

1. 若 $A = \{0, 1\}, B = \{1, 2\}$, 确定集合:

(1) $A \times \{1\} \times B$;

(2) $A^2 \times B$;

(3) $(B \times A)^2$.

(1) $\{(0, 1, 1) (0, 1, 2) (1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 2)\}$

(2) $\{(0, 0, 1) (0, 0, 2) (0, 1, 1) (0, 1, 2) (1, 0, 1) (1, 0, 2) (1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 2)\}$

(3) $\{(1, 0, 1, 0) (1, 0, 1, 1) (1, 0, 2, 0) (1, 0, 2, 1) (1, 1, 1, 0) (1, 1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 2, 0) (1, 1, 2, 1) (2, 0, 1, 0) (2, 0, 1, 1) (2, 0, 2, 0) (2, 0, 2, 1) (2, 1, 1, 0) (2, 1, 1, 1) (2, 1, 2, 0) (2, 1, 2, 1)\}$

3. 设 A, B, C 和 D 是任意的集合, 证明:

(1) $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$;

(2) $A \times (B - C) = (A \times B) - (A \times C)$;

(3) $(A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) = (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$.

证 (3) 设 $p = (a, b) \in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D)$

$\Rightarrow a \in A \cap B, b \in C \cap D \Rightarrow a \in A, a \in B, b \in C, b \in D$

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

$\Rightarrow p \in (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$

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

设 $q = (c, d) \in (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$

$\Rightarrow (c, d) \in A \times C, (c, d) \in B \times D$

$\Rightarrow c \in A, d \in C, c \in B, d \in D$

$\Rightarrow c \in A \cap B, d \in C \cap D \Rightarrow (c, d) \in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D)$

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

综上 $(A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) = (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$

6. 设 $\rho_1 = \{(1,2), (2,4), (3,3)\}$ 和 $\rho_2 = \{(1,3), (2,4), (4,2)\}$, 试求出 $\rho_1 \cup \rho_2, \rho_1 \cap \rho_2, D_{\rho_1}, D_{\rho_2}, D_{(\rho_1 \cup \rho_2)}, R_{\rho_1}, R_{\rho_2}$ 和 $R_{(\rho_1 \cap \rho_2)}$, 并证明:

$$D_{(\rho_1 \cup \rho_2)} = D_{\rho_1} \cup D_{\rho_2}; R_{(\rho_1 \cap \rho_2)} \subseteq R_{\rho_1} \cap R_{\rho_2}$$

$$\rho_1 \cup \rho_2 = \{(1,2), (2,4), (3,3), (1,3), (4,2)\}$$

$$\rho_1 \cap \rho_2 = \{(2,4)\}$$

$$D_{\rho_1} = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad D_{\rho_2} = \{1, 2, 4\} \quad D_{(\rho_1 \cup \rho_2)} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$R_{\rho_1} = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad R_{\rho_2} = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad R_{(\rho_1 \cap \rho_2)} = \{4\}$$

$$D_{\rho_1} \cup D_{\rho_2} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \Rightarrow D_{(\rho_1 \cup \rho_2)} = D_{\rho_1} \cup D_{\rho_2}$$

$$R_{\rho_1} \cap R_{\rho_2} = \{2, 3, 4\} \Rightarrow R_{(\rho_1 \cap \rho_2)} \subseteq R_{\rho_1} \cap R_{\rho_2}$$

12. 给定集合 A_1, A_2, A_3 , 设 ρ_1 是由 A_1 到 A_2 的关系, ρ_2 和 ρ_3 是由 A_2 到 A_3 的关系, 试证明:

$$(1) \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cup \rho_3) = (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cup (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3);$$

$$(2) \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cap \rho_3) \subseteq (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cap (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3).$$

$$1) \text{ 设 } (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cup \rho_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a_2, (a_1, a_2) \in \rho_1, (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2 \cup \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2 \text{ 或 } (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 \text{ 或 } (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cup (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cup \rho_3) \subseteq (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cup (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3)$$

