

4.1

16.

$|A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3| = |A_1| \times |A_2| \times |A_3| = n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot n_3$, So $A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3$ has $n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot n_3$ elements.

18.

Project(select Employees[Department = Public Relations or Research])[Employee ID, Last Name]

24.

No, Since $0 \notin A_1$ and $0 \notin A_2$

30.

eg.

(a) $P = \{A_1, A_2\}$, $A_1 = \{x | x = 6 \cdot k, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$, $A_2 = \{x | x = 6 \cdot k + 3, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

(b) $P = \{A_1, A_2\}$, $A_1 = \{x | x = 9 \cdot k, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$, $A_2 = \{x | x = 9 \cdot k + 3, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$A_3 = \{x | x = 9 \cdot k + 6, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

31.

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

33. 3. There are three 2-element partitions listed in the solution to Exercise 31.

34. 7. $S(4,2) = S(3,1) + 2 \cdot S(3,2) = 7$, consistent.

35. 6. $S(4,3) = S(3,2) + 3 \cdot S(3,3) = 6$.

36. 15. According to 34, $S(4,2) = 7$, so $S(5,2) = 2 \cdot S(4,2) + S(4,1) = 15$.

37.

Let $(x, y) \in A \times (B \cup C)$. Then $x \in A, y \in B \cup C$. Hence $(x, y) \in A \times B$ or $(x, y) \in A \times C$. Thus $A \times (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$. Let $(x, y) \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$. Then $x \in A, y \in B$ or $y \in C$. Hence $y \in B \cup C$ and $(x, y) \in A \times (B \cup C)$. So, $(A \times B) \cup (A \times C) \subseteq A \times (B \cup C)$.

38.

$$B \cap C = \{7\},$$

$$A \times (B \cap C) = \{(1, 7), (2, 7), (4, 7)\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 5), (1, 7), (2, 2), (2, 5), (2, 7), (4, 2), (4, 5), (4, 7)\}$$

$$A \times C = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 7), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 7), (4, 1), (4, 3), (4, 7)\}$$

$$(A \times B) \cap (A \times C) = \{(1, 7), (2, 7), (4, 7)\}$$

$$\text{So, } A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C).$$

39.

Let $\{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m\}$ be a partition of B . Form the set $\{B_1 \cap A, B_2 \cap A, \dots, B_m \cap A\}$. Delete any empty intersections from this set. The resulting set is a partition of A . If $a \in A$, then $a \in B$. We know that as an element of B , a is in exactly one of the B_i and hence in exactly one of the $B_i \cap A$.

40.

即 1.证明 $A \times B$ 的每个元素属于 P 的某个集合; 2.如果 $A_i \times B_i$ 和 $A_j \times B_j$ 是 P 中不同的元素, 那么 $A_i \times B_i \cap A_j \times B_j = \emptyset$ 。

对于任意 $(a_p, b_q) \in A \times B$, 由于 P_1 是 A 的一个划分, 则存在 $A_i (1 \leq i \leq k)$, 使得 $a_p \in A_i$, 同理存在 $B_j (1 \leq j \leq m)$, 使得 $b_q \in B_j$, 所以, 对于任意 $(a_p, b_q) \in A \times B$, 存在 $A_i \times B_j$, 使得 $(a_p, b_q) \in A_i \times B_j$
假设存在 $(a_p, b_q) \in A_i \times B_j$ 且 $(a_p, b_q) \in A_r \times B_s (1 \leq i, r \leq k, 1 \leq j, s \leq m, i \neq r \text{ or } j \neq s)$

则 $a_p \in A_i$, 且有 $a_p \in A_r$, 这与 $P1$ 是 A 的划分相矛盾, 因此并没有元素同时属于任意两个不同的 $A_i \times B_j$, $A_r \times B_s$

综上, $P = \{A_i \times B_j, 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ 是 $A \times B$ 的划分。

4.2

20.

