

- 1、不清楚什么是等价关系，主要问题：要求判断是等价关系时，只得到某一条性质时，就下结论是等价关系。
- 2、没弄明白传递性的定义。
- 3、不正确的命题，要求举例子，要写详细的过程，而不是列几个集合就完了。
- 4、商集、等价类
- 5、限制、像
- 6、划分是是一个集合
- 7、矩阵表示

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 8、3 题 (1) 最后两步不正确

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x, y \rangle \in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap B \wedge y \in C \cap D \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \wedge (y \in C \wedge y \in D) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in C) \wedge (x \in B \wedge y \in D) \\ \text{故} \quad (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) &= (A \times C) \cap (B \times D) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B \cap C \times D \end{aligned}$$

- 9、8 题少了一些元素

- 15 题倒数第四、第一的式子 不正确

$$A[\{\emptyset\}] = \emptyset$$

$$A[\{\emptyset\}] = \emptyset$$

- 10、16 题第一个式子不正确：

$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle \}$$

No.
Date.

第三次作业 (第七章)



1. 已知 $A = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$, 求 $A \times P(A)$

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

$$A \times P(A) = \{ \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \emptyset, \{\emptyset\} \rangle, \langle \emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \\ \langle \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle \}$$

3. 设 A, B, C, D 是任意集合,

(1) 求证 $(A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) = (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$

任取 $\langle x, y \rangle$,

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap B \wedge y \in C \cap D$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge y \in C \wedge y \in D$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in C) \wedge (x \in B \wedge y \in D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \in B \times D$$

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

(2) 下列等式中哪些成立? 哪些不成立? 对于成立的给出证明, 对于不成立的举一反例.

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

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

都不成立, 例如取 $A = \{0\}$, $B = \{0, 1\}$, $C = \{0\}$, $D = \{2\}$

$$(A \cup B) \times (C \cup D) = \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 2\} = \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle\}$$

$$(A \times C) \cup (B \times D) = \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\} \cup \{\langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle\}$$

$$= \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle\}$$

Date.

因此, $(A \cup B) \times (C \cup D) \neq (A \times C) \cup (B \times D)$

$(A - B) \times (C - D) = \emptyset \times \{0\} = \emptyset$

$(A \times C) - (B \times D) = \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\} - \{\langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle\}$
 $= \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\}$

因此 $(A - B) \times (C - D) \neq (A \times C) - (B \times D)$

8. 列出集合

$A = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$

上的包含关系

解: $R = \{\langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \emptyset, \{\emptyset\} \rangle, \langle \emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle, \langle \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \rangle\}$

9. 设 $A = \{1, 2, 4, 6\}$, 列出下列关系 R

(1) $R = \{\langle x, y \rangle \mid x, y \in A \wedge x + y \neq 2\}$

$R = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 1, 6 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 6 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 6 \rangle, \langle 6, 1 \rangle, \langle 6, 2 \rangle, \langle 6, 4 \rangle, \langle 6, 6 \rangle\}$

$$\langle 2 \rangle R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x, y \in A \wedge |x - y| = 1 \}$$

$$R = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$\langle 3 \rangle R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x, y \in A \wedge \frac{x}{y} \in A \}$$

$$R = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 6, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 6, 6 \rangle \}$$

$$\langle 4 \rangle R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x, y \in A \wedge y \text{ 为素数} \}$$

$$R = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 6, 2 \rangle \}$$

13. 设

$$A = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$$

$$B = \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle \}$$

求 $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $\text{dom } A$, $\text{dom } B$, $\text{dom } (A \cup B)$, $\text{ran } A$, $\text{ran } B$, $\text{ran } (A \cap B)$

解: ① $A \cup B = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle \}$

② $A \cap B = \{ \langle 2, 4 \rangle \}$

③ $\text{dom } A = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$

④ $\text{dom } B = \{ 1, 2, 4 \}$

⑤ $\text{dom } (A \cup B) = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$

⑥ $\text{ran } A = \{ 2, 3, 4 \}$

⑦ $\text{ran } B = \{ 2, 3, 4 \}$

⑧ $\text{ran } (A \cap B) = \{ 4 \}$

No.

