



班级: 计01

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科目: 高数

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2. $\exists f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [a, b]$, 令 f 为双射函数可取 $f(x) = b + (a-b)x$, $x \in [0, 1]$ 对 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ (此时 $a-b < 0$)

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow (a-b) \leq (a-b)x \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a \leq b + (a-b)x \leq b$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) \in [a, b]$$

对 $\forall f(x) \in [a, b]$

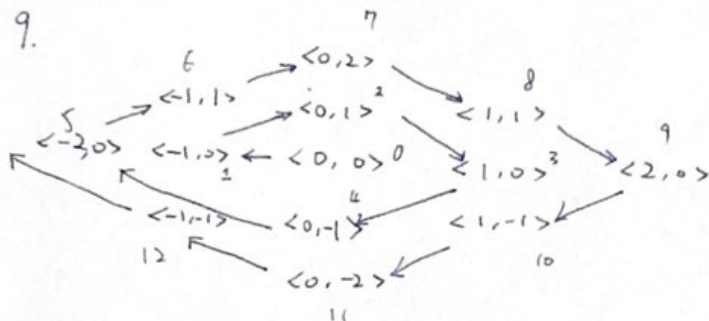
$$a \leq f(x) \leq b \Rightarrow a \leq b + (a-b)x \leq b$$

$$\Rightarrow a-b \leq (a-b)x \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

即 $x \in [0, 1]$ 因此, f 为双射函数.

如图所示, 我们可以建立 $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ 与 \mathbb{N} 之间的双射, 对 $\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ 与之对应, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 存在 $\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ 与之对应. 又 \mathbb{N} 为可数集, 故所有整数坐标点的集合是可数集.

4. (1) $\mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ (2) $\mathbb{N} - \{1\}$ (3) $\mathbb{N} - \{2\}$ 7. (1) $2^m \leq k^m \leq m^m \leq (2^m)^m = 2^{m^2}$, 故 $k^m = 2^{m^2}$ (2) $2^m \leq l^m \leq m^m \leq (2^m)^m = 2^{m^2}$, 故 $l^m = 2^{m^2}$ 由 (1) 知 $k^m = 2^{m^2}$, 故 $k^m = 2^{m^2} = l^m$ 10. (1) $|A| = 3$ (2) $|B| = \aleph_0$ (3) $|D| = \aleph_0$ (4) $B \cap D = \{x \mid (\exists n)(n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x = n^2)\}$, $B \cap D \approx \mathbb{N}$, $|B \cap D| = |\mathbb{N}| = \aleph_0$ (5) $B \cup D = \{x \mid (\exists n)(n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge (x = n^2 \vee x = n^5))\}$ 对 $B \cup D$ 中元素进行排列, 由小至大分别为 $0, 1, 2, \dots$, 此时 $B \cup D$ 与 \mathbb{N} 建立一一对应,故 $|B \cup D| = |\mathbb{N}| = \aleph_0$ (6) $|N_N| = |\mathbb{N}|^{|\mathbb{N}|} = \aleph_0^{\aleph_0} = 2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1$ (7) $|R_R| = |R|^{|\mathbb{R}|} = \aleph_1^{\aleph_1} = 2^{\aleph_1}$