



理科类系列教材



改编版

# Discrete Mathematics with Combinatorics

(Second Edition)

## 离散数学和组合数学 (第2版)

□ James A. Anderson 原著  
□ 俞正光 陆 玫 改编



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# Discrete Mathematics

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## 离散数学和组合数学

(第2版)

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## SYMBOLS

### ■ LOGIC

1.  $p \wedge q$   $p$  and  $q$   $p$  与  $q$
2.  $p \vee q$   $p$  or  $q$   $p$  或  $q$
3.  $\sim p$  not  $p$  非  $p$
4.  $\underline{\vee}$  exclusive or 异或
5.  $p \rightarrow q$  if  $p$  then  $q$  若  $p$  则  $q$
6.  $p \leftrightarrow q$   $p$  if and only if  $q$   $p$  当且仅当  $q$
7.  $p \equiv q$   $p$  is logically equivalent to  $q$   $p$  与  $q$  等值
8. **T** statement that is a tautology 永真式
9. **F** statement that is logically false 矛盾式
10.  $\therefore$  therefore 所以
11.  $|$  Sheffer stroke (nand) 与非
12.  $\downarrow$  Pierce's arrow (nor) 或非
13.  $\forall$  for all 任意的
14.  $\exists$  There exists 存在

### ■ SETS

15.  $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n\}$  set containing  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$   
由  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  组成的集合
16.  $\{x : P\}$  set containing all elements having property  $P$   
由所有具有性质  $P$  的元素组成的集合
17.  $a \in A$   $a$  is an element of the set  $A$   $a$  属于  $A$
18.  $A \subseteq B$  the set  $A$  is a subset of the set  $B$   $A$  包含于  $B$
19.  $\emptyset$  empty set or null set 空集
20.  $U$  universal set 全集
21.  $A \cap B$  intersection of sets  $A$  and  $B$   $A$  交  $B$
22.  $A \cup B$  union of sets  $A$  and  $B$   $A$  并  $B$
23.  $A - B$  set difference of sets  $A$  and  $B$   $A$  减  $B$
24.  $A \triangle B$  symmetric difference of sets  $A$  and  $B$   $A$  与  $B$  的对称差
25.  $A'$  complement of the set  $A$   $A$  的补集
26.  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  power set of the set  $A$   $A$  的幂集
27.  $A \times B$  cartesian product of sets  $A$  and  $B$   
 $A$  与  $B$  的笛卡儿积
28.  $(a, b)$  ordered pair 有序对
29.  $a R b$   $a$  is related to  $b$  by the relation  $R$   $a$  与  $b$  有关系  $R$
30.  $R^{-1}$  inverse relation of  $R$   $R$  的逆关系
31.  $S \circ R$  composition of relations  $S$  and  $R$   $S$  与  $R$  的合成
32.  $(S, \leq)$  partially ordered set with ordering  $\leq$  偏序集

## ■ FUNCTION

33.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  function  $f$  from  $A$  to  $B$   $A$  到  $B$  的函数  $f$   
34.  $f(E)$  image of  $E$   $E$  的像  
35.  $f^{-1}(F)$  preimage of  $F$   $F$  的原像  
36.  $f \circ g$  composition of  $f$  and  $g$   $f$  与  $g$  的合成  
37.  $f^{-1}$  inverse function 逆函数  
38.  $f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$  floor function 取整函数  
39.  $f(x) = \lceil x \rceil$  ceiling function 最高限度函数  
40.  $f(x) = x!$  factorial function 阶乘函数

