

(10) 1-6, 7(2,3), 10.

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

$$\text{ran}(A \cap B) = \{2, 3, 4\} = \{3\}$$

1. (1)

$$\text{解: } A \cap B = \{0, 2\}$$

$$R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle : x, y \in A \cap B \}$$

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

(2)

$$\text{解: } A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

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

$$R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle : x \in A \wedge y \in B \wedge x = y^2 \}$$

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

2.

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

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

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

$$A \cap B = \{ \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$$

$$\text{dom}(A) = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\text{dom}(B) = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$\text{ran}(A) = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{ran}(B) = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

3. (1)

证明:

$$\{x \mid x \in \text{dom}(R) \vee x \in \text{dom}(S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in \text{dom}(R) \vee x \in \text{dom}(S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R) \vee (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R \vee \langle x, y \rangle \in S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R \cup S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in \text{dom}(R \cup S)\}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S) = \text{dom}(R \cup S) \quad \square$$

(2)

证明:

$$\{x \mid x \in \text{dom}(R \cap S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R \cap S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \in S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in R) \wedge (\exists y)(\langle x, y \rangle \in S)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in \text{dom}(R) \wedge x \in \text{dom}(S)\}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{dom}(R \cap S) \subseteq \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S).$$

4.

解:  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ 
 $A \times A = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$ 
在  $A$  上的二元关系  $R$  是 $A \times A$  的子集, 共有

$$P(A \times A) = 2^9$$

$$C_9^0 + C_9^1 + \dots + C_9^9 = 512 \text{ 个}$$

故在  $A$  上有 512 种不同的二元关系.若  $|A| = n$ , 则在  $A$  上的二元关系是  $A \times A$  的子集.

$$|A \times A| = |A|^2 = n^2$$

 $A \times A$  的子集共有  $|P(A \times A)|$  个.

$$|P(A \times A)| = 2^{n^2}$$

5.

解:  $A \times B = \{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \}$  $A$  到  $B$  的二元关系可以是
 $\emptyset$  或  $\{ \langle a, d \rangle \}$  或  $\{ \langle b, d \rangle \}$  或  $\{ \langle c, d \rangle \}$  或  $\{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle \}$  或  $\{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \}$  或  $\{ \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \}$  或  $\{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \}$ .

6. 对多元关系的元素.

解: 三元关系有

$$\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle$$

$$:= \langle \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle, x_3 \rangle$$

四元关系有

$$\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$$

$$:= \langle \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle, x_4 \rangle$$

 $n$  元关系有

$$\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$$

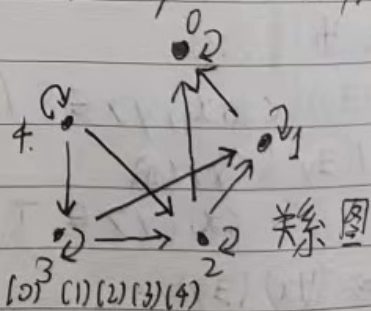
$$:= \langle \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle, x_n \rangle$$

7.  $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 

(2).

解:

$$R_2 = \{ \langle x, y \rangle : 0 \leq (x - y) < 3 \}$$

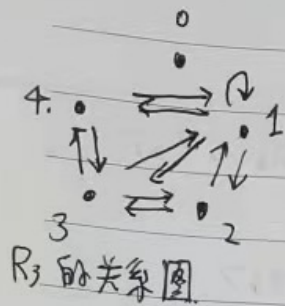


$$\begin{matrix} (0) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

关系矩阵



(3).  $R_3 = \{ \langle x, y \rangle : x \text{ 和 } y \text{ 互质} \}$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_3$  的关系矩阵

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(x \in R \circ (S \cup T)) \quad \text{X}$$

10.

证明:

$R, S, T$  在  $A$  上.  $\alpha$  为一有序对.

$$(\forall x)(x \in ((R \circ S) \cup (R \circ T)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(x \in (R \circ S) \vee x \in R \circ T)$$

设  $x = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \in (R \circ S))$$

$$\vee \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \in R \circ T).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y)$$

$$(\langle x_1, y \rangle \in S \wedge \langle y, x_2 \rangle \in R)$$

$$\vee (\exists y)(\langle x_1, y \rangle \in T \wedge \langle y, x_2 \rangle \in R)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y)$$

$$(\langle x_1, y \rangle \in S \wedge \langle y, x_2 \rangle \in R)$$

$$\vee (\langle x_1, y \rangle \in T \wedge \langle y, x_2 \rangle \in R)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y)$$

$$(\langle x_1, y \rangle \in S \vee \langle x_1, y \rangle \in T) \wedge \langle y, x_2 \rangle \in R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y)$$

$$\langle x_1, y \rangle \in S \cup T \wedge \langle y, x_2 \rangle \in R.$$