

第六章部分课后习题参考答案

5. 确定下列命题是否为真:

- (1) $\emptyset \subseteq \emptyset$ 真
- (2) $\emptyset \in \emptyset$ 假
- (3) $\emptyset \subseteq \{\emptyset\}$ 真
- (4) $\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\}$ 真
- (5) $\{a, b\} \subseteq \{a, b, c, \{a, b, c\}\}$ 真
- (6) $\{a, b\} \in \{a, b, c, \{a, b\}\}$ 真
- (7) $\{a, b\} \subseteq \{a, b, \{\{a, b\}\}\}$ 真
- (8) $\{a, b\} \in \{a, b, \{\{a, b\}\}\}$ 假

6. 设 a, b, c 各不相同, 判断下述等式中哪个等式为真:

- (1) $\{\{a, b\}, c, \emptyset\} = \{\{a, b\}, c\}$ 假
- (2) $\{a, b, a\} = \{a, b\}$ 真
- (3) $\{\{a\}, \{b\}\} = \{\{a, b\}\}$ 假
- (4) $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, a, b\} = \{\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, a, b\}$ 假

8. 求下列集合的幂集:

- (1) $\{a, b, c\}$ $P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$
- (2) $\{1, \{2, 3\}\}$ $P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{\{2, 3\}\}, \{1, \{2, 3\}\}\}$
- (3) $\{\emptyset\}$ $P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$
- (4) $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ $P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{\{2, 3\}\}, \{1, \{2, 3\}\}\}$

14. 化简下列集合表达式:

- (1) $(A \cup B) \cap B^c - (A \cup B)$
- (2) $((A \cup B \cup C) - (B \cup C)) \cup A$

解:

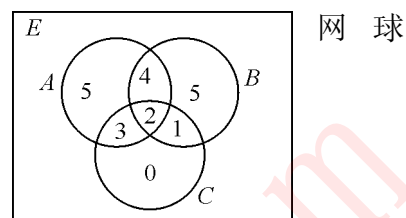
- (1) $(A \cup B) \cap B^c - (A \cup B) = (A \cup B) \cap B^c \cap \sim(A \cup B)$
 $= (A \cup B) \cap \sim(A \cup B) \cap B^c = \emptyset \cap B^c = \emptyset$
- (2) $((A \cup B \cup C) - (B \cup C)) \cup A = ((A \cup B \cup C) \cap \sim(B \cup C)) \cup A$
 $= (A \cap \sim(B \cup C)) \cup ((B \cup C) \cap \sim(B \cup C)) \cup A$

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

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

解： 阿 $A = \{\text{会打篮球的人}\}$, $B = \{\text{会打排球的人}\}$, $C = \{\text{会打网球的人}\}$

$$|A| = 14, |B| = 12, |A \cap B| = 6, |A \cap C| = 5, |A \cap B \cap C| = 2, |C| = 6, C \subseteq A \cup B$$



如图所示。

$$25 - (5 + 4 + 2 + 3) - 5 - 1 = 25 - 14 - 5 - 1 = 5$$

不会打球的人共 5 人

21. 设集合 $A = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}, \{\emptyset\}\}$, 计算下列表达式:

$$(1) \cup A$$

$$(2) \cap A$$

$$(3) \cap \cup A$$

$$(4) \cup \cap A$$

解： (1) $\cup A = \{1, 2\} \cup \{2, 3\} \cup \{1, 3\} \cup \{\emptyset\} = \{1, 2, 3, \emptyset\}$

$$(2) \cap A = \{1, 2\} \cap \{2, 3\} \cap \{1, 3\} \cap \{\emptyset\} = \emptyset$$

$$(3) \cap \cup A = 1 \cap 2 \cap 3 \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$(4) \cup \cap A = \emptyset$$

27. 设 A, B, C 是任意集合，证明

$$(1) (A - B) - C = A - (B \cup C)$$

$$(2) (A - B) - C = (A - C) - (B - C)$$

证明

$$(1) (A - B) - C = (A \cap \sim B) \cap \sim C = A \cap (\sim B \cap \sim C) = A \cap \sim (B \cup C) = A - (B \cup C)$$

$$(2) (A - C) - (B - C) = (A \cap \sim C) \cap \sim (B \cap \sim C) = (A \cap \sim C) \cap (\sim B \cup C)$$

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

$$= A \cap \sim (B \cup C) = A - (B \cup C) \quad \text{由 (1) 得证。}$$

第七章部分课后习题参考答案

7. 列出集合 $A=\{2,3,4\}$ 上的恒等关系 I_A , 全域关系 E_A , 小于或等于关系 L_A , 整除关系 D_A .

