淡江大學99學年度進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系別:資訊工程學系三年級

(必須以歸納證明的方法證得)

科目:離 散 數 學

本試題共 8 大題 , 1 貝
1. Mark the statement T or F (是非題) (14 pts)
1. Wark the statement 1 of 1 $(2/7/2)^{-1}$ (1). If $1+1\neq 3$, then $1+1>3$.
(2). If $1+1\neq 3$, then $1+1<3$.
$\underline{\qquad}(3). \qquad \sum_{i=3}^{5} \sum_{j=1}^{2} (i+j) = \sum_{i=3}^{5} i + \sum_{j=1}^{2} j$
(4). For any set A, B, C , if $A \subseteq B \cup C$, then $A \subseteq B$ or $A \subseteq C$.
In the next 3 questions below suppose $A = \{x,y\}$ and $B = \{x,\{x\}\}$:
$(5). x \subseteq B.$
$(6). \varnothing \in P(B). (P(B) \text{ is the power set of } B)$
$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}(7). \{x\} \subseteq A - B.$
2. In the questions below determine whether the rule describes a function. If not, give your reason. (回答是或不是, 若不
是則須解釋理由) (12 pts) (N=set of natural number; Z=set of integers; R=set of real numbers)
(a) $f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ where $f(n) = \sqrt{n}$; (b) $F: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R}$ where $F(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5}$.
(a) $f: \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ where $f(\mathbb{R}^n)$
$C = \{2, 7, 10\}$, and f and g are defined by
3. Suppose $g: A \to B$ and $f: B \to C$ where $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$, $B = \{a,b,c\}$, $C = \{2,7,10\}$, and f and g are defined by $g = \{(1,b),(2,a),(3,a),(4,b)\}$ and $f = \{(a,10),(b,7),(c,2)\}$. Find $f \circ g$. (8 pts)
$g = \{(1,b),(2,a),(3,a),(4,b)\}$ and $f = \{(a,10),(b,1),(b,2)\}$.
4. If $A=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $B=\{x, y, z\}$, then Show enough work to get full credits. (16 pts)
(a) How many functions are there from A to B?
(b) How many onto functions are there from A to B?
5. Consider the permutation on all the letters in the word <i>GOOGOL</i> : Show enough work to get full credits. (16 pts)
(a) How many different strings can be made?
(b) How many strings have to start with O or end with O?
A a a (in the first authorise)
6. Find the value of $7 \ 2 \ 3 \ * \ - \ 4 \ \uparrow \ 9 \ 3 \ / \ + $ (in postfix expression).
Show enough work to get full credits. (10 pts)
7. Give a relation on {1,2} that is symmetric and transitive, but not reflexive. Justify your answer. (8 pts)
8. Use mathematical induction to prove that $1\cdot 2 + 2\cdot 3 + \cdots + n\cdot (n+1) = n(n+1)(n+2)/3$ for all $n \ge 1$. (16 pts)