

# 武汉大学计算机学院

## 《离散数学》第三次练习

§3.1.4 判断下列命题的真伪:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) $\emptyset \in A$ ; <b>✗</b>       | (5) $A \in A$ ; <b>✗</b>                   |
| (2) $\emptyset \subseteq A$ ; <b>✓</b> | (6) $A = \{A\}$ ; <b>✗</b>                 |
| (3) $A \in \{A\}$ ; <b>✓</b>           | (7) $\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$ . <b>✗</b> |
| (4) $A \subseteq A$ ; <b>✓</b>         |  |

§3.3.1 证明下列各式:

(4)  $A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$ 。

证明:

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

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

证明:

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

§3.3.4 化简下列各式:

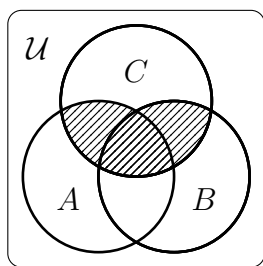
(2)  $((A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cup B)) - ((A \cup (B - C)) \cap A)$ ;

解:

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

(3)  $(A \cap B \cap C) \cup (A \cap \overline{B} \cap C) \cup (\overline{A} \cap B \cap C)$ 。

证明:该集合的文氏图如下:



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

§3.3.5 给出下列各式成立的充分必要条件，并加以证明：

(1)  $(A - B) \cup (A - C) = A$ 。

**证明：**  $(A - B) \cup (A - C) = A \cap \overline{B \cap C}$

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

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

(2)  $(A - B) \cup (A - C) = \emptyset$ 。

**证明：**

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

(3)  $(A - B) \cap (A - C) = A$ 。

**证明：**

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

(7)  $A \cap B = A \cup B$ 。

**证明：**

if  $A \cap B = A \cup B$ , then  $A \cap B \subseteq A \subseteq A \cup B = A \cap B$ , hence  $A = A \cap B$ ;  
 同理,  $B = A \cap B$ , 故  $A = B$ 。  $\therefore A = B$  是  $A \cap B = A \cup B$  的必要条件。  
 if  $A = B$ , then  $A \cap B = A \cup B = A = B$ ,  $\therefore A = B$  是  $A \cap B = A \cup B$  的充分条件。

(9)  $A - B = B - A$ 。

**证明:**

if  $A - B = B - A$ , then  $A \cap \overline{B} = B \cap \overline{A}$ , hence  $A \cap \overline{B} \cap A = B \cap \overline{A} \cap A$ , 即  $A \cap \overline{B} = \emptyset$ , 由此  $A \subseteq B$ ; 同理,  $A \subseteq B$ , 故  $A = B$ 。  $\therefore A = B$  是  $A - B = B - A$  的必要条件。

if  $A = B$ , then  $A - B = A - B = \emptyset$ ,  $\therefore A = B$  是  $A - B = B - A$  的充分条件。

§3.3.6 给证明下列各式:

(2)  $A \cap (\overline{A} \cup B) = A \cap B$ 。

**证明:**

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

§3.4.4 对100名学生调查表明, 有32人学日语, 20人学法语, 45人学英语, 15人既学日语又学英语, 7人既学日语又学法语, 10人既学法语又学英语。30人这三门语言均不学。试求:

(1) 三门语言都学的学生人数;

**解:**

设学生集合为  $U$ , 学日语的学生集合为  $J$ , 学法语的学生集合为  $F$ , 学英语的学生集合为  $E$ , 则  $|U| = 100$ ,  $|J| = 32$ ,  $|F| = 20$ ,  $|E| = 45$ ,  $|J \cap E| = 15$ ,  $|J \cap F| = 7$ ,  $|F \cap E| = 10$ ,  $|U - (J \cup F \cup E)| = 30$ 。这样至少学一门外语的人数  $|J \cup F \cup E| = 100 - 30 = 70$ 。

由容斥原理,  $|J \cup F \cup E| = |J| + |F| + |E| - |J \cap F| - |J \cap E| - |E \cap F| + |J \cap F \cap E|$ ,  $\therefore 70 = 32 + 20 + 45 - 15 - 7 - 10 + |J \cap F \cap E|$ ,  $|J \cap F \cap E| = 5$

(2) 只学日语, 只学法语, 只学英语的须生人数;

**解:**

$\therefore |(J \cap F) \cup (J \cap E)| = |J \cap F| + |J \cap E| - |J \cap F \cap E| = 7 + 15 - 5 = 17$ ,  
 $\therefore |J - (F \cup E)| = |J - (J \cap (F \cup E))| = |J - ((J \cap F) \cup (J \cap E))| = 32 - 17 = 15$ ;

$\therefore |(F \cap E) \cup (F \cap J)| = |F \cap E| + |F \cap J| - |J \cap F \cap E| = 10 + 7 - 5 = 12$ ,  
 $\therefore |F - (J \cup E)| = |F - (F \cap (J \cup E))| = |F - ((F \cap J) \cup (F \cap E))| = 20 - 12 = 8$ ;

$\therefore |(E \cap F) \cup (E \cap J)| = |E \cap F| + |E \cap J| - |J \cap F \cap E| = 10 + 15 - 5 = 20$ ,  
 $\therefore |E - (J \cup F)| = 45 - 20 = 25$ ;

(3) 至少学习两们外语的学生人数。

$|((J \cap F) \cup (J \cap E) \cup (F \cap E))| = |J \cap F| + |J \cap E| + |F \cap E| - 3|J \cap F \cap E| + |J \cap F \cap E| = |J \cap F| + |J \cap E| + |F \cap E| - 2|J \cap F \cap E| = 15 + 7 + 10 - 2 \times 5 = 22$