

2023秋 离散下期中试题-评分标准v3.pdf

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姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_

考试注意事项

- 一、学生参加考试须带学生证或学院证明，未带者不准进入考场。学生必须按照监考教师指定座位就坐。
- 二、书本、参考资料、书包等与考试无关的东西一律放到考场指定位置。
- 三、学生不得另行携带、使用稿纸，要遵守《北京邮电大学考场规则》，有考场违纪或作弊行为者，按相应规定严肃处理。
- 四、学生必须将答题内容做在试题答卷上，做在草稿纸上一律无效。

考试课程	离散数学(下)				考试时间				2023年11月				
题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二	总分
满分	13	12	5	10	10	6	10	4	10	10	10		
平均得分	7	8	3	7	7	4	5	2	3	6	4		
阅卷教师													

1. [13 points] The set  $A=\{1,2,3\}$ ,  $B=P(A)$ , the relations on A or B defined as follow

$$R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (3,3)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$R_3 = R_2 \circ R_1$$

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$$R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (3,3)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$R_3 = R_2 \circ R_1$$

$$R_4 = B \times B$$

1) Determine which of the above relations are (8 points)

(a) reflexive, (b) symmetric, (c) antisymmetric, (d) transitive  
(e) none of the above.

答案: 1) 每个关系占2分, 多选或少选减1分, 全错不得分

$R_1$ , (c,d)

$R_2$  (a,b,d)

$R_3$  (c,d)

$R_4$  (a,b,d)

或 (a)  $R_2, R_4$  (b)  $R_2, R_4$  (c)  $R_1, R_3$  (d)  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4$

2) List all partitions of the set A. (5 points)

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或 (a)  $R_2, R_4$  (b)  $R_2, R_4$  (c)  $R_1, R_3$  (d)  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4$

2) List all partitions of the set A. (5 points)

答案: 2) 共5分, 每少写一个或者错一个, 扣1分。

$\{ \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\} \}$   
 $\{ \{1\}, \{2, 3\} \}$   
 $\{ \{1, 2\}, \{3\} \}$   
 $\{ \{2\}, \{1, 3\} \}$   
 $\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \}$

2. [12 points] A poset  $(A, \leq)$ ,  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12\}$ ,  $\leq$  is the divisibility on the set A. (Remark: Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a poset. We say that an element  $y \in A$  covers an element  $x \in A$  if  $x < y$  and there is no element  $z \in A$  such that  $x < z < y$ . The set of pairs  $(x, y)$  such that  $y$  covers  $x$  is called the covering relation of  $(A, \leq)$ .)

1) List the covering relation of the poset  $(A, \leq)$ . (3 points)

答案:  $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 6), (3, 6), (4, 12), (6, 12)\}$

2) Draw the Hasse diagram of the poset  $(A, \leq)$ . (3 points)

```

graph BT
    1((1)) --> 2((2))
    1((1)) --> 3((3))
    2((2)) --> 4((4))
    3((3)) --> 6((6))
    4((4)) --> 12((12))
    6((6)) --> 12((12))
    5((5))
    12((12))
  
```

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<  $z < y$ . The set of pairs  $(x, y)$  such that  $y$  covers  $x$  is called the covering relation of  $(A, \leq)$ .)

1) List the covering relation of the poset  $(A, \leq)$ . (3 points)

答案:  $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 6), (3, 6), (4, 12), (6, 12)\}$

2) Draw the Hasse diagram of the poset  $(A, \leq)$ . (3 points)

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    1((1)) --> 2((2))
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答案: 少画或多画扣1分

3) Find the minimal elements and the maximal elements of A. (2 points)  
 答案: Maximal: 5,12 ; Minimal: 1

4) Find the least element, the greatest element, the greatest lower bound and the least upper bound of  $B=\{1,2,3,4,6\}$  (4 points)  
 答案: Least: 1; Greatest: 无; LUB=12, GLB=1.

