CH2、關係與函數

關係、鴿籠原理與計數問題

目錄:

- 2-1 關係
 - 二元關係(空關係、全關係)
- 2-2 基本關係

反身性(非反身性)、對稱性(非對稱性、反對稱性)、遞移性

- 2-3 等價關係
 - 分割(Partial)
- 2-4 關係之包

反身包、對稱包、遞移包

2-5 函數

定義域(Domain)、對應域(Codomain)

像集 Image、反像集 Inverse Image(f¹(x))

- 一對一(injection)、onto(surjection)、1-1 & onto(bijection, invertable) 合成函數
- 2-6 鴿籠原理
- 2-7 計數問題

基數(Cardinality)、"~"

有限集、無限集

可數集、不可數集

2.1 關係

 $A=\{1, 2, 3\}, B=\{a, b\}$

 $R1 = \{(1, a), (2, a), (2, b), (3, b)\}$

 $R2 = \{(3, b)\}$

 $R3 = \{\}$

定義:

A, B: Set, R⊆A×B, 稱 R 為 A 至 B之一關係 Relation

Note:

- 1. (a, b)∈R,也記作 aRb
- 2. $R \subseteq A \times B \Leftrightarrow R \in P(A \times B)$
- 3. |A|=m, |B|=n, A 至 B 之 R 的個數為 2^{m×n}

*表示法:

1. 圖形



2. 矩陣

MR 為 0/1 Matrix, 又稱 Boolean Matrix

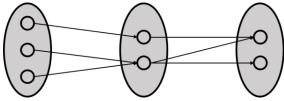
*運算

合成:

 $R_1 \subseteq A \times B$, $R_2 \subseteq B \times C$

合成: $R_2 \circ R_1 \subseteq A \times C$ by

 $a(R_2 \circ R_1)c \Leftrightarrow \exists b \in B \ni aR_1b \cap bR_2c \Leftrightarrow a(R_1 \cdot R_2)c$



 $R_2 \circ R_1 = \{(a_1, c_1), (a_1, c_3), (a_3, c_1), (a_3, c_3)\}$

$$M_{R1} =$$

$$M_{R2}=$$

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

```
M_{R1} \cdot M_{R2} =
 2 0 1
 0 0 0
1 0 1
```

(其中 a11 視為 1)

定理:

 $M_{R2 \, {}^{\circ}\,R1} = M_{R1} \, \cdot \, M_{R2}$

例(99 台大):

 $A=\{a, b, c, d\}, R \subseteq A \times A$ $R = \{(a, c), (b, d), (d, a)\}$, $R^3 = R \circ R \circ R$

 $M_R =$

$$M_R^3 =$$

$$\Longrightarrow R^3 = \{(b, c)\}$$

定理:

 $R_1 \subseteq A \times B, R_2 \subseteq B \times C, R_3 \subseteq C \times D$ \implies $(R_3 \circ R_2) \circ R_1 = R_3 \circ (R_2 \circ R_1)$

定義:

 $R \subseteq A \times B$, $R \gtrsim Inverse$ $R^{-1} \subseteq A \times B$ by $bR^{-1}a \Leftrightarrow aRb$ $R = \{(1, a), (2, a), (2, b), (3, b)\}$ $R^{-1}=\{(a, 1), (a, 2), (b, 2), (b, 3)\}$ $M_R =$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} M_{R\text{-}1} = & & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

Note:

- 1. $M_{R-1} = (M_R)^T$
- 2. $(R^{-1})^{-1} = R$
- 3. 補關係: $R \subseteq A \times B$,R 之 Complement:

$$R = \{(1, a), (2, a), (2, b), (3, b)\}$$

$$R = \{(3, a), (1, b)\} = (A \times B) - R$$
 //(A × B)稱為全關係

Note:

- 1. R = (A×B)-R 為 R 之補集
- 2. $\mathbb{R}^{-1} = (\mathbb{R})^{-1}$
- 3. $(R_1 \cap R_2)^{-1} = R_1^{-1} \cup R_2^{-1}$
- 4. $(R_1 \bigcup R_2) = R_1 \bigcap R_2$
- 5. $(R_1 \cap R_2) = R_1 \cup R_2$

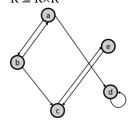
2.2 基本關係

定義:

