

武汉大学计算机学院

《离散数学》第三次练习

§3.1.1 用列举法表示下列集合：

- (2) 由 a, b 组成的长度为2的符号串集合;
 $\{aa, ab, ba, bb\}$.
- (4) 10到30之间的质数集合;
 $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \dots, 29\}$.
- (6) 偶质数组成的集合.
 $\{2\}$.

§3.1.2 用描述法表示下列集合：

- (2) 被5除余1的正整数;
 $\{n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \exists p(p \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n = 5p + 1)\}$.
- (4) 72的质因子;
 $\{n \mid n \text{ 是质数} \wedge \exists p(p \in \mathbb{N} \wedge np = 72)\}$.
- (6) 函数 $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$.
 $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge x \neq 1 \wedge x \neq 2\}$.

§3.1.3 用归纳定义法表示下列集合：

- (2) 不允许有前0的十进制无符号整数的集合;
 集合 \mathbb{Z} 归纳定义如下:
 1. $0 \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \dots, 9 \in \mathbb{Z}$;
 2. 若 $d \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}, z \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则 $dz \in \mathbb{Z}$.

§3.1.5 判断下列命题的真伪：

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) $\emptyset \in \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$; ✓ | (5) $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$; ✗ |
| (2) $\emptyset \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$; ✓ | (6) $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$; ✓ |
| (3) $\{\emptyset\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$; ✗ | (7) $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$; ✗ |
| (4) $\{\emptyset\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$; ✓ | (8) $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$; ✗ |

§3.1.6 设 A 和 B 是集合, $A \subseteq B$ 和 $A \in B$ 能否同时成立, 为什么?

解: 能, 如 $A = \{\emptyset\}, B = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$, 则 $A \subseteq B$ 和 $A \in B$ 同时成立.

§3.1.7 设 A 和 B 是集合, $A \subseteq B$ 和 $B \in A$ 能否同时成立, 为什么?

解: 不能, 这样有 $B \in B$, 导致罗素悖论.

§3.2.2 设 A, B 和 C 是集合, 试把 $A \cup B \cup C$ 表示成各个不相交集的并.

解: 相当于对命题公式 $A \vee B \vee C$ 求主析取范式, 即

$$(A \cap B \cap A) \cup (A \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (A \cap \bar{B} \cap C) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B \cap C) \cup \\ \cup (A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap C)$$

§3.3.1 证明下列各式:

(1) $A \cap (B - A) = \emptyset$;

证明:

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

(2) $A \cup (B - A) = A \cup B$;

证明:

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

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

证明:

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

§3.3.3 证明 $(A - B) \cup B = (A \cup B) - B$ 当且仅当 $B = \emptyset$.

证明: 必要性

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

充分性: 如果 $B = \emptyset$, 则 $(A - B) \cup B = A$, $(A \cup B) - B = A$, 故等式成立.

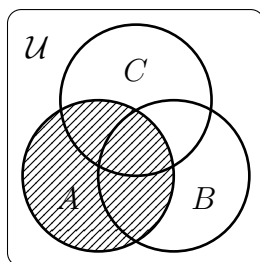
§3.3.4 化简下列各式:

$$(1) ((A - B) - C) \cup ((A - B) \cap C) \cup ((A \cap B) - C) \cup (A \cap B \cap C);$$

解:

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

或:化简后是主析取范式, 对应的文氏图如下:



§3.3.5 给出下列各式成立的充分必要条件, 并加以证明:

$$(4) (A - B) \cap (A - C) = \emptyset;$$

证明:

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

$$(\because A \subseteq B \iff A \cap B = A \iff A \cap \overline{B} = \emptyset)$$

$$(5) (A - B) \oplus (A - C) = A;$$

证明:

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

$$(6) (A - B) \oplus (A - C) = A;$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A - B) \oplus (A - C) = \emptyset \\
 \iff & (A \cap \overline{B}) \oplus (A \cap \overline{C}) = \emptyset \\
 \iff & A \cap (\overline{B} \oplus \overline{C}) = \emptyset \\
 \iff & A \subseteq \overline{\overline{B} \oplus \overline{C}} \\
 \iff & A \subseteq \overline{B \oplus C} \\
 \iff & A \subseteq B \otimes C
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) $A - B = B$;

证明:

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

所以 $A = B = \emptyset$ 是等式成立的必要条件, 易验证该条件也是充分的.

§3.3.6 给证明下列各式:

(1) $A \cup (\overline{A} \cap B) = A \cup B$;

证明:

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

§3.4.1 对100名学生阅读3种杂志的情况进行调查, 结果发现: 60人阅读了甲类杂志, 50人阅读了乙类杂志, 50人阅读了C类杂志, 阅读其中两类杂志的人数均为30, 三种杂志都阅读的人数为10. 试求:

(1) 阅读且只阅读两种杂志的人数;

解:

设学生集合为 U , 读甲类杂志的学生集合为 A , 读乙类杂志的学生集合为 B , 读C类杂志的学生集合为 C , 则 $|U| = 100$, $|A| = 60$, $|B| = 50$, $|C| = 50$, $|A \cap B| = |B \cap C| = |C \cap A| = 30$, $|A \cap B \cap C| = 10$. 由容斥原理, $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |C \cap A| + |A \cap B \cap C|$, $\therefore |A \cup B \cup C| = 60 + 50 + 50 - 3 \times 30 + 10 = 80$, 即阅读两类以上杂志的人数 $|((A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A))| = |A \cap B| + |B \cap C| + |C \cap A| - 2|A \cap B \cap C| = 3 \times 30 - 2 \times 10 = 70$. 仅阅读两类以上杂志的人数 $|((A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A)) - (A \cap B \cap C)| = 70 - 10 = 60$.

(2) 不阅读任何杂志的人数.

解:

不阅读任何杂志的人数为 $|U - (A \cup B \cup C)| = 100 - 80 = 20$.