the induction step, assume that there are n horses numbered 1 to n . By the induction hypothesis, horses 1 through $n-1$ are the same color, and similarly horses 2 through n are the same color. But the middle horses, 2 through $n-1$, can't change color when they're in different groups; these are horses, not chameleons. So horses 1 and n must be the same color as well, by transitivity. Thus all n horses are the same color; QED." What, if anything, is wrong with this reasoning?

题目解答 1 $n=1$ 情况下马有相同颜色

但 $n=2$ 时该假设不一定成立

练习 2 2

题目解答 2 不允许在 A B 之间直接移动, 求最短的移动序列

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 k=1 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B & 2 \quad sum = 2 \\
 k=2 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B, & 2 \\
 & 2 & A \rightarrow C & 1 \\
 & 1 & B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, & 2 \\
 & 2 & C \rightarrow B & 1 \\
 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B & 2 \quad sum = 8 \\
 k=3 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B, & 2 \\
 & 2 & A \rightarrow C & 1 \\
 & 1 & B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, & 2 \\
 & 2 & C \rightarrow B & 1 \\
 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B & 2 \quad sum = 8 \\
 & 3 & A \rightarrow C & 1 \\
 & 1 & B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, & 2 \\
 & 2 & B \rightarrow C & 1 \\
 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B, & 2 \\
 & 2 & C \rightarrow A & 1 \\
 & 1 & B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, & 2 \\
 & 3 & C \rightarrow B & 1 \quad sum = 18 \\
 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B, & 2 \\
 & 2 & A \rightarrow C & 1 \\
 & 1 & B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, & 2 \\
 & 2 & C \rightarrow B & 1 \\
 & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B & 2 \quad sum = 26 \\
 & \vdots & & \\
 k=n & 1 & A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B & 2
 \end{array}$$

从前面的移动可以看出 $f(n) = 3 * f(n-1) + 2$, 设 $g(n) = f(n) + 1$, $g(1) = f(1) + 1 = 3$, $g(n) = 3g(n-1)$. $g(n) = 3^n$, $f(n) = 3^n - 1$.

练习 3 3

题目解答 3 是的，以 n 个圆盘为例正确的叠放方法有 3^n 种将 ABC 视为 3 个序列，将所有圆盘从大到小依次放置在 3 个序列中，每个圆盘放置时有 3 种选择，所共有 3^n 种正确的叠放方法。第二题移动 $3^n - 1$ 次，再加上移动前所有圆盘都在 A 柱上的情况，共有 3^n 种情况，所以所有正确的叠放方法均会出现。

我的思考， n 个圆盘在 3 根柱子上任意放的方法有多少种？

练习 4 4

题目解答 4 Are there any starting and ending configurations of n disks on three pegs that are more than $2^n - 1$ moves apart, under Lucas's original rules?

是否存在 $m > 2^n - 1$

不存在。根据卢卡斯的规则，将可能出现的移动情况分为两种：

1. 最大的圆盘不需要移动，根据归纳法，最多需要移动 $2^{n-1} - 1$ 次。
2. 最大的圆盘需要移动，根据归纳法，最多需要移动 $2^{n-1} - 1 + 1 + 2^{n-1} - 1$ 即 $2^n - 1$ 次

练习 5 5

题目解答 5 3 个给定集合，共有 8 个可能子集。使用 Venn 图表示

¹ A, B, C , 三个集合的所有子集为 $\{\emptyset, A, B, C, A \cap B, A \cap C, B \cap C, A \cap B \cap C, \{A \setminus B, A \setminus C, B \setminus A, B \setminus C, C \setminus A, C \setminus B\}, \{A \setminus (B \cup C), B \setminus (C \cup A), C \setminus (A \cup B)\}, \{A \cup B, A \cup C, B \cup C, A \cup B \cup C\} \dots$

我认为这里所将的八个子集应当是 $\{\emptyset, \{A \setminus (B \cup C), B \setminus (C \cup A), C \setminus (A \cup B)\}, \{(A \cap B) \setminus C, (C \cap A) \setminus B, (B \cap C) \setminus A\}, \{A \cap B \cap C\}$. 空集和 7 个互不相交的真子集。

¹Venn 图之后会补上

对于4个集合，Venn图不能给出可能的16个子集，因为不同的圆至多交于两点。参考答案中说的卵形(ovals)是什么意思？

练习 6 6

题目解答 6 无界区域个数 $2n$

所有区域个数 $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$

二者相减得到有界区域个数 $\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$

练习 7 7

题目解答 7 设 $H(n) = J(n+1) - J(n)$.

$H(2n) = 2$, 对 $n \geq 1$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} H(2n+1) &= J(2n+2) - J(2n+1) \\ &= (2J(n+1) - 1) - (2J(n) + 1) \\ &= 2H(n) - 2 \end{aligned}$$

但在 $n = 0$ 时，由此推出

$$H(1) = J(2) - J(1) = 1 - 1 = 0 \neq 2$$

1.2 作业题

练习 8

$$Q_0 = \alpha$$

$$Q_1 = \beta$$

$$Q_n = \frac{1 + Q_{n-1}}{Q_{n-2}}, \quad n > 1$$

(hint: $Q_4 = \frac{1+\alpha}{\beta}$)

题目解答 8

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_0 &= \alpha & &= \alpha \\
 Q_1 &= \beta & &= \beta \\
 Q_2 &= \frac{1+Q_1}{Q_0} & &= \frac{1+\beta}{\alpha} \\
 Q_3 &= \frac{1+Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{1+\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}}{\beta} & &= \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} \\
 Q_4 &= \frac{1+Q_3}{Q_2} = \frac{1+\frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}}{\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha\beta+1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta(1+\beta)} = \frac{1+\alpha}{\beta} \\
 Q_5 &= \frac{1+Q_4}{Q_3} = \frac{1+\frac{1+\alpha}{\beta}}{\frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\alpha\beta+\alpha(1+\alpha)}{1+\alpha+\beta} = \alpha \\
 Q_6 &= \frac{1+Q_5}{Q_4} = \frac{1+\alpha}{\frac{1+\alpha}{\beta}} = \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

因此解得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_i &= \left\{ \alpha, \beta, \frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}, \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}, \frac{1+\alpha}{\beta} \right\} \\
 (i \% n) &= \left\{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

练习 9 反向归纳法，从 n 到 $n-1$ 证明命题

$$P(n) : x_1 \dots x_n \leq \left(\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right)^n, \quad x_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$$

$n=2$ 时为真

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 \geq 0$$

a) $x_n = \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1}$, 证明只要 $n > 1$ 时 $P(n)$ 蕴含 $P(n-1)$.

b) 证明 $P(n)$ 和 $P(2)$ 蕴含 $P(2n)$

c) 由 a), b) 说明这就蕴含了 $P(n)$ 对所有 n 为真

题目解答 9 a) $P(n)$ 成立, $\forall n > 1$

给定 $x_n = \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \cdots x_{n-1} \cdot \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1} &\leq \left(\frac{x_1 + x_{n-1} + \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1}}{n} \right)^n \\ x_1 \cdots x_{n-1} \cdot \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1} &\leq \left(\frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^n \\ x_1 \cdots x_{n-1} &\leq \left(\frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$