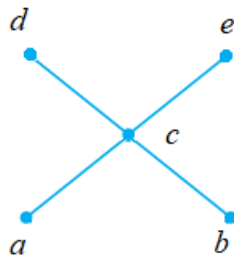
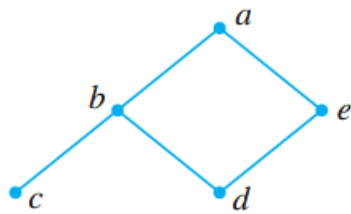


6.1

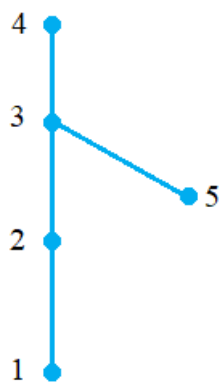
10.



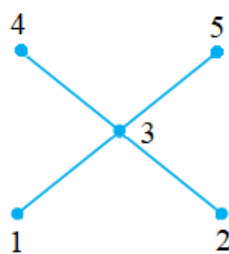
13.



14.



16.



18.

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

26.

(a) eg.  $\{\{1,2,4\},\{3,12\}\}$

(b) eg.  $\{\{a,d,f\},\{b,e\},\{c\}\}$

(c)  $\{\{1,2,3,4\}\}$

(d) eg.  $\{\{1,2,4,5,7,8\},\{3,6\}\}$

(e) eg.  $\{\{1,2\},\{4,3\},\{5,6,7\},\{8,9\}\}$

27. (a)  $\{2,3\}$       (b)  $\{b,c,d\}$       (c)  $\{3\}$       (d)  $\{2,3\}$       (e)  $\{2,3,7,8\}$

28. 相等，证明略。

29.



① 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, 1 2 3 4 6 5 7 8, 1 3 2 4 5 6 7 8, 1 3 2 4 6 5 7 8

30.



共 320 种结果，不一一写出。

34. 略. (证明非自反和传递)

35.

Suppose  $a R^{-1} b$  and  $b R^{-1} c$ . Then  $c R b$ ,  $b R a$ , and  $c R a$ . Hence  $a R^{-1} c$  and  $R^{-1}$  is transitive. Suppose that  $x R^{-1} x$ . Then  $x R x$ , but this is a contradiction. Hence  $R^{-1}$  is irreflexive and a quasiorder.

36.  $aRb$  if and only if  $a|b$  and  $a \neq b$

38. 略. (证明自反, 反对称, 传递)

40. 略. (构造函数  $f: A \rightarrow A'$ , 证明其是同构的)

## 6.2

6.

Maximal: none; minimal: 0.

8.

Maximal: 48;                      minimal: 2, 3.

12.

Greatest: 5;      least: none.

14.

Greatest: 1;      least: 0.

17. No,  $a$  may be maximal and there exists an element of  $A$ ,  $b$ , such that  $a$  and  $b$  are incomparable.

18. No,  $a$  may be minimal and there exists an element of  $A$ ,  $b$ , such that  $a$  and  $b$  are incomparable.

19.

(a) True. There cannot be  $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$  since  $A$  is finite.

(b) False. Not all elements have to be comparable.

(c) True. There cannot be  $\dots < a_2 < a_1$  since  $A$  is finite.

(d) False. Not all elements have to be comparable.

20. Suppose  $a$  and  $b$  are greatest elements of  $(A, \leq)$ . Then  $a \leq b$  and  $b \leq a$ . Since  $\leq$  is antisymmetric,  $a = b$ .

22.

Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a poset,  $B$  is a subset of  $A$ .

Suppose  $a, b \in A$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are the LUB of  $B$ .

Since  $a$  is the LUB of  $B$ , then  $a \leq b$ . Similarly,  $b \leq a$ .

Since  $\leq$  is antisymmetric,  $a = b$ . Hence  $B$  has at most one LUB.

Similarly,  $B$  has at most one GUB.

**23. (a)**  $f, g, h$ .    **(b)**  $a, b, c$ .    **(c)**  $f$ .    **(d)**  $c$ .

**24. (a)** none.    **(b)** none.    **(c)** none.    **(d)** none.

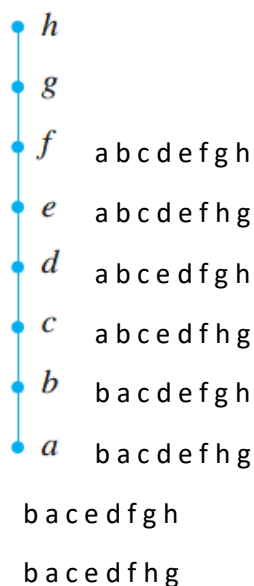
**25. (a)**  $d, e, f$ .    **(b)**  $b, a$ .    **(c)**  $d$ .    **(d)**  $b$ .

