

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B)$$

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离散作业第二周作业

4. 求下列各式的充分必要条件

$$A - B = \emptyset \text{ iff } A \subseteq B \quad (A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = B \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = A \Leftrightarrow A - B = \emptyset)$$

$$A \cup B = \emptyset \text{ iff } A = B = \emptyset$$

$$A \oplus B = \emptyset \text{ iff } (A - B) \cup (B - A) = \emptyset$$

$$A \oplus B = A \oplus C \text{ iff } B = C$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B) \text{ iff } P(A) \cap P(B) = \emptyset$$

5. 设 A, B 和 C 为任意三个集合, 证明

1) 若 $A \subseteq B$ 则 $\sim B \subseteq \sim A$

$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow (A \cup B) = B \Rightarrow \sim B \subseteq \sim A$$

$$(A \subseteq B) \quad \downarrow \quad \neg B \subseteq \neg A \quad \neg A \subseteq \neg B$$

2) 若 $A \subseteq C$ 且 $B \subseteq C$ 则 $A \cup B \subseteq C$

解 $A \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \cup C = C$

$$B \subseteq C \Rightarrow B \cup C = C$$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C) = A \cup C = C$$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = C \Leftrightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$$



3) 若 $A \subseteq B$ \wedge $A \subseteq (B \cup C) \Rightarrow A \subseteq B \cap C$

$$A \subseteq B = A \cup B = B$$

$$A \cup B \cup C$$

$$A \subseteq C = A \cup C = C$$

$$(B \cup C) \cup A = (A \cup (B \cap C))$$

$$A \cap C = C$$

$$\Rightarrow A \subseteq B \cap C$$

6. 证明A对于任意集合A, B, C, 均有

$$1. A \oplus B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$

$$A \oplus B = (A \cap \sim B) \cup (B \cap \sim A)$$

$$(A \cap \sim B) \cup (B \cap \sim A) \cup (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$

$$(A \cap \sim B) \cup (B \cap \sim A) \cup (A \cup B) \cup (A \cap \sim B)$$

$$2. P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$2. P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$3. P(A) \Rightarrow \{x | x \subseteq A\}$$

$$P(B) \Rightarrow \{x | x \subseteq B\}$$

$$(A \subseteq B) \Rightarrow \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \Rightarrow P(A \cap B)$$



$$3. (A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus B(B \oplus C)$$

$$\text{解: } A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \wedge \sim B) \cup (B \wedge \sim A) \\ = (A \wedge \sim B) \cup (\sim A \wedge B)$$

$$A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \wedge \sim (B \oplus C)) \cup (\sim A \wedge (B \oplus C)) \\ = (A \wedge \sim ((B \wedge \sim C) \cup (\sim B \wedge C))) \cup (\sim A \wedge ((B \wedge \sim C) \cup (\sim B \wedge C)))$$

$$= (A \wedge (\sim (B \wedge \sim C) \wedge \sim (\sim B \wedge C))) \cup$$

$$(\sim A \wedge ((B \wedge \sim C) \cup (\sim B \wedge C))) \quad (\text{德·摩根律})$$

$$= A \wedge (\sim (B \wedge \sim C) \wedge \sim (\sim B \wedge C)) \cup (\sim A \wedge ((B \wedge \sim C) \cup (\sim B \wedge C)))$$

$$= (A \wedge (\sim B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee \sim C)) \cup (\sim A \wedge ((B \wedge \sim C) \cup (\sim B \wedge C))) \\ (\text{德·摩根律})$$

$$= (A \wedge B \wedge C) \cup (A \wedge \sim B \wedge \sim C)$$

$$= (\sim A \wedge B \wedge \sim C) \cup (\sim A \wedge \sim B \wedge C) \quad (\text{分配律})$$



7. 设 A 和 B 是全集 U 的子集, 证明下列命题等价

1) $A \subseteq B$ 2) $A \cup B = B$ 3) $A \cap B = A$

• 任取 $x \in A \cup B$ 则 $x \in A$ 或 $x \in B$, 但因 $A \subseteq B$ 所以总有 $x \in B$
这表示 $A \subseteq A \cap B$ 即得到 $A \cup B = B$.

• 任取 $x \in A$ 则 $x \in A \cup B$, 但因 $A \cup B = B$, 所以 $x \in B$, 因此 $x \in A \cap B$
这表示 $A \subseteq A \cap B$ 即得到 $A = A \cap B$

• 任取 $x \in A$ 则 $x \in A \cap B$ 所以 $x \in B$ 这表示 $A \subseteq B$

8. 设 A 为任意集合, B 为任意集类, 证明

i) 若 $B \neq \emptyset$, 则 $A \cup (\cap B) = \cap \{A \cup B \mid B \in B\}$

解: $B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow A \cup B$, 这表示了 $A \cup (\cap B) = \cap \{A \cup B \mid B \in B\}$

• $B \in B$ 使 $x \in A \cup B$.

ii) $A \cap (\cup B) = \cup \{A \cap B \mid B \in B\}$ (广义分配律)

解: 任取 $x \in A \cap (\cup B)$, 则 $x \in A$ 且 $x \in \cup B$ 知有 $B \in B$ 使 $x \in B$, 所以

$x \in A \cap B$ 即 $x \in \cup \{A \cap B \mid B \in B\}$ 这表示 $A \cap (\cup B) \subseteq \cup \{A \cap B \mid B \in B\}$

另一方面, 任取 $x \in \cup \{A \cap B \mid B \in B\}$ 则有 $B \in B$ 使 $x \in A \cap B$, 即 $x \in A$ 且 $x \in B$

因此 $x \in A$ 且 $x \in \cup B$, 即 $x \in A \cap (\cup B)$ 这表示 $\cup \{A \cap B \mid B \in B\} \subseteq A \cap (\cup B)$

得到 $A \cap (\cup B) = \cup \{A \cap B \mid B \in B\}$

