

第一章作业

1. $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$

$(x+1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = -1$

\therefore 根所构成集合为 $\{-1\}$

2. $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq A_1$

$\therefore A_1 \subseteq A_n$ 且 $A_n \subseteq A_1 \Rightarrow A_1 = A_n$

$\therefore A_n \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq A_1$

即 $A_n \subseteq A_2$ 且 $A_2 \subseteq A_n \Rightarrow A_2 = A_n$

同理可得 $\forall i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$

皆满足 $A_i \subseteq A_n, A_n \subseteq A_i \Rightarrow A_i = A_n$

$\therefore A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = \dots = A_n$

4. $2^{\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}}$

$= \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$

5. 子集为全集: C_n^0 种

一元集: C_n^1

k元集: C_n^k

全集: C_n^n

\therefore 共有子集 $\sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i = 2^n$

$\therefore 2^n$ 有 2^n 个元素

7.

$\rightarrow \therefore A = \emptyset \quad A \setminus B = \emptyset \quad B \setminus A = B$

$\therefore A \triangle B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = \emptyset \cup B = B$

$\leftarrow \therefore A \triangle B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = B$

$\therefore A \triangle B = B$

$A \triangle (B \triangle B) = B \triangle B$

$A \triangle \emptyset = \emptyset$

$A = \emptyset$

综上: $A = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow A \triangle B = B$

8. 9 证: $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \setminus C$

$\cup \quad x \in A \setminus (B \cup C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A, x \notin B \cup C \Leftrightarrow x \in A, x \notin B, x \notin C$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A \setminus B), x \notin C \Leftrightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C$

$\therefore A \setminus (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \setminus C$

$\cup \quad x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B), x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in A, x \notin B, x \notin C$

$\Rightarrow x \in A, x \notin B \cup C \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus (B \cup C)$ 法: $A \setminus (B \cup C)$

$\subseteq (A \setminus B) \setminus C \subseteq A \setminus (B \cup C)$

\therefore 由 $\cup \cup$ 得 $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \setminus C$

$= A \setminus (B \cup C)$

$= A \cap (B \cup C)^c$

$= (A \cap B^c) \cap C^c = (A \setminus B) \setminus C$

10. $\cup \quad x \in (A \cup B) \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in A \cup B, x \notin C$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 或 } x \in B, x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in A, x \notin C \text{ 或 } x \in B, x \notin C$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \setminus C \text{ 或 } x \in B \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$

$\therefore (A \cup B) \setminus C \subseteq (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$

$\cup \quad x \in (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1^\circ x \in A \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in A, x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B) \setminus C \\ 2^\circ x \in B \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in B, x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B) \setminus C \end{cases} \Rightarrow (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C) \subseteq (A \cup B) \setminus C$

$\therefore (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C) = (A \cup B) \setminus C$

\therefore 由 $\cup \cup$ 得 $(A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C) = (A \cup B) \setminus C$

法: $(A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C) = (A \cap C^c) \cup (B \cap C^c)$

$= (A \cup B) \cap C^c$

$= (A \cup B) \setminus C$

$= (A \cup B) \setminus C$

$\therefore (A \setminus B) \cup B = A \cup B \quad A \cup (B \setminus A) = A \cup B$

即证 $A \cup B = A \setminus B \Leftrightarrow B = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow \therefore B = \emptyset \quad A \cup B = A \setminus B$ 若 $B \neq \emptyset$

$|A \cup B| > |A \setminus B|$ 不符, 所以假设不成立

$\therefore B = \emptyset$

$\Leftarrow \therefore B = \emptyset \quad A \cup B = A \quad A \setminus B = A$

$\therefore A \cup B = A \setminus B \Rightarrow (A \setminus B) \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cup \emptyset$

\therefore 综上 $(A \setminus B) \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cap B \Leftrightarrow B = \emptyset$

1) $\forall x \in (A \cap B) \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B, x \notin C$ 1b. $x \in A$
 或 $(A \cap B) \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in B \text{ 且 } x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in C \text{ 且 } x \in B \text{ 且 } x \notin C$ 对任意 A, B, C 有 $A \cap B = A \cap B$
 $= (A \cap B) \cap C^c \Rightarrow x \in (A \cap C^c) \text{ 且 } x \in B \cap C^c$
 $= (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c) \Rightarrow x \in (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c)$ 17. $x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in B$
 $= (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c)$ 1b. $x \in A \text{ 或 } x \in B$
 $\Rightarrow x \in (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c) \Rightarrow x \in A \cap C^c \text{ 且 } x \in B \cap C^c$ 1c. $x \in A \text{ 或 } x \in B$
 $\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in B \text{ 且 } x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B \text{ 且 } x \notin C$ 1d. $(x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in B) \text{ 或 } (x \in B \text{ 且 } x \in A)$
 $\Rightarrow x \in (A \cap B) \setminus C$
 $(A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c) \subseteq (A \cap B) \setminus C$

12. 反证: 若 $B \neq C$

① 若 B, C 中有一个空集 $(A \cup B) \neq (A \cup C)$ 不成立.

