

4.1

(2) 证明: 由 $f: A \rightarrow B, (C \subseteq A)$.得对 $y \in f(A) - f(C)$ 若 $\exists x \in A, f(x) = y$ 则对 $\forall z \in C, y \neq f(z)$ 有 $x \in A - C$.因此 $y \in f(A - C) \Rightarrow$ 故 $f(A) - f(C) \subseteq f(A - C)$.

4.2.

(3) 证明: 设 $g: X \rightarrow Y, f: Y \rightarrow Z$.a) $\forall z \in Z, \because f \circ g$ 是满射, 故必有 $x \in X$, 使 $f \circ g(x) = z$. $\therefore f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) \quad g(x) = y \in Y$. $\therefore \forall y \in Y, \text{ 有 } z \in Z, \text{ 使 } z = f(y).$ 但每个 z 在 f 作用下都是 Y 中一个映象, 可知 f 是满射的.b) 设 $f \circ g$ 是单射. 若 g 不是单射, 则必有 $x_1 \neq x_2$ 时 $g(x_1) = g(x_2) = y \in Y$. $\therefore f \circ g(x_1) = f(g(x_1)) = f(g(x_2)) = f \circ g(x_2)$ 得出 $f \circ g$ 不是单射, 矛盾.c) $f \circ g$ 是双射的, 故 $f \circ g$ 是满射和单射的. $\therefore f$ 是满射的, g 是单射的.

4-4.

(1) 证明: 1) 设 $A = \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\}$ 且 $f: (0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1]$.

$$\begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n-1}, & X \in A \wedge X > \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x, \quad x \in (0, 1) - A.$$

2) 设 $A = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\}$ 且 $f: [0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1]$.

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n-1} & n \geq 1, \frac{1}{n} \in A. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x, \quad x \in [0, 1) - A.$$

4-5.

(1) 证明: $\because A_1, A_2$ 有限.

$$\therefore \text{设 } A_1 = \{a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}.$$

$$A_2 = \{b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}.$$

$$\text{作 } f: A_1 \times A_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}:$$

$$f\langle a_m, b_n \rangle = \langle m, n \rangle. \Rightarrow f \text{ 是双射}$$

$$\therefore g: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \text{ 为双射. } g\langle m, n \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(m+n)(m+n+1) + m$$

$$\therefore A_1 \times A_2 \text{ 有限.}$$