

交通大學應用數學系 98 學年度博士班入學考試

離散數學(98/05/05)

Instructions: There are 5 problems, and 20 points for each. You must provide all necessary details to earn the full credits.

1. (20 %) Let X be a set of n elements, and Y a set of m elements.
 - a. Find the numbers of all subsets of X , all subsets A of X with **even** $|A|$, and all subsets B of X with **odd** $|B|$ respectively? (6 %)
 - b. Find the following numbers:
all functions from X into Y ; all **one to one** functions from X into Y ; and all functions from X **onto** Y respectively. (7 %)
 - c. Find the number of all subsets of X containing no consecutive elements. (7 %)

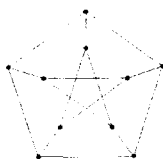
2. (20 %) Let n be a positive integer.
 - a. Do either *i* or *ii*, but not both:
 - i. Find the number of positive integers $a \leq n$ relative prime to $n = 42$. (6 %)
 - ii. Find the number of positive integers $a \leq n$ relative prime to n in general. (12 %)
 - b. State the principle used in *b*, and give one of its generalization. (8 %)

3. (20 %)
 - a. Find the number of *perfect coverings* of a $2 \times n$ chessboard by dominoes. (10 %)
 - b. Let $N_k(n)$ be the number of sequences (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k) of subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ with $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \dots \subset A_k \subseteq [n]$, $A_i \neq A_j$ whenever $i \neq j$. Show that $N_1(n) = 2^n$, $N_k(n) = (k+1)N_k(n-1)$, and explain that
$$N_k(n) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq n} \binom{n}{j} N_k(j). \quad (10 \%)$$

4. (20 %) Let G be a simple graph.

a. If G has n vertices with at least $\binom{n-1}{2}$ edges, is G connected? (10 %)

b. The *line graph* $L(G)$ of a finite simple graph G is defined on the edge set of the graph G so that two vertices are adjacent in $L(G)$ if they are incident in the graph G as edges. Show that the line graph $L(K_5)$ of the complete graph K_5 of 5 vertices is isomorphic to the complement of the graph G as shown below. (10 %)



5. (20 %) Let M be the *incidence matrix* of a graph G .

a. show that $M^t \cdot M = A_l + 2I$ where A_l is the adjacency matrix of the *line graph* $L(G)$ of G ; and $M \cdot M^t = A + kI$ if G is k -regular. (10 %)

b. find $\det(UV)$ where $U = \begin{bmatrix} xI_n & -M \\ 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix}$ and $V = \begin{bmatrix} I_n & M \\ M^t & xI_m \end{bmatrix}$, derive possible information? (10 %)