

§ 1.2 集合的运算

1.2.3 并 union

$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$$

1.2.4 交 intersection

$$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$$

1.2.5 余 complement, 设 U 为全集,

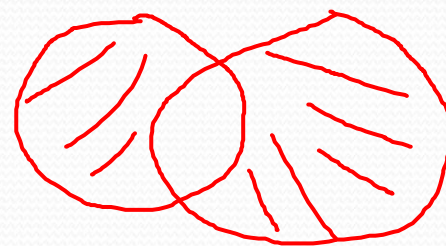
$$\bar{A} = U - A$$

1.2.6 差 difference

$$A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$

1.2.7 对称差 symmetric difference

$$A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) = \{x \mid x \in A - B \vee x \in B - A\}$$



§ 1.2 集合的运算

例 $U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}.$

Then

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{4, 5\}$$

$$\bar{A} = \{0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$\bar{B} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10\}$$

$$A - B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B - A = \{6, 7, 8\}$$

$$A \oplus B = \{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8\}$$

§ 1.2 集合的运算

现在将并、交、余运算进行推广

$$A \cap B \cap C = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge x \in C\}$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n$$

$$= \{x \mid x \in A_1 \wedge x \in A_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge x \in A_n\}$$

$$A \cup B \cup C = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B \vee x \in C\}$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n$$

$$= \{x \mid x \in A_1 \vee x \in A_2 \vee \cdots \vee x \in A_n\}$$

§ 1.2.8 集合运算的代数性质

Algebraic Properties of Set Operations

Theorem 1. 集合运算满足如下性质：

- 交换律 Commutative Properties

$$1. \quad A \cap B = B \cap A$$

$$2. \quad A \cup B = B \cup A$$

- 结合律 Associative Properties

$$3. \quad A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$$

$$4. \quad A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$$

§ 1.2.8 集合运算的代数性质

Algebraic Properties of Set Operations

Theorem 1. 集合运算满足如下性质：

- 分配律 Distributive Property

$$5. \quad A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$6. \quad A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

- 幂等律 Idempotent Properties

$$7. \quad A \cap A = A$$

$$8. \quad A \cup A = A$$

§ 1.2.8 集合运算的代数性质

Algebraic Properties of Set Operations

Theorem 1. 集合运算满足如下性质:

- 复原律

$$9. \quad \overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

- 补余率 Properties of the Complement

$$10. \quad A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$$

$$11. \quad A \cup \overline{A} = U$$

$$12. \quad \overline{\emptyset} = U$$

$$13. \quad \overline{U} = \emptyset$$

§ 1.2.8 集合运算的代数性质

Algebraic Properties of Set Operations

Theorem 1. 集合运算满足如下性质：

- 德·摩根律 De Morgan's Law（对偶律）

$$14. \overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$$

$$15. \overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$$

- 0-1 律 Properties of a universal set and the empty set

$$16. A \cap U = A$$

$$17. A \cup U = U$$

$$18. A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

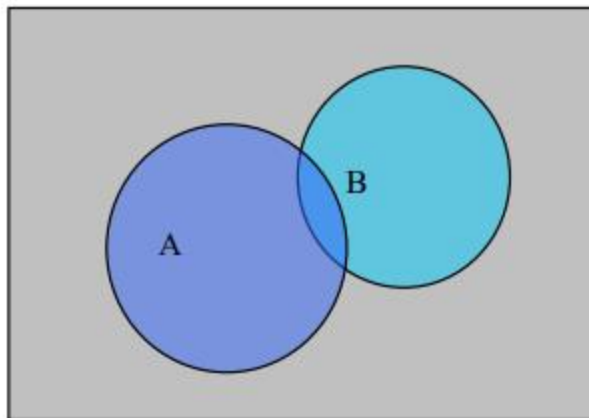
$$19. A \cup \emptyset = A$$

§ 1.2.9 集合运算性质的证明

Property 14: 德·摩根律 De Morgan's Law

$$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$$

证明时可以由文氏图来说明两个集合互相包含，从而说明他们相等。



§ 1.2.9 集合运算性质的证明

Proof: For any x ,

$$x \in \overline{A \cap B}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \notin A \cap B$$

