

3.4 (1) $P = \{\{a\}, \{\{a\}\}, \{a, \{a\}\}, \emptyset\}$

(2) $P = \{\{1, \{2, 3\}\}, \{\{1, \{2, 3\}\}\}, \emptyset\}$

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

(3) $P = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{a\}, \{\{b\}\}, \{\emptyset, a\}, \{\emptyset, \{b\}\}, \{a, \{b\}\}, \{\emptyset, a, \{b\}\}\}$

(4) $P(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\}$, 2^0

(5) $P(P(\emptyset)) = P(\{\emptyset\}) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$, 2^1

3.10 证明: $C \subseteq A \Rightarrow (A \cap B) \cup C = A \cap (B \cup C)$

~~$C \subseteq C, C \subseteq A$~~

$\therefore (A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C)$

$\therefore C \subseteq A, \therefore A \cup C = A$

$\therefore \text{原式} = A \cap (B \cup C)$

而 $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$

故得证。

再证: $(A \cap B) \cup C = A \cap (B \cup C) \Rightarrow C \subseteq A$.

左 = $(A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = \text{右}$

又左 = $(A \cap B) \cup (C \cap C) = (A \cup A) \cap (B \cup C) = \text{右}$

$\therefore (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cup A) \cap (B \cup C)$

$\therefore A \cup C = A \cup A$, 同理 $A \cap C = C \cap C$

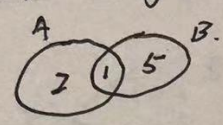
$\therefore A \cup C = A, A \cap C = C$

$\therefore C \subseteq A$, 得证。

3.11. $\because |A|=3, |P(B)|=64, \therefore |B|=6, |P(A \cup B)|=256$

$\therefore |A \cup B|=8, \therefore |A \cap B|=$

$\therefore |A \cap B|=1$, 其甘特图



$\therefore |A-B|=2, |A \oplus B|=7$

证: $|B|=6, |A \cap B|=1, |A-B|=2, |A \oplus B|=7$

3.12. 4个元素有假设 $\{A, B, C, D\} = S$

4: 1, 即 S 本身最小划分:

1+3: 4, 个

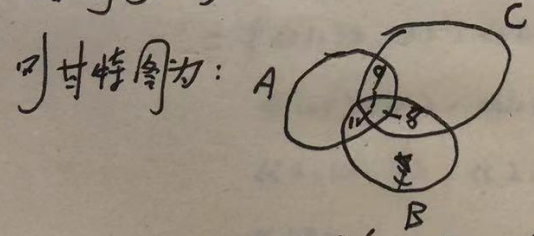
2+2: $C_4^2 / A_2^2 = 3$ 个

1+1+2: $C_4^2 \cdot C_2^2 / A_2^2 = 6$ 个

1+1+1+1: 1 个,

故一共有 15 个划分

3.15. 设《每周新闻》为 A; 《时代》为 B. 《幸运》为 C.



可知, $A=25, B=26, C=26$

$A \cap C=9, A \cap B=11, A \cap B \cap C=8$

\therefore 只看 B 则有 ~~$26 - (25 - 9 + 26 - 9)$~~

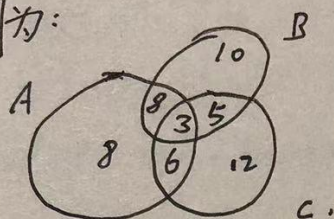
$52 - 16 - 17 - 9 = 10$ 人

同理, 只看A有: $52 - (26 + 26 - 8) = 8$ 人

只看C有: $52 - (A \cup B) = 52 - (25 + 26 - 11) = 12$ 人

所以, 阅读A, B, C的共有: ~~$A \cup C + A \cup B + B \cup C = 28$ 人~~

所以, 韦特图为:



\therefore 阅读三种杂志有3个人, 只阅读《每周新闻》的有8人,
只阅读一种杂志的有30人.