② B, C 非空. $B \neq C \Rightarrow A \cap B \neq A \cap C$

$\Rightarrow A \cap B \neq A \cap C \Rightarrow A \cap B \neq A \cap C$ 不成立.

$\Rightarrow A \neq B \Rightarrow A \cap B \neq A \cap C \Rightarrow A \cap B \neq A \cap C$

$\Rightarrow (A \cap B) \cup B \neq (A \cap C) \cup C$ 即 $A \cup B \neq A \cup C$ 不成立.

$(A \cap B) \cup B = A \cup B$

\Rightarrow 假设不成立.

\Rightarrow 原命题成立.

13. (1) 若 $B = C = \{1, 2, 3\}, A = \{1, 4\}$

$(A \cap B) \cup C = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$A \cap (B \cup C) = \{1, 4\}$

$(A \cap B) \cup C \neq A \cap (B \cup C)$

(2) $B = C = \{1, 2\}, A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$A \cup (B \cap C) = A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$(A \cup B) \cap C = \{3\}$

$A \cup (B \cap C) \neq (A \cup B) \cap C$

13. 若 $B = C = \{1, 2\}, B = \emptyset, C = \{1\}, A = \{1, 2\}$

$A \cap (B \cup C) = \{1, 2\}$

$(A \cup C) \cap B = \{1, 2\}$

$\therefore A \cap (B \cup C) \neq (A \cup C) \cap B$

18. $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

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18. $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

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

$(B \cap C) \cup (A \cap B' \cap C) = C \cap [B \cup (A \cap B')]$

$= C \cap [(B \cup A) \cap (B \cup B')] = C \cap (B \cup A)$

$[C \cap (B \cup A)] \cup [A \cap B' \cap C] = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

$(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

$(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

$(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = A \cap [B \cup (B' \cap C)] = A \cap (B \cup C)$

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

原式 $= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (A \cap B' \cap C) \cup (A \cap B \cap C)$

$= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B' \cap C) \cup [C \cap (A \cup A' \cap B)]$

$= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B' \cap C) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (A^c \cap B \cap C) \cup (A^c \cap C \cap B^c) \\
 &= (A^c \cap C) \cup (B \cap B^c) \\
 &= A^c \cap C \\
 &\quad \uparrow \\
 &T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 > 1. \quad \overline{A \cap B} = (A \cap B)^c = (A \cap B \cap C) \cup (A \cap B \cap C^c) \\
 &\quad \cup [(A \cap B^c \cap C) \cup (A \cap B^c \cap C^c)] \cup [(A^c \cap B \cap C) \cup (A^c \cap B \cap C^c)] \\
 &= (A \cap B \cap C) \cup (A^c \cap C) \cup (B^c \cap A) \cup (B \cap C^c) \\
 &= [C \cap (B \cup A^c)] \cup (B^c \cap A) \cup (B \cap C^c) \\
 &= (C \cap B) \cup (C^c \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap C) \cup (B^c \cap A) \\
 &= B \cup (B^c \cap A) \cup (A^c \cap C) \\
 &= (A \cup B) \cup (A^c \cap C) \\
 &= (A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cup A^c \cup C) \\
 &= A \cup B \cup C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24. \quad A \times B &= \{(a, e), (a, f), (a, g), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (b, e), (b, f), (b, g), (b, h), \\
 &\quad (c, e), (c, f), (c, g), (c, h)\} \\
 B \times A &= \{(e, a), (e, b), (e, c), \\
 &\quad (f, a), (f, b), (f, c), \\
 &\quad (g, a), (g, b), (g, c), \\
 &\quad (h, a), (h, b), (h, c)\} \\
 A \times C &= \{(a, x), (a, y), (a, z), \\
 &\quad (b, x), (b, y), (b, z), \\
 &\quad (c, x), (c, y), (c, z)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^c \times B &= \{(a, a), (a, e), (a, a), (a, f), (a, a), (a, g), (a, a), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (a, b), (a, e), (a, b), (a, f), (a, b), (a, g), (a, b), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (a, c), (a, e), (a, c), (a, f), (a, c), (a, g), (a, c), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (b, a), (a, e), (b, a), (a, f), (b, a), (a, g), (b, a), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (b, b), (a, e), (b, b), (a, f), (b, b), (a, g), (b, b), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (b, c), (a, e), (b, c), (a, f), (b, c), (a, g), (b, c), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (c, a), (a, e), (c, a), (a, f), (c, a), (a, g), (c, a), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (c, b), (a, e), (c, b), (a, f), (c, b), (a, g), (c, b), (a, h), \\
 &\quad (c, c), (a, e), (c, c), (a, f), (c, c), (a, g), (c, c), (a, h)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 > 2. \quad \text{充分性: } \because S \cap T \subseteq S \cap W \text{ 且 } S \subseteq W \\
 &\quad \therefore (S \cap T) \cup (T \cap S) \subseteq (S \cap W) \cup (W \cap S) = (W \cap S) \\
 &\quad S \cap [(S \cap T) \cup (T \cap S)] \subseteq S \cap (W \cap S) \\
 &\quad (S \cap T) \cup \emptyset \subseteq \emptyset \\
 &\quad S \cap T \subseteq \emptyset \\
 &\quad S \subseteq T \quad \text{代回上式} \\
 &\quad \therefore T \cap S \subseteq W \cap S \\
 &\quad T \subseteq W \\
 &\quad \therefore S \subseteq T \subseteq W
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{必要性: } S \subseteq T \subseteq W \text{ 时} \\
 S \cap T = T \cap S \Rightarrow S \cap T \subseteq W \cap S \\
 S \cap W = W \cap S \quad \text{即 } S \cap T \subseteq S \cap W \\
 \text{且 } S \subseteq W
 \end{aligned}$$