**26. (a)** 5.    **(b)** 1, 2, 3.    **(c)** 5.    **(d)** 3.

**32.**

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .    (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .    (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .    (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**33.**

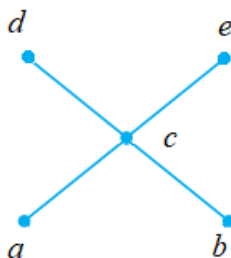


**35.**

The least element of  $A$  is the label on the row that is all ones. The greatest element of  $A$  is the label on the column that is all ones.

**36.**

偏序的哈塞图:



37. (a) 50. (b)  $\{2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64\}$

38. 25.

## 6.3

1~6 是, 否, 否, 是, 是, 是

13

For each  $T_1, T_2 \subseteq T$ ,  $T_1 \cap T_2$ , and  $T_1 \cup T_2$  are subsets of  $T$  so  $P(T)$  is a sublattice of  $P(S)$ .

14 对于区间 $[a,b]$ 中元素  $x$  均有,  $a \leq x \leq b$ , 设区间 $[a,b]$ 内两元素  $x_1, x_2$ 。则有  $a \leq x_1 \leq b, a \leq x_2 \leq b$ 。又因为  $x_1, x_2 \in L$ , 所以  $a \leq x_1 \vee x_2 \leq b$ ,  $a \leq x_1 \wedge x_2 \leq b$ 。所以  $x_1 \vee x_2 \in S$  和  $x_1 \wedge x_2 \in S$  均成立。所以  $S$  是  $L$  的子格。

15

For any elements  $x, y$  of a linearly ordered poset,  $x \leq y$  or  $y \leq x$ . Say  $x \leq y$ . Then  $x = x \wedge y$  and  $y = x \vee y$ . Hence any subset of a linearly ordered poset is a sublattice.

18 若  $L$  是有界格, 则  $L$  必有最大元  $1$  和最小元  $0$ 。

如果  $1=0$  则  $L$  必只有一个元素, 因为所有  $x \in L$  都有  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  所以如果某个有界格有两个或更多的元素, 那么  $0 \neq 1$ 。

19

Suppose  $a \wedge b = a$ .  $a \leq a \vee b = (a \wedge b) \vee b = (a \vee b) \wedge b \leq b$ . Thus  $a \leq b$ .

Suppose  $a \leq b$ .  $a \wedge b \leq a$  and  $a \leq a$ ,  $a \leq b$  gives  $a \leq a \wedge b$ . Hence  $a \wedge b = a$ .

20  $D_n$  中  $a \wedge b$  表示  $a$  与  $b$  的最大公约数,  $a \vee b$  表示  $a$  和  $b$  的最小公倍数.

证明其是否为分配格, 可根据其是否有图 6.44(a)(b)的结构

若有(a)结构

有质数  $k_1, k_2, k_3, p_1, p_2$  使得;

$$b = k_1^0, a = k_2^2, l = k_3^3 a \Rightarrow l = k_1 k_2 k_3^0$$

$$c = p_1^0, l = p_2^2 c \Rightarrow l = p_1 p_2^0$$

得出  $k_1 k_2 k_3 = p_1 p_2$ , 此等式必不成立, 故假设不成立。

若有(b)结构

根据上边思路, 则有质数  $m_1, m_2, m_3, n_1, n_2, n_3$

$$l = m_1 n_1 a = m_2 n_2 b = m_3 n_3 c$$

得出  $m_1 n_2 = m_2 n_2 = m_3 n_3$ , 此等式必不成立, 故假设不成立。

所以  $D_n$  对于任意  $n$  是分配的。

22 若格  $L$  是分配格, 则对于  $L$  中任意  $a, b, c$  有

$$a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$$

$$a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$$

若  $a, b, c$  属于  $L$  的子格  $S$

则  $b \vee c \in S$ ,  $b \wedge c \in S$

进一步  $a \wedge (b \vee c) \in S$ ,  $a \vee (b \wedge c) \in S$

分配格的子格是分配格。

$$24 (1) a \vee (a_1 \wedge b) = (a \vee a_1) \wedge (a \vee b) = 1 \wedge (a \vee b) = (a \vee b)$$

$$(2) a \wedge (a_1 \vee b) = (a \wedge a_1) \vee (a \wedge b) = 0 \vee (a \wedge b) = (a \wedge b)$$

25

Suppose  $a \wedge x = a \wedge y$  and  $a \vee x = a \vee y$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} y &\leq y \vee (y \wedge a) = (y \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge a) \\ &= y \wedge (y \vee a) \\ &= y \wedge (a \vee x) \\ &= (y \wedge a) \vee (y \wedge x) \\ &= (a \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge x) \\ &= x \wedge (a \vee y) \leq x. \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $y \leq x$ . A similar argument shows  $x \leq y$ . Thus  $x = y$ .