4.1

$$(1) A \times \{1\} \times B = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle\} \times \{a, b\}$$

$$= \{\langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, b \rangle, \\ \langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, b \rangle \}$$

$$(2) A^2 \times B = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle\} \times \{a, b\}$$

$$= \{\langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, b \rangle,$$

$$\langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, b \rangle,$$

$$\langle \langle 2, 1 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 2, 1 \rangle, b \rangle,$$

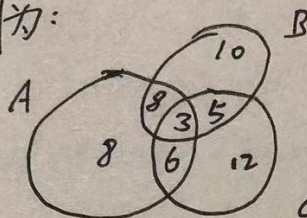
$$\langle \langle 2, 2 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 2, 2 \rangle, b \rangle \}$$

同理, 只看A有: $52 - (26 + 26 - 8) = 8$ 人

只看C有: $52 - (A \cup B) = 52 - (25 + 26 - 11) = 12$ 人

~~所以只阅读A、B、C的共有: $A \cap C + A \cap B + B \cap C = 28$ 人.~~

所以韦特图为:



\therefore 阅读三种杂志有 3 个人, 只阅读《每周新闻》的有 8 人,
只阅读一种杂志的有 30 人.

4.1 (1) $A \times \{1\} \times B = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle\} \times \{a, b\}$

$$= \{\langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, b \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, b \rangle\}$$

(2) $A^2 \times B = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle\} \times \{a, b\}$

$$= \{\langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 1 \rangle, b \rangle,$$

$$\langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 1, 2 \rangle, b \rangle,$$

$$\langle \langle 2, 1 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 2, 1 \rangle, b \rangle,$$

$$\langle \langle 2, 2 \rangle, a \rangle, \langle \langle 2, 2 \rangle, b \rangle\}$$

4.2. 证: 若 $X \times X = Y \times Y$, 则 $X = Y$.

证: 集合 X 上的全域关系, 等于 Y 上的全域关系时,

$\forall x_i \in X$, 则 $x_i \in Y$; $\forall y_i \in Y$, 则 $y_i \in X$,

$\therefore X = Y$.

4.3 $Z_1 = \{\langle a, s \rangle\}$, $Z_2 = \{\langle b, s \rangle\}$, $Z_3 = \{\langle c, s \rangle\}$

$Z_4 = \{\langle a, s \rangle, \langle b, s \rangle\}$, $Z_5 = \{\langle a, s \rangle, \langle c, s \rangle\}$

$Z_6 = \{\langle b, s \rangle, \langle c, s \rangle\}$, $Z_7 = \{\langle a, s \rangle, \langle b, s \rangle, \langle c, s \rangle\}$

$Z_8 = \emptyset$.

4.4. 证: 若 S 是传递的, $\therefore t(S) = S \cup S^2 \cup S^3 \dots = S$.

$\therefore S^2 \subseteq S$.

令 $\langle x, y \rangle \in S$, 又因为 S 是自反且传递的,

$\therefore \langle x, x \rangle \in S$, $\langle y, x \rangle \in S$, 根据复合关系定义, 有

$\langle x, y \rangle \in S \circ S$, $\therefore S \subseteq S \circ S$

$\therefore S \circ S = S$.

但逆不为真.

$S \circ S \subseteq S$,

$S \circ S = S \Rightarrow S \subseteq S$, $\therefore t(S) = S$

即只能说 S 是传递的, 不能保证 $r(R) = R$.

4.6

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

$$\therefore \cancel{r(R)} = \cancel{M_R + I_R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_r = M + E$$

$$\therefore \cancel{s(R)} = \cancel{M_R + M}$$

$$M_s = M + M^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.7.

设 M 为 R 的关系矩阵, 则 $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(1) M_r = M + E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_s = M + M^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求: M_{t0} :

$$\text{令 } A = M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i=1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, i=3, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i=2, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, i=4, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.18, 等价关系, 即自反, 对称和传递.

另一方面, 从划分的角度, 每个等价关系即为 A 的一个划分.

