

Date.

离散数学 作业一 20220040053 王宇涵

课堂练习题

1. (1) 否定: 若 $A = \{1, 2\}$ $B = \{1\}$, 则 $B \neq \emptyset$ (2) 证明: 设 $A-B$ 与 B 均不是空集, 则 $\exists x \in (A-B)$ 且 $x \in B$ 与假设矛盾, 因此 $A-B = \emptyset$, $B = \emptyset$, 则 $A = \emptyset$, $B = \emptyset$ (3) 否定: 若 $A = \{1\}$ $B = \{\{1\}\}$, $C = \{\{\{1\}\}\}$ 则满足 $A \in B$, $B \in C$ 但 $A \notin C$.(4) 证明: 设 $\forall b \in B: A \neq \emptyset \therefore \exists a \in A$ 使 $\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B$ 则 $\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times C$ 则 $b \in C$ (5) 证明: $\forall x \in P(A) \cap P(B)$ 则 $x \in P(A) \wedge x \in P(B)$ 则 $B \subseteq C$ 同理则 $x \subseteq A$ 且 $x \subseteq B$ 则 $x \subseteq A \cap B$ 则 $x \in P(A \cap B)$ $C \subseteq B$ 则 $B = C$ 则 $P(A) \cap P(B) \subseteq P(A \cap B)$ 2. $1^\circ A \cup B = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ 则 $P(A \cup B) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$ $2^\circ P(A \cup B) \cap A = \{\{\emptyset\}\}$ $(P(A \cup B) \cap A) \times B = \{\langle \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset \rangle\}$ $3^\circ (P(A \cup B) \cap A) - A = \emptyset$

课后教材习题

习题一

1. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

X \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark 2. (1) $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 48, 49, 50\}$ (2) $A = \{2\}$ (3) $A = \{6, 11, 16, \dots\}$ (4) $A = \{x \mid x \text{ 不存在}\}$ (5) $E = \{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, \dots\}$ (6) $E = \{x \mid x = 2N\}$ N 为自然数

习题二

1. (1) (2) (3) (4)

✓ ✓ × ×

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

4. (1) (2) (3) (4)

✓ × ✓ ✓

5 能: 若 $A = \emptyset$ $B = \{\emptyset\}$, 则 $A \subseteq B$ 且 $A \in B$

习题三

1. $\because A \cap B = A \cap C \quad \therefore (A \cap B) \cup (\sim A \cap B) \quad \text{即 } A \cap B$
 $\sim A \cap B = \sim A \cap C \quad = (A \cap C) \cup (\sim A \cap C) \quad = \cup \cap C \quad \text{即 } B = C$

6. 证明: $A \oplus B = (A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$ $\therefore (A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)$ $= ((A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A)) \cap ((A \cap \sim B) \cup B)$ $= ((A \cup \sim A) \cap (\sim B \cup \sim A)) \cap ((A \cup B) \cap (\sim B \cup B))$ $= (\sim B \cup \sim A) \cap (A \cup B)$ $= (A \cup B) \cap \sim (B \cap A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

7. 证明:

(1) $\because A \subseteq B \quad \therefore \forall x \in A, x \in B$

设 $\forall y \in A \cup B$ 则 $y \in A$ 或 $y \in B$ 又 $\because \forall y \in A, y \in B$ 则 $y \in B$
 则 $A \cup B \subseteq B$.

设 $\forall y \in B$ 则 $y \in A$ 或 $y \in B$ 则 $B \subseteq A \cup B$ 则 $B = A \cup B$.

设 $\forall y \in A \cap B$ 则 $y \in A$ 且 $y \in B$ 又 $\because \forall y \in A, y \in B$ 则 $y \in A$

则 $A \cap B \subseteq A$ 设 $\forall y \in A$, 则 $y \in A$ 且 $y \in B$ 则 $A = A \cap B$.

12) $A \subseteq B$ 则 $\forall x \in A, x \in B$ 设 $\forall y \in (\sim B)$ 则 $y \in U$ 且 $y \notin B$, 则 $y \notin A$ 则
 $y \in (\sim A)$ 则 $\sim B \subseteq \sim A$