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广义容斥原理及其应用

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摘要: 利用初等组合变换方法研究了可数集上元素赋实数权后在满足有限组受限性质下的元素集的实数权的计算公式, 获得了一些新的广义容斥原理命题, 进一步拓展了一些经典文献相应的结果且证明命题的方法较之同类文献是初等和简洁的, 最后作为广义容斥原理的应用给出了两个极具代表性的例子。
关键词: 可数集; 实数权; 集特征函数; 广义容斥原理
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Generalized principle of inclusion-exclusion and its application

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Abstract: The real numberweight of the element of a countable set was defined. By using elementary and combinatorial transformation methods, the calculating fomulae of the real number weight of a series of sets that consist of some elements which meet under the limited groups of conditions on countable sets were studied. Some new theorems of the generalized principle of inclusion-exclusion were given. The results can improve the regular principle of inclusion-exclusion, which shows that the theorems are more elementary and simpler than other existing theorems. Finally, two typical cases to explain the application of the generalized principle of inclusion-exclusion were given.
Key words: countable set; real number weight; set characteristic function; generalized inclusion-exclusion principle

容斥原理亦称为包容与排斥原理或逐步淘汰原理或取舍原理, 是一个应用广泛的组合计数工具。魏万迪^[1]与万宏辉^[2]分别给出了有限集合上的两个相对重要的广义容斥原理, 并运用他们给出的广义容斥原理解决了一些较为复杂的组合计数问题。万大庆^[3]则进一步给出了有限集合上广义容斥原理的代数群论证法并再次推广了容斥原理。有关容斥原理及其推广和应用的综合性论述还可具体参阅文献[4-7]。受文献[1, 2]的启发, 本文考虑了一个可数集及其上的有限个性质(命题), 通过对可数集的元素赋以实数权及对有限个性质实施一个 r 部划分, 得到了刻画可数集上满足 r 组受限性质下的元素集的实数权的几个计算公式即一些新的广义容斥原理, 并给出它们相应的初等组合证法。

1 预备知识

定义 1.1 设 A 是可数集, ω 是 A 到实数集的一函数, 对任意 $x \in A$, $\omega(x)$ 称为 x 的实数权, 如果级数 $\sum_{x \in A} \omega(x)$ 在实数域上绝对收敛。特别地 A 是空集时, 规定 $\sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) = 0$ 。

定义 1.2^[6] 对任意 $C \subseteq A$, 令 $f_C(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in C, \\ 0, & x \notin C, \end{cases}$ 称 $f_C(x)$ 为集 C 相对集 A 的集特征函数。

设上述可数集 A 上有一组性质 $P_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$, 令 $B = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 再将 B 作一个 r 部划分, 即将 B 分解为 r 个非空两两不交集的并, 设 $B = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq r} B_i, |B_i| = m_i > 0 (1 \leq i \leq r), \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} m_i = m$. 对任意 $i \in B$, 令 $A_i = \{x \in A \mid P_i(x)\}$. 对任意 $S \subseteq B$, 令 $A_S = \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i, \bar{A}_S \setminus S = \bigcap_{i \in B \setminus S} (A \setminus A_i)$ 及 $A_S \bar{A}_S \setminus S = A_S \cap \bar{A}_S \setminus S$, 这里 $A \setminus A_i = \{x \in A \mid x \notin A_i\}, B \setminus S = \{x \in B \mid x \notin S\}$, 特别地, S 是空集时, 规定 $A_S = A$.

由定义 1.1 和定义 1.2 易知: (i) 对任意 $C \subseteq A$, 有 $-\infty < \omega(C) = \sum_{x \in C} \omega(x) < +\infty$, 称 $\omega(C)$ 为集 C 的实数权, 而且 $\omega(C) = \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) f_C(x)$. 特别地 A 为有限集时, 用 $|A|$ 表示 A 的元素个数, 此时令 $\omega(x) = 1, x \in A$, 即有 $|A| = \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x)$. (ii) 对任意 $C \subseteq A$ 和 $S_i \subseteq B_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 有 $f_{A \setminus C}(x) = 1 - f_C(x); f_{A_{S_i}}(x) = \prod_{j \in S_i} f_{A_j}(x); \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \left\{ \prod_{j \in S_i} f_{A_j}(x) \prod_{j \in B_i \setminus S_i} (1 - f_{A_j}(x)) \right\} = \sum_{\substack{B \supseteq T \supseteq S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i| - |S_i|)} f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x)$.