 $R \subseteq A \times A$,稱 $R \triangleq A \perp \geq Binary Relation$

例(99 交大):

 $A=\{a, b, c, d, e\}, R=\{(a, b), (a, d), (b, a), (b, c), (c, e), (d, d), (e, c)\}$



$M_R=$

反身性與非反身性:

定義:

 $R \subseteq A \times A$, $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

- 1. R 具反身性 Reflexive ⇔ ∀ a∈A, aRa R={(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3)}
- R 具非反身性 Irreflexive ⇔ ∀ a∈A, aRa R={(1, 2), (2, 3)}

Note(9個):

|A|=n

- 1. A 上之 Binary Relation 個數為何?
- 2. A 上之 Reflexive 個數為何?
- 3. A 上之 Irrecflexive 個數為何?
- 1. 2ⁿ²: a_{ij} 可為任意 0 or 1
- 2. 2^{n^2-n} : 對角線 a_{ii} 為 1
- 3. 2^{n^2-n} : 對角線 a_{ii} 為 0

對稱性、非對稱性、反對稱性:

定義:

- 1. R 具對稱性 Symmetric ⇔ ∀ a, b∈A, aRb ⇒ bRa R={(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2)} //可以有對應元素不存在
- R 具非對稱性 Asymmetric ⇔ ∀ a, b∈A ⇒ bRa
 R={(1, 2), (2, 3)}

 //不可有自己對到自己
- 3. R 具反對稱性 Antisymmetric ⇔ ∀ a, b∈A, aRb 且 bRa ⇒ a=b a≠b ⇒ aRb 與 bRa 不同時存在

Note(10 個):

- 1. A 上之 Symmetric Relation 個數為何?
- 2. A 上之 Asymmetric Relation 個數為何?
- 3. A 上之 Antisymmetric Relation 個數為何?
- 1. $2^{n(n+1)/2}$: 上/下三角的部分決定 0 or 1
- 2. 3^{n(n-1)/2}: 對角為 0, 對應點 可為(0, 0), (1, 0)與(0, 1)三種可能, 故底數為 3
- 3. $2^n \times 3^{n(n-1)/2}$: 對角線隨意×對應點有三種可能(第2.題)

遞移性:

定義:

 $R \subseteq A \times A$, R 具遞移性 Transitive \Leftrightarrow aRb \cap bRc \Longrightarrow aRc

例(4個): |A|=n

- 1. A 上具 Reflexive 與 Symmetric 的個數為何?
- 2. A 上具 Reflexive 且不具 Symmetric 的個數為何?
- 3. A 上不具 Reflexive 且不具 Irreflexive 的個數為何?
- 1. $2^{n(n-1)/2}$
- 2. $2^{n^2-n}-2^{n(n+1)/2}$: Reflexive (Reflexive \cap Symmetric)
- 3. $(2^n-2) \times 2^{n^2-n}$: 對角線不全為 $0 \cdot 也不全為1:2^n-2$; 上下隨意

例:

- 1. A=Z+, R={(a, b) | b-a 為正奇數}
- 2. $A=\mathbb{Z}, (x, y)\in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow x=y^2$
- 3. $A=\mathbb{Z}$, $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow ab \leq 0$
- 4. $A=\mathbb{R}$, $xRy \Leftrightarrow x=y\pm 1$
- 5. $A=\mathbb{Z}^+\times\mathbb{Z}^+$, $(a, b)R(c, d) \Leftrightarrow a \leq c$

	Reflexive	Symmetric	Antisymmetric	Transitive
1			0	
2			0	
3		0		
4		0		
5	0			0

Note:

- 2. R, S 具 Symmetric \Rightarrow R \cap S, RUS 具 Symmetric
- 3. R, S 具 Transitive \Longrightarrow R \cap S 具 Reflexive ,~ 但 RUS 不具 Transitive

2.3 等價關系 → 分堆

定義:

 $R \subseteq A \times A$,若 R 具 Reflexive, Symmetric 與 Transitive,稱 R 為 A 上之 Equivalent Relation

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

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

定義:

 $R \subseteq A \times A$ 為— Equivalent Relation, a∈A

[a] = {x | xRa}稱為 a 之等價包 Equivalence Class

Lemma:

 $R \subseteq A$, A \triangleq — Equivalent Relation, a, b∈A, aRb \Rightarrow [a]=[b]

