

## P5

1. Prove  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

$$\forall x \in A \cup (B \cap C) \quad (1)$$

$$\iff \forall x (x \in A \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in C)) \quad (2)$$

$$\iff \forall x ((x \in A \wedge x \in B) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in C)) \quad (3)$$

$$\iff \forall x (x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)) \quad (4)$$

3. Prove  $|A \cup B| + |A \cap B| = |A| + |B|$

证明. 由基数的定义出发:  $X \cap Y = \emptyset$  的时候, 有

$$|X \cup Y| = |X| + |Y| \quad (5)$$

成立. 对于  $A, B$ , 有

$$|A \cup B| = |A - B| + |B - A| + |A \cap B| \quad (6)$$

成立. 并且  $|A| = |A - B| + |A \cap B|$  也成立. 就有

$$|A \cup B| + |A \cap B| = |A - B| + |A \cap B| + |B - A| + |A \cap B| \quad (7)$$

$$= |A| + |B| \quad (8)$$

成立. □

## P11

5.

证明.

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, x \mapsto x + 1 \quad (9)$$

$$g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, x \mapsto x - 1 \quad (10)$$

$f, g$  是两个双射. □

$\circ$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_6$
$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_6$
$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_6$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$
$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_6$	$\varphi_5$
$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_6$	$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$
$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_6$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$
$\varphi_6$	$\varphi_6$	$\varphi_5$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$

图 1:  $M$  的置换乘法表

## P15

2.

证明. 设  $F^{n \times n}$  表示数域  $F$  上的  $n$  阶方阵的全体.  $A, B \in F^{n \times n}$

$$f: F^{n \times n} \times F^{n \times n}, (A, B) \mapsto f(A, B) = A + B + I \quad (11)$$

$$g: F^{n \times n} \times F^{n \times n}, (A, B) \mapsto I \quad (12)$$

□

3.

证明.

$$|T(M)| = |A|^{|A|} = 27 \quad (13)$$

$$|S(M)| = |A|! = 6 \quad (14)$$

图 1是置换的乘法表.

□

## P19

2.1.

证明. 不满足结合律.

$$1 \circ (2 \circ 3) = 1^2 + (2^2 + 3^2)^2 = 170 \neq 34 = 3^2 + (1^2 + 2^2) = (1 \circ 2) \circ 3 \quad (15)$$

满足交换律

$$a \circ b = a^2 + b^2 = b^2 + a^2 = b \circ a \quad (16)$$

$a^2 + b^2 = b^2 + a^2$  成立是因为加法满足交换律.  $\square$

## 2.2

证明. 满足结合律:

$$\begin{aligned} (a \circ b) \circ c &= (a + b - ab) + c - (a + b - ab)c \\ &= a + b + c - ab - ac - bc + abc \end{aligned}$$

同时,

$$\begin{aligned} a \circ (b \circ c) &= a + (b + c - bc) - a(b + c - bc) \\ &= a + b + c - bc - ab - ac + abc \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c) \quad (17)$$

成立.

满足交换律, 因为

$$a \circ b = a + b - ab = b + a - ba = b \circ a \quad (18)$$

中间的等号成立是因为加法和乘法满足交换律.  $\square$

## P23

1.1. 是自同态, 因为

$$f(ab) = |ab| = |a||b| = f(a)f(b) \quad (19)$$

$f$  不是满的, 因为实数域  $\mathbb{R}$  上, 不存在数使得其绝对值为负数.

**1.2** 不是自同态.

$$f(ab) = 2ab \neq 2a \times 2b = f(a)f(b) \quad (20)$$

**1.3** 是自同态.

$$f(ab) = (ab)^2 = a^2b^2 = f(a)f(b) \quad (21)$$

不是满的, 因为  $\mathbb{R}$  上不存在平方为负数的数.

**1.4** 不是自同态.

$$f(ab) = -ab \neq (-a)(-b) = f(a)f(b) \quad (22)$$