

22-9-6

作业

- 用真值表证明以下等价式和蕴涵式
 - $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A) \Leftrightarrow \neg A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B)$
 - $\neg(A \leftrightarrow B) \Leftrightarrow (A \vee B) \wedge \neg(A \wedge B)$
 - $(P \rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow P \rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$
- 不构造真值表证明1中各式
- 把下列命题符号化，并求前束范式

“所有运动员都钦佩某些教练”

“有些乌龟比有些兔子跑得快”
- 给出一个解释，是下式左端为假，右端为真：
 $\forall x(A(x) \rightarrow B(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x A(x) \rightarrow \exists x B(x)$

© Peking University

80

1.

(a)	A	B	$B \rightarrow A$	$A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$	$\neg B$	$A \rightarrow \neg B$	$\neg A$	$\neg A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B)$
	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1

(b)	A	B	$A \leftrightarrow B$	$\neg(A \leftrightarrow B)$	$A \vee B$	$A \wedge B$	$\neg(A \wedge B)$	$(A \vee B) \wedge \neg(A \wedge B)$
	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

(c) P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$	$P \wedge Q$	$P \rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$	$(P \rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow P \rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1

2. (a)

$$A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \vee (\neg A \vee B) \quad (\text{蕴含律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \vee \neg A) \vee B \quad (\text{结合律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \vee B \quad (\text{排中律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \quad (\text{零律})$$

同法 $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg A \vee (\neg B \vee A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\neg A \vee A) \vee \neg B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \vee \neg B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1$$

因此 $LHS \Leftrightarrow RHS$

(b) $(A \vee B) \wedge \neg(A \wedge B)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \vee B) \wedge (\neg A \vee \neg B) \quad (\text{德摩根律})$$

$$\neg(A \leftrightarrow B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg[(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)] \quad (\text{等价定义})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg[(\neg A \vee B) \wedge (\neg B \vee A)] \quad (\text{蕴含律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \wedge \neg B) \vee (\neg A \wedge B) \quad (\text{德摩根律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \vee \neg A) \wedge (B \vee \neg B) \quad (\text{分配律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \vee B) \wedge (\neg A \vee \neg B) \quad (\text{分配律, 排中律})$$

因此 $LHS \Leftrightarrow RHS$.

(c) $(P \rightarrow Q)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee Q \quad (\text{蕴含律})$$

$$P \rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee (P \wedge Q) \quad (\text{蕴含律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\neg P \vee P) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q) \quad (\text{分配律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee Q \quad (\text{排中律, 同一律})$$

从而 $LHS \Leftrightarrow RHS$,

显然 $LHS \Rightarrow RHS$.

3.

(1) $F(x)$: x 是运动员.

$G(x)$: x 是教练.

$H(x, y)$: x 比 y 快.

$\forall x (F(x) \rightarrow \exists y (G(y) \wedge H(x, y)))$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \forall x \exists y (F(x) \rightarrow (G(y) \wedge H(x, y)))$

(2) $F(x)$: x 是乌龟.

$G(x)$: x 是鬼子.

$H(x, y)$: x 比 y 跑得快.

$\exists x (F(x) \wedge \exists y (G(y) \wedge H(x, y)))$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \exists y (F(x) \wedge G(y) \wedge H(x, y)).$

4. $x \in \{0, 1\}.$

$A(x) = x, B(x) = \neg x.$

验证即可.

22.9.13

作业

• P20: 3, 6, 8, 10

P21: 13, 16

© Peking University

45

3. (1) T (2) F (3) F (4) T (5) T
 (6) T (7) F (8) T (9) T (10) F
 (11) F

6. (1) $\pi: \emptyset$

$-\pi: \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$

$-\pi: \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}$

$-\pi: \{a, b, c\}$

幂集: $\{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$.

(4) $\pi: \emptyset$

$-\pi: \{\{1, 2\}\}$

幂集: $\{\emptyset, \{\{1, 2\}\}\}$.

(6) $\pi: \emptyset$

$-\pi: \{\{\emptyset, 1\}, \{1\}\}$

$-\pi: \{\{\{\emptyset, 1\}, 1\}\}$

幂集: $\{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset, 1\}, \{1\}\}, \{\{\emptyset, 1\}, 1\}\}$.

(2) $\pi: \emptyset$

$-\pi: \{1\}, \{2, 3\}$

$-\pi: \{1, \{2, 3\}\}$

幂集: $\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{\{2, 3\}\}, \{1, \{2, 3\}\}\}$.

(3) $\pi: \emptyset$

$-\pi: \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}$

$-\pi: \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$

幂集: $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$

$$8. (1) \{4\}$$

$$(2) \{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$(3) \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$(4) \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$(5) \{\emptyset, \{4\}\}$$

$$(6) \{5, \{1, 3, 4\}\}$$

$$16. (1) \{3, 4, \{3\}, \{4\}\}.$$

$$(2) \emptyset,$$

$$(3) \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}.$$

$$10. P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}\}$$

$$PP(A) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{a\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{a\}\}\}$$

$$(1) T \quad (2) T \quad (3) F$$

$$(4) T \quad (5) T \quad (6) F$$

$$13. (1) (A-B)-C$$

$$= (A-B) \cap \sim C$$

$$= A \cap \sim B \cap \sim C.$$

$$A - (B-C)$$

$$= A - (B \cap \sim C)$$

$$= A \cap \sim (B \cap \sim C)$$

$$= A \cap (\sim B \cup C).$$

$$\text{显然 } \sim B \cap \sim C \subseteq \sim B \cup C,$$

$$\text{故 } (A-B)-C \subseteq A-(B-C).$$

$$(2) \text{等式成立} \Leftrightarrow \sim B \cap \sim C = \sim B \cup C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sim B \subseteq \sim C) \wedge (C \subseteq \sim B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (C \subseteq B) \wedge (C \subseteq \sim B)$$

$$\Rightarrow C \subseteq B \cap \sim B = \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C = \emptyset$$

$$\text{当 } C = \emptyset \text{ 时, 等式成立.}$$

$$\text{综上, 等式成立} \Leftrightarrow C = \emptyset.$$

22.9.15

作业

P21: 14, 20, 25(3), 30(1)

$$\begin{aligned} 14. & (A \cap B = A \cap C) \wedge (\neg A \cap B = \neg A \cap C) \\ \Rightarrow & (A \cap B) \cup (\neg A \cap B) = (A \cap C) \cup (\neg A \cap C) \\ \Leftrightarrow & B = C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20. & (A \cap C) \subseteq (B \cap C) \subseteq B. \\ & (A \cap \neg C) \subseteq (B \cap \neg C) \subseteq B. \\ \text{于是} & (A \cap C) \cup (A \cap \neg C) \subseteq B, \\ \text{即} & A \subseteq B. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25-13) & (A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cup B) = A \cup B. \\ & (A \cup (B - C)) \cap A = A. \\ \text{于是, 原式} & = (A \cup B) - A = B - A. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30-11) & x \in P(A) \cap P(B) \\ \Leftrightarrow & x \in P(A) \wedge x \in P(B) \\ \Leftrightarrow & x \subseteq A \wedge x \subseteq B \\ \Leftrightarrow & x \subseteq A \cap B \\ \Leftrightarrow & x \in P(A \cap B). \\ \text{于是} & P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B). \end{aligned}$$