證明:

$$A=\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, R=\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\}$$

$$[1] = \{1, 2\} = [2]$$

$$[3] = {3, 4} = [4]$$

$$P = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\}\}$$

定義:

- 1. $A_1, A_2, ..., A_k = A$ (Cover)
- 2. $A_i \cap A_j = \Phi$, $\forall i \neq j$ (Disjoint),稱 $\{A_1, ..., A_k\}$ 形成 A 之一 Partition,也記作 $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_k$

定理(3個)(96輔大):

R⊆A×A 為一 Equivalent Relation \Rightarrow P={[a] | a∈ A}形成 A 之一分割

證明:

- 1. U[a] = A
- 2. Claim : $[a] \neq [b] \Longrightarrow [a] \cap [b] = \Phi$

反證法:

 \Rightarrow xRa \perp xRb \Rightarrow aRx \perp xRb \Rightarrow aRb \Rightarrow [a]=[b]

Equivalent Relation ⇔ 分割

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

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

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

A={1, 2, 3}U{4, 5}為 R 所對應之分割

例(98 台大):

 $A=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

 $A=\{1, 3\} \cup \{2, 4, 5\}$ $\Re R= \Re$

 $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 2), (4, 4), (5, 5), (2, 4), (4, 2), (2, 5), (5, 2), (4, 5), (5, 4)\}$ |R| = 13

例(6個)(98中山):

|A|=30, A 分割成 A=A₁UA₂UA₃

 $|A_1|{=}|A_2|{=}|A_3|$,對應之 Equivalent Relation R,求 |R|

 $|A_1| = |A_2| = |A_3| = 30/3 = 10$

 $R = (A1 \times A1) U(A2 \times A2) U(A3 \times A3)$

 $|R| = 10^2 + 10^2 + 10^2 = 300$

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

 $R=\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\} \Leftrightarrow \{1\} \cup \{2\} \cup \{3\}$

 $R=\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 3)\} \Leftrightarrow \{1, 2\} \cup \{3\}$

定理(6個)(96交大):

設 P_n 表示 n 個元素上之 Equivalent Relation 數 ⇒ $P_n \Sigma C_i^{n-1}$, P_0 =1

證明: 令 A={a₁, a₂, ..., a_n}, Pn 表 A 之相異分割數

若|x|=1,分割為 P_{n-1}

若|x|=2,分割為 C₁n-1P_{n-2}

...

若|x|=n,分割為 C_{n-1}ⁿ⁻¹P₀=1

$$\Rightarrow P_n = C_0^{n-1}P_{n-1} + C_1^{n-1}P_{n-2} + \dots + C_{n-1}^{n-1}P_0$$
$$= C_{n-1}^{n-1}P_{n-1} + C_{n-2}^{n-1}P_{n-2} + \dots + C_0^{n-1}P_0$$

例:

 $P_0 = 1$, $P_1 = 1$, $P_2 = 2$, $P_3 = 5$, $P_4 = 15$, $P_5 = 52$

例(14個):

 $n\in\mathbb{Z}^+$, 在 \mathbb{Z} 上定義 $\equiv_n by a \equiv_n b \Leftrightarrow n|(a-b)$

- 1. 證: \equiv_n is an equivalent relation
- 2. 求所有 Equivalent Class
- 1. 從定義
 - (a) Reflexive: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\therefore n | (a-a)$, $\therefore a \equiv_n a$
 - (b) Symmetric: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\not \boxtimes a \equiv_n b$, Claim: $b \equiv_n a$ $\Rightarrow n|(a-b) \Rightarrow n|(b-a) \Leftrightarrow b \equiv_n a$
 - (c) Transitive: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\stackrel{\pi}{\otimes} a \equiv_n b, b \equiv_n c$, \cdot Claim: $a \equiv_n c$ $\Rightarrow n|(a-b), n|(b-c) \Rightarrow n|(a-b)+(b-c) \Rightarrow n|(a-c) \Rightarrow a \equiv_n c$
- 2. $[a]=\{x \mid x \equiv_n a\} = \{x \mid n(x-a)\} = \{x \mid x-a=nk, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{x \mid x=nk+a\}$ ∴ 共有 n 個相異之 Equivalent Class: [0], [1], ..., [n-1],如 n=5: [0], [1], [2], [3], [4]

例(11個):

