

大葉大學 九十四 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系 所 別	組 別	考 試 科 目 (中文名稱)	考 試 日期	節 次	備 註
資訊工程	甲	離散數學	3月27日	第二節 10:30~12:00	不可使用計 算機, 英文

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

註2：作答需詳列過程及解釋原因，否則不予計分，太複雜的算式不必乘開。

- (20%) Let $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$.
 - (5%) How many functions are there from A to B ?
 - (5%) How many one-to-one functions are there from A to B ?
 - (10%) How many onto functions $f: B \rightarrow A$ satisfying $f(1) = a$?
- (10%) Let n be a positive integer and define a relation R on the set S of all nonnegative integers by aRb if and only if a and b have the same remainder when divided by n .
 - (6%) Prove that R is an equivalence relation on S .
 - (4%) How many different equivalence classes does R give?
- (15%) Solve the recurrence relation $a_n = 6a_{n-1} - 12a_{n-2} + 8a_{n-3}$ with initial conditions $a_0 = -5$, $a_1 = 4$ and $a_2 = 88$.
- (15%) Let $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\}$ denote the number of ways to partition the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ into k non-empty sets.
 For example, $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\} = 7$ since there are 7 ways to partition the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ into 2 non-empty sets:
 $\{1\}, \{2,3,4\}; \{2\}, \{1,3,4\}; \{3\}, \{1,2,4\}; \{4\}, \{1,2,3\}; \{1,2\}, \{3,4\}; \{1,3\}, \{2,4\}; \{1,4\}, \{2,3\}$.
 Show that $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{matrix} \right\} + k \left\{ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right\}$.
- (15%) An edge coloring of a graph is an assignment of colors to edges so that edges incident with a common vertex are assigned different colors. The edge chromatic number of a graph is the smallest number of colors that can be used in an edge coloring of the graph. Find the edge chromatic numbers of C_n and $K_{n,n}$.
- (10%) Let n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r be positive integers. Show that if $n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_r - r + 1$ objects are placed into r boxes, then for some $i, i=1, 2, \dots, r$, the i th box contains at least n_i objects.
- (15%) A mode of a list of integers is an element that occurs at least as often as each of the other elements. Describe an algorithm that finds a mode in a list of integers.