下面再给出两个容易用数学归纳法证明的初等组合恒等式(限于篇幅, 这里省略其具体证明过程).

对非负整数 $n_i, t_i (1 \leq i \leq s)$, 令 $\delta(n_1, \dots, n_s, t_1, \dots, t_s) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_i \leq n_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq s)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq s} (k_i - t_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq s} \binom{n_i}{k_i} \binom{k_i}{t_i}$, 则有

$$\delta(n_1, \dots, n_s, t_1, \dots, t_s) = \begin{cases} 1, & n_i = t_i (1 \leq i \leq s), \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中规定 $\binom{k}{l} = 0, 0 \leq k < l$.

设 r 是正整数, n_i, t_i, s_i 是非负整数, $0 \leq t_i \leq s_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 则有

$$\sum_{\substack{t_i \leq k_i \leq s_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (n_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{n_i}{k_i} = \sum_{\substack{j_i = t_i, s_i + 1 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (n_i - j_i + a_{j_i})} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{n_i - 1}{j_i - 1}, \quad (2)$$

其中 $a_{j_i} = \begin{cases} 0, & j_i = t_i \\ 1, & j_i = s_i + 1 \end{cases}, i = 1, 2, \dots, r$. 规定 $\binom{l}{0} = 1, l$ 为任意整数; $\binom{-1}{l} = (-1)^l, l > 0; \binom{-1}{-1} = 0; \binom{k}{l} = 0, 0 \leq k < l; \binom{k}{l} = 0, k \geq 0 > l$.

2 主要结果与证明

有了以上准备工作, 下面给出本文的主要结果定理 2.1 ~ 2.4, 即本文的广义容斥原理. 定理 2.1 ~ 2.4 中涉及的主要符号、记法及其含义与第 1 节中的是一致的, 以下不再另作说明.

定理 2.1 对任意 $Q_i \subseteq B_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 可数集 A 中恰好具有 $P_{Q_i} = \{P_x \mid x \in Q_i\} (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 中的全部性质的元素集的实数权为 $\omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}\right)$, 且

$$\omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}\right) = \sum_{\substack{B \supseteq T \supseteq Q_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i| - |Q_i|)} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right). \quad (3)$$

证明 对任意 $Q_i \subseteq B_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 易知可数集 A 中恰好具有 $P_{Q_i} = \{P_x \mid x \in Q_i\} (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 中的所有性质的元素集是 $\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}$, 于是根据第 1 节 (i) 和 (ii) 及绝对收敛级数性质依次得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}\right) &= \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}}(x) = \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} f_{A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}}(x) = \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \{f_{A_{Q_i}}(x) \circ f_{\bar{A}_{B_i \setminus Q_i}}(x)\} = \\ &= \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \left\{ \prod_{j \in Q_i} f_{A_j}(x) \circ \prod_{j \in B_i \setminus Q_i} (1 - f_{A_j}(x)) \right\} = \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{\substack{B \supseteq T \supseteq Q_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega(x) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i| - |Q_i|)} f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x) = \\ &= \sum_{\substack{B \supseteq T \supseteq Q_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i| - |Q_i|)} f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x) = \sum_{\substack{B \supseteq T \supseteq Q_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i| - |Q_i|)} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right), \end{aligned}$$

也即 (3) 成立. 证毕.

定理 2.2 $S_i, S'_i \subseteq B_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 若 $S_i \subseteq S'_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 或 $S_i \cap S'_i = \emptyset (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 则可数集 A 中具有 $P_{S_i} = \{P_x | x \in S_i\}$ 中的全部性质, 又至多具有 $P_{S'_i} = \{P_x | x \in S'_i\} (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 中的性质的元素集的实数权为

$$\omega \left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq S'_i \cup S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus Q_i \right), \text{ 且}$$

$$\omega \left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq S'_i \cup S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus Q_i \right) =$$

$$\sum_{\substack{B_i \supseteq T_i \supseteq S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{j_i=0}^{|T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| + 1} \omega \left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i} \right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i| - |S_i| - j_i + a_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{|T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| - 1}{j_i - 1}, \quad (4)$$

其中 $a_i = \begin{cases} 0, j_i = 0 \\ 1, j_i = 1 + |T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i|, i = 1, 2, \dots, r. \end{cases}$ 规定 $\binom{l}{0} = 1, l$ 为任意整数; $\binom{-1}{l} = (-1)^l, l \geq 0; \binom{-1}{l} = 0, l < 0; \binom{k}{l} = 0, 0 \leq k < l; \binom{k}{l} = 0, k \geq 0 > l$.

