

2. 用描述法表示下列集合.

(1) $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$;

(2) $\{2, 4, 8, \dots\}$;

(3) $\{0, 2, 4, \dots, 100\}$.

(1) $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\} = \{a \mid a=a_1 \text{ 或 } a=a_2 \text{ 或 } a=a_3 \text{ 或 } a=a_4 \text{ 或 } a=a_5\}$

(2) $\{2, 4, 8, \dots\} = \{n \mid n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

(3) $\{0, 2, 4, \dots, 100\} = \{n \mid n=2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq k \leq 50\}$

6. 给出下列集合的幂集.

(1) $\{a, \{b\}\}$;

(2) $\{\emptyset, a, \{a\}\}$.

(1) $\emptyset, \{a\}, \{\{b\}\}, \{a, \{b\}\}$

(2) $\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{a\}, \{\{a\}\}, \{\emptyset, a\}, \{\emptyset, \{a\}\}, \{a, \{a\}\}, \{\emptyset, a, \{a\}\}$

14. 设 A, B, C 和 D 是集合, 判断下述论断哪些是正确的, 哪些是错误的, 并说明理由.

(1) 若 $A \subseteq B, C \subseteq D$, 则 $(A \cup C) \subseteq (B \cup D)$;

(2) 若 $A \subseteq B, C \subseteq D$, 则 $(A \cap C) \subseteq (B \cap D)$;

(3) 若 $A \subset B, C \subset D$, 则 $(A \cup C) \subset (B \cup D)$;

(4) 若 $A \subset B, C \subset D$, 则 $(A \cap C) \subset (B \cap D)$.

(2) 正确

$$\forall x \in A \cap C, \text{ 有 } x \in A, x \in C$$

$$A \subseteq B, C \subseteq D \Rightarrow x \in B, x \in D \Rightarrow x \in B \cap D$$

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

(4) 错误

$$A = \{1, 2\} \quad B = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$C = \{2, 3\} \quad D = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{则 } A \cap C = \{2\} = B \cap D$$

16. 设 A, B 是任意的集合, 判断下述论断哪些是正确的, 哪些是错误的, 并说明理由.

(1) $2^{A \cup B} = 2^A \cup 2^B$;

(2) $2^{A \cap B} = 2^A \cap 2^B$;

(3) $2^{A'} = (2^A)'$.

(1) 错误 取 $A = \{0, 1\} \quad B = \{2, 3\}$

$$\text{则 } \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \in 2^{A \cup B}, \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \notin 2^A \cup 2^B$$

12) 正确

$$\textcircled{1} A \cap B \subseteq A \text{ 且 } A \cap B \subseteq B \Rightarrow 2^{A \cap B} \subseteq 2^A, 2^{A \cap B} \subseteq 2^B \\ \Rightarrow 2^{A \cap B} \subseteq 2^A \cap 2^B$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall m \in 2^A \cap 2^B, \text{ 有 } m \subseteq A, m \subseteq B \\ \Rightarrow m \subseteq A \text{ 且 } m \subseteq B \Rightarrow m \subseteq A \cap B \\ \Rightarrow m \in 2^{A \cap B} \Rightarrow 2^A \cap 2^B \subseteq 2^{A \cap B}$$

$$\text{综上 } 2^{A \cap B} = 2^A \cap 2^B$$

20. A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r 为 U 的子集, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r 至多能产生多少不同的子集?

$$2^r, \quad \bar{A}_1, \bar{A}_2, \dots, \bar{A}_r, \quad \text{其中 } \bar{A}_i = A_i \text{ 或 } A_i'$$

22. 设 A, B, C 是任意集合, 运用集合运算定律证明:

$$(1) B \cup ((A' \cup B) \cap A)' = U;$$

$$(2) (A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A) = (A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A);$$

$$(3) (A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (A \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A' \cap B \cap C) \cup (A \cap B' \cap C).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) (A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A) &= B \cup (A \cap C) \cap (C \cup A) \\ &= [B \cap (C \cup A)] \cup [(A \cap C) \cap (C \cup A)] \\ &= B \cap (C \cup A) \cup (A \cap C) \\ (A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A) &= B \cap (A \cup C) \cup (C \cap A) \end{aligned}$$

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

24. 设 A_i 为某些实数的集合, 定义为

$$\textcircled{1} \forall m \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i:$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, m \in A_k$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq 1 - \frac{1}{k} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in A_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \subseteq A_0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall m \in A_0, m < 1$$

$$\text{设 } m = 1 - n, n > 0, \text{ 且 } p < n < p+1, p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 1 - n \leq 1 - \frac{1}{p+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in A_{p+1} \Rightarrow m \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A_0 \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$$

$$\text{综上 } \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A_0$$

26 离散数学基础

$$A_0 = \{a \mid a < 1\}$$

$$A_i = \left\{a \mid a \leq 1 - \frac{1}{i}\right\} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots)$$

试证明: $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A_0$.

25. 设 $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r\}$ 是集合 A 的一个分划, 试证明: $A_1 \cap B, A_2 \cap B, \dots, A_r \cap B$ 中所有非空集合构成 $A \cap B$ 的一个分划.

① $i \neq j$ 时, $\forall m \in A_i \cap B$, 有 $m \in A_i$ 且 $m \in B$

若 $m \in A_i \cap B$, 则 $m \in A_j, m \in B$ 则 $A_i \cap A_j \neq \emptyset$

与 $\{A_1, \dots, A_r\}$ 是 A 的一个分划矛盾

\Rightarrow 当 $i \neq j$ 时, $(A_i \cap B) \cap (A_j \cap B) = \emptyset$

② $\forall m \in A_i \cap B$, 有 $m \in A_i, m \in B$

$A_i \subseteq A \Rightarrow m \in A, m \in B \Rightarrow m \in A \cap B$

$\Rightarrow (A_i \cap B) \subseteq (A \cap B)$

$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^r (A_i \cap B) \subseteq A \cap B$

$\forall m \in A \cap B$, 有 $m \in A, m \in B$

$\{A_1, \dots, A_r\}$ 为 A 的分划 $\Rightarrow \exists k \in N, 1 \leq k \leq r, m \in A_k$

$\Rightarrow m \in A_k \cap B \Rightarrow m \in \bigcup_{i=1}^r (A_i \cap B)$

$\Rightarrow A \cap B \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^r (A_i \cap B)$

综上 $\bigcup_{i=1}^r A_i \cap B = A \cap B$

$A_1 \cap B, A_2 \cap B, \dots, A_r \cap B$ 中所有非空集合构成 $A \cap B$ 的分划.