$$\text{设 } (a_1, a_3) \in (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cup (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 \text{ 或 } \rho_1 \cdot \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a_2, (a_1, a_2) \in \rho_1, (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2 \text{ 或 } \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_2) \in \rho_1, (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2 \cup \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cup \rho_3) \Rightarrow (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cup (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3) \subseteq \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cup \rho_3)$$

$$\text{综上 } (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cup (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3) = \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cup \rho_3)$$

$$2) \text{ 设 } (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cap \rho_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a_2, (a_1, a_2) \in \rho_1, (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2 \cap \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2, (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2, (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cap (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot (\rho_2 \cap \rho_3) \subseteq (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2) \cap (\rho_1 \cdot \rho_3)$$

15. 设 A 是有 n 个元素的有限集, ρ 是 A 上的关系, 试证明必存在两个正整数 k 和 t , 使得 $\rho^k = \rho^t$.

$\rho \subseteq A \times A \Rightarrow A$ 上至多 2^{n^2} 个关系、

ρ 为 A 上的关系 $\Rightarrow \rho^m, m \in \mathbb{N}$ 也为 A 上的关系、

A 的关系数有限 \Rightarrow 必存在 k, t , 使 $\rho^k = \rho^t$

16. 设 ρ_1 是由 A 到 B 的关系, ρ_2 是由 B 到 C 的关系, 试证明 $\widetilde{\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2} = \widetilde{\rho_2} \cdot \widetilde{\rho_1}$.

(1) $\forall (a_1, a_3) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2, \exists a_2, (a_1, a_2) \in \rho_1, (a_2, a_3) \in \rho_2$

$(a_3, a_1) \in \widetilde{\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2}, (a_2, a_1) \in \widetilde{\rho_1}, (a_3, a_2) \in \widetilde{\rho_2}$

$\Rightarrow (a_3, a_1) \in \widetilde{\rho_2} \cdot \widetilde{\rho_1} \Rightarrow \widetilde{\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2} \subseteq \widetilde{\rho_2} \cdot \widetilde{\rho_1}$

(2) $\forall (a_1, a_3) \in \widetilde{\rho_2} \cdot \widetilde{\rho_1}, \exists a_2, (a_1, a_2) \in \widetilde{\rho_2}, (a_2, a_3) \in \widetilde{\rho_1}$

$\Rightarrow (a_2, a_1) \in \rho_2, (a_3, a_2) \in \rho_1$

$\Rightarrow (a_3, a_1) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 \Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in \widetilde{\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2}$

$\Rightarrow \widetilde{\rho_2} \cdot \widetilde{\rho_1} \subseteq \widetilde{\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2}$

综上 $\widetilde{\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2} = \widetilde{\rho_2} \cdot \widetilde{\rho_1}$

19. 试证明: 若 ρ 是基数为 n 的集合 A 上的一个关系, 则 ρ 的传递闭包为 $\rho^+ = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \rho^i$.

A 的传递闭包 $t(\rho) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho^i \quad \rho^+ \subseteq t(\rho)$

下面证明 $t(\rho) \subseteq \rho^+$

设 $(a, b) \in t(\rho)$

设 $(a, b) \in \rho^k$, 其中 k 为满足条件的最小值

$\Rightarrow \exists a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k-1}$

$(a, a_1) \in \rho, (a_1, a_2) \in \rho \dots (a_{k-2}, a_{k-1}) \in \rho, (a_{k-1}, b) \in \rho$

其中 $a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k-1}, b$ 两两不同, 否则可将二者之间的关系删去,

与 k 的最小性矛盾

ex. $(a_1, 1) \in \rho, (1, a_2) \in \rho \dots (a_p, 1) \in \rho, (1, a_q) \in \rho$

可删去

$\#A = n \Rightarrow 2 + k - 1 \leq n \Rightarrow k \leq n - 1 \Rightarrow (a, b) \in \rho^+$

$\Rightarrow t(\rho) \subseteq \rho^+$

$\Rightarrow t(\rho) = \rho^+$

21. 设 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是集合 A 上的任意两个关系, 判断下列命题是
否正确, 并说明理由.