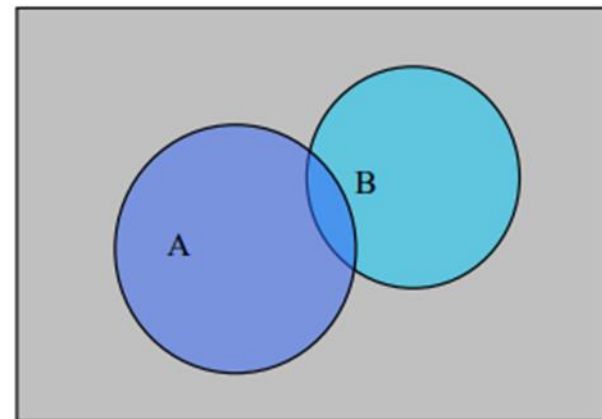
$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A - B \vee x \in \bar{A} \vee x \in B - A \vee x \in \bar{B}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \bar{A} \vee x \in \bar{B}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$$

Thus, we have $\overline{A \cap B} \subseteq \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ **and**
 $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \subseteq \overline{A \cap B}$.

Hence $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$.



集合运算的一些其它性质

$$20. A \cap B \subseteq A, A \cap B \subseteq B$$

$$21. A \subseteq A \cup B, B \subseteq A \cup B$$

$$22. A - B \subseteq A$$

$$23. A - B = A \cap \bar{B}$$

$$24. A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = A \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = B \Leftrightarrow A - B = \phi$$

$$25. A \oplus B = B \oplus A$$

$$26. A \oplus A = \phi$$

$$27. A \oplus \phi = A$$

Property 23: $A - B = A \cap \bar{B}$

Proof: For any x ,

$$x \in A - B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in \bar{B}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap \bar{B}$$

Thus, we have $A - B = A \cap \bar{B}$.

Example 1: $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

Proof 1. (用集合相等的定义)

For any x,

$$x \in A - (B \cup C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin B \cup C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge (x \notin B \wedge x \notin C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \wedge (x \in A \wedge x \notin C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - B) \wedge x \in (A - C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

Hence, we have

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

Example 1: $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

Proof 2. (用集合运算的性质)

$$\begin{aligned} A - (B \cup C) &= A \cap \overline{B \cup C} \\ &= A \cap (\overline{B} \cap \overline{C}) = (A \cap \overline{B}) \cap (A \cap \overline{C}) \\ &= (A - B) \cap (A - C) \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: 若 $A \subseteq B$, 则 $\bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A}$

Proof: Since $A \subseteq B$, with the property 24,
we have: $A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = B$,

So $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{B}$. And with De Morgan's Law,
we obtain $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \bar{B}$. Use the property 24,
 $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \bar{B} \Leftrightarrow \bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A}$, $\bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A}$ is gotten.



上述集合关系和性质的证明主要使用属于（集合互相包含）和集合的运算性质来证明。

下面，我们引进一种新的方法来刻画集合。

复习与归纳：

- 集合的概念，元素，集合及其集合之间的运算，运算性质
- 集合的3种表示方法

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

Characteristic Function

If A is a subset of a universe U , A 的特征函数the characteristic function f_A of A is defined:

$$f_A : U \rightarrow \{0,1\}, x \in U \rightarrow f_A(x) \in \{0,1\}$$

For each $x \in U$,

$$f_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in A \\ 0, & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

集合与其特征函数之间的对应关系是 一一对应的。

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

Characteristic Function

例，设 $X=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$, $A=\{2,3,4\}$, 则

$$f_A(1)=0, f_A(2)=1=f_A(3)=f_A(4), f_A(5)=0$$

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

Characteristic Function

Theorem 1. 特征函数的性质 Properties of characteristic functions

- 集合的交: $A \cap B$, that is

$$f_{A \cap B}(x) = f_A(x)f_B(x), \text{ for all } x.$$

- 集合的余: \bar{A} , that is

$$f_{\bar{A}}(x) = 1 - f_A(x) \text{ for all } x.$$

- 集合的差: $A - B$, that is

$$f_{A-B}(x) = f_A(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x) \text{ for all } x.$$