 $A=\mathbb{Z}^+\times\mathbb{Z}^+$,在A上定義 \Diamond

 $(a, b) \Diamond (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a+d = b+c$

- 1. 證: ♦ is an equivalent relation ?
- 2. Draw equivalent class
- 1. 從定義
 - (a) Reflexive : $\forall (a, b) \in A \cdot a + b = b + a \Longrightarrow (a, b) \Diamond (a, b)$
 - (b) Symmetric: $\forall (a, b), (c, d) \in A$ $\not \boxtimes (a, b) \lor (c, d) \not \boxtimes (c, d) \lor (a, b)$ $\Rightarrow (c+d)=(d+a) \Rightarrow (c, d) \lor (a, b)$
 - (c) Transitive: $\forall (a, b), (c, d), (x, y) \in A$ $\exists (a, b) \Diamond (c, d) \, \exists (c, d) \Diamond (x, y) \cdot \exists (a+d) = (b+c) \cdot (c+x) = (d+y)$ $\Rightarrow (a+d+c+y) = (b+c+d+x) \Rightarrow (a+y) = (b+x)$ $\Rightarrow (a, b) \Diamond (x, y)$
- 2.
- (1, 1) (1, 2) (1, 3) (1, 4) (1, 5) ...
- (2, 1) (2, 2) (2, 3) (2, 4) (2, 5)...
- (3, 1) (3, 2) (3, 3) (3, 4) (3, 5) ...
- (4, 1) (4, 2) (4, 3) (4, 4) (4, 5) ...
- (5, 1) (5, 2) (5, 3) (5, 4) (5, 5) ...

例(97 政大): A表示長度 11 之 Bit String 之集合, sRt ⇔ s 與 t 中 1 之個數相同

- 1. [110 1010 1010]有幾個元素
- 2. 共有幾個 Equivalent Class
- 1. C_6^{11}
- 2. 12類(0個1~11個1)

2.4 關係之包

定義: R⊆A×A

- 1. r(R)表示包含 R 之最小反身關係為 Reflexive Closure
- 2. s(R)表示包含 R 之最小對稱關係為 Symmtric Closure
- 3. t(R)表示包含 R 之最小遞移關係為 Transitive Closure

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

- 1. $r(R)=\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$
- 2. $s(R) = \{ (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (2, 1), (3, 2) \}$
- 3. $t(R)=\{(1,1),(1,2),(2,3),(1,3)\}$

例(97 交大):A={1, 2, 3, 4}, R={(1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 5), (4, 4), (5, 3)}, 求 t(R)=?

 $t(R)=\{ \cancel{R} \ \vec{x}, \ (1, 1), \ (1, 3), \ (2, 2), \ (2, 4), \ (3, 3), \ (4, 4), \ (5, 5), \ (2, 5), \ (1, 5) \}$

Note:

 $A=\{1,2,3\}, R_1=\{(1,1),(2,2),(3,3)\}, R_2=\{(1,1),(2,2),(3,3\},(1,2),(2,1)\}$ $R_1\subseteq R_2$, R_1 對應之分割為 R_2 對應分割之加細分割 $A=\{1,2,3,4,5\}, R=\{(1,2),(2,3),(4,5)\}$,求包含 R 之最小等價關係? $RA=\{(1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(4,4),(5,5),(1,3),(2,1),(3,2),(3,1),(5,4)\}$

Note:

R₁, R₂: Equivalent Relation, 對應之分割 π₁, π₂

- 1. R₁ ∩ R₂ 仍為 Equivalent Relation, 對應之分割記作 π₁ · π₂(交集)
- 2. R₁UR₂ 不一定為 Equivalent Relation,但 t(R₁UR₂)為 Equivalent Relation: (π₁+ π₂) (聯集)

例(92 清大):

 π_1 ={abcd, efg, hi, jk} π_2 ={abch, di, efjk, g} $\pi_1 \cdot \pi_2$ ={abc, d, ef, g, h, i, jk} π_1 + π_2 ={abcdhi, efjkg}

2.5 函數

定義:

 $f \subseteq A \times B$, $\forall a \in A$, $\exists ! b \in B \ni afb$,稱 $f \triangleq A \cong B \ge B \otimes B$ /關係(Function/Relation),記作 $f : A \times B$,其中 afb,記作 f(a) = b

定義:

- 1. A: 定義域 Domain
- 2. B: 對應域 Codomain
- 3. $A_1 \subseteq A$, $f(A_1) = \{f(a) \mid a \in B_1\}$ 為 A_1 之 Image
- 4. $B_1\subseteq B$, $f^1(B1)=\{a\in A\mid f(a)\in B_1\}$ \triangleq B₁ \geq Inverse Image
- 5. f(A): 值域 Range of f

例(95 清大):

- $g : R \rightarrow R \text{ by } g(x) = [x]$
- 1. $g^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{x \mid 0 \le x < 1\}$
- 2. $g^{-1}(\{-1, 0, 1\}) = \{x \mid -1 \le x < 2\}$
- 3. $g^{-1}(\{x \mid 0 < x < 1\}) = \Phi$

定義:

- $f : A \rightarrow B$ function
- 2. 若 f(A)=B,稱 f 為映成函數(Onto 或 Surjective)
- 3. 若 f 為 1-1 且 onto ⇒ 稱為可逆函數(Invertable),又稱 Bijection

例:

- 1. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, by $f(x)=x^2: f \neq 1-1$, \neq onto
- 2. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, by $f(x)=x^3: f 為 1-1 且 onto$
- 3. $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, by f(x)=x3: f 為 1-1,但不 onto(無對應到 2 之整數)

例(96 靜宜): f: Z×Z→Z

- 1. f(x, y)=x+y
- 2. f(x, y)=x
- 3. f(x, y) = |x| |y|
- 4. $f(x, y)=x^2-y^2$
- 1. 不1-1, 有 onto
- 2. 不1-1, 有 onto
- 3. 不 1-1, 有 onto
- 4. *₹1-1* , *₹ onto*

定理:

 $f: A \times B, A_1, A_2 \subseteq A, B_1, B_2 \subseteq B$

- 1. $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Longrightarrow f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$
- 2. $f(A_1 \cup A_2) = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2)$
- 3. $f(A_1 \cap A_2) \subseteq f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$
- 4. if f 為 1-1, 上述等號成立
- 5. $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Longrightarrow f^{-1}(B_1) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_2)$
- 6. $f(B_1 \cup B_2) = f^1(B_1) \cup f^{-1}(B_2)$
- 7. $f(B_1 \cap B_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_1) \cap f^{-1}(B_2)$

Note:

 $f:A{
ightarrow}B$ function, $f:1{
ightarrow}1$ 旦 onto \Leftrightarrow f 之反關係仍為函數,稱 f 之 Inverse function,記作 f^1

$$f(x)=2x-3, f^{-1}(2x-3)=x, \equiv f^{-1}(y)=(y+3)/2$$

例(94 雲科):
$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$
 by $f(x) = 2x-1$, if $x>0$

$$-2x, \quad \text{if } x \leq 0 \quad \forall f-1$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{1}(x) = (x+1)/2, \quad \text{if } x=2k+1, \ \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \ ;$$
$$x/(-2), \quad \text{if } x=2k, \ k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Note:

 $f: A {\longrightarrow} B, g: B {\longrightarrow} C \text{ function}$

合成:
$$g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$$
 by $(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a))$

例(95 逢甲):

 $f, g, h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ by f(n)=n+1, g(n)=2n, h(n)=0, if even ; 1 if odd

- 1. $f \circ g(n) = ?$
- 2. $g \circ f(n) = ?$
- 3. $(g \circ h)(n) = ?$
- 4. $(h \circ g)(n) = ?$
- 1. $f \cdot g(n) = f(g(n)) = f(2n) = 2n+1$
- 2. $g \cdot f(n) = g(f(n)) = g(n+1) = 2(n+1)$
- 3. $(g \cdot h)(n) = g(h(n)) = 0$ if even, 2 if odd
- 4. $(h \cdot g)(n) = h(g(n)) = 0$

定理(93 政大):

 $f : A \rightarrow B, g : B \rightarrow C$ function

1. $f: 1-1 \perp g: 1-1 \Rightarrow g \circ f: 1-1$

2. f: onto $\exists g$: onto $\Longrightarrow g \circ f$: onto

3. f, g 皆 1-1 且 onto \Longrightarrow g \circ f : 1-1 且 onto

證明:

$$1. \quad \text{if } (g \, \circ \, f)(a_1) \text{=} (g \, \circ \, f)(a_2) \Longrightarrow g(f(a_1)) \text{=} g(f(a_2))$$

$$\therefore$$
g is 1-1, \therefore f(a₁)=f(a₂)

