

Kenmerk: EWI2013/TW/DMMP/020/MU

Tentamen Discrete Wiskunde II (152162/152163)

Maandag 15 april 2013, 08:45 - 11:45 uur (SC)

Alle antwoorden dienen te worden gemotiveerd. Gebruik van een rekenmachine is niet toegestaan. Er zijn in totaal 9 opgaven, dus reken gemiddeld met 20 minuten per opgave.

1. Voor $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, neem aan dat $as + bt = 8$ en $ax + by = 9$ voor zekere $s, t, x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$. Laat zien dat a en b relatief priem zijn.
2. Voor een gegeven alfabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$, laat a_n de aantal strings in Σ^n zijn met een even aantal 0-en.
 - (a) Bereken a_1 , en stel een recurrente betrekking op voor a_n , $n \geq 2$.
 - (b) Bereken de oplossing van de recurrente betrekking in (2a).
3. Laat $f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^5$. Laat zien dat $f(n) \in \Theta(n^6)$, i.e., $f(n) \in O(n^6)$ en $f(n) \in \Omega(n^6)$. [Hint: Om te laten zien dat $f(n) \in \Omega(n^6)$, is het voldoende te laten zien dat er in $f(n)$ $\Omega(n)$ termen staan die allemaal $\Omega(n^5)$ zijn.]
4. Het volgende, recursieve algoritme berekent het maximum van n getallen x_1, \dots, x_n .

Algorithm 1: $\text{maxi}(\cdot)$

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input  :  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ 
output:  $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 
if ( $n == 1$ ) then return  $x_1$ ;
else
   $k = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ ;
   $a = \text{maxi}(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ ;
   $b = \text{maxi}(x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$ ;
  if ( $a > b$ ) then
    return  $a$ ;
  else
    return  $b$ ;
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Laat $f(n)$ het maximale aantal vergelijkingen van het soort "if($a > b$)" zijn die $\text{maxi}(\cdot)$ op een input van lengte n doet.

- (a) Bewijs met behulp van volledige inductie dat f monotoon stijgend is.

Kenmerk: TW09/DWMP/MU/09-05

Cheat Sheet Discrete Mathematics II (152162/152163)

Chapters 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5

- If $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b > 0$, there exist unique $k, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a = kb + r$ and $0 \leq r < b$
- $\gcd(a, b) = \min\{as + bt \mid s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, as + bt > 0\}$
- a, b relatively prime $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, b) = 1$
- The Euclidean Algorithm computes $\gcd(a, b)$
- Every integer $n > 1$ has a unique prime factorization, $n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_k$ (where $p_1 \leq \cdots \leq p_k$ are primes, not necessarily all p_i different)

Chapters 5.7 and 5.8

- $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in O(g) \Leftrightarrow \exists m, n_0$ with $f(n) \leq m \cdot g(n) \forall n \geq n_0$
- $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in \Omega(g) \Leftrightarrow \exists m, n_0$ with $f(n) \geq m \cdot g(n) \forall n \geq n_0$
- $\log(n!) \in O(n \log n)$

Chapters 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3

- If $a_{n+1} = da_n \forall n \geq 0$ and $a_0 = A$ then $a_n = Ad^n$
- If $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n \forall n \geq 0$ and $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1$, then $a_n = F_n$ (Fibonacci numbers)

Chapters 10.6 and 12.3

- Master Theorem: if $f(1) = d$ and $f(n) = a_j(n/b) + c$ for all $n = b^k$ ($a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}_+$), $b \geq 2$, then for all $n = b^k$
 1. $f(n) = d + c \log_b n$ for $a = 1$
 2. $f(n) = dn^{\log_b a} + \frac{c}{a-1}(n^{\log_b a} - 1)$ for $a \geq 2$
- If f is monotone increasing and $f(n) \in O(g(n))$ for all $n = b^k$ ($b \geq 2$), then
 1. if $g \in O(n^r \log n)$ then $f \in O(n^r \log n)$ ($r > 0$)
 2. if $g \in O(n^r)$ then $f \in O(n^r)$ ($r > 0$)
- For $b, c \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 2$, if $f(1) \leq c$ and $f(n) \leq b \cdot f(n/b) + c \cdot n$, for all $n = b, b^2, b^3, \dots$, and f is monotone increasing, then $f \in O(n \log n)$

