```
(子集定义)
\iff \forall x (x \in A \cup B \to x \in \sim C \cup B)
\iff \forall x ((x \in A \lor x \in B) \to (\neg x \in C \lor x \in B))
                                                                                      (集合并运算、绝对补运算定义)
\iff \forall x (\neg (x \in A \lor x \in B) \lor (\neg x \in C \lor x \in B))
                                                                                      (蕴涵等值式)
\iff \forall x ((\neg x \in A \land \neg x \in B) \lor (\neg x \in C \lor x \in B))
                                                                                      (命题逻辑德·摩根律)
\iff \forall x((\neg x \in A \lor \neg x \in C \lor x \in B) \land (\neg x \in B \lor \neg x \in C \lor x \in B)) (命题逻辑分配律)
                                                                                      (命题逻辑排中律、零律)
\iff \forall x ((\neg x \in A \lor \neg x \in C \lor x \in B) \land 1)
\iff \forall x (\neg x \in A \lor \neg x \in C \lor x \in B)
                                                                                      (命题逻辑同一律)
\iff \forall x (\neg (x \in A \land x \in C) \lor x \in B)
                                                                                      (命题逻辑德·摩根律)
\iff \forall x ((x \in A \land x \in C) \to x \in B)
                                                                                      (蕴涵等值式)
\iff \forall x ((x \in A \cap C) \to x \in B)
                                                                                      (集合交定义)
\iff x \in A \cap C \subseteq B
                                                                                      (子集定义)
     下面证明 *, 即, 对任意集合 A, B, 有 A \cap B = A \Leftrightarrow A \subset B。
    若 A \cap B = A,则:
     \forall x.
     x \in A
\iff x \in A \cap B
                                                                                                (A \cap B = A)
\iff x \in A \land x \in B
                                                                                                (集合交定义)
\implies x \in B
                                                                                                (命题逻辑化简律)
    从而有 A \cap B = A \Rightarrow A \subseteq B。
    若 A \subset B,则:
     \forall x,
     x \in A
\Longrightarrow x \in B
                                                                                                (子集定义)
                                                                                                (命题逻辑同一律)
\iff 1 \land x \in B
                                                                                                (前提)
\iff x \in A \land x \in B
\iff x \in A \cap B
                                                                                                (集合交定义)
    从而有 A \subset B \Rightarrow A \cap B = A。
    综合得 A \cap B = A \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B。
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- (1) $f(\mathbb{N} \times \{1\}) = \{n \cdot 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \mathbb{N}.$
- (2) $f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{\langle m, n \rangle \mid m, n \in \mathbb{N} \land mn = 0\} = \{\langle 0, n \rangle, \langle n, 0 \rangle \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$
- (3) f 不是单射(例如 $f(\langle 1, 4 \rangle) = f(\langle 2, 2 \rangle) = 4$,但 $\langle 1, 4 \rangle \neq \langle 2, 2 \rangle$),从而也不是双射。
- (4) f 是满射,因为对任何 $n \in \mathbb{N}$,有 $\langle n, 1 \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, $f(\langle n, 1 \rangle) = n$ 。

(1) 易知 Aut $G = \{\varphi_i \mid i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$,其中 $\varphi_i : \mathbb{Z}_5 \to \mathbb{Z}_5 (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 定义为 $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_5, \varphi_i(x) = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $ix \mod 5$.

运算表如下: