

9.5

# 离散数学——第十一周作业

计83 刘轩奇 2018011025

2019.11.21

10.1 列出下列关系 $R$ 的元素。

(1)  $A = \{0, 1, 2\}, B = \{0, 2, 4\}$  , 而

$$R = \{\langle x, y \rangle | x, y \in A \cap B\}$$

(2)  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, B = \{1, 2, 3\}$  , 而

$$R = \{\langle x, y \rangle | x \in A \wedge y \in B \wedge x = y^2\}$$

解 (1)  $R = \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle\}$

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

10.2 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 $A \cup B, A \cap B, \text{dom}(A), \text{dom}(B), \text{ran}(A), \text{ran}(B), \text{dom}(A \cup B), \text{ran}(A \cap B)$

解

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.3 证明:

$$\text{dom}(R \cup S) = \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S), \text{dom}(R \cap S) \subseteq \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S)$$

证 (1) 证  $\text{dom}(R \cup S) = \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in \text{dom}(R \cup S) &\iff (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in R \cup S \\
 &\iff (\exists y) (\langle x, y \rangle \in R \vee \langle x, y \rangle \in S) \\
 &\iff x \in \text{dom}(R) \vee x \in \text{dom}(S) \\
 &\iff x \in \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{dom}(R \cup S) = \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{dom}(S)$$

(2) 证  $\text{dom}(R \cap S) \subseteq \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in \text{dom}(R \cap S) &\iff (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in R \cap S \\
 &\iff (\exists y) (\langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \in S) \\
 &\implies (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge (\exists y) \langle x, y \rangle \in S \\
 &\iff x \in \text{dom}(R) \wedge x \in \text{dom}(S) \\
 &\iff x \in \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{dom}(R \cap S) \subseteq \text{dom}(R) \cap \text{dom}(S)$$

10.4 设:  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , 在  $A$  上有多少不同的关系? 设  $|A| = n$ , 在  $A$  上有多少不同的关系?

答  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  上有  $2^9$  种不同的关系。  $|A| = n$  时,  $A$  上有  $2^{n^2}$  种不同的关系。

10.5 列出所有从  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  到  $B = \{d\}$  的关系。

答

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\emptyset, \{\langle a, d \rangle\}, \{\langle b, d \rangle\}, \{\langle c, d \rangle\}, \\
 &\{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle\}, \{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}, \{\langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}, \\
 &\{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}
 \end{aligned}$$

共8个关系。

10.6 对  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  且  $n > 2$ , 从二元关系定义  $n$  元关系。

答

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle &= \langle \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle, x_3 \rangle \\
 \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle &= \langle \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle, x_4 \rangle \\
 &\dots \\
 \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle &= \langle \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle, x_n \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

10.7 对  $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  上的下列关系, 给出关系图和关系矩阵。

(1)  $R_1 = \{\langle x, y \rangle | 2 \leq x \wedge y \leq 2\}$

(3)  $R_3 = \{\langle x, y \rangle | x \text{ 和 } y \text{ 是互质的}\}$

解 关系图如图 10.7 所示。关系矩阵

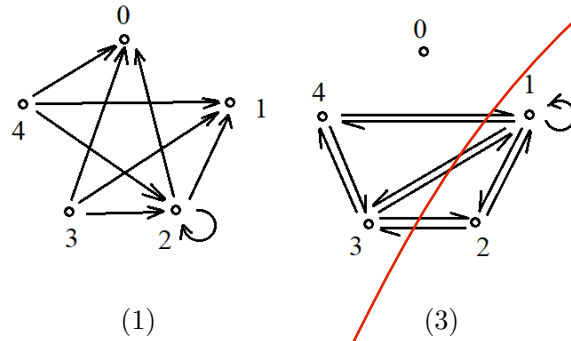


图 10.7

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

10.10 设  $R, S, T$  是  $A$  上的关系, 证明

$$R \circ (S \cup T) = (R \circ S) \cup (R \circ T)$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle x, y \rangle \in R \circ (S \cup T) &\iff (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S \cup T) \\
 &\iff (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge (\langle x, z \rangle \in S \vee \langle x, z \rangle \in T)) \\
 &\iff (\exists z)((\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S) \vee (\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in T)) \\
 &\iff (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S) \vee (\exists z)(\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in T) \\
 &\iff \langle x, y \rangle \in R \circ S \vee \langle x, y \rangle \in R \circ T \\
 &\iff \langle x, y \rangle \in (R \circ S) \cup (R \circ T) \\
 \therefore R \circ (S \cup T) &= (R \circ S) \cup (R \circ T)
 \end{aligned}$$