 \therefore f is 1-1 \Longrightarrow $a_1=a_2$

2. \therefore f is onto, \therefore f(A)=B

∴g is onto, ∴f(B)=C

 \Rightarrow $(g \circ f)(A) = g(f(A)) = g(B) = C$, $\therefore g \circ f \not \triangleq \text{ onto }$

2.6 鴿籠原理

定理(10 個): (Pigeonhole Principle)

m隻鴿子,n個籠子,m>n,則存在至少一籠子含至少一隻以上鴿子

例(98台大):12黑球、12白球,問至少取幾球,才能保證取到2白球?

14 球

例(5 個):證:任 n+1 整數,必有 2 數相減被 n 整除

Given any $a_1, ..., a_m \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\Leftrightarrow ri = ai \mod n, i=1, 2, ..., n+1$ $\Rightarrow ri \in \{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$ by pigeonhole principle, $\exists i \neq j \ni r_i = r_j$ $\therefore n \mid (a_i - a_j)$

例(10 個): A={1, 2, ..., 2n}

- 1. 證: A 中取 n+1 個數, 必有 2 數和為 2n+1
- 2. 證: A 中取 n+1 個數, 必有 2 數互質
- 1. 將 A 分成 n 組: {1, 2n}, {2, 2n-1}, ..., {n, n+1}, A 中取 n+1 數, 必有 2 數在同一組,則此 2 數相加為 2n+1
- 2. 將 A 分成 n 組: {1, 2}, {3, 4}, ..., {2n, 2n+1} · A 中取 n+1 數 · 必有 2 數在同一組 · 則相鄰 2 數必互質

例(99 交大): 1,4,7,10,...,100 中,至少取幾個數,保證必有2數和為104?

 \Rightarrow {100, 4}, {97, 7}, ... \Rightarrow 102/3 = 34, 34/2 + 1 + 1 = 19

例(12 個): A={1,2,...,2n}, 證 A 中取 n+1 數, 必有 2 數 a, b 使 a|b 或 b|a?

 $\forall x \in A, X$ 可唯一寫成 $x=2^k y, k \in \mathbb{N}, y \stackrel{.}{\Rightarrow} odd$, : `A 中奇數的個數只有 n 個,故 A 中取 n+1 個數,必有 2 數 a,b,候得 $a=2^k y$, $b=2^k 2y$ $\Rightarrow a|b$ 或 b|a

例(10 個): $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 為整數數列,證:∃ i≤j ∋ $n|(a_i + a_{i+1} + ... + a_i)$

≯:

 $x_1=a_1$

 $x_2 = a_1 + a_2$

 $x_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$

. . .

 $x_n=a_1+\ldots+a_n$

 $\mathbb{A} \exists x < t \ni n | x_{t} - x_{s} \Longrightarrow n | (a_{i} + a_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i})$

例(3個):77天完成132場球賽,每一天至少一場;證存在一段連續日子恰21場球賽?

令ai表示前i天球賽的數目

 $\Rightarrow 1 \le a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{77} = 132$

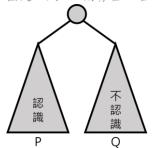
 \Rightarrow 22 $\leq a_1 + 21 < a_2 + 21 < ... < a_{77} + 21 = 153$

考慮 154 個數 a₁, ..., a₇₇, a₁+21, ..., a₇₇+21, 它們之值介於 1~153, ∴必有 2 數相同,即第 i 天至 第 j 天恰 21 場球賽

例(14 個): Ramsey Number

證6個人中,必有3個人彼此認識,或有3個人彼此不認識?