证明 由题设易知, 可数集 A 中具有 $P_{S_i} = \{P_x | x \in S_i\}$ 中的全部性质, 又至多具有 $P_{S'_i} = \{P_x | x \in S'_i\} (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 中的性质的元素集是 $\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq S'_i \cup S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus Q_i$, 于是根据(3)得

$$\omega \left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq S'_i \cup S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{Q_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus Q_i \right) = \sum_{\substack{S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq S'_i \cup S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{B_i \supseteq T_i \supseteq Q_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} |T_i| - |Q_i|} \omega \left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i} \right) =$$

$$\sum_{\substack{B_i \supseteq T_i \supseteq S_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i) \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} |T_i| - |S'_i \cup S_i|} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} |T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |Q_i|} \omega \left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i} \right).$$

(5)

再由(2)得

$$S_i \subseteq Q_i \subseteq T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i) \quad (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} |T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |Q_i|} = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_i \leq |T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} |T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| - k_i} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{|T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i|}{k_i} =$$

$$\sum_{\substack{j_i=0 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}}^{|T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| + 1} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (|T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| - j_i + a_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{|T_i \cap (S'_i \cup S_i)| - |S_i| - 1}{j_i - 1}. \quad (6)$$

最后由(5)与(6)即得(4)。证毕。

定理 2.3 可数集 A 中恰好具有 $P_{B_i} = \{P_x | x \in B_i\}$ 中的 $k_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 个性质的元素集的实数权为

$$\omega \left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S'_i| = k_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i \right), \text{ 且}$$

$$\omega \left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S'_i| = k_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i \right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T'_i| = l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega \left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i} \right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i}{k_i}, 0 \leq k_i \leq m_i (1 \leq i \leq r). \quad (7)$$

证明 由题设知, 可数集 A 中恰好具有 $P_{B_i} = \{P_x | x \in B_i\}$ 中 $k_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$ 个性质的元素集为 $\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S'_i| = k_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i$, 再根据第 1 节中的 (i) 和 (ii) 及绝对收敛级数性质得

$$\sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T'_i| = l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega \left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i} \right) = \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T'_i| = l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{x \in A} \omega(x) f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x) = \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T'_i| = l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega(x) f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x) =$$

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq h_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{x \in \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S'_i| = h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T'_i| = l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega(x) f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x). \quad (8)$$

又易知, 对任意 $x \in \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i$, 必有

$$\sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i|=l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega(x) f_{\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}}(x) = \omega(x) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} h_i \\ l_i \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

这样由(8)和(9)即得

$$\sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i|=l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} h_i \\ l_i \end{pmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

进而再根据(10)及(1), 得(7)的右边

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} l_i \\ k_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_i \\ l_i \end{pmatrix} = \\ & \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} l_i \\ k_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_i \\ l_i \end{pmatrix} = \\ & \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \alpha(h_1, \dots, h_r, k_1, \dots, k_r) \omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) = \omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=k_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right). \text{ 也即(7)成立. 证毕.} \end{aligned}$$

定理 2.4 可数集 A 中至少具有 $P_{B_i} = \{P_x | x \in B_i\}$ 中的 e_i 个性质, 又至多具有 P_{B_i} 中的 u_i 个性质 ($1 \leq i \leq r$) 的元素集的实数权为 $\omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{e_i \leq h_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right)$, 且

$$\omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{e_i \leq h_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i|=l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{j_i = e_i, u_i + 1 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - j_i + a_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} l_i - 1 \\ j_i - 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

其中 $0 \leq e_i \leq u_i \leq m_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), $a_i = \begin{cases} 0, j_i = e_i \\ 1, j_i = u_i + 1 \end{cases}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$. 规定 $\begin{pmatrix} l \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$, l 为任意整数; $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ l \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^l$, $l > 0$; $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$; $\begin{pmatrix} k \\ l \end{pmatrix} = 0, 0 \leq k < l$; $\begin{pmatrix} k \\ l \end{pmatrix} = 0, k \geq 0 > l$.