1. 必要性

假设 $R(A1 \cap A2) = R(A1) \cap R(A2)$,

则 $R(a) \cap R(b) = R(a \cap b)$, 因为 $a \neq b$, 所以 $R(a) \cap R(b) = R(a \cap b) = R(\emptyset) = \{ \}$

反证法: 假设 $R(a) \cap R(b) \neq \{ \}$, 则设 $x \in R(a) \cap R(b)$, 因为 $R(a) \cap R(b) = R(a \cap b)$, 所以 $x \in R(a \cap b)$, 这与 $a \cap b = \emptyset$ 矛盾, 即证结论。

2. 充分性

任取 $y \in R(A1 \cap A2)$, 则存在 $x \in A1 \cap A2$ 满足 xRy , 又有 $x \in A1, x \in A2$, 所以 $y \in R(A1)$ 且 $y \in R(A2)$, 所以 $y \in R(A1) \cap R(A2)$, 所以 $R(A1 \cap A2) \subseteq R(A1) \cap R(A2)$ 。

任取 $y \in R(A1) \cap R(A2)$, 则有 $y \in R(A1)$ 且 $y \in R(A2)$, 假设 $a \in A1, b \in A2$, 使得 $y = R(a)$, 且 $y = R(b)$, 若 $a \neq b$, 则 $R(a) \cap R(b) = \{ \}$, 这与 $y \in R(A1)$ 且 $y \in R(A2)$ 矛盾, 所以 $a = b$, 所以 $a \in A1 \cap A2$, $y \in R(A1 \cap A2)$, 所以 $R(A1) \cap R(A2) \subseteq R(A1 \cap A2)$

所以 $R(A1 \cap A2) = R(A1) \cap R(A2)$

综上, 结论得证。

25.

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

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

26.

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

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

28.

| vertex | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| in-degree | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| out-degree | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

32.

对 M_R 中的每一行以及每一列，若这一行或列对应的点不属于 B ，则删除这一行或列，剩余的矩阵即为 R 在 B 上的矩阵。

34.

$$(a)R(a_k)=\{a_q|m_{kq}=1, n \geq q \geq 1\}$$

$$(b)R(\{a_i, a_j, a_n\})=\{a_q|m_{iq}=1 \text{ or } m_{jq}=1 \text{ or } m_{nq}=1, n \geq q \geq 1\}$$

36.

$$|S|=3*2=6$$

则 S 上的关系有 $2^6=64$ 种

4.3

18.

$$\text{设 } M_{R \cup S} = [a_{ij}], M_R \vee M_S = [b_{ij}]$$

$$a_{ij}=1 \text{ 当且仅当 } (a_i, a_j) \in R \cup S$$

$$b_{ij}=1 \text{ 当且仅当 } (b_i, b_j) \in R \text{ 或 } (b_i, b_j) \in S, \text{ 即 } (b_i, b_j) \in R \cup S$$

所以 $a_{ij}=1$ 当且仅当 $b_{ij}=1$

所以 $M_{R \cup S} = M_R \vee M_S$

19.

$x_i R^* x_j$ if and only if $x_i = x_j$ or $x_i R^n x_j$ for some n .

The i, j th entry of \mathbf{M}_{R^*} is 1 if and only if $i = j$ or the

i, j th entry of \mathbf{M}_{R^n} is 1 for some n . Since $R^\infty = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} R^k$,

the i, j th entry of M_{R^*} is 1 if and only if $i = j$ or the

i, j th entry of \mathbf{M}_{R^∞} is 1. Hence $\mathbf{M}_{R^*} = \mathbf{I}_n \vee \mathbf{M}_{R^\infty}$.

20. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6, 4.

21. 1, 7, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3.

27.

$$M_R \cdot M_R = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} & \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} & = & \begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

结合有向图可看出矩阵 $M_R \cdot M_R$ 表示*i*到*j*距离为2的道路条数。

设 $M_k=[x_{ij}]$, M_k 在位置(*i*,*k*)上为1, $x_{ik}=1$, M_k 在位置(*k*,*j*)上为1, $x_{kj}=1$, 设

$$M_R \cdot M_R = [m_{ij}]$$

$m_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ik} \cdot x_{kj}$, 当 $x_{ik}=x_{kj}=1$ 时, *i*到*j*有一条距离为2的道路。

所以 $M_R \cdot M_R$ 表示距离为2的道路条数。

28.

$(M_R)^n$ 表示在关系 *R* 的有向图中长度为 *n* 的道路条数。

证明: 设 *P*(*n*)是断言, 对于 $n \geq 2$, 上面命题成立。

基础步骤, 由 27 题证明知, *P*(2)为真。

归纳步骤, 现在证明: 若 *P*(*k*)为真, 则 *P*(*k*+1)为真 ($k \geq 2$)

P(*k*)为真, 即 $(M_R)^k$ 表示在 *R* 的有向图上长度为 *k* 的道路条数。

设 $(M_R)^k=[n_{ij}]$, $M_R=[x_{ij}]$, $(M_R)^{k+1}=[x_{ij}]$

则 $x_{ij} = \sum_{p=1}^t m_{ip} \cdot n_{pj}$ (t 为矩阵 M_R 的宽度)

$m_{ip} \cdot n_{pj}$ 表示 i 经过长度为 k 的道路到达 p , 再从 p 经过长度为 1 的道路到达 j 的道路条数。

所以 x_{ij} 表示所有在 R 的有向图上长度为 $k+1$ 的道路条数。

命题得证。

30.

