

2.25

Pro. 1. 用枚举法写出下列集合

⑤ $\{x | x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 且 } 1 < x \leq 10\}$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

⑥ 小于 20 的所有正奇数

$$\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19\}$$

4. 求下列集合的基数

① "proper set" 中的英文字母 $\{\text{x} | x=1 \text{ 或 } x=2 \text{ 或 } x=3 \text{ 或 } x=4 \text{ 或 } x=5\}$

$A = \{\text{x} | x \in \text{proper set}\}$ 基数为 6

② $\{\{\emptyset, \{1\}\}, \{\{1\}\}\}$ 基数为 2

7. 设 $A = \emptyset, B = \{a\}$, 求 $P(B), P(P(B)), P(P(P(B)))$

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

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

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

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}\}$

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}\}$

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}\}$

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}\}$

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{a\}\}\}\}\}\}$

2.27. 15. 设全集 $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, 集合 $A = \{1, 4\}, B = \{1, 2, 5\}, C = \{2, 4\}$

⑦ $A \oplus B$

⑧ $P(A) \cup P(C)$

$A \oplus B = \{2, 3, 5\}$

$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{4\}, \{1, 4\}\}, P(C) = \{\emptyset, \{2\}, \{4\},$

$P(A) \cup P(C) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 4\}\}$

18. 对任意集合 A, B, C , 证明下列各式.

$$\textcircled{3} (A - (B \cup C)) = ((A - C) - B)$$

证明:

- 首先证 $(A - (B \cup C)) \subseteq (A - C) - B$

$$\forall x \in (A - (B \cup C)) \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \notin B \cup C \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \overline{B \cup C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{B} \cap \bar{C} \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{B} \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{C} \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{C} \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \notin C \text{ 且 } x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in (A - C) \text{ 且 } x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in (A - C) - B$$

$$\Rightarrow A - (B \cup C) \subseteq (A - C) - B$$

- 其次证 $(A - C) - B \subseteq (A - (B \cup C))$

$$\forall x \in (A - C) - B \Rightarrow x \in (A - C) \text{ 且 } x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in C \text{ 且 } x \notin B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{C} \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{B} \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \bar{B} \cap \bar{C} \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in \overline{B \cup C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ 且 } x \notin B \cup C \Rightarrow x \in A - (B \cup C)$$

$$\therefore (A - C) - B \subseteq (A - (B \cup C))$$

综合以上两点, 可知等式 $A - (B \cup C) = ((A - C) - B)$ 成立.

$$\textcircled{4} P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B)$$

证明:

首先证 $P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$

$$\forall x \in P(A) \cup P(B) \Rightarrow x \in P(A) \text{ 或 } x \in P(B) \Rightarrow x \subseteq A \text{ 或 } x \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \not\subseteq A \cup B \Rightarrow x \notin P(A \cup B)$$

$$\text{例: } A = \{1\}, B = \{2\} \quad P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}, P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{2\}\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2\} \quad P(A \cup B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

$$\text{故 } P(A) \cup P(B) \neq P(A \cup B)$$

$$(A \times B) \cap (C \times D) = A \times (B \cap C) = A \times D$$

27. 某班有25个学生，其中14人会打篮球，12人会打排球，6个会打篮球和排球，5人会打篮球和网球，还有2人会打这三种球，已知6个会打网球的都会打篮球或排球，问该同学中，不会打球的人数。

由题意 $A = \{x | x \text{ 不会打篮球}\}$, $B = \{x | x \text{ 不会打排球}\}$, $C = \{x | x \text{ 不会打网球}\}$

$$|A| = 14, |B| = 12, |C| = 6, |A \cap B| = 6, |A \cap C| = 5$$

$$\therefore |A \cap B \cap C| = 2, |C \cap (A \cup B)| = 6$$

$$n = 25 - |A \cup B \cup C| = 25 - [(|A| + |B| + |C|) - (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C|) + |A \cap B \cap C|]$$

$$\begin{aligned} |C \cap (A \cup B)| &= |(C \cap A) \cup (C \cap B)| = |(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)| \\ &= |A \cap C| + |B \cap C| - |(A \cap C) \cap (B \cap C)| \\ &= |A \cap C| + |B \cap C| - |A \cap B \cap C| \\ &= 5 + 1 - 2 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$|B \cap C| = 3$$

$$n = 25 - [14 + 12 + 6 - (6 + 5 + 3) + 2] = 5$$

不会打球有5人

30. 假设在“离散数学”课程的第一次考试中有14个学生得优，第二次考试中18个学生得优。如果22个学生在第一次或第二次考试中得优，问有多少学生两次得优？

解题意：
 $A = \{ \text{第一次考试得优} \}$
 $B = \{ \text{第二次考试得优} \}$

$|A| = 14, |B| = 18, |A \cup B| = 22$

$|A \cap B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cup B| = 10$ 人