

Problem Set 7

Problem 1

a) 自反, 传递

b) 对称

c) 对称

d) 对称

Problem 2

取元素 $b \in A$ 使得 $(a, b) \in R$ 错误, 并不一定能找出这样的 (a, b)

Problem 3

\therefore 集合 A 上的 R 是自反的

$$\therefore \forall x \in A (xRx)$$

$$\therefore aRb \Leftrightarrow bR^{-1}a$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in A (xR^{-1}x)$$

$\therefore R^{-1}$ 是自反的

Problem 4

\therefore 集合 A 上的 R 是自反的

$$\therefore \forall x \in A (xRx)$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in A (xRx \wedge xRx)$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in A (xRxRx)$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in A(xR^2x)$$

$$\text{同理} \forall x \in A(xRx \wedge \cdots \wedge xRx)$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in A(xR^n x)$$

$$\therefore R^n \text{是自反的}$$

Problem 5

$$M_{R_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, M_{R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)

$$M_{R_1 \cup R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$M_{R_1 \cap R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_2 \circ R_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

d)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_1 \circ R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

e)

$$M_{R_1 \oplus R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 6

a)

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\therefore R = \{((a, b), (c, d)) | a + d = b + c\}$$

对于自反性：

$$\therefore \forall a \forall b (a + b = b + a)$$

$$\therefore \forall a \forall b ((a, b), (a, b)) \in R$$

\therefore 自反性成立.

对于对称性：

$$\text{假设 } ((a, b), (c, d)) \in R$$

$$\therefore a + d = b + c$$

$$\therefore c + b = d + a$$

$$\therefore ((c, d), (a, b)) \in R$$

$$\therefore (\forall a, b, c, d) ((a, b)R(c, d) \rightarrow (c, d)R(a, b))$$

\therefore 自反性成立

对于传递性：

$$(\forall x, y, z \in A)(xRyRz \rightarrow xRz)$$

$$\text{假设 } ((a, b), (e, f)), ((e, f), (c, d)) \in R$$

$$\therefore a + f = b + e, e + d = f + c$$

$$\therefore a + d = b + c$$

$$\therefore ((a, b), (c, d)) \in R$$

$$\therefore (\forall a, b, c, d, e, f) ((a, b)R(e, f)R(c, d) \rightarrow (a, b)R(c, d))$$

\therefore 传递性成立

$\therefore R$ 满足自反, 对称和传递性

$\therefore R$ 是等价关系

Problem 8

$\therefore R$ 和 S 是 A 上的对称关系

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(xRy \rightarrow yRx), (\forall x, y \in A)(xSy \rightarrow ySx)$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(xRy \leftrightarrow yRx), (\forall x, y \in A)(xSy \leftrightarrow ySx)$$

$$\therefore R \circ S = S \circ R$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(\exists t(xStRy) \leftrightarrow \exists t(xRtSy))$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(\exists t(xStRy) \leftrightarrow \exists t(xRt \wedge tSy))$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(\exists t(xStRy) \leftrightarrow \exists t(ySt \wedge tRx))$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(\exists t(xStRy) \leftrightarrow \exists t(yStRx))$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(\exists t(xStRy) \rightarrow \exists t(yStRx))$$

$\therefore R \circ S$ 是对称关系

Problem 9

$\therefore R$ 是 A 上的等价关系

$\therefore R$ 具有自反性

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(xRy \rightarrow xRx \wedge xRy)$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(xRy \rightarrow \exists t(xRt \wedge tRy))$$

$$\therefore (\forall x, y \in A)(xRy \rightarrow \exists t(xRtRy))$$

$$\therefore R \subseteq R^2$$

$\therefore R$ 具有传递性

$$\therefore R^2 \subseteq R$$

$$\therefore R^2 = R$$

Problem 10

设 R 是 A 上的关系

即证 $r(s(R)) = s(r(R))$

$$r(s(R)) = r(R \cup R^{-1}) = R \cup R^{-1} \cup I_A = R \cup I_A \cup R^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s(r(R)) &= s(R \cup I_A) \\
&= R \cup I_A \cup (R \cup I_A)^{-1} \\
&= R \cup I_A \cup I_A^{-1} \cup R^{-1} \\
&= R \cup I_A \cup I_A \cup R^{-1} \\
&= R \cup I_A \cup R^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore r(s(R)) = s(r(R))$$

\therefore 原命题得证.