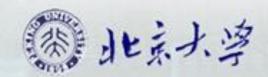
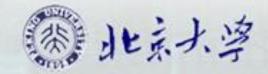
# 单元2.1 有序对与卡氏积

第一编集合论第2章二元关系 2.1 有序对与卡氏积



# 内容提要

- 有序对(有序二元组)
- 有序三元组, 有序n元组
- 卡氏积
- 卡氏积性质

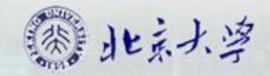


# 有序对

• 有序对

$$= {{a},{a,b}}$$

- a是第一元素, b是第二元素
- <a,b>也记作(a,b)



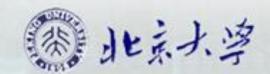
#### 引理1

(⇒)分两种情况.

(1) 
$$x=a$$
.  $\{x,a\}=\{x,b\} \Rightarrow \{a,a\}=\{a,b\}$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 {a}={a,b}  $\Rightarrow$  a=b.

(2) 
$$x\neq a$$
.  $a\in\{x,a\}=\{x,b\}\Rightarrow a=b$ . #



#### 引理2

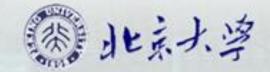
- $(1) \cup \mathcal{A} = \cup \mathcal{B}$
- (2)  $\cap \mathcal{A} = \cap \mathcal{B}$

证明 (1) 
$$\forall x, x \in \bigcup A \Leftrightarrow \exists z (z \in A \land x \in z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists z(z \in \mathcal{B} \land x \in z) \Leftrightarrow x \in \cup \mathcal{B}.$$

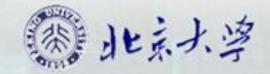
(2) 
$$\forall x, x \in \cap A \Leftrightarrow \forall z (z \in A \to x \in z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall z (z \in \mathcal{B} \to x \in z) \Leftrightarrow x \in \cap \mathcal{B}. \#$$



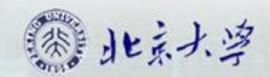
#### 定理2.1

定理2. 1 <a,b>=<c,d> ⇔ a=c ∧ b=d 证明 (←) 显然. (⇒) 由引理2, {{a},{a,b}}={{c},{c,d}}  $\Rightarrow \bigcap \{\{a\},\{a,b\}\}=\bigcap \{\{c\},\{c,d\}\} \Rightarrow \{a\}=\{c\} \Leftrightarrow a=c.$  $X < a,b > = < c,d > \Leftrightarrow {\{a\},\{a,b\}\}} = {\{c\},\{c,d\}\}}$  $\Rightarrow \bigcup \{\{a\},\{a,b\}\}=\bigcup \{\{c\},\{c,d\}\} \Rightarrow \{a,b\}=\{c,d\}.$ 再由引理1, 得b=d. #



## 推论

与 a≠b 矛盾. #



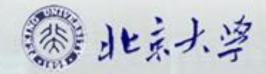
## 有序三元组

• 有序三元组:

· 有序n(n≥2)元组:

$$\langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_n \rangle = \langle \langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_{n-1} \rangle, a_n \rangle$$

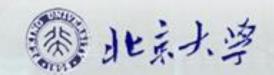
• 定理2 
$$\langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_n \rangle = \langle b_1, b_2, ..., b_n \rangle$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow a_i = b_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n.$  #



#### 卡氏积

• 卡氏积:

$$A \times B = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x \in A \land y \in B \}$$



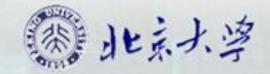
# 例

则 
$$A \times B = \{ \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle, \langle \emptyset, 2 \rangle, \langle \emptyset, 3 \rangle, \langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle a, 3 \rangle \}.$$

$$B \times A = \{<1,\emptyset>,<1,a>,<2,\emptyset>,<2,a>,<3,\emptyset>,<3,a>\}.$$

$$A \times A = \{<\emptyset,\emptyset>,<\emptyset,a>,,\}.$$

$$B \times B = \{<1,1>,<1,2>,<1,3>,<2,1>,<2,2>,<2,3>,$$
  $<3,1>,<3,2>,<3,3>\}.$ 

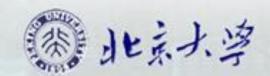


## 卡氏积的性质

非交换: A×B ≠ B×A

• 非结合: (A×B)×C ≠ A×(B×C)

- 分配律: A×(B∪C) = (A×B)∪(A×C) 等
- 其他: A×B=Ø ⇔ A=Ø ∨ B=Ø 等



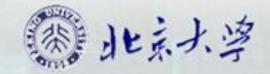
# 卡氏积非交换性

• 非交换: A×B ≠ B×A

• 反例: A={1}, B={2}.

$$A \times B = \{<1,2>\},$$

$$B \times A = \{<2,1>\}.$$



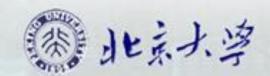
## 卡氏积非结合性

• 非结合: (A×B)×C ≠ A×(B×C)

• 反例: A=B=C={1}.

