

# 单元2.1

有序对与卡氏积

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# 本节内容提要

- 有序对(有序二元组)
- 有序三元组、有序 $n$ 元组
- 卡氏积
- 卡氏积性质

## 关于序

序  
熵



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位次：位在廉颇之右，座位的尊卑



排名：论文作者



序结构：线性表、栈、队列、数组、树、图



排序：冒泡排序、选择排序、快速排序、插入排序、shell排序、归并排序、基数排序...

# 生活中的有序对

## 序偶

<委托人、受托人>

<出借人、借用人>

<今借给、今借到>

<打败了、战胜了>

若  $\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$ , 要保证  $x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2$

集合是无序的，那如何基于集合定义序？

# 有序对

称  $\{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$  为由元素  $a, b$  构成的有序对

记作  $\langle a, b \rangle$

(Kuratowski)

- $a$  是第一元素,  $b$  是第二元素
- $\langle a, b \rangle$  也记作  $(a, b)$
- $a, b$  可以相同

# 练习

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \phi, \phi \rangle &= \{\{\phi\}, \{\phi, \phi\}\} \\ &= \{\{\phi\}, \{\phi\}\} \\ &= \{\{\phi\}\}\end{aligned}$$

如何确定有序对中的第一个元素？

$$\begin{aligned}\cap \langle a, b \rangle \\ &= \cap \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} \\ &= \{a\}\end{aligned}$$

# 引理1

$$\{x, a\} = \{x, b\} \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

证明： ( $\Leftarrow$ ) 显然                      ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 分两种情况

1.  $x = a$                        $\{x, a\} = \{x, b\}$

$$\Rightarrow \{a, a\} = \{a, b\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a\} = \{a, b\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b$$

2.  $x \neq a$                        $a \in \{x, a\} = \{x, b\} \Rightarrow a = b$

## 引理2

若  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B} \neq \phi$ , 则

$$(1) \cup \mathcal{A} = \cup \mathcal{B}$$

$$(2) \cap \mathcal{A} = \cap \mathcal{B}$$

$$(1) \forall x, x \in \cup \mathcal{A}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists z(z \in \mathcal{A} \wedge x \in z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists z(z \in \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \cup \mathcal{B}$$

$$(2) \forall x, x \in \cap \mathcal{A}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall z(z \in \mathcal{A} \rightarrow x \in z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall z(z \in \mathcal{B} \rightarrow x \in z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \cap \mathcal{B}$$



# 定理2.1

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle c, d \rangle \Leftrightarrow a = c \wedge b = d$$

证明： ( $\Leftarrow$ ) 显然      ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 分两步

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle c, d \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} = \{\{c\}, \{c, d\}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cap \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} = \cap \{\{c\}, \{c, d\}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a\} = \{c\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = c$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle c, d \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} = \{\{c\}, \{c, d\}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cup \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} = \cup \{\{c\}, \{c, d\}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a, b\} = \{c, d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = d$$

# 推论

$$a \neq b \Rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \neq \langle b, a \rangle$$

反证：

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

与  $a \neq b$  矛盾

# 有序对的另外一种定义形式

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

*Norbert Wiener*

# 有序三元组

有序三元组：

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle \langle a, b \rangle, c \rangle$$

有序 $n$ 元组：

$$\langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle = \langle \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1} \rangle, a_n \rangle$$

定理2：

$$\langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle = \langle b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$a_i = b_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

# 练习

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle \langle a, b \rangle, c \rangle$$

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

$$= \left\{ \left\{ \{ \{ a \}, \{ a, b \} \} \right\}, \left\{ \{ \{ a \}, \{ a, b \} \}, c \right\} \right\}$$

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

$$= \left\{ \{ a \}, \left\{ a, \{ \{ b \}, \{ b, c \} \} \right\} \right\}$$

# 卡氏积

卡氏积：

$$A \times B = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x \in A \wedge y \in B \}$$

设  $A = \{\phi, a\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$

则  $A \times B = \{ \langle \phi, 1 \rangle, \langle \phi, 2 \rangle, \langle \phi, 3 \rangle, \langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle a, 3 \rangle \}$

$B \times A = \{ \langle 1, \phi \rangle, \langle 1, a \rangle, \langle 2, \phi \rangle, \langle 2, a \rangle, \langle 3, \phi \rangle, \langle 3, a \rangle \}$

$A \times A = \{ \langle \phi, \phi \rangle, \langle \phi, a \rangle, \langle a, \phi \rangle, \langle a, a \rangle \}$

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

# 卡氏积性质

非交换： $A \times B \neq B \times A$

(除非  $A = \phi \vee B = \phi \vee A = B$ )

