



班级: 计23

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科目: 离散数学(1) 第 1 页

$$1. (1) A = \{0, 1, 2\}, B = \{0, 2, 4\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cap B = \{0, 2\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle\}.$$

$$(2) A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, B = \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

$$R = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle\}.$$

$$2. A = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle\}$$

$$B = \{\langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle\}.$$

$$A \cap B = \{\langle 2, 4 \rangle\}.$$

$$\text{dom}(A) = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\text{dom}(B) = \{1, 2, 4\}.$$

$$\text{ran}(A) = \{2, 3, 4\}.$$

$$\text{ran}(B) = \{2, 3, 4\}.$$

$$\text{dom}(A \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

$$\text{ran}(A \cap B) = \{4\}$$

$$3. (1) \text{证 } \text{dom}(R \cup S) = \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S).$$

$$x \in \text{dom}(R \cup S) \Leftrightarrow (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R \cup S)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R \vee \langle x, y \rangle \in S)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S).$$

$$\text{故 } \text{dom}(R \cup S) = \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S).$$



(2) 证:  $\text{dom}(R \cap S) \subseteq \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S)$ .

$$x \in \text{dom}(R \cap S) \Leftrightarrow (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in R \cap S$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \in S$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in S$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S).$$

故  $\text{dom}(R \cap S) \subseteq \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S)$ .

4. 若  $R$  是  $A$  上的一个关系 ( $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ )

(1)  $M(R) = (r_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$

由于  $r_{ij} = 1$  or  $0$

故  $A$  上有  $2^{3 \times 3} = 2^9 = 512$  种关系.

若  $R$  是  $A$  上的一个关系 ( $|A| = n$ )

(2)  $M(R) = (r_{ij})_{n \times n}$

由于  $r_{ij} = 1$  or  $0$

故  $A$  上有  $2^{n \times n} = 2^{(n^2)}$  种不同关系.

5.  $A = \{a, b, c\}$ ,  $B = \{d\}$ .

①  $\emptyset$

⑤  $\{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle\}$ .

②  $\{\langle a, d \rangle\}$ .

⑥  $\{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}$ .

③  $\{\langle b, d \rangle\}$

⑦  $\{\langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}$ .

④  $\{\langle c, d \rangle\}$

⑧  $\{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}$ .

6.  $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle = \langle \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle, x_3 \rangle$

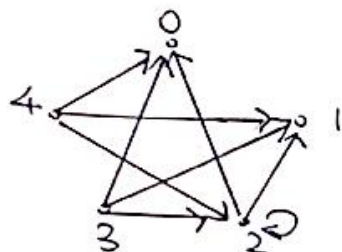
$$\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle = \langle \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle, x_4 \rangle$$

$\vdots$

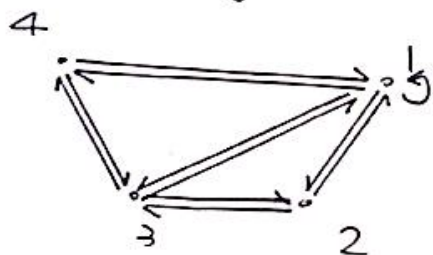
$$\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle = \langle \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle, x_n \rangle.$$



$$7. (1) M(R_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $R_1$ 

$$(2) M(R_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $R_3$  $R_3$ 

$$10. \text{证: } R_0(S \cup T) = (R_0 S) \cup (R_0 T)$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in R_0(S \cup T) \Leftrightarrow (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S \cup T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge (\langle x, z \rangle \in S \vee \langle x, z \rangle \in T))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists z)((\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S) \vee (\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in T))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S) \vee (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in R_0 S \vee \langle x, y \rangle \in R_0 T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in (R_0 S) \cup (R_0 T)$$

$$\text{故 } R_0(S \cup T) = (R_0 S) \cup (R_0 T)$$