

**注意：作业要参考 PPT 中的例题，步骤规范。**

- 1、9 题 (4) (5) (6) 没有弄清楚集合的元素性质（无序性、相异性、任意性），没有弄清楚幂集的定义。
- 2、没有弄清楚幂集中的元素和集合之间是属于还是包含关系。（45 题证明）
- 3、集合括号写得不标准
- 4、文氏图画法不正确。注意首先画一个矩形表示全集，有时为简单起见可将全集省略；其次在矩形内画一些圆，用圆的内部表示集合。不同的圆代表不同的集合，如果没有关于集合不相交的说明，任何两个圆应彼此相交。
- 5、交集和并集的符号写得不规范，与合取析取不区分。
- 6、证明题过程不规范
- 7、广义运算掌握得不好

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### 第五次作业 (第六章)



8. 求下列集合的幂集

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

$$\text{幂集 } P(\{a, b, c\}) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$$

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

$$\text{幂集为: } \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{\{2, 3\}\}, \{1, \{2, 3\}\}\}$$

(3)  $\{\emptyset\}$

$$\text{幂集为: } \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

(4)  $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$

$$\text{幂集为: } \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

(5)  $\{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 1, 1\}, \{2, 1, 1, 2\}\}$

$$\text{幂集为: } \{\emptyset, \{\{1, 2\}\}\}$$

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

$$\text{幂集为: } \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset, 2\}\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{\{\emptyset, 2\}, \{2\}\}\}$$

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9. 设  $E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ ,  $A = \{1, 4\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 2, 5\}$ ,  
 $C = \{2, 4\}$ . 求下列集合.

$$(1) A \cap \sim B$$

$$= \{1, 4\} \cap \sim \{1, 2, 5\}$$

$$= \{1, 4\} \cap \{3, 4, 6\}$$

$$= \{4\}$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle (A \cap B) \cup \sim C$$

$$= \{1, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 5\} \cup \sim \{2, 4\}$$

$$= \{1\} \cup \{1, 3, 5, 6\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 6\}$$

$$\langle 3 \rangle \sim (A \cap B)$$

$$= \sim (\{1, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 5\})$$

$$= \sim \{1\}$$

$$= \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\langle 4 \rangle P(A) \cap P(B)$$

$$= \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{4\}, \{1, 4\}\} \cap \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{5\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 5\}, \{2, 5\}, \{1, 2, 5\}\}$$

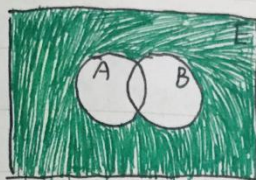
$$= \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}$$

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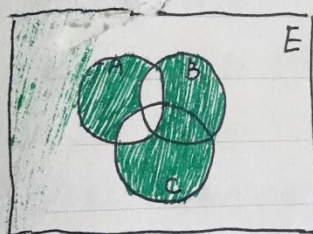
$$\langle 5 \rangle P(A) - P(B) \\ = \{ \{4\}, \{1,4\} \}$$

15. 画出下列集合的文氏图.

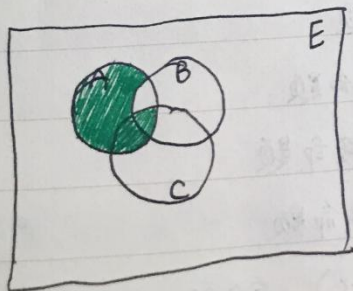
$$\langle 1 \rangle \sim A \cap \sim B$$



$$\langle 2 \rangle (A - (B \cup C)) \cup ((B \cup C) - A)$$



$$\langle 3 \rangle A \cap (\sim B \cup C)$$





18. 设集合  $A = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}, \{\emptyset\}\}$ , 计算下列表达式

(1)  $UA$

$$UA = \{1, 2, 3, \emptyset\}$$

(2)  $nA$

$$nA = \emptyset$$

(3)  $nUA$

$$= n\{1, 2, 3, \emptyset\}$$

$$= \emptyset$$

(4)  $UNA = U\emptyset = \emptyset$

19. 判断以下命题的真假.