(a) 通过基础步骤证明在长度为 2 的情况下, 断言是正确的。 $M_R^2 = M_R \circ M_R$
然后归纳步骤中扩展到已知 $M_R^k = M_R \circ M_R \circ \dots \circ M_R$ (k 个因子成立)

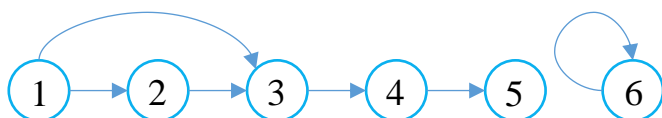
去证明 $M_R^{k+1} = M_R \circ M_R \circ \dots \circ M_R$ ($k+1$ 个因子成立)

(b) 中心思想是如果 $y_{is} = 1$ 和 $m_{sj} = 1$, 则 $x_{ij} = 1$

31.

Suppose each vertex has out-degree at least one. Choose a vertex, say v_i . Construct a path $R \ v_i, v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}, \dots$. This is possible since each vertex has an edge leaving it. But there are only a finite number of vertices so for some k and j , $v_j = v_k$ and a cycle is created.

32.



33.

The essentials of the digraph are the connections made by the arrows. Compare the arrows leaving each vertex in turn to pairs in R with that vertex as first element.

4.4

| | reflexive | irreflexive | symmetric | asymmetric | antisymmetric | transitive |
|-----|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 14. | ✓ | × | ✓ | × | × | × |
| 16. | ✓ | × | ✓ | × | × | ✓ |
| 18. | × | × | ✓ | × | × | × |
| 20. | ✓ | × | ✓ | × | × | ✓ |
| 22. | ✓ | × | ✓ | × | × | ✓ |

31.

Let R be transitive and irreflexive. Suppose $a R b$ and $b R a$. Then $a R a$ since R is transitive. But this contradicts the fact that R is irreflexive. Hence R is asymmetric.

32.

Transitive.

If R on A is transitive, suppose aRb, bRc, cRd, dRe , then aRc, cRe .

If aRb, bRc , then aR^2c ; Similarly, if cRd, dRe , then cR^2e ; If aRc, cRe , then aR^2e .

Therefore, if aR^2c, cR^2e , then aR^2e .

Therefore, R^2 is transitive.

33.

Let $R \neq \{ \}$ be symmetric and transitive. There exists $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, x) \in R$. Since R is transitive, we have $(x, x) \in R$, and R is not irreflexive.

34.

If R on A is symmetric, suppose aRb, bRc , then bRa, cRb .

If aRb, bRc , then aR^2c ; Similarly, if bRa, cRb , then cR^2a ;

Therefore, if aR^2c , then cR^2a .

Therefore, R^2 is symmetric.

35.

(Outline) Basis step: $n = 1$ $P(1)$: If R is symmetric, then R^1 is symmetric is true.

Induction step: Use $P(k)$: If R is symmetric, then R^k is symmetric to show $P(k+1)$. Suppose that $a R^{k+1} b$. Then there is a $c \in A$ such that $a R^k c$ and $c R b$. We have $b R c$ and $c R^k a$. Hence $b R^{k+1} a$.

36. $A = \mathbb{Z}^+$, aRb if and only if $a = b$.

38.

(a) $\{(a,b), (b,c), (a,c)\}$

(b) $\{(a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (d,d)\}$

40.

Let p : R is transitive, q : for all $n \geq 1$, $R^n \subseteq R$.

1. Prove $p \Rightarrow q$ is true.

用归纳法证.

2. Prove $q \Rightarrow p$ is true.

用反证法证.

4.5

19.

(a) R is reflexive because $a^2 + b^2 = a^2 + b^2$. R is clearly symmetric. R is transitive because if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2$ and $c^2 + d^2 = e^2 + f^2$, certainly $a^2 + b^2 = e^2 + f^2$.

(b) The equivalence classes of A/R are circles with center at $(0, 0)$, including the circle with radius 0.