Chapters 13.1 and 13.2

- If $P = (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k)$ is a shortest path from v_0 to v_k , then $P_i = (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_i)$ is a shortest path from v_0 to v_i for any $i = 0, \dots, k$
- A spanning tree for a connected graph $G = (V, E)$ is a subgraph of G with $|V| - 1$ edges and without cycles
- In a tree $T = (V, E)$, there is a unique path $P_T(v, w)$ between any two nodes v and w
- In an edge weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$, T is a minimum spanning tree if and only if for any edge $f = \{v, w\} \notin T$, $c_e \leq c_f \forall$ edges $e \in P_T(v, w)$

- In an edge weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$, T is a minimum spanning tree if and only if for any edge $e \in T$, $c_e \leq c_f \forall$ edges $f \in C(e)$, where $C(e)$ is the set of edges in the cut induced by removing edge e from T

Chapter 11.4

- A graph $G = (V, E)$ is planar if it can be drawn (embedded) in the plane without edge crossings
- A graph $G = (V, E)$ is bipartite if the nodes V can be partitioned into two sets V_1 and V_2 such that $V_1 \cap e \neq \emptyset$ and $V_2 \cap e \neq \emptyset \forall e \in E$
- K_n is a complete graph on n nodes, and $K_{n,m}$ is a complete bipartite graph with $|V_1| = n$ and $|V_2| = m$
- K_5 and $K_{3,3}$ are not planar
- A graph is planar if and only if it contains no subgraph homeomorphic to K_5 and $K_{3,3}$
- For planar graph $G = (V, E)$ with $|V| = v$ and $|E| = e$, $v - e + r = 2$, where r is the number of regions of a planar embedding of G
- The dual of a planar graph $G = (V, E)$ with $|V| = v$ and $|E| = e$ has $e - v + 2$ nodes and e edges

Chapters 14.1 and 14.3

- $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a ring if R is closed for “+” and “ \cdot ”, “+” is associative, commutative, has an identity for “+” (0), and each element has a “+”-inverse ($-a$), “ \cdot ” is associative, and the distributive law for “ \cdot ” over “+” holds
- $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a commutative ring if in addition “ \cdot ” is commutative
- A commutative ring is a field if every element ($\neq 0$) is a unit (has an inverse for “ \cdot ”)
- In \mathbb{Z}_n , a is a unit if and only if $\gcd(a, n) = 1$
- \mathbb{Z}_n is a field if and only if n is prime
- \mathbb{Z}_n has $\phi(n)$ units, with $\phi(n) = |\{k \mid 1 \leq k < n, \gcd(k, n) = 1\}|$

Chapters 16.1, 16.2, and 16.3

- (G, \circ) is a group if G is closed for “ \circ ” and “ \circ ” is associative, has an identity for “ \circ ” (e), and each element a has an inverse for “ \circ ” (a^{-1})
- If (G, \circ) is a finite group and $H \subseteq G$, then H is a subgroup if and only if H is closed for “ \circ ”
- A group G is cyclic if there is an $a \in G$ with $G = \langle a \rangle = \{a^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- If G is a finite group and $a \in G$ then $\langle a \rangle$ is a subgroup of G , and $\langle a \rangle = \{a^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{a, a^2, \dots, a^m = e\}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$
- Lagrange's Theorem: If G is a group with $|G| = n$ and $H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup with $|H| = m$, then $m|n$

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- If G is a group and $|G| = n$ then $a^n = e \forall a \in G$
- Euler's Theorem: If $n > 1$ and $\gcd(a, n) = 1$ then $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$