

证明：先证：  $R \upharpoonright B$  是反自反的。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \forall x \\
& x \in B \\
& \implies x \in A & (B \subseteq A) \\
& \implies \langle x, x \rangle \notin R & (R \text{ 是反自反的}) \\
& \iff \neg \langle x, x \rangle \in R & (\notin \text{ 定义}) \\
& \implies \neg \langle x, x \rangle \in R \vee \neg \langle x, x \rangle \in B \times B & (\text{命题逻辑附加律}) \\
& \iff \neg (\langle x, x \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, x \rangle \in B \times B) & (\text{命题逻辑德·摩根律}) \\
& \iff \neg (\langle x, x \rangle \in R \cap B \times B) & (\text{集合交定义}) \\
& \iff \neg (\langle x, x \rangle \in R \upharpoonright B) & (R \upharpoonright B \text{ 定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, x \rangle \notin R \upharpoonright B & (\notin \text{ 定义})
\end{aligned}$$

再证：  $R \upharpoonright B$  是传递的。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \forall x, y, z \\
& \langle x, y \rangle \in R \upharpoonright B \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in R \upharpoonright B \\
& \iff \langle x, y \rangle \in R \cap B \times B \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in R \cap B \times B & (R \upharpoonright B \text{ 定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in B \times B \\
& \quad \langle y, z \rangle \in R \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in B \times B & (\text{集合交定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge x \in B \wedge y \in B \wedge \\
& \quad \langle y, z \rangle \in R \wedge y \in B \wedge z \in B & (\text{卡氏积定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in R \wedge x \in B \wedge y \in B \wedge z \in B & (\text{命题逻辑交换律、幂等律}) \\
& \implies \langle x, z \rangle \in R \wedge x \in B \wedge y \in B \wedge z \in B & (R \text{ 是传递的}) \\
& \implies \langle x, z \rangle \in R \wedge x \in B \wedge z \in B & (\text{命题逻辑化简律}) \\
& \iff \langle x, z \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in B \times B & (\text{卡氏积定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, z \rangle \in R \upharpoonright B & (R \upharpoonright B \text{ 定义})
\end{aligned}$$

综上所述，可知  $R \upharpoonright B$  是拟序关系。 □

(2)

证明：先证：  $R \upharpoonright B$  是自反的。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \forall x \\
& x \in B \\
& \iff x \in B \wedge x \in B & (\text{命题逻辑幂等律}) \\
& \implies x \in A \wedge x \in B & (B \subseteq A) \\
& \implies \langle x, x \rangle \in R & (R \text{ 是自反的}) \\
& \iff \langle x, x \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, x \rangle \in B \times B & (\text{卡氏积定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, x \rangle \in R \cap B \times B & (\text{集合交定义}) \\
& \iff \langle x, x \rangle \in R \upharpoonright B & (R \upharpoonright B \text{ 定义})
\end{aligned}$$

再证：  $R \upharpoonright B$  是反对称的。

$$\forall x, y$$