

习题 2 (P_{4b})

5. 设解释 I 如下:

$$D = \{a, b\}; P(a, a) = 1; P(b, b) = 1; P(a, b) = 0; P(b, a) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1). } (\forall x)(\exists y)P(x, y) &\Leftrightarrow (\exists y)P(a, y) \wedge (\exists y)P(b, y) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (P(a, a) \vee P(a, b)) \wedge (P(b, a) \vee P(b, b)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1 \vee 0) \wedge (0 \vee 1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

即该公式在解释 I 下的真值为 1

$$\begin{aligned} (2). (\exists y)(\forall x)P(x, y) &\Leftrightarrow (\forall x)P(x, a) \vee (\forall x)P(x, b) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (P(a, a) \wedge P(b, a)) \vee (P(a, b) \wedge P(b, b)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

则该公式在解释 I 下的真值为 0

$$\begin{aligned} (3). (\exists x)(\forall y)P(x, y) &\Leftrightarrow (\forall y)P(a, y) \vee (\forall y)P(b, y) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (P(a, a) \wedge P(a, b)) \vee (P(b, a) \wedge P(b, b)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

则该公式在解释 I 下的真值为 0

$$\begin{aligned} (4). (\forall x)(\forall y)(P(x, y) \rightarrow P(a, y)) &\Leftrightarrow (\forall y)(P(a, y) \rightarrow P(a, y)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow ((P(a, a) \rightarrow P(a, a)) \wedge (P(b, a) \rightarrow P(a, a))) \\ &\Leftrightarrow ((1 \rightarrow 1) \wedge (0 \rightarrow 1)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1 \wedge 1) \wedge (1 \wedge 1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

故该公式

$$6. (1) (\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x)$$

解: 对于公式 $(\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x)$

0. 当 $(\exists x)P(x)$ 取值

~~为真~~ 则当

$(\exists x)P(x)$ 为真, $(\forall x)P(x)$

0. 当 $(\exists x)P(x)$ 取值

公式的真值为

故公式 $(\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x)$

$$(2) \neg(P(x) \rightarrow (\forall y)P(y))$$

解: $\neg(P(x) \rightarrow (\forall y)P(y))$

$$(4). (\forall x)(\forall y)(P(x, y) \rightarrow P(y, x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall y)(P(a, y) \rightarrow P(y, a)) \wedge (\forall y)(P(b, y) \rightarrow P(y, b))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((P(a, a) \rightarrow P(a, a)) \wedge (P(a, b) \rightarrow P(b, a)))$$

$$\wedge ((P(b, a) \rightarrow P(a, b)) \wedge (P(b, b) \rightarrow P(b, b)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((1 \rightarrow 1) \wedge (0 \rightarrow 0)) \wedge ((0 \rightarrow 0) \wedge (1 \rightarrow 1))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 \wedge 1) \wedge (1 \wedge 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1$$

故该公式在解释 I 下的真值为 1

$$P(b, b)) \quad 6. (1) (\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x)$$

解: 对于公式 $(\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x)$, 对任何解释 I:

①. 当 $(\exists x)P(x)$ 取值为真时, $(\forall x)P(x)$ 可为真, 也可为假, ~~此时公式的真值为假~~ 则当 $(\exists x)P(x)$ 为真, $(\forall x)P(x)$ 为真时, 公式的真值为真; $(\exists x)P(x)$ 为真, $(\forall x)P(x)$ 为假时, 公式的真值为假;

②. 当 $(\exists x)P(x)$ 取值为假时, $(\forall x)P(x)$ 可为真, 也可为假, 此时, 公式的真值为真;

故公式 $(\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x)$ 为可满足式。

$$(2) \neg (P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall y)Q(x, y) \rightarrow P(x)))$$

$$\text{解: } \neg (P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall y)Q(x, y) \rightarrow P(x))) \Leftrightarrow \neg (P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall y)Q(x, y) \vee P(x)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg(P(x) \rightarrow ((\exists x) \neg Q(x, y) \vee P(x)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg(\neg P(x) \vee ((\exists x) \neg Q(x, y) \vee P(x)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg(\neg P(x) \vee P(x) \vee (\exists x) \neg Q(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(x) \wedge \neg P(x) \wedge (\forall x) Q(x, y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0$$

