

离散数学——第十周作业

计83 刘轩奇 2018011025

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9.13 给定N的下列子集,A,B,C,D为 $A=\{1,2,7,8\},\ B=\{x|x\overline{\{}\vee\}2<50\},\ C=\{x|0\leq x\leq 20\land x$ 可被3整除, $D=\{x|x=2\overline{\{}\vee\}K\land K\in\mathbb{N}\land 0\leq K\leq 5\}.$ 列出下列集合的所有元素。

(3)
$$B - (A \cup C)$$

$$\mathbb{H}$$
 (3) $B - (A \cup C) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\} - \{0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 18\} = \{4, 5\}$

- 9.14 写出下列集合:
 - $(1) \cup \{\{3,4\},\{\{3\},\{4\}\},\{3,\{4\}\},\{\{3\},4\}\}\}$
 - $(2) \cap \{\{1,2,3\},\{2,3,4\},\{3,4,5\}\}$
- $\mathbf{H} \quad (1) \cup \{\{3,4\}, \{\{3\}, \{4\}\}, \{3\}, \{4\}\}, \{\{3\}, 4\}\} = \{3,4, \{3\}, \{4\}\}$
 - $(2) \cap \{\{1,2,3\}, \{2,3,4\}, \{3,4,5\}\} = \{3\}$
- **9.15** 写出下列集合, 其中: PP(A) = P(P(A)), PPP(A) = P(P(P(A)))
 - $(1) \cup \{PPP(\varnothing), PP(\varnothing), P(\varnothing), \varnothing\}$
 - $(2) \cap \{PPP(\varnothing), PP(\varnothing), P(\varnothing)\}$

解

$$P(\varnothing) = \{\varnothing\}, P(P(\varnothing)) = \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}\}, P(P(P(\varnothing))) = \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}\}, \{\varnothing\}\}, \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}\}\}$$

- $(1) \cup \{PPP(\varnothing), PP(\varnothing), P(\varnothing), \varnothing\} = \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}, \{\{\varnothing\}\}, \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}\}\}\}$
- $(2) \cap \{PPP(\varnothing), PP(\varnothing), P(\varnothing)\} = \{\varnothing\}$
- **9.16** 设 $A = \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}\}$,写出集合:
 - (1) P(A) 和 $\cup P(A)$
 - $(2) \cup A$ 和 $P(\cup A)$

$$\mathbf{f} \quad (1) \ P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}\}, \cup P(A) + \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}\}$$

- $(2) \cup (A) = \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}\}, P(\cup(A)) = \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}, \{\{\varnothing\}\}, \{\varnothing, \{\varnothing\}\}\}\}$
- **9.17** 设A, B, C是任意的集合,证明:
 - (2) (A B) C = (A C) (B C)
 - (4) $A \subseteq C \land B \subseteq C \Leftrightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$

解 (2)

$$(A - C) - (B - C)$$

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

$$= (A \cup -C) \cup (-B \cap C)$$

$$= (A \cup -C \cup -B) \cap (A \cup -C \cup C)$$

$$= (A \cup -B \cup -C) \cap (A \cup E)$$

$$= ((A - B) - C) \cap E$$

$$= (A - B) - C$$

(4) 充分性:

$$A\subseteq C \land B\subseteq C \Rightarrow (A\cup B)\subseteq (C\cup C) \Rightarrow A\cup B\subseteq C$$

必要性: $若A \cup B \subseteq C$

任意x, 若 $x \in A$, 则 $x \in A \cup B$, 从而 $x \in C$, 则 $A \subseteq C$ 。

任意x, 若 $x \in B$, 则 $x \in A \cup B$, 从而 $x \in C$, 则 $B \subseteq C$ 。

$$\therefore A \cup B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C \land B \subseteq C$$