- (1) 若 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是自反的, 则 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 也是自反的;
- (2) 若 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是非自反的, 则 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 也是非自反的;
- (3) 若 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是对称的, 则 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 也是对称的;
- (4) 若 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是反对称的, 则 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 也是反对称的;
- (5) 若 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是可传递的, 则 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 也是可传递的.

(1) 正确 $\forall a \in A, (a, a) \in \rho_1, (a, a) \in \rho_2 \Rightarrow (a, a) \in \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 \Rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 自反

(2) 不正确 $A = \{1, 2\} \quad \rho_1 = \{(2, 2), (1, 2), (2, 1)\} \quad \rho_2 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$
 $(1, 1) \notin \rho_1, (2, 2) \notin \rho_2 \Rightarrow \rho_1, \rho_2$ 非自反
 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (2, 1)\} \Rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ 自反

(3) 不正确 $A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad \rho_1 = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\} \quad \rho_2 = \{(2, 3), (3, 2)\}$
 $\Rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 = \{(1, 3)\}$ 不对称

(4) 不正确 $A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad \rho_1 = \{(1, 2), (2, 3)\} \quad \rho_2 = \{(2, 2), (3, 1)\}$
 $\Rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ 对称

(5) 不正确 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad \rho_1 = \{(1, 2), (3, 4)\} \quad \rho_2 = \{(2, 3), (4, 1)\}$
 $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 = \{(1, 3), (3, 1)\}$ 不可传递

34. 已知 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 是集合 A 上分别有秩 r_1 和 r_2 的等价关系, 试证明 $\rho_1 \cap \rho_2$ 也是 A 上的等价关系, 它的秩至多为 $r_1 r_2$. 再证明 $\rho_1 \cup \rho_2$ 不一定是 A 上的等价关系.

35. 设 ρ_1 是集合 A 上的一个关系, $\rho_2 = \{(a, b) \mid \text{存在 } c, \text{使 } (a, c) \in \rho_1 \text{ 且 } (c, b) \in \rho_1\}$. 试证明: 若 ρ_1 是一个等价关系, 则 ρ_2 也是一个等价关系.

34. 规定等价关系 ρ 的关系矩阵 M 对角线上满足下面条件之一的点, M_{ii} 为结点 ($1 \leq i \leq n$)

(1) $M_{i+1,i} = 1, M_{i,i+1} = 1, M_{i-1,i} = 0, M_{i,i-1} = 0$

(2) $M_{i+1,i} = M_{i-1,i} = M_{i,i+1} = M_{i,i-1} = 0 \quad (3) i = 1$

ex.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

结点

结点

ρ_1 秩 $r_1 \Rightarrow$ 结点 r_1 个, 设为 $M_{i_1, i_1}^{(1)} \dots M_{i_{r_1}, i_{r_1}}^{(1)}$

ρ_2 秩 $r_2 \Rightarrow$ 结点 r_2 个, 设为 $M_{i_1, i_1}^{(2)} \dots M_{i_{r_2}, i_{r_2}}^{(2)}$

$M^{(1)}$ 两结点之间若有 $M^{(2)}$ 的 k 个结点

$M_{p,p}^{(1)}, M_{q,q}^{(2)}$

则 $M^{(1)} * M^{(2)}$ 时, 有 $M^{(1)}$ 两点间的全1块被 $M^{(2)}$ 结点分割成 $k+1$ 个全1块 $\Rightarrow M^{(1)} * M^{(2)}$ 结点数 $\leq r_1 + r_2 - 1$ ($M^{(1)}$ 与 $M^{(2)}$ 重合)
 $\Rightarrow P_1 \cap P_2$ 也为等价关系, 且秩至多 $r_1 + r_2 - 1 \leq r_1 r_2$

34. $\forall a \in A$, 有 $(a, a) \in P_1$, $(a, a) \in P_2 \Rightarrow (a, a) \in P_1 \cap P_2 \Rightarrow P_1 \cap P_2$ 自反
 若 $(a, b) \in P_1 \cap P_2$, $(a, b) \in P_1$, $(a, b) \in P_2 \Rightarrow (b, a) \in P_1$, $(b, a) \in P_2$