Date.

$$(9) A-B = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$$

$$\text{fld}(A-B) = \text{dom}(A-B) \cup \text{ran}(A-B)$$

$$= \{1, 3\} \cup \{2, 3\}$$

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

15. 设 $A = \{ \langle \phi, \{\phi, \{\phi\}\rangle, \langle \{\phi\}, \phi \rangle \}$

$$\text{求 } A^{-1}, A^2, A^3, A \upharpoonright \{\phi\}, A[\phi], A \upharpoonright \phi, A \upharpoonright \{\{\phi\}\}, A[\{\{\phi\}\}]$$

解: ① $A^{-1} = \{ \langle \{\phi, \{\phi\}\}, \phi \rangle, \langle \phi, \{\phi\} \rangle \}$

$$\text{② } A^2 = A \circ A = \{ \langle \{\phi\}, \{\phi, \{\phi\}\} \rangle \}$$

$$\text{③ } A^3 = \phi$$

$$\text{④ } A \upharpoonright \{\phi\} = \{ \langle \phi, \{\phi, \{\phi\}\} \rangle \}$$

$$\text{⑤ } A[\phi] = \phi$$

$$\text{⑥ } A \upharpoonright \phi = \phi$$

$$\text{⑦ } A \upharpoonright \{\{\phi\}\} = \{ \langle \{\phi\}, \phi \rangle \}$$

$$\text{⑧ } A[\{\{\phi\}\}] = \{\phi\}$$

No.
Date.

16. 设 $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, R_1, R_2 为 A 上的关系, 其中

$$R_1 = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle \}$$

$$R_2 = \{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle \}$$

求 $R_1 \circ R_2, R_2 \circ R_1, R_1^2, R_2^3$

解: (1) $R_1 \circ R_2 = \{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle \}$

(2) $R_2 \circ R_1 = \{ \langle c, d \rangle \}$

(3) $R_1^2 = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle \}$

(4) $R_2^3 = R_2 \circ R_2 \circ R_2$

$$= \{ \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \} \circ R_2$$

$$= \{ \langle b, c \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle \}$$

19. 题. 设 $A = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$, 定义 A 上的关系

$$R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x, y \in A \wedge x+y=10 \}$$

说明 R 具有哪些性质并说明理由.

解: $R = \{ \langle 1, 9 \rangle, \langle 2, 8 \rangle, \langle 3, 7 \rangle, \langle 4, 6 \rangle, \langle 5, 5 \rangle, \langle 6, 4 \rangle, \langle 7, 3 \rangle, \langle 8, 2 \rangle, \langle 9, 1 \rangle \}$

观察知 R 只有对称性.

说明: (1) 因为 $1+1 \neq 10$, 即 $\langle 1, 1 \rangle \notin R$, 因此 R 不是自反的. (也可以选别的元素进行说明.)

别的元素进行说明.

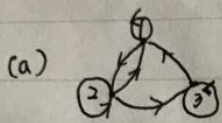
No.

Date.

- ② 因为 $\langle 5, 5 \rangle \in R$, 因此 R 不是反自反的.
- ③ 由于 $\langle 1, 9 \rangle, \langle 9, 17 \rangle \in R$, 因此 R 不是反对称的
- ④ 由于 $xRy \Leftrightarrow x+y=0 \Rightarrow y+x=0 \Rightarrow yRx$, 因此 R 是对称的
- ⑤ 由于 $\langle 1, 9 \rangle, \langle 9, 17 \rangle \in R$, 但 $\langle 1, 17 \rangle \notin R$, 因此 R 不是传递的

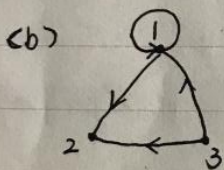
21. 设 $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$. 图 7.11 给出了 12 种 A 上的关系, 对于每种关系写出相应的关系矩阵, 并说明它的性质.

解:



$$M_a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 计算 } M_a^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

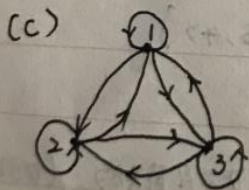
是自反的 (因为主对角线元素全是 1)



$$M_b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, M_b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

是反对称的 (因为满足 $r_{ij}=1$ 且 $i \neq j$ 则 $r_{ji}=0$)

是传递的 (因为对 M_b 中 1 所在的位置, M_b 中相应的位置都是 1)

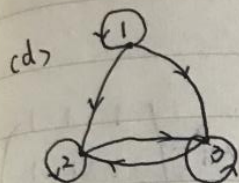


$$M_c = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, M_c^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是自反的 (主对角线元素全是1)

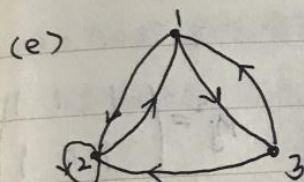
是对称的 (M_c 是对称矩阵)

是传递的 (对 M_c^2 中1所在的位置, M_c 中相应的位置都是1)



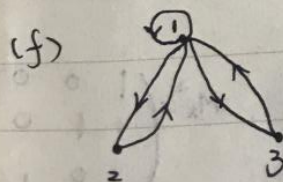
$$M_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_d^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是自反的, 传递的