(1)  $a \in \{a\}$  假命题

(2)  $\{a\} \in \{a\}$  真命题

(3)  $x \in \{x\} - \{x\}$  真命题

(4)  $\{x\} \subseteq \{x\} - \{x\}$  真命题

(5)  $A - B = A \Leftrightarrow B = \emptyset$  假命题

(6)  $A - B = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow A = B$  假命题

(7)  $A \oplus A = A$  假命题

(8)  $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$  真命题

(9) 如果  $A \cap B = B$ , 则  $A = E$  假命题

(10)  $A = \{x\} \cup X$ , 则  $x \in A$  且  $x \subseteq A$  真命题

22. 在 1-300 的整数中 (1 和 300 包含在内) 分别求满足以下条件的整数个数.

解: 设  $S = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge 1 \leq x \leq 300\}$

$A = \{x \mid x \in S \wedge x \text{ 不被 } 3 \text{ 整除}\}$

$B = \{x \mid x \in S \wedge x \text{ 不被 } 5 \text{ 整除}\}$

$C = \{x \mid x \in S \wedge x \text{ 不被 } 7 \text{ 整除}\}$

则有  $|S| = 300$

$$|A| = \lfloor 300/3 \rfloor = 100$$

$$|B| = \lfloor 300/5 \rfloor = 60$$

$$|C| = \lfloor 300/7 \rfloor = 42$$

$$|A \cap B| = \lfloor 300/\text{lcm}(3, 5) \rfloor = 20$$

$$|A \cap C| = \lfloor 300/\text{lcm}(3, 7) \rfloor = 14$$

$$|B \cap C| = \lfloor 300/\text{lcm}(5, 7) \rfloor = 8$$

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = \lfloor 300/\text{lcm}(3, 5, 7) \rfloor = 2$$

其中  $|*|$  表示有穷集合中的元素个数,  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  表示小于等于  $x$  的最大整数,  $\text{lcm}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  表示  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  的最小公倍数.

(1) 同时能被 3, 5 和 7 整除

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = 2.$$

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<2> 不能被 3 和 5, 也不能被 7 整除

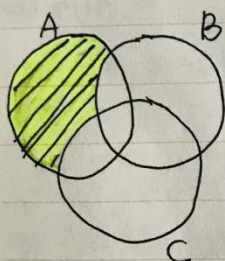
$$|\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}| = |S| - (|A| + |B| + |C|) + (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C|) - |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$= 300 - (100 + 60 + 42) + (20 + 14 + 8) - 2$$

$$= 138$$

(包含排斥原理)

<3> 可以被 3 整除, 但不能被 5 和 7 整除

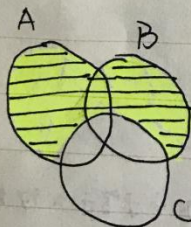


$$|A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}| = |A| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$= 100 - 20 - 14 + 2$$

$$= 68$$

<4> 可以被 3 或 5 整除, 但不能被 7 整除



$$|A \cup B \cap \bar{C}| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

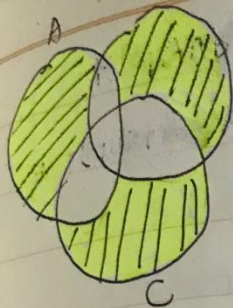
$$- |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$= 100 + 60 - 20 - 14 - 8 + 2$$

$$= 120$$

<5> 只被 3, 5 和 7 之中的一个数整除



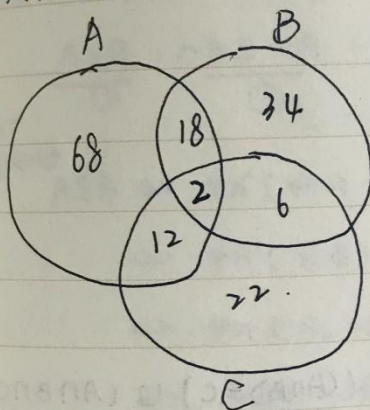


$$|A| + |B| + |C| - 2(|A \cap B| + |B \cap C| + |A \cap C|)$$

$$= 100 + 60 + 42 - 2(20 + 14 + 8) + 3 \times 2$$

$$= 124$$

(3)(4)(5)也可由如下方法得到



满足(3)中要求的元素个数

为 68.