解: $I_A = \{\langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle\}$

$$E_A = \{\langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle\}$$

$$L_A = \{\langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle\}$$

$$D_A = \{\langle 2, 4 \rangle\}$$

13. 设 $A = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle\}$

$$B = \{\langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle\}$$

求 $A \cup B, A \cap B, \text{dom}A, \text{dom}B, \text{dom}(A \cup B), \text{ran}A, \text{ran}B, \text{ran}(A \cap B), \text{fld}(A - B)$.

解: $A \cup B = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle\}$

$$A \cap B = \{\langle 2, 4 \rangle\}$$

$$\text{dom}A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\text{dom}B = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$\text{dom}(A \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{ran}A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{ran}B = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{ran}(A \cap B) = \{4\}$$

$$A - B = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle\}, \text{fld}(A - B) = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

14. 设 $R = \{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle\}$

$$\text{求 } R \circ R, R^{-1}, R \uparrow \{0, 1\}, R[\{1, 2\}]$$

解: $R \circ R = \{\langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle\}$

$$R^{-1} = \{\langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 3, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle\}$$

$$R \uparrow \{0, 1\} = \{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle\}$$

$$R[\{1, 2\}] = \text{ran}(R|_{\{1, 2\}}) = \{2, 3\}$$

16. 设 $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, R_1, R_2 为 A 上的关系, 其中

$$R_1 = \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle\}$$

$$R_2 = \{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle\}$$

求 $R_1 \circ R_2, R_2 \circ R_1, R_1^2, R_2^3$ 。

解: $R_1 \circ R_2 = \{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle\}$

$$R_2 \circ R_1 = \{\langle c, d \rangle\}$$

$$R_1^2 = R_1 \circ R_1 = \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle\}$$

$$R_2^2 = R_2 \circ R_2 = \{\langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}$$

$$R_2^3 = R_2 \circ R_2^2 = \{\langle b, c \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle\}$$

36. 设 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, 在 $A \times A$ 上定义二元关系 R ,

$$\forall \langle u, v \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times A, \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle \Leftrightarrow u + y = x + v.$$

(1) 证明 R 是 $A \times A$ 上的等价关系.

(2) 确定由 R 引起的对 $A \times A$ 的划分.

(1) 证明: $\because \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle \Leftrightarrow u + y = x + v$

$$\therefore \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle \Leftrightarrow u - v = x - y$$

$$\forall \langle u, v \rangle \in A \times A$$

$$\therefore u - v = u - v$$

$$\therefore \langle u, v \rangle R \langle u, v \rangle$$

$\therefore R$ 是自反的

任意的 $\langle u, v \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times A$

如果 $\langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$, 那么 $u - v = x - y$

$$\therefore x - y = u - v \quad \therefore \langle x, y \rangle R \langle u, v \rangle$$

$\therefore R$ 是对称的

任意的 $\langle u, v \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle \in A \times A$

若 $\langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle R \langle a, b \rangle$

则 $u - v = x - y, x - y = a - b$

$$\therefore u - v = a - b \quad \therefore \langle u, v \rangle R \langle a, b \rangle$$

$\therefore R$ 是传递的

$\therefore R$ 是 $A \times A$ 上的等价关系

(2) $\Pi = \{\{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle\}, \{\langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle\}, \{\langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle\}, \{\langle 4, 1 \rangle\}, \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle\}, \{\langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle\}, \{\langle 1, 4 \rangle\}\}$

41. 设 $A=\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, R 为 $A \times A$ 上的二元关系, $\forall \langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \in A \times A$,

$$\langle a, b \rangle R \langle c, d \rangle \Leftrightarrow a + b = c + d$$

(1) 证明 R 为等价关系.

(2) 求 R 导出的划分.

(1) 证明: $\forall \langle a, b \rangle \in A \times A$

$$a+b=a+b$$

$$\therefore \langle a, b \rangle R \langle a, b \rangle$$

$\therefore R$ 是自反的

任意的 $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \in A \times A$

设 $\langle a, b \rangle R \langle c, d \rangle$, 则 $a+b=c+d$

$$\therefore c+d=a+b \quad \therefore \langle c, d \rangle R \langle a, b \rangle$$

$\therefore R$ 是对称的

任意的 $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times A$

若 $\langle a, b \rangle R \langle c, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$

则 $a+b=c+d, c+d=x+y$

$$\therefore a+b=x+y \quad \therefore \langle a, b \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$$

