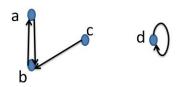
2020-2021 学年第 1 学期《离散数学》B 试卷答案

- 一、选择题每题(2分,共20分)
- 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A
- 二、填空题(每空2分,共30分)
- 1. $\neg(\neg(p \land \neg q) \land \neg r)$; 2. 100,110,111; $\Sigma(4,6,7)$;
- 3. 6; {a,c,d,e,f,h}; 3; {a,b,j}; a,b; f; f, g, h; f;
- 4. $\forall x(M(x) \rightarrow D(x)); (M(x) \rightarrow D(x)); 5. \{<1,2>,<1,3>,<3,4>\}; \{1,2,3\}.$
- 三、解答题(本大题共3小题,共计23分)
- 1. $(p \leftrightarrow q) \rightarrow r \Leftrightarrow ((p \to q) \land (q \to p)) \rightarrow r \Leftrightarrow \neg ((\neg p \lor q) \land (\neg q \lor p)) \lor r \Leftrightarrow (p \land \neg q) \lor (\neg p \land q) \lor r$ 2 分 $\Leftrightarrow (p \land \neg q \land \neg r) \lor (p \land \neg q \land r) \lor (\neg p \land q \land r) \lor (\neg p \land q \land r) \lor (p \land \neg q \land r$

- 2. $\exists xF(x,y) \land (\exists yG(x,y) \rightarrow \forall zH(x,y,z)) \Leftrightarrow \exists xF(x,v) \land (\exists yG(u,y) \rightarrow \forall zH(u,v,z))$ 3 分 $\Leftrightarrow \exists xF(x,v) \land \forall y \forall z(G(u,y) \rightarrow H(u,v,z)) \Leftrightarrow \exists x \forall y \forall z (F(x,v) \land (G(u,y) \rightarrow H(u,v,z)))$ 6 分
- 3. (1) 关系 R 的关系矩图为



2分

(2) 关系 R 的关系矩阵为
$$M_R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 4分

- (3) 关系 R 的自反闭包为
- $r(R) = R \cup I_A = \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle\}$ 6 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{2}\)

关系 R 的对称闭包为

$$s(R) = R \cup R^{-1} = \{\langle a,b \rangle, \langle b,a \rangle, \langle c,b \rangle, \langle b,c \rangle, \langle d,d \rangle\}$$
 8 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

关系 R 的传递闭包为

 $R^2 = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, a \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle \}$

 $R^3 = \{ \langle a,b \rangle, \langle b,a \rangle, \langle c,b \rangle, \langle d,d \rangle \} = R$

 $t(R) = R \cup R^2 = \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, a \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle, \langle d, d \rangle\}$ 10 %

四、证明题(本大题共 4 小题, 共计 27 分)

(1) 先将命题 0 元谓词化

设 M(x): x 是人,P(x): x 喜欢吃蔬菜,Q(x): x 喜欢吃鱼。

前提: $\forall x (M(x) \rightarrow P(x)), \neg \forall x (M(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

结论:∃x(M(x)∧P(x)∧¬Q(x))

2分

(2) 证明

- ① ∀x(M(x)→P(x)) 前提引入 ② M(y)→P(y) ①∀-
- ③ M(y) ∧¬Q(y)→M(y) 化简规则

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 \textcircled{4} \quad \texttt{M}(\texttt{y}) \land \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y}) \rightarrow \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y}) 
                                                                                                                                   化简规则
 (5) \quad M(y) \land \neg Q(y) \rightarrow P(y) 
                                                                                                                                 ②③假言三段论
 \textcircled{6} (\texttt{M}(\texttt{y}) \land \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y}) \rightarrow \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y})) \land (\texttt{M}(\texttt{y}) \land \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y}) \rightarrow \texttt{P}(\texttt{y})) \land (\texttt{M}(\texttt{y}) \land \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y}) \rightarrow \texttt{M}(\texttt{y})) 
                                                                                                                                     345合取
⑥置换
\textcircled{8} \quad \texttt{M}(\texttt{y}) \land \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{y}) \rightarrow \exists \texttt{x} (\texttt{M}(\texttt{x}) \land \texttt{P}(\texttt{x}) \land \neg \texttt{Q}(\texttt{x}))
                                                                                                                                  ⑦∃+
⊕E(8)
前提引入
(11) \exists x (M(x) \land \neg Q(x))
                                                                                                                               ⑩置换
(12) \exists x (M(x) \land P(x) \land \neg Q(x))
                                                                                                                         ⑩⑪假言推理 7分
2. 证明:
任取\langle x,y \rangle, \langle x,y \rangle \in A \times B \Rightarrow x \in A \land y \in B \Rightarrow xRx \land ySy
               \Rightarrow <x,y>T<x,y>, T 是自反的.
                                                                                                                                                 2分
任取\langle x,y \rangle, \langle u,v \rangle \in A \times B , \langle x,y \rangle T \langle u,v \rangle \Rightarrow xRu \wedge ySv \Rightarrow uRx \wedge vSy
             \Rightarrow \langle u,v \rangle T \langle x,v \rangle, T 是对称的.
                                                                                                                                                  4分
任取\langle x, y \rangle, \langle u, v \rangle, \langle w, t \rangle \in A \times B,
    \langle x,y \rangle T \langle u,v \rangle \wedge \langle u,v \rangle T \langle w,t \rangle \Rightarrow xRu \wedge ySv \wedge uRw \wedge vSt
     \Rightarrow (xRu \wedge uRw) \wedge (ySv \wedge vSt) \Rightarrow xRw \wedge ySt \Rightarrow \langle x,y \rangle T \langle w,t \rangle, T 是传递的.
                                                                                                                                                6分
综合以上可知,T \in A \times B上等价关系.
                                                                                                                                                7分
3. 证明: ∀<x,y>, x((R°S)↑A)y
             \Leftrightarrow x(R^{\circ}S)y \land x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists z(xRz \land zSy) \land x \in A
                                                                                                                                               2分
             \Leftrightarrow \exists z (xRz \land zSy \land x \in A) \Leftrightarrow \exists z ((xRz \land x \in A) \land zSy) \Leftrightarrow \exists z (x(R \upharpoonright A)z \land zSy)
                                                                                                                                               5分
             \Leftrightarrow x(R \land A) \circ S)v. 所以 (R \circ S) \land A = (R \land A) \circ S
                                                                                                                                               7分
4. 证明: 如果 f \in A 到 B 的满射,则对每一个 y \in B,至少存在一个因此存在一个 x \in A 使得
       f(x) = y, 故 G 的定义域为 B,从而 G \in B 到P(A) 的函数.
                                                                                                                                          2分.
若有 y_1, y_2 \in B 且 y_1 \neq y_2, G(y_1) = \{x \mid x \in A \land f(x) = y_1\}, G(y_2) = \{t \mid t \in A \land f(t) = y_2\}
因为 y_1 \neq y_2, f(x) \neq f(t), 而 f 是函数,故 x \neq t, 所以 G(y_1) \neq G(y_2),
即 G 是单射.
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