满足(4)中要求的元素个数

为  $68 + 34 + 18 = 120$

满足(5)中要求的元素个数

为  $68 + 34 + 22 = 124$

28. 化简下述集合公式

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

$$= (A \cup (A - B)) \cap (B \cup (A - B))$$

$$= (A \cup (A \cap \sim B)) \cap (B \cup (A \cap \sim B))$$

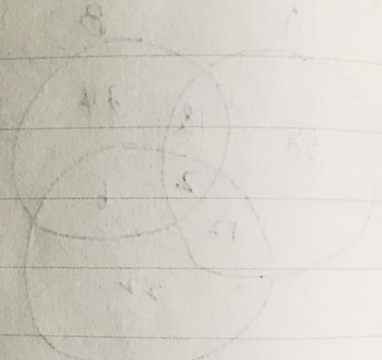
$$= (A \cup A) \cap (A \cup \sim B) \cap (B \cup A) \cap (B \cup \sim B)$$

$$= A \cap (A \cup \sim B) \cap (A \cup B) \cap E$$

$$= A$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) & (A \cup (B-A)) - B \\
 &= (A \cup (B \cap \sim A)) - B \\
 &= ((A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \sim A)) - B \\
 &= ((A \cup B) \cap E) - B \\
 &= (A \cup B) - B \\
 &= (A \cup B) \cap \sim B \\
 &= (A \cap \sim B) \cup (B \cap \sim B) \\
 &= (A \cap \sim B) \cup \phi \\
 &= A \cap \sim B \\
 &= A - B
 \end{aligned}$$



$$(3) \frac{(A-B) - C \cup ((A-B) \cap C)}{①} \cup \frac{(A \cap B) - C \cup (A \cap B \cap C)}{②}$$

利用(1)的结论得 ①式  $(A-B) - C \cup ((A-B) \cap C)$   
 $= A - B$

②式  $(A \cap B) - C \cup (A \cap B \cap C)$   
 $= A \cap B$

原式  $= (A-B) \cup (A \cap B)$

再应用(1)的结论  $= A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) & (A \cap B \cap C) \cup (A \cap \sim B \cap C) \cup (\sim A \cap B \cap C) \\
 &= ((A \cap C) \cap B) \cup ((A \cap C) - B) \cup (\sim A \cap B \cap C) \\
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} (A \cap C) \cup (\sim A \cap B \cap C)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

35. 证明以下4个命题是等价的

$$\frac{A \subseteq B}{①}, \quad \frac{\sim B \subseteq \sim A}{②}, \quad \frac{\sim A \cup B = E}{③}, \quad \frac{A - B \subseteq B}{④}$$

证法一:

证明: ① $\Leftrightarrow$ ②

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \notin B \rightarrow x \notin A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in \sim B \rightarrow x \in \sim A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sim B \subseteq \sim A$$

$$① \Rightarrow ③ \quad A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \sim A \cup A \subseteq \sim A \cup B$$

$$\Rightarrow E \subseteq \sim A \cup B$$

另外, 显然有  $\sim A \cup B \subseteq E$ . 因此  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \sim A \cup B = E$

$$③ \Rightarrow ① \quad \sim A \cup B = E \Rightarrow A \cap (\sim A \cup B) = A$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cap B = A$$

$$\Rightarrow A \subseteq B$$

因此 ① $\Leftrightarrow$ ③

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4} \quad A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A - B = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow A - B \subseteq B$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad A - B \subseteq B \Rightarrow (A - B) \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \cap \sim B) \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow A \subseteq B$$