固定一人a,则存在一堆≥3人



- 1. 若P #≥3 人,P # 取出 3 人,x, y, z ,若x, y, z 中有某 2 人認識,則此 2 人加上 a 形成 3 人 彼此認識;否則 x, y, z 形成彼此不認識

2.7 計數問題

Note:

 $|A|=m<\infty$, $|B|=n<\infty$

1. $f: A \rightarrow B 1-1 \Longrightarrow m \le n$

2. $f: A \rightarrow B \text{ onto } \implies m \ge n$

3. $f: A \rightarrow B$ 1-1 \perp onto \Rightarrow m=n

定義:

A, B: Sets, 若∃f: A→B 為 1-1 且 onto,稱 AB 具相同之 Cardinality,記作 A~B

例:證 Z+~ Zeven+

例(92 中正): [0~1], [10~100]

定義:

A:Set;若 A=Φ 或∃ n∈ \mathbb{Z} ⁺ ∋ A~ $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$,稱 A 為 Finite Set,否則稱為

Infinite Set

定義:

定理:

 \mathbb{Z} is countable

證明:

定義 $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} + \text{ by } f(x) = 1, \quad \text{if } x=0$

2x, if x>0

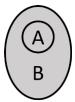
-2x+1, if x<0

 \Rightarrow f: 1-1 \perp onto

Note:

A⊆B

- 1. B countable \Rightarrow A countable
- 2. A countable \Rightarrow B countable



```
Lemma
```

 $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+ 1-1 \Longrightarrow A$ is countable

Lemma

 $\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ is countable

證明:

定義 $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$ by $f(a, b) = 2^a 3^b \Longrightarrow f$ is 1-1 (but not onto)

Lemma

 $\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$

證明:

- (1, 1) (1, 2) (1, 3) (1, 4) (1, 5) ...
- (2, 1) (2, 2) (2, 3) (2, 4) (2, 5)...
- (3, 1) (3, 2) (3, 3) (3, 4) (3, 5) ...
- (4, 1) (4, 2) (4, 3) (4, 4) (4, 5) ...
- (5, 1) (5, 2) (5, 3) (5, 4) (5, 5) ...

$$f(i, j) \Longrightarrow 1/2(i+j-2)(i+j-1) + j$$

Note:

- 1. A, B countable \Rightarrow A×B : countable
- 2. A_i is countable, $\forall i=1, 2, ... \Rightarrow \prod Ai$ is countable
- 3. $\mathbb{Q}^+ = \{q/p \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+\} \sim \{(p, q) \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+\} = \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$
- 4. $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}^+ U \mathbb{Q}^- U\{0\}$ is countable

定理(8個):

(0, 1) is uncountable

證明

設(0, 1) is countable $\Longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+ \sim (0, 1) \Longrightarrow \exists f : \mathbb{Z}^+ \longrightarrow (0, 1) 1-1 且 onto$

0.3126

03325431

0.6215439

0.1167893

Ŷ

- $f(1) = 0.a_{11}a_{12}a_{13}a_{14}...$
- $f(2) = 0.a_{21}a_{22}a_{23}a_{24}...$
- $f(3) = 0.a_{31}a_{32}a_{33}a_{34}...$
- $f(4) = 0.a_{41}a_{42}a_{43}a_{44}...$

取 $x = 0.x_1x_2x_3...$,其中 $x_i = \{5(if=4), 4(if \neq 4)\}$,則 $x \in (0, 1)$,但 $x \neq f(1), x \neq f(2),...$

與 f 為 onto →←

定理:

R is countable $, \mathbb{1}(0,1) \sim \mathbb{R}$

證明:

$$(0,1) \rightarrow (-\pi/2,\pi/2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x) = \pi x - \pi/2$, $g(x) = \tan(x) \Longrightarrow h = g \circ f = (0, 1) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \Longrightarrow h$ is 1-1 \mathbb{R} onto

Note:

- 1. A is uncountable, B is countable \Rightarrow A-B is uncountable
- 2. $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R} \mathbb{Q}$ uncountable
- 3. $\mathbb{C} \sim \mathbb{R}^2 \sim \mathbb{R}$
- 4. $|Z^+| = |Z| = |Q| < |Q| = |R| = |C|$ //"<"連續統假設

例(99 高大): 證: Z+不~P(Z+)

0	1 → 123
X	<i>2</i> → <i>137</i>
0	<i>3</i> → <i>234</i>
0	<i>4</i> → <i>1489</i>
X	<i>5</i> → <i>176</i>
X	<i>6</i> → 173

 $\mathcal{R} B=\{a\in\mathbb{Z}^+\mid a\not\in f(a)\}$

- : f is onto
- $\therefore \exists b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \ni f(b) = B$
- 1. $\#b \in B \implies b \notin f(b) = B \rightarrow \leftarrow$
- 2. #b∉B \Longrightarrow b∈f(b) = B \Longrightarrow ←