## ■ GRAPHS AND TREES

41.  $G(V, E)$  graph with vertices  $V$  and edges  $E$   
由点集  $V$  和边集  $E$  组成的图  
42.  $\{a, b\}$  edge connecting vertices  $a$  and  $b$   
连接点  $a$  和点  $b$  的边  
43.  $(a, b)$  directed edge from vertex  $a$  to vertex  $b$   
由  $a$  指向  $b$  的边  
44.  $\deg(v)$  degree of a vertex  $v$  点  $v$  的度  
45.  $K_n$  complete graph with  $n$  vertices  $n$  个点的完全图  
46.  $K_{m,n}$  complete bipartite graph with  $m$  and  $n$  vertices  
完全二部图  
47.  $v_0 v_1 v_2 \cdots v_n$  path of length  $n$  from  $v_0$  to  $v_n$   $v_0$  到  $v_n$  的路  
48.  $G^c(V, E')$  complement of graph  $G(V, E)$   $G$  的补图  
49.  $C_G(\lambda)$  number of ways of coloring graph  $G(V, E)$  using  $\lambda$  colors  
 $\lambda$  种颜色对图  $G$  着色的方法数  
50.  $G_e$  graph  $G$  with edge  $e$  removed 图  $G$  中删除边  $e$   
51.  $G_{/e}$  graph  $G$  with edge  $e = \{a, b\}$  removed and vertices  $a$  and  $b$  identified  
图  $G$  中收缩边  $e$   
52.  $cl(G)$  closure of graph  $G(V, E)$   $G$  的闭包  
53.  $c(e)$  capacity of an edge  $e$  边的容量  
54.  $f(e)$  flow in an edge  $e$  边的流量  
55.  $val(f)$  value of a flow  $f$  流  $f$  的值  
56.  $(S, T)$  cut of a network into  $S$  and  $T$  割  
57.  $C(S, T)$  capacity of a cut  $(S, T)$  割的容量

## ■ NUMBER THEORY

58.  $\mathbb{Z}$  set of integers 整数集  
59.  $\mathbb{N}$  or  $\mathbb{Z}^+$  set of positive integers 正整数集  
60.  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$   $a$  congruent to  $b$  modulo  $n$   $a$ 、 $b$  模  $n$  同余  
61.  $[a]$  equivalence class containing  $a$  由  $a$  生成的等价类  
62.  $[a] \oplus [b]$  addition of congruence classes 同余类相加  
63.  $[a] \odot [b]$  multiplication of congruence classes 同余类相乘

64.  $[[m]]_n$  smallest positive integer congruent to  $m$  modulo  $n$   
模  $n$  中同余于  $m$  的最小正整数

## ■ RECURSION AND COUNTING

65.  $n!$   $n$  factorial  $n$  阶乘
66.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$  summation notation 求和记号
67.  $P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$  number of  $r$  permutations on  $n$  objects 排列数
68.  $C(n, r) = \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$  number of  $r$  combinations on  $n$  objects 组合数
69.  $C(n : n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) = \frac{n!}{n_1!n_2!\cdots n_k!}$  generalized combination 广义组合数
70.  $R(p, q)$  Ramsey number Ramsey 数
71.  $\text{Fib}(n)$   $n$ th Fibonacci number 第  $n$  个 Fibonacci 数
72.  $\text{Cat}(n) = C_n$   $n$ th Catalan number 第  $n$  个 Catalan 数
73.  $\Delta^k f(x)$   $k$ th difference of  $f(x)$  第  $k$  次差分
74.  $E$  operator defined by  $E(f(x)) = f(x+1)$   
定义为  $E(f(x)) = f(x+1)$  的算子
75.  $x^{(n)}$   $x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n+1)$
76.  $a_n x^{(n)} + a_{n-1} x^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_2 x^{(2)} + a_1 x + a_0$  factorial polynomial 阶乘多项式
77.  $x^{(-m)} = \frac{1}{(x+m)^{\overline{m}}}$   
 $\frac{x^{(n)}}{n!}$
78.  $\binom{x}{n}$   $\frac{x^{(n)}}{n!}$
79.  $s_k^{(n)}$  Stirling number of the first kind 第一类 Stirling 数
80.  $S_k^{(n)}$  Stirling number of the second kind 第二类 Stirling 数
81.  $\sum$  summation operator 求和算子
82.  $L_n$   $n$ th lucas number 第  $n$  个 Lucas 数
83.  $D_n$  the number of derangements of  $n$  distinct ordered symbols 错位数
84.  $r_k(c)$  the number of ways of placing  $k$  rooks on board  $C$  in nonattacking position  
 $k$  枚不能互相吃掉的车放在棋盘  $C$  上的方法种数
85.  $R(x, C)$  rook polynomial on board  $C$  棋盘  $C$  上的车多项式
86.  $T_k^{(n)}$  the number of ways of placing  $n$  distinguishable objects in  $k$  distinguishable boxes with no box empty  
 $n$  个不同的物品放入  $k$  个不同的盒子, 每盒不同的放法数

## ■ ALGEBRA

87.  $(A, \vee)$  or  $(A, +)$  upper semilattice  $A$  上半格
88.  $(A, \wedge)$  or  $(A, \cdot)$  lower semilattice  $A$  下半格
89.  $(S, \vee, \wedge)$  lattice  $S$  格
90.  $a \circ H$  left coset 左陪集
91.  $\langle a \rangle$  principal ideal generated by  $a$  由  $a$  生成的主理想
92.  $A[x]$  set of polynomials with coefficients in  $A$  多项式集