因为 $A - B = A \cap \bar{B}$, 因此

$$f_{A-B}(x) = f_A(x)f_{\bar{B}}(x) = f_A(x)[1 - f_B(x)] = f_A(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x)$$

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

Characteristic Function

Theorem 1. 特征函数的性质 Properties of characteristic functions

- 集合的并: $A \cup B$, 如果 $A \cap B = \emptyset$, 则

$$f_{A \cup B}(x) = f_A(x) + f_B(x) \quad \text{for all } x$$

一般来说

$$f_{A \cup B}(x) = f_A(x) + f_B(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x) \quad \text{for all } x.$$

$$A \cup B = A \cup (B - A) = A \cup (B \cap \bar{A})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{A \cup B}(x) &= f_A(x) + f_{B \cap \bar{A}}(x) = f_A(x) + f_B(x)[1 - f_A(x)] \\ &= f_A(x) + f_B(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x) \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

Characteristic Function

Theorem 1. 特征函数的性质 Properties of characteristic functions

- 集合的幂运算: $A = A \cap A$, that is

$$f_A^2(x) = f_A(x), \quad \forall A \in P(X), x \in A$$

- 集合的对称差: $A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$, that is

$$f_{A \oplus B}(x) = f_A(x) + f_B(x) - 2f_A(x)f_B(x)$$

for all x .

由于 $(A - B) \cap (B - A) = \emptyset$, 故 $f_{A \oplus B}(x) = f_{A - B}(x) + f_{B - A}(x)$

$$= f_A(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x) + f_B(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x)$$

$$= f_A(x) + f_B(x) - 2f_A(x)f_B(x)$$

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

现在利用特征函数来证明集合的运算性质

例： $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

Proof 1.（使用集合相等的定义）

Proof 2.（使用集合运算的性质）

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

例: $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

Proof 3. (使用特征函数)

For all x , we have:

$$\begin{aligned}f_{A-(B \cup C)}(x) &= f_A(x) - f_A(x)f_{B \cup C}(x) \\&= f_A(x)[1 - f_B(x) - f_C(x) + f_B(x)f_C(x)] \\&= f_A(x)[1 - f_B(x)][1 - f_C(x)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_{(A-B) \cap (A-C)}(x) &= f_{A-B}(x)f_{A-C}(x) \\&= f_A(x)[1 - f_B(x)]f_A(x)[1 - f_C(x)] \\&= f_A^2(x)[1 - f_B(x)][1 - f_C(x)] \\&= f_A(x)[1 - f_B(x)][1 - f_C(x)]\end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

对偶律: $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

Proof (of the property 14)

For any x,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\overline{A \cap B}}(x) &= 1 - f_{A \cap B}(x) = 1 - f_A(x)f_B(x) \\ &= 1 - f_A(x) + 1 - f_B(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x) - 1 + f_A(x) \\ &\quad + f_B(x) \\ &= [1 - f_A(x)] + [1 - f_B(x)] - [1 - f_A(x)][1 - f_B(x)] \\ &= f_{\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}.$

§ 1.2.10 特征函数

分配律: $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{A \cap (B \cup C)}(x) &= f_A(x)[f_B(x) + f_C(x) - f_B(x)f_C(x)] \\ &= f_A(x)f_B(x) + f_A(x)f_C(x) - f_A(x)f_B(x)f_C(x) \\ f_{(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)}(x) &= f_A(x)f_B(x) + f_A(x)f_C(x) \\ &\quad - f_A(x)f_B(x)f_A(x)f_C(x) \\ &= f_{A \cap (B \cup C)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

The cardinality of a finite set

If a set A has n distinct elements, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, n is called the cardinality of A , is denoted by $|A|$.