证明 据题设可数集 A 中至少具有 $P_{B_i} = \{P_x | x \in B_i\}$ 中的 e_i 个性质, 又至多具有 P_{B_i} 中的 u_i 个性质 ($1 \leq i \leq r$) 的元素集为 $\bigcup_{\substack{e_i \leq h_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i$, 且由定义 1.1 易知

$$\omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{e_i \leq h_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) = \sum_{\substack{e_i \leq h_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right).$$

再根据(7)及绝对收敛级数的性质即得到

$$\omega\left(\bigcup_{\substack{e_i \leq h_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcup_{\substack{S_i \subseteq B_i \\ |S_i|=h_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{S_i} \bar{A}_{B_i} \setminus S_i\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i|=l_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{e_i \leq k_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} l_i \\ k_i \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

又根据(2)有

$$\sum_{\substack{e_i \leq k_i \leq u_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} l_i \\ k_i \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\substack{j_i = e_i, u_i + 1 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - j_i + a_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \begin{pmatrix} l_i - 1 \\ j_i - 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

从而将(13)代入(12)即得(11). 证毕.

3 应用举例

问题 I 将 $B=\{1, 2, \cdots, m\}$ 作一个 r 部划分, 设 $B=\bigcup_{1\leq i\leq r} B_i, |B_i|=m_i>0(1\leq i\leq r), \sum_{1\leq i\leq r} m_i=m$. 设集合 $X=\{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m\}$ 到集合 $Y=\{y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n\}$ 的所有映射 f 中使得 X_{B_i} 中至少有 e_i 个元素, 又至多有 $u_i(1\leq i\leq r)$ 个元素 x_j 满足 $f(x_j)=y_j$ 的映射的个数记为 $\phi_0(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r)$, 其中 $X_{B_i}=\{x_j|j\in B_i\}(1\leq i\leq r)$, 特别地当 f 是单射时, 其个数记为 $\phi_1(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r)$; f 是满射时, 其个数记为 $\phi_2(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r)$; f 是单满射时, 其个数记为 $\phi_3(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r)$. 求 $\phi_h(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r), 0\leq e_i\leq u_i\leq m_i, (1\leq i\leq r, 0\leq h\leq 3)$.

以 A 表示 X 到 Y 的所有映射 f 的集合, 定义 A 的权函数 ω 为 $\omega(x)=1, x\in A$, 这里 A 为有限集. 令 $A_i=\{f\in A|f(x_i)=y_i\}(1\leq i\leq m)$, 对任意 $T_i\subseteq B_i(1\leq i\leq r)$, 令 $A_{T_i}=\bigcap_{j\in T_i} A_j, \bar{A}_{B_i}\setminus T_i=\bigcap_{j\in B_i\setminus T_i} A\setminus A_j, A_{T_i}\bar{A}_{B_i}\setminus T_i=A_{T_i}\cap \bar{A}_{B_i}\setminus T_i$, 这里 $A\setminus A_i=\{x\in A|x\notin A_i\}, B_i\setminus T_i=\{x\in B_i|x\notin T_i\}$. 设 $|T_i|=l_i, 1\leq l_i\leq m_i, 1\leq i\leq r$. 易知

$$\begin{aligned} &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=0, \text{ 存在 } \max T_i>n; \\ &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=n^{m-\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i}, \text{ 当 } \max T_i\leq n(1\leq i\leq r). \end{aligned}$$

当 f 是单射时, 设 $|T_i|=l_i(1\leq l_i\leq m_i, 1\leq i\leq r)$, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=0, \text{ 存在 } \max T_i>n; \\ &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=\left(n-\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i\right)_{m-\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i}, \text{ 当 } \max T_i\leq n(1\leq i\leq r), \text{ 其中约定 } (x)_h=\prod_{0\leq k\leq h-1} (x-k). \end{aligned}$$

当 f 是满射时, 设 $|T_i|=l_i(1\leq l_i\leq m_i), (1\leq i\leq r)$, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=0, \text{ 存在 } \max T_i>n; \\ &\text{ 设 } |\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=f_m(l_1, \cdots, l_r), \text{ 当 } \max T_i\leq n(1\leq i\leq r). \end{aligned}$$

由组合计数方法知序列 $\{f_m(l_1, \cdots, l_r)\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 的指数型母函数

$$\sum_{m=0}^\infty f_m(l_1, \cdots, l_r) \frac{t^m}{m!} = e^{\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i t} (e^t - 1)^{n - \sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i}.$$

又易得

$$e^{\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i t} (e^t - 1)^{n - \sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i} = \sum_{0\leq i\leq n} \sum_{\substack{\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i \\ 1\leq i\leq r}} (-1)^i \binom{n - \sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i}{i} \frac{(n-i)^m t^m}{m!}.$$