3. [5 points] The following figures show the Hasse diagrams of three posets. Determine which one is a lattice and which one is not, please provide the reasons.

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3. [5 points] The following figures show the Hasse diagrams of three posets. Determine which one is a lattice and which one is not, please provide the reasons.

(A) (B) (C)

答案: (A) 不是格 (得1分), 原因: 存在两个元素比如  $f, b$  没有最小上界或者  $e, c$  没有对打下界 (任意答对一个原因即可)

(B) 不是格 (得1分), 原因: 存在两个



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5. [10 points] Let  $G$  be the set of  $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } x \neq -1\}$  and  $a * b = a + b + ab$ .

- Show  $(G, *)$  is a semigroup. (4points)
- Show  $(G, *)$  is a group. (4points)
- Determine  $(G, *)$  is Abelian or not. (2points)

答: a) 证明

① 证明封闭性: (2分)

$$\because \forall a, b \in G, \text{ 即: } a \neq -1, b \neq -1$$

$$c = a * b = a + b + ab = (a + 1)(b + 1) - 1 \neq -1$$

$$\therefore c \in G$$

② 证明结合性: (2分)

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(b) 证明

③ 证明存在单位元: (2分)

$$\because a * 0 = a + 0 + 0 = a$$

$$0 * a = 0 + a + 0 = a$$

$$\therefore 0 \text{ 是单位元}$$

④ 证明存在逆元: (2分)

单位元是0, 令  $a * b = a + b + ab = 0$

$$\text{则 } b = -\frac{a}{a+1}, a \neq -1$$

$$\text{故: } \forall a \in G, \exists b = -\frac{a}{a+1} \text{ 是 } a \text{ 的逆元}$$

结合 (1) (2) (3) (4) 知道知道  $(G, *)$  is a group

(3) 证明

⑤ 证明交换性: (2分)

④ 证明存在逆元: (2分)

单位元是0, 令  $a * b = a + b + ab = 0$

$$\text{则 } b = -\frac{a}{a+1}, a \neq -1$$

故:  $\forall a \in G, \exists b = -\frac{a}{a+1}$  是  $a$  的逆元

结合 (1) (2) (3) (4) 知道  $(G, *)$  is a group

(3) 证明

⑤ 证明交换性: (2分)

$$a * b = a + b + ab = b + a + ba = b * a \text{ 故满足交换律}$$

因此,  $(G, *)$  是阿贝尔群

6. [6 points] Let  $G$  be the group of integers under the operation of addition, and let  $H = \{3k | k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . Is  $H$  a subgroup of  $G$ ? Please show it.

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答案:

显然,  $H \subseteq G$ , 只需证明  $(H, +)$  是群。

① 封闭性: (2分)

$$\forall k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = 3k_1, x_2 = 3k_2$$

$$\text{则 } x_3 = x_1 + x_2 = 3(k_1 + k_2)$$

$$\because (k_1 + k_2) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore x_3 \in H$$

② 结合性: 因为是子集,  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  是加法群, 肯定满足, 所以不必证。证了也可以。

$$\forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = 3k_1, x_2 = 3k_2, x_3 = 3k_3$$

$$\text{则 } (x_1 + x_2) + x_3 = 3(k_1 + k_2 + k_3) = x_1 + (x_2 + x_3)$$

综上,  $(H, +)$  是群, 故  $(H, +)$  是子群

7. [10 points] Let  $G$  be a group and  $a$  be a fixed element of  $G$ . Show that the function  $f_a: G \rightarrow G$  defined  $f_a(x) = axa^{-1}$  for  $x \in G$ , is an isomorphism.

答案:

Let  $x, y \in G$ .  $f_a(xy) = axya^{-1} = axa^{-1}aya^{-1} = f_a(x)f_a(y)$ .

$f_a$  is a homomorphism. (3 分)

Suppose  $x \in G$ . Then  $\exists a^{-1}xa \in G$   $f_a(a^{-1}xa) = aa^{-1}xaa^{-1} = x$ .

so  $f_a$  is onto. (4 分)

Suppose  $f_a(x) = f_a(y)$ , then  $axa^{-1} = aya^{-1}$ .