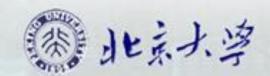
$$(A \times B) \times C = {<<1,1>,1>},$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = \{<1,<1,1>>\}.$$

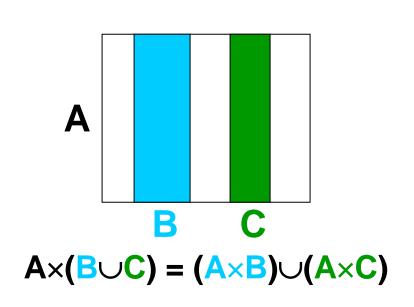


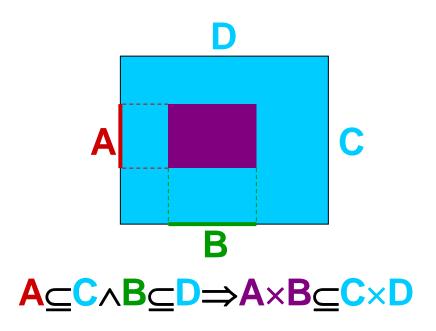
#### 卡氏积分配律

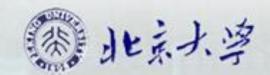
- 1.  $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$
- 2.  $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$
- 3.  $(B \cup C) \times A = (B \times A) \cup (C \times A)$
- 4.  $(B \cap C) \times A = (B \times A) \cap (C \times A)$



# 卡氏积图示







## 卡氏积分配律的证明

•  $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ .

证明: ∀<x,y>, <x,y>∈A×(B∪C)

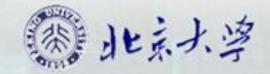
 $\Leftrightarrow x \in A \land y \in (B \cup C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \land (y \in B \lor y \in C)$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \land y \in B) \lor (x \in A \land y \in C)$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow (\langle x,y \rangle \in A \times B) \vee (\langle x,y \rangle \in A \times C)$ 

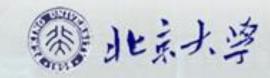
 $\Leftrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ 

 $\therefore$  A×(B $\cup$ C) = (A×B) $\cup$ (A×C). #



#### 例2.1

- 例2.1 设 A, B, C, D 是任意集合,
  - (1)  $A \times B = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow A = \emptyset \vee B = \emptyset$
  - (2) 若A≠Ø,则 A×B⊆A×C ⇔ B⊆C.
  - (3) A⊆C ∧ B⊆D ⇒ A×B⊆C×D, 并且当(A=B=∅)∨(A≠∅∧B≠∅)时, A×B⊂C×D ⇒ A⊂C∧B⊂D.



# 例2.1(2)证明

(2) 若A≠Ø,则A×B⊆A×C ⇔ B⊆C.

证明 (⇒) 若 B=Ø,则 B⊆C.

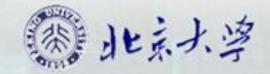
设 B≠Ø, 由A≠Ø, 设x∈A.

 $\forall y, y \in B \Rightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in A \times B$ 

 $\Rightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in A \times C$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow x \in A \land y \in C \Rightarrow y \in C.$ 

∴ B**\_**C.



# 例2.1(2)证明

(2) 若A≠∅,则A×B⊆A×C⇔B⊆C.

证明 (⇐) 若B=Ø,则A×B=Ø⊆A×C.

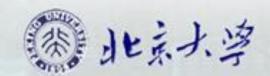
设B≠Ø. ∀<x,y>, <x,y>∈A×B

 $\Leftrightarrow x \in A \land y \in B$ 

 $\Rightarrow x \in A \land y \in C \Leftrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in A \times C$ 

 $\therefore$  A×B $\subseteq$ A×C. #

讨论: 在(⇐)中不需要条件 A≠Ø.

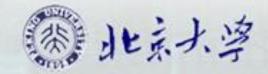


#### n维卡氏积

• n维卡氏积:

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n = \{ \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle \mid$$
$$x_1 \in A_1 \land x_2 \in A_2 \land \dots \land x_n \in A_n \}$$

- $A^n = A \times A \times ... \times A$
- $|A_i| = n_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n \Rightarrow$  $|A_1 \times A_2 \times ... \times A_n| = n_1 \times n_2 \times ... \times n_n.$
- · n维卡氏积性质与2维卡氏积类似.



## n维卡氏积的性质

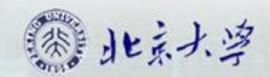
非交换: A×B×C≠B×C×A(要求A,B,C均非空,且互不相等)

• 非结合: (非2元运算)

• 分配律: 例如

$$A\times B\times (C\cup D)=(A\times B\times C)\cup (A\times B\times D)$$

其他: 如 A×B×C=Ø⇔A=Ø∨B=Ø∨C=Ø.



#### 小结

- 有序对(有序二元组) <a,b> = {{a},{a,b}}
- 有序三元组, 有序n元组
- 卡氏积 A×B = { <x,y> | x∈A ∧ y∈B }
- 卡氏积性质: 非结合、非交换、分配律等

