

第十周作业 P319-320 40), 8, 20, 21

由保序公式  
4(1) 因为  $(a \wedge b) \leq a$ ,  $(c \wedge d) \leq c$ , 故  $(a \wedge b) \vee (c \wedge d) \leq a \vee c$ .  
因为  $(c \wedge d) \leq d$ ,  $(a \wedge b) \leq b$ , 故  $(a \wedge b) \vee (c \wedge d) \leq b \vee d$ .  
从而  $(a \wedge b) \vee (c \wedge d) \leq (a \vee c) \wedge (b \vee d)$ .

8.  $L_1$ : 3元子格  $\{c, b, a\}, \{d, b, a\}$   
 $\{a, b, e\}, \{a, d, e\}, \{a, c, e\}$   
 $\{b, c, e\}, \{b, d, e\}$ .

4元子格:  $\{a, b, c, e\}, \{a, b, d, e\}$   
 $\{b, c, d, e\}$ .

5元子格:  $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$

$L_2$ : 3元子格:  $\{a, b, e\}, \{a, b, g\}$   
 $\{a, c, f\}, \{a, c, g\}, \{a, d, e\}$   
 $\{a, d, f\}, \{a, d, g\}, \{a, e, g\}$   
 $\{a, f, g\}$   $\{b, e, g\}, \{d, e, g\}, \{c, f, g\}, \{d, f, g\}$

4元子格:  $\{a, b, c, g\}, \{a, b, d, e\}$ .

$\{a, d, c, f\}, \{a, c, f, g\}, \{a, b, e, g\}$

$$\{a, b, f, g\}, \{a, c, e, g\}, \{a, d, e, g\}$$

$$\{a, d, f, g\}, \{d, e, f, g\}$$

5元子格:  $\{a, b, d, e, g\}, \{a, c, d, f, g\},$   
 $\{a, d, e, f, g\}, \{a, b, c, e, g\}, \{a, b, c, f, g\}$

$$20. f(x) \vee f(y) = (x \vee a) \vee (y \vee a)$$

$$= x \vee a \vee y \vee a = x \vee y \vee a \vee a$$

$$= x \vee y \vee a = f(x \vee y)$$

\* 因  $L$  为格,  $f(x) = x \vee a \in L$ .

因  $L$  为格,  $f(x) \wedge f(y) = (x \vee a) \wedge (y \vee a)$

~~$$= ((x \vee a) \wedge y) \vee ((x \vee a) \wedge a)$$~~

$$= (x \wedge y) \vee a = f(x \wedge y), \forall x, y \in L$$

故  $f$  为同态.

$$g(x) \wedge g(y) = (x \wedge a) \wedge (y \wedge a)$$

$$= x \wedge a \wedge y \wedge a = x \wedge y \wedge a \wedge a$$

$$= x \wedge y \wedge a = g(x \wedge y)$$

因  $L$  为格,  $g(x) \vee g(y) = (x \wedge a) \vee (y \wedge a)$

$$= (x \vee y) \wedge a = g(x \vee y), \forall x, y \in L$$

又  $g$  也是  $L$  的同态映射

自同态

$$\text{Im } f = \{x \mid a \leq x, x \in L\}$$

$$\text{Im } g = \{x \mid x \leq a, x \in L\}$$



21. 首先证明  $x$  为  $f$  到  $g$  的映射,  $Y$  为  $g$  到  $f$  的映射

$\forall x \in X, f(x) = x \vee b \geq b$  由  $\vee$  定义可知.

又  $x \leq a, b = b$ , 故由恒等式  $x \vee b \leq a \vee b$  从而  $f(x) \in Y$ .

$\forall y \in Y, g(y) = y \wedge a \leq a$  由  $\wedge$  定义可知,

又  $b \leq y, a = a$ , 由恒等式  $b \wedge a \leq y \wedge a$  从而  $g(y) \in X$ .

再证  $f(g(x)) = x, \forall x \in X$ , 因  $a \wedge b \leq x \leq a$ ,

$$(x \vee b) \wedge a = (x \wedge a) \vee (b \wedge a) = x \vee (a \wedge b) = x$$

$$= x \vee (a \wedge b) = x$$

故  $f$  为单射. ~~不然~~ 因为  $f(m) = f(n), m, n \in X$ .

则  $g(f(m)) = m = g(f(n)) = n$  ~~矛盾~~!

同理, 可证  $f(g(y)) = y, \forall y \in Y$ ,

因  $b \leq y \leq a \vee b, y \vee b = y, y \wedge (a \vee b) = y$

$$(y \wedge a) \vee b = (y \vee b) \wedge (a \vee b)$$

$$= y \wedge (a \vee b) = y$$

故  $g$  为单射, ~~不然~~ 因为  $g(m) = g(n), m, n \in Y$ ,  
 $f(g(m)) = m = f(g(n)) = n$ .

$\forall x \in X, \exists g(f(x)) = x, f(x) \in Y, \forall y \in Y, \exists f(g(y)) = y, g(y) \in X$   
故  $f, g$  互逆

\* 最后再由分配律, 得  $f, g$  保持

$$f(x_1 \vee x_2) = (x_1 \vee x_2) \vee b = x_1 \vee x_2 \vee b \vee b$$

$$= (x_1 \vee b) \vee (x_2 \vee b) = f(x_1) \vee f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_1 \wedge x_2) = (x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee b = (x_1 \vee b) \wedge (x_2 \vee b)$$

$$= f(x_1) \wedge f(x_2)$$

$$g(x_1 \wedge x_2) = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge a = (x_1 \wedge a) \wedge (x_2 \wedge a)$$

$$= g(x_1) \wedge g(x_2)$$

$$g(x_1 \vee x_2) = (x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge a = (x_1 \wedge a) \vee (x_2 \wedge a)$$

$$= g(x_1) \vee g(x_2)$$

从而为同构, 得证