由于 $|A|=5$, 具有划分的为:

5 : 1 个

1+4 : $C_5^4 = 5$ 个

~~1+1+3~~ 2+3 : $C_5^2 = 10$ 个

1+1+3 : $C_5^2 \cdot C_3^1 / A_2 = 10$ 个

1+2+2 : $C_5^2 \cdot C_3^1 / A_2 = 15$ 个

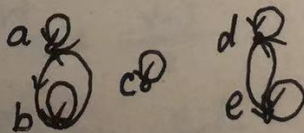
1+1+1+2 : $C_5^2 \cdot C_3^1 \cdot C_2^1 / A_3 = 10$ 个

1+1+1+1+1 : $C_5^1 \cdot C_4^1 \cdot C_3^1 \cdot C_2^1 / A_5 = 1$ 个,

① 因此一共有 $1+5+10+10+15+10+1 = 52$ 个等价关系.

② 即 $R = \{ \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, a \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle, \langle d, e \rangle, \langle e, d \rangle, \langle e, e \rangle \}$

③ 关系图:



4.19.

4.21. (1) $R = \{ \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 4, 0 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 5, 5 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 5, 1 \rangle, \langle 5, 3 \rangle \}$

$\therefore R$ 为等价关系 $\{ \{0, 2, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\} \}$

$\therefore R$ 是一个等价关系.

(2)

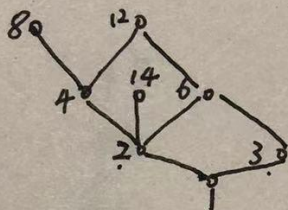
(3) $\{ \{0, 2, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\} \}$

4.23 (1) $R = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 1, 6 \rangle, \langle 1, 8 \rangle, \langle 1, 12 \rangle, \langle 1, 14 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 6 \rangle, \langle 2, 8 \rangle, \langle 2, 12 \rangle, \langle 2, 12 \rangle, \langle 2, 14 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 6 \rangle, \langle 3, 12 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 8 \rangle, \langle 4, 12 \rangle, \langle 6, 6 \rangle, \langle 6, 12 \rangle, \langle 8, 8 \rangle, \langle 12, 12 \rangle, \langle 14, 14 \rangle \}$

$\therefore R$ 是自反的, 反对称的, 传递的, $\therefore R$ 是偏序关系.

6, 8 不可比较, 8, 12 不可比较, ~~12, 4~~

因此哈斯图为:



$\therefore D$ 的极大元 4, 6, 极小元为 2, 3

最大元为, 无 最小元为无.

(3) D 的上界: 无, D 的上确界: 无

D 的下界: 无, 下确界: 无.

8.

4.24.

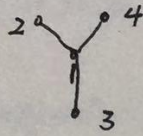
(a) $R = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle \}$

$\langle 2, 2 \rangle, *$

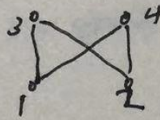
$\langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle$

$\langle 4, 4 \rangle \}$

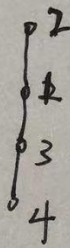
∴ 哈斯图为:



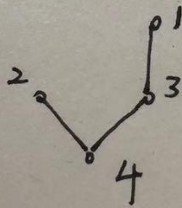
b: 哈斯图为



c: 哈斯图为:



d: 哈斯图为:



4.25. ① $f(x)$ 为双射, $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-3}{2}$

② $g(x)$ 为双射, $g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-1}{3}$

③ $h(x)$ 为双射, $h^{-1}(x) = x-1$

$$f \circ g \circ h = f(g(h(x)))$$

$$= f(3(x+1)+1) = 2[3(x+1)+1] + 3 = 6x + 11$$

$$f \circ f \circ f = f(2(2x+3)+3) = f(4x+9) = 2(4x+9)+3 = 8x+21$$

$$f \circ h \circ h = f(x+1+1) = ~~2x+3~~ \cdot 2(x+2)+3 = 2x+7.$$