非结合： $(A \times B) \times C \neq A \times (B \times C)$

(除非  $A = \phi \vee B = \phi \vee C = \phi$ )

$$A = \{1\}, \quad B = \{2\}$$

$$A \times B = \{< 1, 2 >\}$$

$$B \times A = \{< 2, 1 >\}$$

$$A = \{1\}, B = \{2\}, C = \{3\}$$

$$(A \times B) \times C = \{< < 1, 2 >, 3 >\}$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = \{< 1, < 2, 3 > >\}$$

# 卡氏积性质

分配律：

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

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

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

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



# 卡氏积分配律的证明

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

$$\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times (B \cup C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \cup C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge (y \in B \vee y \in C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in B) \vee (x \in A \wedge y \in C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B) \vee (\langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$$

# 卡氏积分配律的一个练习题

$$(A \times C) \cup (B \times D) \subseteq (A \cup B) \times (C \cup D)$$

$$(A \cup B) \times (C \cup D)$$

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

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

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

# 卡氏积的其他性质

$$1. A \times B = \phi \Leftrightarrow A = \phi \vee B = \phi$$

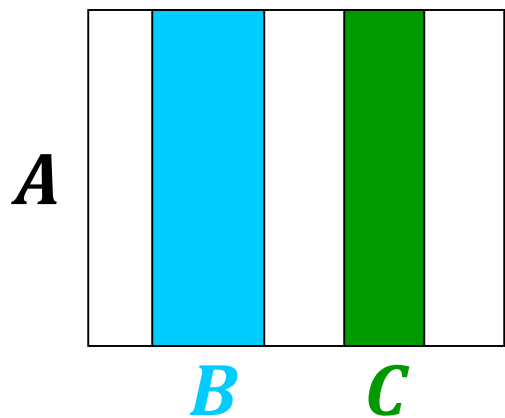
$$2. \text{ 若 } A \neq \phi, \text{ 则 } A \times B \subseteq A \times C \Leftrightarrow B \subseteq C$$

$$3. \text{ 若 } A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq D \Rightarrow A \times B \subseteq C \times D$$

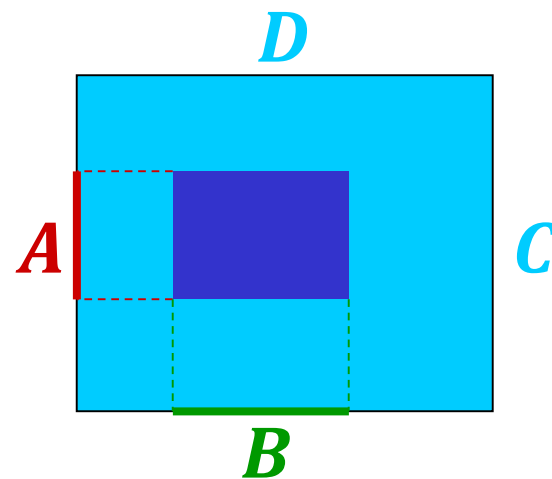
并且当  $(A = B = \phi) \vee (A \neq \phi \wedge B \neq \phi)$  时

$$\text{若 } A \times B \subseteq C \times D \Rightarrow A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq D$$

# 卡氏积图示



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



$$A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq D \Rightarrow$$

$$A \times B \subseteq C \times D$$

# 证明 $A \times B \subseteq A \times C \Leftrightarrow B \subseteq C$

( $\Rightarrow$ )

若  $B = \phi$ , 则  $B \subseteq C$

设  $B \neq \phi$ , 由  $A \neq \phi$ , 设  $x \in A$

$\forall y \in B$

$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B$

$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in C$

$\Rightarrow y \in C$

$\therefore B \subseteq C$

( $\Leftarrow$ )

若  $B = \phi$ , 则  $A \times B = \phi$

$\therefore A \times B = \phi \subseteq A \times C$

设  $B \neq \phi$

$\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in C$

$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C$

$\therefore A \times B \subseteq A \times C$

# n维卡氏积

$n$ 维卡氏积：

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times \cdots \times A_n = \{ \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle \mid$$

$$x_1 \in A_1 \wedge x_2 \in A_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_n \in A_n \}$$

$$A^n = A \times A \times \cdots \times A$$

设  $|A_i| = n_i$

则  $|A_1 \times A_2 \times \cdots \times A_n| = n_1 \times n_2 \times \cdots \times n_n$

# 卡氏积关于集合差的一个练习题

$$(A - B) \times (C - D) \subseteq (A \times C) - (B \times D)$$

$$\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in (A - B) \times (C - D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - B) \wedge y \in (C - D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in C \wedge x \notin B \wedge y \notin D$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \notin B \times D$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in (A \times C) - (B \times D)$$

## 小结

- 有序对(有序二元组)

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

- 有序三元组, 有序n元组
- 卡氏积  $A \times B = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x \in A \wedge y \in B \}$
- 卡氏积性质: 非结合、非交换、分配律等