因此,  $\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{4}$

$$\text{综上所述得到} \quad \textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{3} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{4}$$

方法二.  $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{3} \quad A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \cap B = A$

$$\Rightarrow \sim(A \cap B) = \sim A$$

$$\Rightarrow \sim A \cup \sim B = \sim A$$

$$\Rightarrow \sim B \subseteq \sim A$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \quad \sim B \subseteq \sim A \Rightarrow \sim B \cup B \subseteq \sim A \cup B$$

$$\Rightarrow E \subseteq \sim A \cup B$$

另外,  $\sim A \cup B \subseteq E$  显然成立. 因此  $E = \sim A \cup B$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4}$$

$$\sim A \cup B = E \Rightarrow (A \cap \sim B) = (A \cap \sim B) \cap (\sim A \cup B)$$

$$= (A \cap (\sim A \cup B)) \cap (\sim B \cap (\sim A \cup B))$$

$$= ((A \cap \sim A) \cup (A \cap B)) \cap ((\sim B \cap \sim A) \cup (\sim B \cap B))$$

$$\cap ((\sim B \cap \sim A) \cup (\sim B \cap B))$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\phi \cup (A \cap B)) \cap (\sim B \cap \sim A) \cup \phi \\
 &= (A \cap B \cap \sim B \cap \sim A) \cup \phi \\
 &= \phi \subseteq B
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cap \sim B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow A - B \subseteq B$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$A - B \subseteq B \Rightarrow (A - B) \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \cap \sim B) \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow A \subseteq B$$

$$\text{综上所述得到 } \textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{3} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{4}$$

37. 设  $A, B, C$  是任意集合, 证明

$$\frac{C \subseteq A \cap C \subseteq B}{\textcircled{1}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{C \subseteq A \cap B}{\textcircled{2}}$$

证明:

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}. \quad \forall x, x \in C \Rightarrow x \in C \wedge x \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \cap B$$

$$\text{因此 } C \subseteq A \cap B$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad C \subseteq A \cap B \Rightarrow C \subseteq A \cap B \subseteq A \wedge C \subseteq A \cap B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow C \subseteq A \wedge C \subseteq B$$

$$\text{因此 } \textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

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43. 设  $A, B, C, D$  为集合, 判断下列命题是否为真, 如果恒真请给出证明, 否则请举一个反例

(1)  $A \subseteq B \wedge C \subseteq D \Rightarrow A \cup C \subseteq B \cup D$  真命题

证明:  $\forall x \in A \cup C \Rightarrow x \in A \vee x \in C$

$\Rightarrow x \in B \vee x \in D$

$\Rightarrow x \in B \cup D$

因此,  $A \cup C \subseteq B \cup D$

(2)  $A \subseteq B \wedge C \subseteq D \Rightarrow A \cap C \subseteq B \cap D$  假命题

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

$C = \{2\}, D = \{1, 2\}$

44. 设  $A, B$  为任意集合, 证明:

(1)  $P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$

$\forall x, x \in P(A) \cap P(B) \Leftrightarrow x \in P(A) \wedge x \in P(B)$

$\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \wedge x \subseteq B$

$\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \cap B$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in P(A \cap B)$

(2)  $P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$

$\forall x, x \in P(A) \cup P(B) \Leftrightarrow x \in P(A) \vee x \in P(B)$

$\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \vee x \subseteq B$

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$$\Rightarrow x \in A \cup B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in P(A \cup B)$$

$$\text{因此 } P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$$

(3) 举一反例, 说明  $P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B)$  对某些集合  $A$  和  $B$  是不成立的.

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

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

50. 设  $A = \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$ , 计算

(1)  $P(A)$

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}\}$$

(2)  $P(UA)$

$$UA = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$P(UA) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

(3)  $UP(A)$

$$\begin{aligned} UP(A) &= \emptyset \cup \{\{\emptyset\}\} \cup \{\{\{\emptyset\}\}\} \cup \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\} \\ &= \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\} \end{aligned}$$