20.

首先选择一个元素 a , $R(a) = \{a, b, c, e\}$

再选择在 A 中但不在 $R(a)$ 中的一个元素 d , $R(d) = \{d\}$

$R(a) \cup R(d) = A$

所以 $A/R = \{\{a, b, c, e\}, \{d\}\}$

22.

(a)

证自反性。因为 $a+b = a + b$, 所以 $(a, b)R(a, b)$, 自反性成立;

证对称性。若有 $(a, b)R(c, d)$ 则 $a+b = c+d$ 则同时有 $(c, d)R(a, b)$ 成立。即对称性成立;

证传递性。若有 $(a, b)R(c, d)$ 且 $(c, d)R(e, f)$ 则 $a+b=c+d=e+f$, 则 $(a, b)R(e, f)$ 成立, 传递性成立。

综上, 关系 R 是一个等价关系。

(b)取 A 中元素 $(1,1)$, $R(1,1) = \{(1,1)\}$

取 A 中元素 $(1,2)$, $R(1,2) = \{(1,2), (2,1)\}$

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

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

取 A 中元素 $(2,4)$, $R(2,4) = \{(2,4), (4,2), (3,3)\}$

取 A 中元素 $(3,4)$, $R(3,4) = \{(3,4), (4,3)\}$

取 A 中元素 $(4,4)$, $R(4,4) = \{(4,4)\}$

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

23.

Let R be reflexive and circular. If $a R b$, then $a R b$ and $b R b$, so $b R a$. Hence R is symmetric. If $a R b$ and $b R c$, then $c R a$. But R is symmetric, so $a R c$, and R is transitive.

Let R be an equivalence relation. Then R is reflexive. If $a R b$ and $b R c$, then $a R c$ (transitivity) and $c R a$ (symmetry), so R is also circular.

24.

因为对 A 上任意元素 a , 有 $a R_1 a$, $a R_2 a$, 所以有 $a R_1 \cap R_2 a$, 即 $R_1 \cap R_2$ 在 A 上自反性成立。

对 A 上任意元素 a, b , 有 $a R_1 b$, $a R_2 b$, 并且均有 $b R_1 a$, $b R_2 a$ 即对于 $a R_1 \cap R_2 b$ 均有 $b R_1 \cap R_2 a$, 即 $R_1 \cap R_2$ 在 A 上对称性成立。

对 A 上任意元素 a, b, c , 有 $a R_1 b$, $b R_1 c$, $a R_2 b$, $b R_2 c$, 并且均有 $a R_1 c$, $a R_2 c$ 。即对于 $a R_1 \cap R_2 b$, $b R_1 \cap R_2 c$, 均有 $a R_1 \cap R_2 c$ 。即 $R_1 \cap R_2$ 在 A 上传递性成立。

即如果 R_1, R_2 是在集合 A 上的等价关系, 则 $R_1 \cap R_2$ 也是集合 A 上的一个等价关系。

27.

If z is even (or odd), then $R(z)$ is the set of even (or odd) integers. Thus, if a and b are both even (or odd), then $R(a) + R(b) = \{x \mid x = s + t, s \in R(a), t \in R(b)\} = \{x \mid x \text{ is even}\} = R(a + b)$. If a and b have opposite parity, then $R(a) + R(b) = \{x \mid x = s + t, s \in R(a), t \in R(b)\} = \{x \mid x \text{ is odd}\} = R(a + b)$.

28.

(12 题中的等价关系: $A \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ (a, b) R (c, d)$ 当且仅当 $b = d$)

设 $a = (m, k_1)$ $b = (p, k_2)$

$R(a) = \{(1, k_1), (2, k_1), (3, k_1), \dots\}$

$R(b) = \{(1, k_2), (2, k_2), (3, k_2), \dots\}$

由于定义 $R(a) + R(b) = \{x \mid x = s + t, s \in R(a), t \in R(b)\}$

所以 $R(a) + R(b) = \{(2, k_1 + k_2), (3, k_1 + k_2), (4, k_1 + k_2), \dots\}$

而 $a + b = (m + p, k_1 + k_2)$

所以 $R(a + b) = R(a) + R(b)$

29.

$(1, 2) R (2, 4)$ and $(1, 3) R (1, 3)$, but
 $((1, 2) + (1, 3)) \not R ((2, 4) + (1, 3))$ so the set $R((a, b)) + R((a', b'))$ is not an equivalence class.