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2005年5月

*In Memory of  
Elwood W. Stone and Orville H. Wiebe*

*To My Family  
Marilyn, Andy, Kristin, and Phil  
and to  
Tom Head, Naoki Kimura,  
Leonard S. Laws, and Edward Lee Dubowsky,  
Teachers, mentors, and friends*

As in the first edition, the purpose of this book is to present an extensive range and depth of topics in discrete mathematics and also work in a theme on how to do proofs. Proofs are introduced in the first chapter and continue throughout the book. Most students taking discrete mathematics are mathematics and computer science majors. Although the necessity of learning to do proofs is obvious for mathematics majors, it is also critical for computer science students to think logically. Essentially, a logical bug-free computer program is equivalent to a logical proof. Also, it is assumed in this book that it is easier to use (or at least not misuse) an application if one understands why it works. With few exceptions, the book is self-contained. Concepts are developed mathematically before they are seen in an applied context.

### **Additions and alterations in the second edition:**

- More coverage of proofs, especially in Chapter 1.
- Added computer science applications, such as a greedy algorithm for coloring the nodes of a graph, a recursive algorithm for counting the number of nodes on a binary search tree, or an efficient algorithm for computing  $a^b \bmod n$  for very large values of  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $n$ .
- An extensive increase in the number of problems in the first seven chapters.
- More problems are included that involve proofs.
- Additional material is included on matrices.
- True-False questions at the end of each chapter.
- Summary questions at the end of each chapter.
- Functions and sequences are introduced earlier (in Chapter 2).

Calculus is not required for any of the material in this book. College algebra is adequate for the basic chapters. However, although this book is self-contained, some of the remaining chapters require more mathematical maturity than do the basic chapters, so calculus is recommended more for giving maturity, than for any direct uses.

This book is intended for either a one- or two-term course in discrete mathematics. The first eight chapters of this book provide a foundation in discrete mathematics and would be appropriate for a first-level course for freshmen or sophomores. These chapters are essentially independent, so that the instructor can pick the material he/she wishes to cover. The remainder of the book contains appropriate material for a second course in discrete mathematics. These chapters expand concepts introduced earlier and introduce numerous advanced topics. Topics are explored from different points of view to show how they may be used in different settings. The range of topics include:

*Logic* - Including truth tables, propositional logic, predicate calculus, circuits, induction, and proofs.

*Set Theory* - Including cardinality of sets, relations, partially ordered sets, congruence relations, graphs, directed graphs, and functions.

*Algorithms* - Including complexity of algorithms, search and sort algorithms, the Euclidean algorithm, Huffman's algorithm, Prim's algorithm, Warshall's algorithm, the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm, the Floyd-Warshall algorithm, and Dijkstra's algorithms.

*Graph Theory*-Including directed graphs, Euler cycles and paths, Hamiltonian cycles and paths, planar graphs, and weighted graphs.

*Trees*-including binary search trees, weighted trees, tree transversal, Huffman's codes, and spanning trees.

*Combinatorics*-including permutations, combinations, inclusion-exclusion, partitions, generating functions, Catalan numbers, Sterling numbers, Rook Polynomials, derangements, and enumeration of colors.

*Algebra*-Including semigroups, groups, lattices, semilattices, Boolean algebras, rings, fields, integral domains, and polynomials.

There is extensive number theory and algebra in this book. I feel that this is a strength of this book, but realize that others may not want to cover these subjects. The chapters in these areas are completely independent of the remainder of the book and can be covered, or not, as the instructor desires. This book also contains finite differences, and other topics not usually found in a discrete mathematics text.

## ■ Organization

The first three chapters cover logic and set theory. It is assumed in this book that an understanding of proofs is necessary for the logical construction of advanced computer programs.

The basic concepts of a proof are given and illustrated with numerous examples. In Chapter 2, the student is given the opportunity to prove some elementary concepts of set theory. In Chapter 3, the concept of an axiom system for number theory is introduced. The student is given the opportunity to prove theorems in a familiar environment. Throughout the remainder of the book, many proofs are presented and many of the problems are devoted to proofs. Problems, including proofs, begin at the elementary level and advance in level of difficulty throughout the book.