Now  $a^{-1}(axa^{-1})a = a^{-1}(aya^{-1})a$  and  $x = y$ .

Thus  $f_a$  is one to one. (3 分)

Hence  $f_a$  is an isomorphism.

8. [4 points] Let  $G = Z_8$ , Determine  $H = \{[0], [4]\}$ .

答案:

8. [4 points] Let  $G = Z_8$ , Determine all the left cosets of  $H = \{[0], [4]\}$ .

答案:

$[0]H = H, [4]H = H$  (1 分)

$[1]H = \{[1], [5]\} = [5]H$  (1 分)

$[2]H = \{[2], [6]\} = [6]H$  (1 分)

$[3]H = \{[3], [7]\} = [7]H$  (1 分)

Hence, the left cosets of  $H = \{[0], [4]\}$  should be  $\{[0], [4]\}, [1], [5], [2], [6], [3], [7]$ .

9. [10 points] Let  $N$  be a subgroup of group  $G$ . Prove that  $N$  is normal subgroup of  $G$  if  $a^{-1}Na \subseteq N$  for all  $a \in G$ . Define  $a^{-1}Na = \{a^{-1}na | n \in N\}$

答案:

证明方法 1:

For  $a^{-1}Na \subseteq N, \forall a \in G$ .

Then  $a^{-1} \in G$ , so  $aNa^{-1} \subseteq N$ .



9. [10 points] Let  $N$  be a subgroup of group  $G$ . Prove that  $N$  is normal subgroup of  $G$  if  $a^{-1}Na \subseteq N$  for all  $a \in G$ . Define  $a^{-1}Na = \{a^{-1}na | n \in N\}$

答案:

证明方法1:

For  $a^{-1}Na \subseteq N, \forall a \in G$ .

Then  $a^{-1} \in G$ , so  $aNa^{-1} \subseteq N$  (2分)

Let  $g \in G, x \in gN$ .

let  $x = gn, n \in N$ , and  $xg^{-1} = gng^{-1}$  (1分)

$gng^{-1} \in gNg^{-1} \subseteq N$  (1分)

let  $xg^{-1} = n', n' \in N; x = n'g \in Ng$ . (2分)

Hence  $gN \subseteq Ng$ . (1分)

Similarly,  $Ng \subseteq gN$ . (2分)

Hence  $gN = Ng, \forall g \in G$  and  $N$  is a normal subgroup.

let  $n \in N, a^{-1}na = n'$  for some  $n' \in N$ .  
 $a \cdot a^{-1}na = a \cdot n', na = an' \in aN$ . Then  $Na \subseteq aN$ .  
 Similarly, let  $n \in N, n = a^{-1}n'a, an = a \cdot a^{-1}n'a = n'a$ . Then  $aN \subseteq Na$ .  
 Hence,  $aN = Na, N$  is normal subgroup.

证明方法不唯一，证明左陪集包含于右陪集 4分，右陪集包含于左陪集 4分，结论 2分。

10. [10 points] Let  $H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  be a check matrix.

(1) Determine the (3,6) code.

解: 1) 全对得 4 分。

$c = (000) = 000000$

00000	01101	10011	11110
00001	01100	10010	11111
00010	01111	10001	11100
00100	01001	10111	11010
01000	00101	11011	10110
10000	11101	00011	01110
00110	01011	10101	11000
01010	00111	11001	10100

答案不唯一，后两行陪集头和对应的左陪集写对即可。

(2) For each coset, find a coset leader.

leader.

解：(2) 校验子全对得 4 分，每错 2 个扣 1 分。

syndrome	coset leader
000	00000
001	00001
010	00010
011	10000
100	00100
101	01000
110	00110
	11000
111	01010
	10100

(3) Decode the following words relative to a maximum likelihood decoding function.