$\Rightarrow (b, a) \in P_1 \cap P_2 \Rightarrow P_1 \cap P_2$ 对称

若 $(a, b) \in P_1 \cap P_2$, $(b, c) \in P_1 \cap P_2 \Rightarrow (a, b) \in P_1$, $(a, b) \in P_2$

$(b, c) \in P_1$, $(b, c) \in P_2 \Rightarrow (a, c) \in P_1$, $(a, c) \in P_2$

$\Rightarrow (a, c) \in P_1 \cap P_2 \Rightarrow P_1 \cap P_2$ 传递

$\Rightarrow P_1 \cap P_2$ 为等价关系.

设 P_1 分划等价类 $[a_1]_{P_1} \dots [a_{r_1}]_{P_1}$, P_2 分划等价类 $[b_1]_{P_2} \dots [b_{r_2}]_{P_2}$

P_1 每个等价类至多被 P_2 分划为 r_2 个等价类 $\Rightarrow P_1 \cap P_2$ 等价类至多 $r_1 r_2$

反例 $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $P_1 = \{(1, 1)(2, 2)(3, 3)(1, 2)(2, 1)\}$ 等价

$P_2 = \{(1, 1)(2, 2)(3, 3)(1, 2)(2, 1)\}$ 等价

$P_1 \cup P_2 = \{(1, 1)(2, 2)(3, 3)(1, 2)(2, 1)(3, 1)(1, 3)\}$ 不可传递

$(3, 1) \in P_1 \cup P_2$, $(1, 2) \in P_1 \cup P_2$, $(3, 2) \notin P_1 \cup P_2$

35. ① $\forall a \in A$, $(a, a) \in P_1$, $(a, a) \in P_1 \Rightarrow (a, a) \in P_2 \Rightarrow P_2$ 自反

② $\forall (a, c) \in P_2$, $\exists b$, $(a, b) \in P_1$, $(b, c) \in P_1$

P_1 等价 $\Rightarrow (b, a) \in P_1$, $(c, b) \in P_1 \Rightarrow (c, a) \in P_2$

$\Rightarrow P_2$ 对称

③ $(a, b) \in P_2$, $(b, c) \in P_2$, $\exists m, n$, $(a, m) \in P_1$, $(m, b) \in P_1$

$(b, n) \in P_1$, $(n, c) \in P_1$

P_1 等价 $(a, b) \in P_1$, $(b, c) \in P_1 \Rightarrow (a, c) \in P_2 \Rightarrow P_2$ 传递

综上, P_1 等价, 则 P_2 等价

偏序, 自反, 反对称, 可传递

40. 如果 ρ 是集合 A 中的偏序关系, 且 $B \subseteq A$, 试证明: $\rho \cap (B \times B)$ 是 B 上的偏序关系.

$$\textcircled{1} \forall b \in B \Rightarrow b \in A \Rightarrow (b, b) \in \rho \quad \text{同时 } (b, b) \in B \times B \Rightarrow (b, b) \in \rho \cap (B \times B)$$

\Rightarrow 自反

$$\textcircled{2} \forall (a, b) \in \rho \cap (B \times B) \Rightarrow (a, b) \in \rho \Rightarrow (b, a) \notin \rho \Rightarrow (b, a) \notin \rho \cap (B \times B)$$

\Rightarrow 反对称

$$\textcircled{3} \forall (a, b) \in \rho \cap (B \times B), (b, c) \in \rho \cap (B \times B)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) \in \rho, (b, c) \in \rho \Rightarrow (a, c) \in \rho$$

$$\text{同时 } (a, b) \in B \times B, (b, c) \in B \times B \Rightarrow a, b, c \in B \Rightarrow (a, c) \in B \times B$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, c) \in \rho \cap (B \times B) \Rightarrow \text{可传递}$$

$\Rightarrow \rho \cap (B \times B)$ 是 B 上的偏序关系