离散数学阶段测试(关系)

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说明: 闭卷; 可携带本人设计的笔记(A4纸大小,1页);需要写出详细求解步骤, 尽量展示你的工作; 独立完成, 不可讨论.

- 1. 某复数集合 C = {a + bi| a,b 为实数,a≠0}, 定义 C 上关系 R: (a + bi)R(c +
- di) 当且仅当 a*c > 0, *为一般乘法. 证明 R 为等价关系.

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对任意 s=(a+bi)\in C, a\neq 0, 有 a^*a>0, 则(a+bi)R(a+bi), 所以 R 是自反的; 若(a+bi)R(c+di), 则有 a^*c>0, 所以 c^*a>0, 故(c+di)R(a+bi), R 是对称的; 若(a+bi)R(c+di), (c+di)R(e+fi), 则 a^*c>0, c^*e>0, 因此 a^*e>0, 所以(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi)R(a+bi
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因此 R 为等价关系.

2设 S={x,y,z}, 求 A 上所有的等价关系对应的商集.

 $A/R1 = \{\{x,y,z\}\}\$;

 $A/R2 = \{\{x,y\},\{z\}\};$

 $A/R3 = \{\{x,z\},\{y\}\};$

 $A/R4=\{\{x\},\{y,z\}\};$

 $A/R5 = \{\{x\}, \{y\}, \{z\}\}\}.$

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设 $P = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4\}$ 是四个程序, $R = \{\langle P_1, P_2 \rangle, \langle P_1, P_3 \rangle, \langle P_2, P_4 \rangle, \langle P_3, P_4 \rangle\}$ 是定义 在 P 上的调用关系. 求解 t(R) .

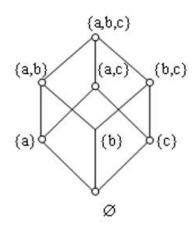
 $r(R) = R \cup I_A$

={<P1,P2>,<P1,P3>,<P2,P4>,<P3,P4>}U{<P1,P1>,<P2,P2>,<P3,P3>,<P4,P4>}

={<P1,P2>,<P1,P3>,<P2,P4>,<P3,P4>,<P1,P1>,<P2,P2>,<P3,P3>,<P4,P4>}.

={<P1,P2>,<P1,P3>,<P2,P4>,<P3,P4>,<P1,P4>}.

4. 集合 A={a, b, c}, A 的幂集 P(A)上的包含关系⊆是一个偏序关系,请画出<P(A), ⊆>的哈斯图. <P(A), ⊆>是否为良序关系,为什么?



, 不是良序, 如{{a,b}, {b,c}}无最小元.