26

(a) 设格  $L$  是分配格, 对于  $L$  上所有  $a, b, c, a \leq c$

有  $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c) = (a \vee b) \wedge c$

所以一个分配格是模格。

(b) 图中  $a \vee (b \wedge c) = a \vee 0 = a$

$$(a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c) = |V| = I$$

所以图中所示的格是一个非分配格。

图中有如下关系:  $0 \leq a \leq I, 0 \leq b \leq I, 0 \leq c \leq I$

所以图中格想要成为模格, 必须满足  $a$  为  $0$  或  $c$  为  $I$ , (在此描述的  $a, c$  均为模格定义中的  $a, c, a \leq c$ )

1)  $a$  为  $0$

$$0 \vee (m \wedge n) = m \wedge n = (0 \vee m) \wedge n \quad (m, n \in \{0, a, b, I\}, \text{满足 } 0 \leq n)$$

2)  $c$  为  $I$

$$m \vee (n \wedge I) = m \vee n = (m \vee n) \wedge I \quad (m, n \in \{0, a, b, I\} \text{ 满足 } m \leq I)$$

以上情况模格定义均成立, 所以如图所示的格是一个非分配的模格。

27

$$\begin{aligned} 1' &= 42, 42' = 1, 2' = 21, 21' = 2, 3' = 14, 14' = 3, \\ 7' &= 6, 6' = 7. \end{aligned}$$



29 两者都不成立。

34

$a' = e$  ,  $e' = a$  ,  $b' = c$  ,  $d' = c$  ,  $c' = b$  和  $d$

37

The sublattice  $\{a, b, d\}$  of Figure 6.57 is not complemented.

38 格 $(\{x | x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } 0 \leq x \leq 1\}, \leq)$  是有界格  
但其子格 $(\{x | x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } 0 < x < 1\}, \leq)$  不是有界格

39

For any  $a, b, c$  in the sublattice with  $a \leq c$ ,  $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge c$ , because this is true in the full lattice.

40

设  $L$  是一个全序集，则对于  $L$  中每两个元素  $a, b$  均有  $a \leq b$  或  $b \leq a$ ，  
则集合  $\{a, b\}$  均有最小上界和最大下界。所以  $L$  是一个格。对于  $L$  中  
任意三个元素  $a, b, c$  有以下六种情况：

1)  $a \leq b \leq c$

2)  $a \leq c \leq b$

3)  $b \leq a \leq c$

4)  $b \leq c \leq a$

5)  $c \leq a \leq b$

6)  $c \leq b \leq a$

可验证以上六种情况均满足  $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$  和  $a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$

所以  $L$  是分配格。

所以任何一个全序是一个分配格。

## 6.4

6 否，图中顶点数为 8 只可能和 B3 同构，第 5 题图给出了与 B3 同构的哈塞图，对比可知此图与 B3 不同构。

8 是，此图与 B2 同构

10

B7 对应哈塞图元素个数为  $7^2 = 49$

B8 对应哈塞图元素个数为  $8^2 = 64$

$49 < 60 < 64$ , 所以不存在  $B_n$  与之同构。

16

1) 若(a)成立，则  $a \vee b = b$ , 所以  $a \leq b$ , 所以  $a \wedge b = a$

对应于集合关系  $A \subseteq B$ , 又因为  $B \cap B' = \emptyset, A \cup A' = S$  (用  $B'$  表示  $B$  的补,  $A'$  表示  $A$  的补,  $S$  表示全集), 即有  $A \cap B' = \emptyset, A' \cup B = S$ , 所以  $a \wedge b' = 0, a' \vee b$  2), 3), 4), 5), 6) 后边可采用相似思想证明。

17

$$(a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge b') = a \wedge (b \vee b') = a \wedge I = a.$$

18

$$b \wedge (a \vee (a' \wedge (b \vee b'))) = b \wedge (a \vee (a' \wedge I)) = b \wedge (a \vee a') = b \wedge I = b$$

19

$$(a \wedge b \wedge c) \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee I) \wedge (b \wedge c) = I \wedge (b \wedge c) = b \wedge c.$$

20

$$((a \vee c) \wedge (b' \vee c))' = ((a \wedge b') \vee c)' = (a' \vee b) \wedge c'$$

21

Suppose  $a \leq b$ . Then  $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c) = b \wedge (a \vee c)$ .

27

$(A, R)$  is not a Boolean algebra; complements are not unique.

29

(a)  $\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$ . (b) 2, 3, 5.