由①②得原命题成立.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{充分性} \\
 &25. \quad \text{若 } A = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \times B = B \times A = \emptyset \text{ 成立.} \\
 &\quad \text{若 } B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \times B = B \times A = \emptyset \text{ 成立.} \\
 &\quad \text{若 } A = B \Rightarrow A \times B = B \times A = A \times A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{必要性: 若 } A \times B = B \times A \\
 &\quad \boxed{A, B \text{ 非空}} \quad \text{即 } \forall (x, y) \in (A \times B), (x, y) \in (B \times A) \\
 &\quad \left. \begin{aligned} \forall x \in A, x \in B &\Rightarrow A \subseteq B \\ \forall y \in B, y \in A &\Rightarrow B \subseteq A \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow B = A \\
 &\quad \text{若 } A, B \text{ 中有一空集, 显然} \\
 &\quad \text{若 } A, B \text{ 有一为空, } A \times B = B \times A \Rightarrow \text{显然 } A, B \text{ 有一} \\
 &\quad \text{为空成立.}
 \end{aligned}$$

一得证, 原命题成立.

$$33. |2^{A \times B}| = 2^{|2^{A \times B}|} = 2^{2^{|A \times B|}} = 2^{2^{(|A| \times |B|)}} = 2^{2^{1 \times 1}} = 2^2 = 4$$

$$26. \textcircled{1} \forall (x, y) \in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (A \cap B) & x \in A, x \in B \\ y \in (C \cap D) & y \in C, y \in D \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x, y) \in (A \times C) \\ (x, y) \in (B \times D) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) \in (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$$

$$\therefore (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) \subseteq (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall (x, y) \in (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x, y) \in (A \times C) \\ (x, y) \in (B \times D) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in A, x \in B \\ y \in C, y \in D \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in A \cap B \\ y \in C \cap D \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) \in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D)$$

$$\therefore (A \times C) \cap (B \times D) \subseteq (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D)$$

由①②证得 $(A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) = (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$

$$27. A \times (B \cup C) = A \times [B \cup C] \cup A \times (C \cap B)$$

$$= [A \times (B \cup C)] \cup [A \times (C \cap B)]$$

$$= [A \times B] \cup [A \times C] \cup [A \times (C \cap B)]$$

$$= [A \times B] \cup [A \times C] \cup [A \times (C \cap B)]$$

$$= (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$$

$$29. [5], 27$$

$$31. m \cdot n \text{ 个序对组}$$

$$\text{有 } 2^{m \cdot n} \text{ 个子集}$$

$$32. \textcircled{1} \forall (x, y) \in (A \times B) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in A \\ y \in B \end{cases}$$

$$\forall (a, b) \in (A \times B) \Rightarrow$$

$$\therefore A \times B \subseteq B \times B \Rightarrow A \times B \subseteq B \times B$$

$$x \in A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \subseteq B$$

$$\forall (a, b) \in (B \times B) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in B \\ b \in B \end{cases}$$

$$A \times B = B \times B \Rightarrow B \times B \subseteq A \times B$$

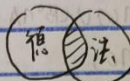
$$\forall x \in B, x \in A \Rightarrow B \subseteq A$$

$$\text{由①②得 } A = B$$

23. 假设 A 有 m 个元素, B 有 n 个元素

$$|2^{A \times B}| = 2^{m \cdot n} = 2^m \cdot 2^n = |2^A| \cdot |2^B|$$

$$|2^{A \times B}| = |2^A| \cdot |2^B|$$



$$|A \cap B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cup B|$$

$$45\% + 65\% - 1 = 10\%$$

答: 有 10% 同时学德文和法文

35. 假设小秋这两小伙都与两个女孩跳过舞

所有小伙构成集合下, $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \in F$

女孩构成集合下, $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m \in G$

G_{f_i} 表示小伙 f_i 跳过舞的女孩

不妨设跳过舞的女孩最少, i 个, $|G_{f_i}| \geq 1$

又 f_i 与 f_j 跳过舞

又 $\forall f_i, f_j$ 都与 $\forall g_i, g_j$ 跳过舞

$\therefore G_{f_i} \subseteq G_{f_j} \subseteq \dots \subseteq G_{f_n} \subseteq G$

又 $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^n G_{f_i} = G_{f_n}$

假设不成立

原命题不成立