

世新大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 2 頁

學 系 別	考 試 科 目
資管系	離散數學

※考生請於答案卷內作答

1. For $A=\{1,2,3\}$, consider following relations ,R, decide if R is reflective, symmetric ,transitive or antisymmetric

(a) $R=\{(1,2),(1,3),(2,3),(1,3)\}$ (2%)

(b) $R=\{(1,1),(1,2),(2,2),(3,3),(3,1)\}$ (2%)

(c) $R=\{(1,1),(1,2),(2,1),(2,3),(3,2)\}$ (2%)

(d) $R=\{(1,2),(2,3)\}$ (2%)

(e) $R=\{(1,1),(2,2),(3,3)\}$ (2%)

2. Find the recurrence relation , with initial condition, that uniquely determines each of the following geometric series. (12%)

(a) 2,10,50,250,..... (b) 6,-18,54,-162,.....

(c) 1,1/3,1/9,1/27,..... (d) 7,14/5,28/25,56/125,.....

3. Use the Euclidean algorithm to find(6%)

(a) $\gcd(12345,54321)$ (b) $\gcd(9888,6060)$

4. How many times must we roll a single die in order to get the same score(12%)

(a) at least twice (b) at least three times (c) at least n times ,for $n \geq 4$?

5. How many arrangements of the letters in MISSISSIPPI have no consecutive S's?(5%)

6. Let $T=(V,E)$ be a tree with $|V|=n \geq 2$. How many distinct paths are there (as subgraphs) in T?(10%)

7. Let A cross product B denoted by $A \times B$,for $A, B, C \subseteq U$, prove that

$A \times (B-C) = (A \times B) - (A \times C)$ (10%)

8. Seven town a, b, c, d, e, f, and g are connected by a system of highways as follows : (1)H11 goes from a to b and to c; (2)H33 goes from c to d and then b, end to f; (3)H44 goes from d through e to a; (4)H55 goes from f to g and to b; (5)H66 goes from g to d.

- (a) Using vertices for towns and directed edges for segments of highways between towns, draw a directed graph that models this situation.
- (b) List the paths from g to a.
- (c) What is the smallest number of highway segments that would have to be closed down for travel from b to d to be disconnected.
- (d) Is it possible to leave town c and return there, visiting each of the other towns only once?
- (e) What is the answer to part (d) if we are not required to return to c?

(15%) 9. Using the principle of inclusion and exclusion, prove that for $m \leq r \leq n$,

$$\binom{n-m}{n-r} = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \binom{n-1}{r}$$