有限集合中含有不同元素的个数。

$$|\{a,b,c,d\}|=4, |\{a, \{a\}\}|=2, |\emptyset|=0.$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

(不交集合的)加法原理The Addition Principle (of disjoint sets)

设 A, B 是论域 U 的两个有限子集, A, B 不交, 即 $A \cap B = \emptyset$,
 $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$

由文氏图可以得到

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

结论1: 设A, B是论域U的两个有限子集, 则

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

$$A = (A - B) \cup (A \cap B), (A - B) \cap (A \cap B) = \phi$$

结论2: 设A, B是论域U的两个有限子集, 则

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

$$A \cup B = (A - B) \cup B, |A \cup B| = |A - B| + |B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

结论3: 设 A, B, C 是论域 U 的三个有限子集, A, B, C 互不相交, 即 $A \cap B = \emptyset$, $B \cap C = \emptyset$, $A \cap C = \emptyset$, 则

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C|$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

定理 (Theorem) 设 A, B, C 是有限子集, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & |A \cup B \cup C| \\ &= |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| \\ &\quad - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C| \end{aligned}$$

证明:

因为

$$\begin{aligned} & |A \cup B \cup C| = |(A \cup B) - C| \cup C| \\ &= |A \cup B| - |(A \cup B) \cap C| + |C| \\ &= |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| \\ &\quad - |B \cap C| + |(A \cap C) \cap (B \cap C)| + |C| \\ &= |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| \\ &\quad - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C| \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

思考：

对于有限集合 $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$ ，则 $|\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i|$ 的计算。

留作思考。

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

下面，我们用两个实例来验证上述结论。

Example 3: Let $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $B = \{c, e, f, h, k, m\}$

Solution:

$$A \cup B = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, h, k, m\} \text{ and}$$

$$A \cap B = \{c, e\}$$

$$|A| = 5, |B| = 6, |A \cup B| = 9 \text{ and}$$

$$|A \cap B| = 2$$

$$|A| + |B| - |A \cap B| = 9$$

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

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

Example 4: Let $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$, $B = \{a, b, e, g, h\}$ and $C = \{b, d, e, g, h, k, m, n\}$

Solution:

$$A \cup B \cup C = \{a, b, c, d, e, g, h, k, m, n\},$$

$$A \cap B = \{a, b, e\},$$

$$A \cap C = \{b, d, e\},$$

$$B \cap C = \{b, e, g, h\},$$

$$A \cap B \cap C = \{b, e\}$$

$$|A|=5, |B|=5, |C|=8, |A \cup B \cup C|=10,$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

Example 4: Let $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$, $B = \{c, e, f, h, k, m\}$ and $C = \{b, d, e, g, h, k, m, n\}$

$$|A \cap B| = 3, \quad |A \cap C| = 3, \quad |B \cap C| = 4,$$

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = 2.$$

$$|A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |A \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$= 5 + 5 + 8 - 3 - 3 - 4 + 2 = 10 = |A \cup B \cup C|$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

推论 (Corrallory) : 如果全集是有限集合, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}| &= |\overline{A \cup B \cup C}| \\ &= |U| - |A| - |B| - |C| + |A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C| - |A \cap B \cap C| \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

问题1: 1000以内不能被5, 6, 8整除的整数有多少个?

U: 1,2,3,...,1000 的整数,

A: U 中能被 5 整除的整数,

B: U 中能被 6 整除的整数,

C: U 中能被 8 整除的整数,

则, $|U|=1000$, $|A|=200$, $|B|=166$, $|C|=125$.

$|A \cap B|=33$, $|A \cap C|=25$, $|B \cap C|=41$,

$|A \cap B \cap C|=8$.

$|\overline{A \cap B \cap C}|$

$=1000-200-166-125+33+25+41-8$

$=600$

§ 1.2.11 集合的基数与容斥原理

问题2: 将 $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ 做全排列, 计算1不在第一个位置的排列数。
 $(n-1) * (n-1)!$

A: 1在第一个位置的排列数

思考: 进一步, 所有 $i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 都不在第 i 个位置的排列数。
其排列数是

$$n! \{1 - 1/1! + 1/2! - 1/3! + \dots + (-1)^n * 1/n!\}$$

$$e^{-1} = 1 - 1/1! + 1/2! - 1/3! + \dots + (-1)^n * 1/n! + \dots$$



作业

- 习题1.1 29, 36
- 习题1.2 14, 24, 35, 38, 40