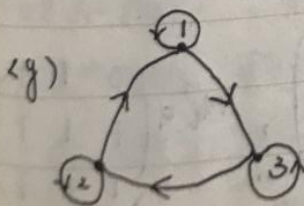
$$M_e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_e^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

不具有任何性质



$$M_f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_f^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

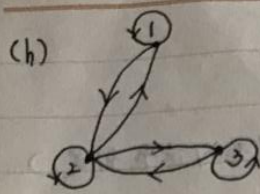
是对称的



$$M_g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_g^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是自反的, 反对称的

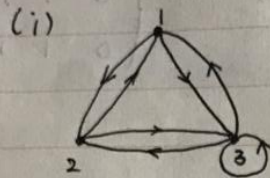
No. _____
Date. _____



$$M_h = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_h^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

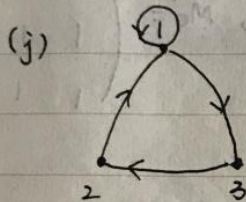
是自反的, 对称的



$$M_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_i^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

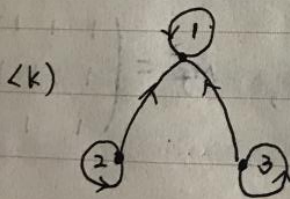
是对称的.



$$M_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_j^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

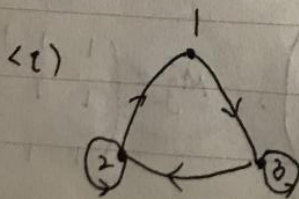
是反对称的



$$M_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_k^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是自反的, 反对称的, 传递的



$$M_l = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_l^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是反对称的.

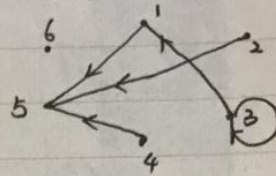
No. _____
Date. _____



24. 设 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, R 为 A 上的关系, R 的关系图如图所示.

(1) 求 R^2, R^3 的集合表达式

(2) 求 $r(R), t(R), s(R)$ 的集合表达式



解: 由图得到 R 的集合表达式如下

$$(1) R = \{ \langle 1, 5 \rangle, \langle 2, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 5 \rangle, \langle 5, 6 \rangle, \langle 6, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$R^2 = \{ \langle 3, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$$

$$R^3 = \{ \langle 3, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$$

$$r(R) = R \cup I_A$$

$$(2) r(R) = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 5, 5 \rangle, \langle 6, 6 \rangle, \langle 1, 5 \rangle, \langle 2, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 5 \rangle \}$$

$$t(R) = R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots$$

$$t(R) = \{ \langle 1, 5 \rangle, \langle 2, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 5 \rangle \}$$

$$s(R) = R \cup R^{-1}$$

$$s(R) = \{ \langle 1, 5 \rangle, \langle 2, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 5 \rangle, \langle 5, 1 \rangle, \langle 5, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 5, 4 \rangle \}$$

No.
Date.



26. 对于给定的 A 和 R , 判断 R 是否为 A 上的等价关系

(1) A 为实数集, $\forall x, y \in A, xRy \Leftrightarrow x - y = 2$.

不是等价关系, 因为 $\langle 1, 1 \rangle \notin R$, R 不是自反的

或者 $\langle 4, 2 \rangle \in R$, 但 $\langle 2, 4 \rangle \notin R$, R 不是对称的

或者 $\langle 4, 2 \rangle \in R$, $\langle 2, 0 \rangle \in R$, 但 $\langle 4, 0 \rangle \notin R$, R 不是传递的

(2) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $\forall x, y \in A, xRy \Leftrightarrow xy \neq 3$

不是等价关系, 因为 $\langle 3, 1 \rangle \in R$, $\langle 2, 3 \rangle \in R$, 但 $\langle 2, 1 \rangle \notin R$, 不是传递的.

(3) $A = \mathbb{Z}^+$, 即正整数集, $\forall x, y \in A, xRy \Leftrightarrow x$ 是奇数

不是等价关系, 因为 $\langle 2, 2 \rangle \notin R$, R 不是自反的.

(4) $A = P(X)$, $|X| \geq 2$, $\forall x, y \in A, xRy \Leftrightarrow x \subseteq y \vee y \subseteq x$

不是等价关系, 例如 $X = \{0, 1\}$,

$$A = P(X) = \{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$x = \{0\}, y = \{0, 1\}, z = \{1\}$$

则有 xRy , yRz , 但是 $x \not R z$, 即不是传递的

(5) $A = P(Z)$, $C \subseteq Z$, $\forall x, y \in A, xRy \Leftrightarrow x \oplus y \subseteq C$

是等价关系, 因为 ① $\forall x, x \in A$, 由于 $x \oplus x = \emptyset \subseteq C$, 因此, R 是自反的

② $\forall \langle x, y \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in R \Rightarrow x \oplus y \subseteq C \Rightarrow y \oplus x \subseteq C \Rightarrow \langle y, x \rangle \in R$.