故公式 $\neg(P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) Q(x, y) \rightarrow P(x)))$ 为矛盾式。

$$(3). (\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) P(x) \vee R(y))$$

解: 对于公式 $(\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) P(x) \vee R(y))$, 对任何解释 I :

①. 当 $(\forall x) P(x)$ 取值为真时, $R(y)$ 可为真, 也可为假; 此时, $((\forall x) P(x) \vee R(y))$ 的真值为真, 则公式的真值为真;

②. 当 $(\forall x) P(x)$ 取值为假时, $R(y)$ 可为真, 也可为假; 而对于 $((\forall x) P(x) \vee R(y))$ 同样可为真亦可为假, 则有公式的真值为真;

故公式 $(\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) P(x) \vee R(y))$ 为有效式。

$$(4). P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) Q(x, y) \rightarrow P(y))$$

解: 对于公式 $P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) Q(x, y) \rightarrow P(y))$, 对任何解释 I :

①. 当 $(\forall x) Q(x, y)$ 取值为真时, $P(x)$ 和 $P(y)$ 可为真, 也可为假; 即有 $(\forall x) Q(x, y)$ 为真, $P(x)$ 为真, $P(y)$ 为假时, 公式的真值为假; 其它情况公式的真值为真;

②. 当 $(\forall x) Q(x, y)$ 取值为假时, $P(x)$ 和 $P(y)$ 可为真, 也可为假, 此时, 公式的真值为真;

故公式 $P(x) \rightarrow ((\forall x) Q(x, y) \rightarrow P(y))$ 为可满足式。

$$7. (1) (\forall x) (G(x) \wedge H(x))$$

$$\text{证明: } (\forall x) (G(x) \wedge H(x))$$

$$(2). (\exists x) (G(x) \vee H(x))$$

$$\text{证明: } (\exists x) (G(x) \vee H(x))$$

$$8. \text{解: } (1) (\exists x) P(x, y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((\exists x) P(x, y) \rightarrow ($$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\neg(\exists x) P(x, y) \vee$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) \neg P(x, y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x,$$

$$7. (1) (\forall x) (G(x) \wedge H(x)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x) G(x) \wedge (\forall x) H(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } (\forall x) (G(x) \wedge H(x)) &\Leftrightarrow (G(x_1) \wedge H(x_1)) \wedge (G(x_2) \wedge H(x_2)) \wedge \cdots \wedge (G(x_n) \wedge H(x_n)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow G(x_1) \wedge H(x_1) \wedge G(x_2) \wedge H(x_2) \wedge \cdots \wedge G(x_n) \wedge H(x_n) \\ &\Leftrightarrow G(x_1) \wedge G(x_2) \wedge \cdots \wedge G(x_n) \wedge H(x_1) \wedge H(x_2) \wedge \cdots \wedge H(x_n) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (G(x_1) \wedge G(x_2) \wedge \cdots \wedge G(x_n)) \wedge (H(x_1) \wedge H(x_2) \wedge \cdots \wedge H(x_n)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) G(x) \wedge (\forall x) H(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2). (\exists x) (G(x) \vee H(x)) \Leftrightarrow (\exists x) G(x) \vee (\exists x) H(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } (\exists x) (G(x) \vee H(x)) &\Leftrightarrow (G(x_1) \vee H(x_1)) \vee (G(x_2) \vee H(x_2)) \vee \cdots \vee (G(x_n) \vee H(x_n)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow G(x_1) \vee H(x_1) \vee G(x_2) \vee H(x_2) \vee \cdots \vee G(x_n) \vee H(x_n) \\ &\Leftrightarrow G(x_1) \vee G(x_2) \vee \cdots \vee G(x_n) \vee H(x_1) \vee H(x_2) \vee \cdots \vee H(x_n) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (G(x_1) \vee G(x_2) \vee \cdots \vee G(x_n)) \vee (H(x_1) \vee H(x_2) \vee \cdots \vee H(x_n)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\exists x) G(x) \vee (\exists x) H(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \text{解: } (1) (\exists x) P(x, y) \leftrightarrow (\forall z) Q(z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((\exists x) P(x, y) \rightarrow (\forall z) Q(z)) \wedge ((\forall z) Q(z) \rightarrow (\exists x) P(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\neg (\exists x) P(x, y) \vee (\forall z) Q(z)) \wedge (\neg (\forall z) Q(z) \vee (\exists x) P(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((\forall x) \neg P(x, y) \vee (\forall z) Q(z)) \wedge ((\exists z) \neg Q(z) \vee (\exists x) P(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x, y) \vee Q(z)) \wedge (\exists z) (\exists x) (\neg Q(z) \vee P(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x, y) \vee Q(z)) \wedge (\exists z) (\exists x) \neg (Q(z) \wedge \neg P(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) (\neg P(x, y) \vee Q(z)) \wedge (\forall z) (\forall x) (Q(z) \wedge \neg P(x, y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x) (\forall z) ((\neg P(x, y) \vee Q(z)) \wedge (Q(z) \wedge \neg P(x, y)))$$