32

(a) 原子为 001, 010, 100

$$110 = 100 \vee 010,$$

$$101 = 100 \vee 001,$$

$$011 = 010 \vee 001,$$

$$111 = 100 \vee 010 \vee 001$$

(b) 原子为 2, 3, 7

$$6 = 2 \vee 3$$

$$14 = 2 \vee 7$$

$$21 = 3 \vee 7$$

$$42 = 2 \vee 3 \vee 7$$

(c) 原子  $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} = a1, \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} = a2, \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} = a3, \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} = a4,$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} = a1 \vee a2$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} = a1 \vee a3$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} = a1 \vee a4$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} = a2 \vee a3$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} = a2 \vee a4$$

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

0	0	
1	1	=a3Va4
1	1	
1	1	=a1Va2Va3
1	0	
1	1	=a1Va2Va4
0	1	
1	0	=a1Va3Va4
1	1	
0	1	=a2Va3Va4
1	1	
1	1	=a1Va2Va3Va4
1	1	

## 6.5

11.  $x \wedge z$ .

12.Z

13.  $y \vee x'$ . (I)题目有误

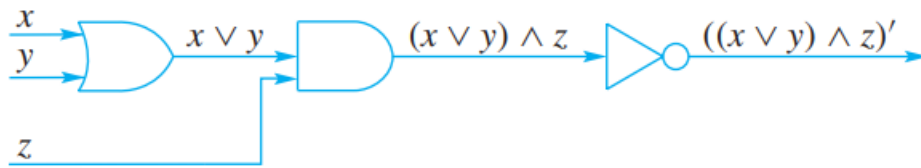
14.  $X' \wedge Z'$

18.  $(X \vee (Y \wedge Z))' \vee Z'$

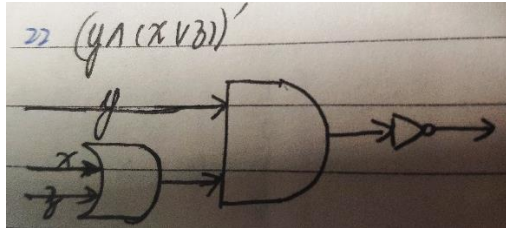
19.  $((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z))'$ .

20.  $(X' \wedge X)' \vee ((Y \wedge W') \vee ((Y \wedge W') \vee Z'))$

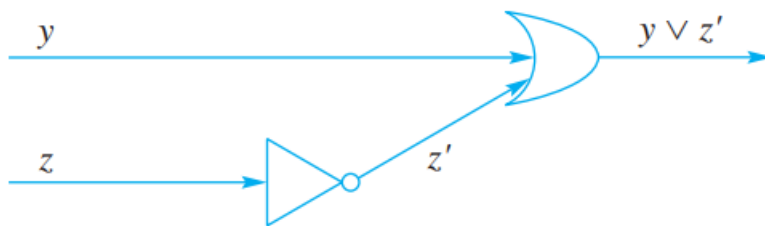
21.  $((x \vee y) \wedge z)'$ .



22.



23.  $y \vee z'$ .



(I)题目有误

6.6

8.

	$z'$		$z$		
$x'$	0	1	1	0	$y$ $y'$
	1	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	0	
$x$	1	0	0	1	
$w$ $w'$					

$$12. (Z' \wedge X') \vee (Z \wedge Y') \vee (X \wedge Y \wedge Z')$$

$$14. (X' \wedge Y') \vee (Z \wedge Y) \vee (X' \wedge Y)$$

$$16. (X' \wedge Z') \vee (W' \wedge X' \wedge Z) \vee (X \wedge Y' \wedge W')$$

$$24. (X' \wedge W \wedge Y') \vee (X \wedge Y' \wedge W') \vee (X' \wedge Z' \wedge W' \wedge Y) \vee (X \wedge Z' \wedge Y \wedge W)$$

$$25. (a) \ x' \wedge y', x' \wedge y, x \wedge y'$$

(b) Since  $\wedge$  is commutative and associative, we need only consider the case  $(w_1 \wedge w_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge w_n \wedge y) \vee (w_1 \wedge w_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge w_n \wedge y')$ . But this is equivalent to  $w_1 \wedge w_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge w_n$ .

26. (a) 用  $X'$  取代  $(0,0)$  和  $(0,1)$  ,用  $Y'$  取代  $(0,0)$  和  $(1,0)$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} & (X' \wedge Y') \vee (X' \wedge Y) \vee (X \wedge Y') \\ &= (X' \wedge (Y' \vee Y)) \vee (X \wedge Y') \\ &= X' \vee (X \wedge Y') \\ &= (X' \vee X) \wedge (X' \vee Y') \\ &= X' \vee Y' \end{aligned}$$