$\therefore R$ 是传递的

$\therefore R$ 是 $A \times A$ 上的等价关系

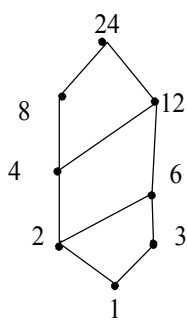
(2) $\Pi = \{\{\langle 1, 1 \rangle\}, \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle\}, \{\langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle\},$
 $\{\langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle\}, \{\langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle\}, \{\langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle\}, \{\langle 4, 4 \rangle\}\}$

43. 对于下列集合与整除关系画出哈斯图:

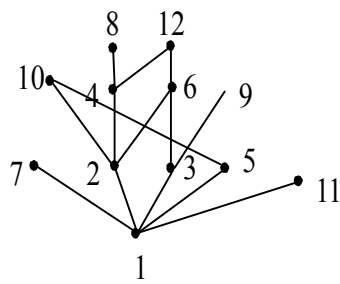
(1) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24\}$

(2) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$

解:

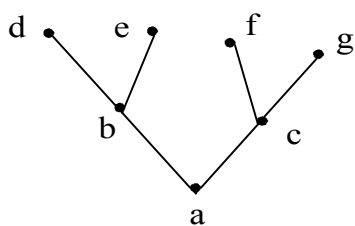


(1)

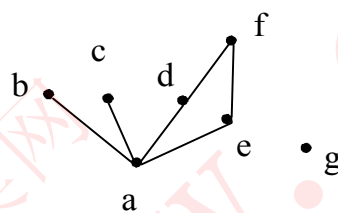


(2)

45. 下图是两个偏序集 $\langle A, R_{\prec} \rangle$ 的哈斯图. 分别写出集合 A 和偏序关系 R_{\prec} 的集合表达式.



(a)



(b)

解: (a) $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$$R_{\prec} = \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, e \rangle, \langle a, f \rangle, \langle a, g \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle b, e \rangle, \langle c, f \rangle, \langle c, g \rangle\} \cup I_A$$

(b) $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$$R_{\prec} = \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, e \rangle, \langle a, f \rangle, \langle d, f \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle\} \cup I_A$$

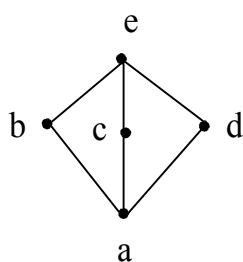
46. 分别画出下列各偏序集 $\langle A, R_{\prec} \rangle$ 的哈斯图, 并找出 A 的极大元、极小元、最大元和最小元.

(1) $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$

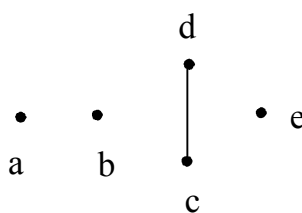
$$R_{\prec} = \{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, e \rangle, \langle b, e \rangle, \langle c, e \rangle, \langle d, e \rangle\} \cup I_A.$$

(2) $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}, \quad R_{\prec} = \{\langle c, d \rangle\} \cup I_A.$

解:



(1)



(2)

项目	(1)	(2)
极大元:	e	a, b, d, e
极小元:	a	a, b, c, e
最大元:	e	无
最小元:	a	无

第八章部分课后习题参考答案

1. 设 $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, 且

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{x}{2}, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

求 $f(0)$, $f(\{0\})$, $f(1)$, $f(\{1\})$, $f(\{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\})$, $f(\{4, 6, 8\})$, $f^{-1}(\{3, 5, 7\})$.

解: $f(0)=0$, $f(\{0\})=\{0\}$, $f(1)=1$, $f(\{1\})=\{1\}$,

$f(\{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\})=\mathbb{N}$, $f(\{4, 6, 8\})=\{2, 3, 4\}$, $f^{-1}(\{3, 5, 7\})=\{6, 10, 14\}$.

4. 判断下列函数中哪些是满射的?哪些是单射的?哪些是双射的?

(1) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $f(x)=x^2+2$ 不是满射, 不是单射

(2) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $f(x)=(x) \bmod 3$, x 除以 3 的余数 不是满射, 不是单射

(3) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ 不是满射, 不是单射

(4) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为奇数} \\ 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ 是满射, 不是单射

(5) $f: \mathbb{N} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x)=\lg x$ 不是满射, 是单射

(6) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x)=x^2-2x-15$ 不是满射, 不是单射

5. 设 $X=\{a, b, c, d\}$, $Y=\{1, 2, 3\}$, $f=\{ \langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 3 \rangle, \}$ 判断以下命题的真假:

- (1) f 是从 X 到 Y 的二元关系,但不是从 X 到 Y 的函数; 对
- (2) f 是从 X 到 Y 的函数,但不是满射,也不是单射的; 错
- (3) f 是从 X 到 Y 的满射,但不是单射; 错
- (4) f 是从 X 到 Y 的双射. 错