$$(2). (\forall y) P(y) \rightarrow (\exists y) Q(x, y) \wedge (\forall x) R(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg (\forall y) P(y) \vee (\exists y) Q(x, y) \wedge (\forall x) R(x)$$

$$(2). (\forall y) P(y) \rightarrow (\exists y) Q(x, y) \wedge (\forall x) R(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall y) P(y) \rightarrow (\exists y) (\forall x) (Q(x, y) \wedge R(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg (\forall y) P(y) \vee (\exists y) (\forall x) (Q(x, y) \wedge R(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) \neg P(y) \vee (\exists y) (\forall x) (Q(x, y) \wedge R(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) (\neg P(y) \vee (\forall x) (Q(x, y) \wedge R(x)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) (\forall x) (\neg P(y) \vee (Q(x, y) \wedge R(x)))$$

证明: (1) $(\exists x) F(x)$

(2) $(\exists x) F(x)$

(3) $(\exists x) F(x)$

(4) $F(c)$

(5) $(\exists x) F(x)$

(6) $G(c)$

(7) $F(c)$

(8) $(\exists x) F(x)$

9. (1) 前提: $(\exists x) F(x), (\forall x) ((F(x) \vee G(x)) \rightarrow H(x))$; 结论: $(\exists x) H(x)$

证明: (1). $(\exists x) F(x)$

P

(2). $\forall x ((F(x) \vee G(x)) \rightarrow H(x))$

P

(3) $F(c)$

T, (1), ES

(4) $(F(c) \vee G(c)) \rightarrow H(c)$

T, (2), US

(5) $F(c) \vee G(c)$

T, (3), I

(6) $H(c)$

T, (4), (5), I

(7) $(\exists x) H(x)$

T, (6), EG

习题3 (P87)

2. (1) $\{a, \{b\}\}$

解: (1) 设 $A = \{a, \{b\}\}$

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

(2). 设 $A = \{1, \emptyset\}$

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

(3). 设 $A = \{x, y, z\}$

$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{x\}, \{y\}, \{z\}, \{x, y\}, \{x, z\}, \{y, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$

(2). 前提: $(\exists x) F(x) \wedge (\forall x) G(x)$

结论: $(\exists x) (F(x) \wedge G(x))$

证明: (1) $(\exists x) F(x) \wedge (\forall x) G(x)$ P

(2) $(\exists x) F(x) \wedge (\exists x) G(x)$ T, (1), I

(3) $(\exists x) F(x)$ T, (2), I

(4) $F(c)$ T, (3), ES

(5) $(\exists x) G(x)$ T, (2), I

(6) $G(c)$ T, (5), ES

(7) $F(c) \wedge G(c)$ T, (4)(6), I

(8) $(\exists x) (F(x) \wedge G(x))$ T, (7), EG

H(x)

习题 3 (P87)

2. (1) $\{a, \{b\}\}$; (2) $\{1, \emptyset\}$; (3) $\{x, y, z\}$

解: (1) 设 $A = \{a, \{b\}\}$, 则其幂集为:

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

(2). 设 $A = \{1, \emptyset\}$, 则其幂集为:

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

(3). 设 $A = \{x, y, z\}$, 则其幂集为:

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{x\}, \{y\}, \{z\}, \{x, y\}, \{x, z\}, \{y, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$$

4. 设 $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $A = \{1, 4\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 5\}$, $C = \{2, 4\}$