因此, R 是对称的.

No.

Date.

$$\textcircled{2} \forall \langle x, y \rangle, \langle y, z \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow x \oplus y \in C \wedge y \oplus z \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \oplus z = x \oplus z \oplus \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow x \oplus z \in (y \oplus y)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x \oplus y) \oplus (y \oplus z)$$

$$= [(x \oplus y) \cup (y \oplus z)] - [(x \oplus y) \cap (y \oplus z)]$$

$$\subseteq (x \oplus y) \cup (y \oplus z)$$

$$\subseteq C \cup C$$

$$= C$$

因此 $\langle x, z \rangle \in R$, R 是传递的

30 设 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, 在 $A \times A$ 上定义二元关系 R

$$\forall \langle u, v \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times A, \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle \Leftrightarrow u + y = x + v$$

(1) 证明 R 是 $A \times A$ 上的等价关系

(2) 确定由 R 引起的对 $A \times A$ 的划分

$$(1) \text{ 证明: 因为 } \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle \Leftrightarrow u + y = x + v \Leftrightarrow u - v = x - y$$

$$\textcircled{1} \forall \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times A$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in A \times A \Leftrightarrow x - y = x - y \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$$

R 是自反的

$$\textcircled{2} \forall \langle x, y \rangle, \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle R \langle u, v \rangle \Leftrightarrow x - y = u - v \Leftrightarrow u - v \Leftrightarrow x - y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$$

R 是对称的

No.
Date.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & \forall \langle x, y \rangle, \langle u, v \rangle, \langle g, h \rangle \\ & \langle x, y \rangle R \langle u, v \rangle \wedge \langle u, v \rangle R \langle g, h \rangle \Leftrightarrow x-y = u-v \wedge u-v = g-h \\ & \Leftrightarrow x-y = g-h \\ & \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle R \langle g, h \rangle \end{aligned}$$

R 是传递的

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad A \times A = & \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \\ & \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \\ & \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

根据有序对 $\langle x, y \rangle$ 的差 $x-y$ 来划分

$$\{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=0$$

$$\{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=-1$$

$$\{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=-2$$

$$\{ \langle 1, 4 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=-3$$

$$\{ \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=1$$

$$\{ \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=2$$

$$\{ \langle 4, 1 \rangle \} \text{ 满足 } x-y=3$$

因此, 由 R 引起的对 $A \times A$ 的划分为

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = & \{ \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle \}, \\ & \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 1, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle \}, \\ & \{ \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 4, 1 \rangle \} \} \end{aligned}$$

No.

Date.

31. 设 $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$, R 是 A 上的关系, 且 $R = \{ \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \}$

设 $R^* = \text{tsr}(R)$, 则 R^* 是 A 上的等价关系.

$$\begin{cases} r(R) = R \cup I_A \\ t(R) = R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots \\ s(R) = R \cup R^{-1} \end{cases}$$

(1) 给出 R^* 的关系矩阵

(2) 写出商集 A/R^*

(1) 已知 $R = \{ \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \}$

自反闭包: $r(R) = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle, \langle f, f \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \}$

对称闭包: $s(r(R)) = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle, \langle f, f \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle c, a \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle, \langle f, e \rangle \}$

传递闭包: $t(s(r(R))) = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle, \langle f, f \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle c, a \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle, \langle f, e \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle \}$

因此 R^* 的关系矩阵如下

$$M_{R^*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 商集 $A/R^* = \{ \{a, b, c\}, \{d\}, \{e, f\} \}$



$$12) \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle \} \quad \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle \} \\ \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle \} \quad \{ \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle \} \quad \{ \langle 4, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$31. (1) R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad t(R) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s(t(R)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R^* = tsr(R) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12) A/R^* = \{ \{a, b, c\}, \{d\}, \{e, f\} \}$$



扫描全能王 创建





31. 解: $r(R) = R \cup R^0 = R \cup I_A = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle, \langle f, f \rangle \}$

$s(r(R)) = r(R) \cup r(r(R))^0 = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle c, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle, \langle f, e \rangle, \langle f, f \rangle \}$

$t(s(r(R))) = s(r(R)) \cup s^2(r(R)) \cup s^3(r(R)) \cup \dots$

$= \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle c, a \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle, \langle f, e \rangle, \langle f, f \rangle \}$

$R^* = t^*R(R) = t(s(r(R)))$

11) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

12) $A/R^* = \{ \{a, b, c\}, \{d\}, \{e, f\} \}$