再根据母函数的相等, 即得

$$f_m(l_1, \cdots, l_r) = \sum_{0\leq i\leq n} \sum_{\substack{\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i \\ 1\leq i\leq r}} (-1)^i \binom{n - \sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i}{i} (n-i)^m \sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i.$$

当 f 是单满射时, 此时 $m=n$, 设 $|T_i|=l_i(1\leq l_i\leq m_i, 1\leq i\leq r)$, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=0, \text{ 存在 } \max T_i>n; \\ &|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|=\left(n-\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i\right)! \text{ 当 } \max T_i\leq n(1\leq i\leq r). \end{aligned}$$

于是根据上述 $|\bigcap_{1\leq i\leq r} A_{T_i}|$ 的结果及(11), 得:

定理 3.1

$$\phi_0(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r) = \sum_{\substack{0\leq l_i\leq m_i \\ (1\leq i\leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i\subseteq B_i \\ |T_i|=l_i \\ \max T_i\leq n \\ (1\leq i\leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{j_i=e_i, u_i+1 \\ (1\leq i\leq r)}} n^{m-\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} l_i} (-1)^{\sum_{1\leq i\leq r} (l_i-j_i+u_i)} \prod_{1\leq i\leq r} \binom{l_i-1}{j_i-1}, \quad (14)$$

$$\phi_1(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} \sum_{\substack{j_i = e_i, u_i + 1 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \left(n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i \right) m^{-\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - j_i + a_{j_i})} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i - 1}{j_i - 1}, \tag{15}$$

其中 $m \geq n$, 且约定 $(x)_h = \prod_{0 \leq i \leq h-1} (x - i)$ 。

$$\phi_2(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} \sum_{\substack{j_i = e_i, u_i + 1 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} (-1)^i \binom{n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i}{i} (n - i)^{m - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - j_i + a_{j_i})} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i - 1}{j_i - 1}, \tag{16}$$

其中 $m \geq n$ 。

$$\phi_3(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} \sum_{\substack{j_i = e_i, u_i + 1 \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \left(n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i \right)! (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - j_i + a_{j_i})} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i - 1}{j_i - 1}, \tag{17}$$

其中 $m = n$ 。

(14) ~ (17) 中的 $a_{j_i} = \begin{cases} 0, j_i = e_i, \\ 1, j_i = u_i + 1, \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, r.$ 且规定 $\begin{bmatrix} l \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1, l$ 为任意整数; $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ l \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^l, l \geq 0;$
 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0; \begin{bmatrix} k \\ l \end{bmatrix} = 0, 0 \leq k < l; \begin{bmatrix} k \\ l \end{bmatrix} = 0, k \geq 0 > l.$

若在 (14) ~ (17) 中令 $e_i = u_i = k_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 此时记 $\phi_h(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r) = \phi_h(k_1, \cdots, k_r) (0 \leq h \leq 3)$, 即得:

推论 3.1

$$\phi_0(k_1, \cdots, k_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} n^{m - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i}{k_i}. \tag{18}$$

$$\phi_1(k_1, \cdots, k_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} \left(n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i \right) m^{-\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i}{k_i}, \tag{19}$$

其中 $m \geq n$, 约定 $(x)_h = \prod_{0 \leq i \leq h-1} (x - i)$ 。

$$\phi_2(k_1, \cdots, k_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i} (-1)^i \binom{n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i}{i} (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i}{k_i} (n - i)^{m - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i}, \tag{20}$$

其中 $m \geq n$ 。

$$\phi_3(k_1, \cdots, k_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} T_i \leq n}} \left(n - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} l_i \right)! (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i}{k_i}, \tag{21}$$

其中 $m = n$ 。

在式 (18) ~ (21) 中分别令 $r = 1$, 此时记 $\phi_h(k_1, \cdots, k_r) = \phi_h(k) (0 \leq h \leq 3)$, 即得:

推论 3.2

$$\phi_0(k) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{n}{j} n^{m-j}, \quad (22)$$

$$\phi_1(k) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{n}{j} (n-j)_{m-j}, \quad (23)$$

其中 $m \geq n$.

$$\phi_2(k) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n-j} (-1)^{j+i-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{n}{j} \binom{n-j}{i} (n-i)^{m-j}, \quad (24)$$

其中 $m \geq n$.

$$\phi_3(k) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{n}{j} (n-j)!, \quad (25)$$

其中 $m = n$.