解: (1) $\bar{B} = U - B = \{3, 4\}$

$$A \cap \bar{B} = \{1, 4\} \cap \{3, 4\} = \{4\}$$

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

$$\bar{C} = U - C = \{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup \bar{C} = \{1\} \cup \{1, 3, 5\} = \{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$(3) A \cap B = \{1\}$$

$$\overline{A \cap B} = U - A \cap B = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$(4) \bar{A} = U - A = \{2, 3, 5\}, \bar{B} = U - B = \{3, 4\}$$

$$\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} = \{2, 3, 5\} \cup \{3, 4\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

6. 解: 设 $U = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 300\}$, 则 $|U| = 300$

$A_1 = \{x \in U \mid x \text{ 能被 } 3 \text{ 整除}\}$, $A_2 = \{x \in U \mid x \text{ 能被 } 5 \text{ 整除}\}$

$A_3 = \{x \in U \mid x \text{ 能被 } 7 \text{ 整除}\}$

$[x]$ 表示小于或等于 x 的最大整数

$$\text{可得 } |A_1| = \left[\frac{300}{3} \right] = 100$$

$$|A_2| = \left[\frac{300}{5} \right] = 60$$

$$|A_3| = \left[\frac{300}{7} \right] = 42$$

(1) 同时能被 3, 5 和

则有 $|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3|$

故同时能

(2) 既不能被 3 和 5

可表示为 $\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2$

由题意可知: $|A_1|$

$$|A_2 \cap A_3| = \left[\frac{300}{5 \times 7} \right]$$

则可得 $|\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2 \cap \bar{A}_3|$

故既不能被 3 和 5

7. 解: 设 $U = \{x \mid x \text{ 为自然数}\}$

$A_1 = \{x \mid x \text{ 会打篮球}\}$

$A_2 = \{x \mid x \text{ 会打排球}\}$

可知 $|A_1| = 14$, $|A_2| = 10$

$$|A_1 \cap A_2| = 5$$

则由右例的文氏图

$$\text{则 } |\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2 \cap \bar{A}_3| = |U| - |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3|$$

故不会打球的人数为 5

2.45

(1) 同时能被 3, 5 和 7 整除的整数集合可表示为 $A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3$

$$\text{则有 } |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3| = \left\lfloor \frac{300}{3 \times 5 \times 7} \right\rfloor = 2$$

故同时能被 3, 5 和 7 整除的整数的个数为 2 个。

(2) 既不能被 3 和 5 整除, 也不能被 7 整除的整数集合可表示为 $\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2 \cap \bar{A}_3$

$$\text{由题意可知: } |A_1 \cap A_2| = \left\lfloor \frac{300}{3 \times 5} \right\rfloor = 20, |A_1 \cap A_3| = \left\lfloor \frac{300}{3 \times 7} \right\rfloor = 14$$

$$|A_2 \cap A_3| = \left\lfloor \frac{300}{5 \times 7} \right\rfloor = 8, |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3| = \left\lfloor \frac{300}{3 \times 5 \times 7} \right\rfloor = 2$$

$$\text{则可得 } |\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2 \cap \bar{A}_3| = |U| - |A_1| - |A_2| - |A_3| + |A_1 \cap A_2| + |A_1 \cap A_3| + |A_2 \cap A_3| - |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3|$$

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

$$= 138$$

故既不能被 3 和 5 整除, 也不能被 7 整除的整数个数为 138 个

45

45

45

00

5 整除

60

7. 解: 设 $U = \{x | x \text{ 是 25 个学生之一}\}$, 则有 $|U| = 25$

$A_1 = \{x | x \text{ 会打篮球}\}$, $A_2 = \{x | x \text{ 会打排球}\}$

$A_3 = \{x | x \text{ 会打网球}\}$

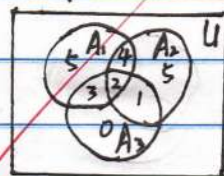
可知 $|A_1| = 14$, $|A_2| = 6$, $|A_3| = 6$, $|A_1 \cap A_2| = 6$

$$|A_1 \cap A_3| = 5, |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3| = 2$$

则由右侧的文氏图可知, $|A_2 \cap A_3| = 3$

$$\text{则 } |\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2 \cap \bar{A}_3| = |U| - |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3| = |U| - (|A_1| + |A_2| + |A_3| - |A_1 \cap A_2| - |A_2 \cap A_3| - |A_1 \cap A_3| + |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3|) = 25 - (14 + 6 + 6 - 6 - 3 - 5 + 2) = 5$$

故不会打球的人数为 5 人。



11.19