Relations, functions, and graphs are introduced in Chapter 2. Functions are then continued in Chapter 4. However, the development of functions in Chapter 4 is independent of the material in Chapter 2. Similarly, the development of graphs in Chapter 6 does not depend on their development as relations in Chapter 2.

Permutations, and sequences are introduced in Chapter 4 as special types of functions. Algorithms for matrices are introduced and further properties of matrices are developed, which will be used in later chapters on algebra, and counting.

Permutations are used for counting in Chapter 7 and also for applications in algebra and combinatorics in later chapters. Again, the material in Chapter 7, while related to Chapter 4, can be studied independently.

Chapter 5 is independent of the previous chapters except for the matrices in the previous chapter. Algorithms are developed. The complexity of algorithms is also developed in this chapter.

Many elementary concepts of graphs, directed graphs, and trees are covered in Chapter 6. These concepts are covered in more depth in Chapters 12-14. Chapter 6 is independent of the previous chapters.

Chapter 7 is the beginning of extensive coverage of combinatorics. This is continued in many of the chapters including Chapters 10 and 11.

Chapters 8 and 16 cover the basic concepts of algebra, including semigroups, groups, semilattices, lattices, rings, integral domains, and fields. These chapters use Sections 3.4, and 4.2 for examples of groups and rings. Chapter 8 is necessary for the applications in Chapters 15-16.

In many ways Chapters 9, 10, and 11 form a cluster. Recursion is continued in Chapter 9. In addition to the standard linear recurrence relations normally covered in a discrete mathematics text, the theory of finite difference is also covered. Chapter 6 should be covered before this chapter unless the student already has some knowledge of recursion. Chapter 10 continues the counting introduced in Chapter 7. It covers topics introduced in Chapter 7, such as occupancy problems and inclusion-exclusion. It also introduces derangements and rook polynomials. It is closely related to Chapter 9. Many of the same topics are covered from different points of view. One example of this is Stirling numbers. However neither chapter is dependent on the other.

Chapters 9 and 10 are tied together in Chapter 11, where generating functions are used to continue the material in both chapters. In particular, generating functions provide a powerful tool for the solution of occupancy problems.

Chapters 12-14 continue the study of trees and graphs begun in Chapter 6. They obviously depend on the material in Chapter 6, but are virtually independent of most of the preceding chapters. Many of the standard topics of graphs and trees are covered, including planar graphs, Hamiltonian cycles, binary trees, spanning trees, minimal spanning trees, weighted trees, shortest path algorithms, and network flows.

In Chapter 15, algebra and combinatorics are combined for the development of Burnside's Theorem and Polya's Theorem for the enumeration of colors. It primarily depends on a knowledge of permutations found in Section 8.4.

When teaching a beginning course, I normally cover Chapters 1-5 in their entirety, Sections 7.1-7.4, and the first three sections Chapter 6. As mentioned previously, the material in the first seven chapters is arranged for maximal flexibility. The following chart shows the required prerequisites for each chapter.

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Prerequisite Chapters or Sections</b>
Chapter 1	None
Chapter 2	None
Chapter 3	Sections 1.1 - 1.4 and 2.1
Chapter 4	None
Chapter 5	Sections 4.1 - 4.2
Chapter 6	None
Chapter 7	None
Chapter 8	Sections 2.6, 2.7, and 3.4
Chapter 9	Sections 5.1 - 5.3
Chapter 10	Chapter 7
Chapter 11	Chapters 9 and 10
Chapter 12	Chapter 6
Chapter 13	Chapter 6
Chapter 15	Chapter 8
Chapter 16	Chapter 8

## ■ Supplements

A solutions manual is available from the publisher with complete solutions to all problems. A website is available at [www.prenhall.com/janderson](http://www.prenhall.com/janderson). This website includes links to other interesting sites in discrete mathematics, quizzes, and supplementary problems. In addition, there are two problems oriented paperbacks that can be used with the textbook: Practice Problems in Discrete Mathematics (407 pp.) by B. Obrenic and Discrete Mathematics Workbook (316 pp.) by J. Bush. The first consists entirely

of problems with answers/solutions. The second contains an outline of subject, sample worked out problems, and problem sets (with answers). Each of these two supplements is free when shrinkwrapped with the text. As stand-alone items, they have prices. So the order ISBN for the textbook plus the free Obrenic supplement is 013-117279-4. The order ISBN for the textbook plus the free Bush supplement is 013-117278-6.

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