问题 II 设整数 $n > 1$, n 的全部素因数集记为 $B = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m\}$, 作 $B = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 一个 r 部划分, 设 $B = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq r} B_i$, $B_i = \{q_{i_1}, \dots, q_{i_{m_i}}\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} m_i = m$. 令 $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 中至少是 B_i 中的 e_i 个素数, 又至多是 B_i 中的 u_i 个素数 ($1 \leq i \leq r$) 的倍数的整数的 k ($k \geq 0$) 次幂和为 $\Psi_k(e_1, \dots, e_r, u_1, \dots, u_r)$, 求 $\Psi_k(e_1, \dots, e_r, u_1, \dots, u_r)$, $0 \leq e_i \leq u_i \leq m_i$, $1 \leq i \leq r$.

定义 A 的实数权函数 ω 为 $\omega(x) = x^k, x \in A$. 令 $A = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 令 $A_i = \{x \in A: q_i | x\}$ 及 $A \setminus A_i = \{x \in A | x \notin A_i\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$). 对 $T_i \subseteq B_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), 设 $|T_i| = l_i$ ($1 \leq l_i \leq m_i$) 及 $T_i = \{q_{i_{j_1}}, q_{i_{j_2}}, \dots, q_{i_{j_{l_i}}}\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), 令 $A_r = \bigcap_{j \in T_i} A_{j_i}$, 易知

$$\omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}^k = \frac{\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq r \\ 1 \leq h \leq l_i}} n}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}} m^k \quad (26)$$

及 k 次幂和

$$\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} j^k = \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} d_r \binom{h+1}{r+1}, \quad (27)$$

其中 $d_j = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq j} (-1)^i \binom{j}{i} (j-i)^k$.

于是由(27)和(26), 即得

$$\omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}^k \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} d_r \left(\frac{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}}{r+1} + 1 \right).$$

根据上式又可得到

$$\sum_{\substack{T_i \subseteq B_i \\ |T_i| = l_i \\ 1 \leq i \leq r}} \omega\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq r} A_{T_i}\right) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_{l_i} \leq m_i \\ 1 \leq i \leq r}} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}^k \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} d_r \left(\frac{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}}{r+1} + 1 \right). \quad (28)$$

最后根据(28)及(11), 即得:

定理 3.2 $\Psi_k(e_1, \dots, e_r, u_1, \dots, u_r) =$

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_{l_i} \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{j_i = e_i, u_i + 1 \\ 1 \leq i \leq r}} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}^k \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} d_r \left(\frac{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{1 \leq h \leq l_i} q_{i_{j_h}}}{r+1} + 1 \right) (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} (l_i - j_i + q_{j_i})} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i - 1}{j_i - 1}. \quad (29)$$

在(29)中令 $e_i = u_i = k_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), 记 $\Psi_k(e_1, \dots, e_r, u_1, \dots, u_r) = \Psi_k(k_1, \dots, k_r)$, 即得:

推论 3.3

$$\Psi_k(k_1, \cdots, k_r) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_i \leq m_i \\ (1 \leq i \leq r)}} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_l \\ (1 \leq l \leq r)}} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{h \leq l_i} q_{j_h}^k \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} d_r \left[\frac{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \prod_{h \leq l_i} q_{j_h}^i + 1}{r+1} \right] (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^r (l_i - k_i)} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq r} \binom{l_i}{k_i}.$$

(30)

在(29)中令 $e_i = u_i = 0 (1 \leq i \leq r)$, 记 $\Psi_k(e_1, \cdots, e_r, u_1, \cdots, u_r) = \Psi_k(0)$, 即得:

推论 3.4

$$\Psi_k(0) = \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} d_r \binom{n+1}{r+1} + \sum_{0 \leq r \leq k} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_l \leq m} (-1)^l d_r \left[\frac{\prod_{1 \leq j \leq l} q_{i_j}^n + 1}{r+1} \right] \prod_{1 \leq j \leq l} q_{i_j}^k.$$

(31)

特别地, 在(31)中令 $k=0$, 即得 $\Psi_0(0) = n \cdot \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$, $\Psi_0(0)$ 就是数论中的 Euler 函数, 其中 p 是 n 的素因数.

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(上接第 77 页) 同理, 也可证得 $\sup_n \int_X (f_n)_\lambda^+ d\mu \leq M$. 由定义 1.6 知 $\{f_n\}$ 的 \otimes -模糊值积分在 X 上一致有界.

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