

引理 1.6 对任意谓词公式  $F$  和  $G$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow (F(k) \wedge G(k)))) \\ \iff & \exists n_1 (n_1 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_1 \rightarrow F(k))) \\ & \wedge \exists n_2 (n_2 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_2 \rightarrow G(k))) \end{aligned}$$

证明: 必要性: 由一阶谓词推理规则  $\exists x(A(x) \wedge B(x)) \implies \exists x A(x) \wedge \exists x B(x)$  和变元换名规则立即可得。

充分性: 令  $n_0 = \max(n_1, n_2)$ , 则有  $\forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow (k \geq n_1 \wedge k \geq n_2))$ 。再由“假言三段论”推理规则, 即可得证。  $\square$

再证原题:

(1) 先证第一个包含关系:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \cup \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B_k \subseteq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_k \cup B_k)$$

证明:  $\forall x$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & x \in \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \cup \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B_k \\ \iff & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in A_k)) \vee \\ & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in B_k)) \quad (\text{集合并定义、下极限定义}) \\ \iff & \exists n_0 ((n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in A_k)) \vee \\ & (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in B_k))) \quad (\text{量词分配等值式}) \\ \iff & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge (\forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in A_k)) \vee \\ & (\forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in B_k))) \quad (\text{命题逻辑分配律}) \\ \implies & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k ((k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in A_k) \vee \\ & (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow x \in B_k))) \quad (\text{一阶谓词推理定律}) \\ \iff & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (\neg(k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0) \vee x \in A_k) \vee \\ & (\neg(k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0) \vee x \in B_k))) \quad (\text{蕴涵等值式}) \\ \iff & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (\neg(k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0) \vee (x \in A_k \vee x \in B_k))) \quad (\text{结合、交换、幂等}) \\ \iff & \exists n_0 (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge \forall k (k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \wedge k \geq n_0 \rightarrow (x \in A_k \vee x \in B_k))) \quad (\text{蕴涵等值式}) \\ \iff & x \in \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_k \cup B_k) \quad (\text{集合并定义、下极限定义}) \end{aligned}$$

$\square$

再证第二个包含关系:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_k \cup B_k) \subseteq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \cup \overline{\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B_k}$$

和

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_k \cup B_k) \subseteq \overline{\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k} \cup \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B_k$$

证明:  $\forall x \in \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_k \cup B_k)$ , 只有下面两种可能:

(1)  $x$  属于几乎所有的  $A_k$ , 即存在  $n_0(x)$ , 使得当  $k \geq n_0(x)$  后,  $x \in A_k$ , 于是  $x \in \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k$