- 9.18 满足下列条件的集合A, B有什么关系?
 - (1) A B = B
 - $(3) A \cap B = A \cup B$

答 (1) $A = B = \emptyset$

(3) A = B



- 9.19 给出下列命题成立的充要条件:
 - $(2) (A B) \cup (A C) = \emptyset$
 - $(4) (A B) \oplus (A C) = \emptyset$
- 解 (2)

$$(A - B) \cup (A - C) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff (A \cup -B) \cap (A \cup -C) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff A \cap -(B \cap C) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff A \subseteq B \cap C$$

(4)

$$(A - B) \oplus (A - C) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff ((A - B) - (A - C) \cup ((A - C) - (A - B)) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff ((A \cap -B) \cap -(A \cap -C)) \cup ((A \cap -C) \cap -(A \cap B)) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff ((A \cap -B) \cap (-A \cup C)) \cup ((A \cap -C) \cap (-A \cup B)) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff (A \cap -A \cap -B) \cup (A \cap -B \cap C) \cup (A \cap -A \cap -C) \cup (A \cap B \cap -C) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff \emptyset \cup (A \cap -B \cap -C) \cup \emptyset \cup (A \cap B \cap -C) = \emptyset$$

$$\iff A \cap -B \cap C = \emptyset \land A \cap B \cap -C = \emptyset$$

$$\iff A - B \subseteq A - C \land A - C \subseteq A - B$$

$$\iff A - B \subseteq A - C \land A - C \subseteq A - B$$

$$\iff A - B = A - C$$
(*)待后补证

补证(*) $A - B \subseteq -C \iff A - B \subseteq A - C$

$$A - B \subseteq -C \iff (\forall x)(x \in A - B \to x \in -C)$$

$$\iff (\forall x)((x \in A \land x \in -B) \to x \in C)$$

$$\iff (\forall x)((x \in A \land x \in -B) \to (x \in A \land x \in -C)$$

$$\iff (\forall x)(x \in A - B \to x \in A - C)$$

$$\iff A - B \subseteq A - C$$

- **9.26** (1) 若 $A \times B = \emptyset$,则 $A \cap B$ 应满足什么条件。
 - (2) 对集合 A , 是否可能 $A = A \times A$ 。

答 (1)
$$A \times B = \emptyset \iff A = \emptyset \lor B = \emptyset$$

(2)
$$A = A \times A \iff A = \emptyset$$

9.28 求1至250之间被2,3,5中任何一个整除的整数的个数。

解设

$$E = \{x | x \in \mathbb{N} \land 1 \le x \le 250\}$$

$$A = \{x | x \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \land x \in E\}$$

$$B = \{x | x \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \land x \in E\}$$

$$C = \{x | x \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \land x \in E\}$$

$$|A| = \lfloor 250/2 \rfloor = 125, |B| = \lfloor 250/3 \rfloor = 83, |C| = \lfloor 250/5 \rfloor = 50$$

$$|A \cap B| = \lfloor 250/6 \rfloor = 83, |A \cap C| = \lfloor 250/6 \rfloor = 25, |B \cap C| = \lfloor 250/15 \rfloor = 16$$

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = \lfloor 250/30 \rfloor = 8$$

$$\therefore |A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cup B| - |A \cup C| - |B \cup C| + |A \cup B \cup C|$$

$$= 125 + 83 + 50 - 41 - 25 - 16 + 8 = 184$$

9.30 证明不存在集合 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 使

$$A_4 \in A_3 \land A_3 \in A_2 \land A_2 \in A_1 \land A_1 \in A_4$$

- 证 假设这样的 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 存在,则令 $B = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ 由正则公理,B含有极小项,由对称性不妨设该极小项为 A_1 。则 $A_1 \cap B = \emptyset$ 。 而 $A_2 \in A_1, A_2 \in B$,则 $A_2 \in A \cap B$,这与 $A_1 \cap B = \emptyset$ 矛盾,则假设错误,不存在这样的四个集合。
- 9.31 证明不存在由所有单元素集合组成的集合。
- 证 假设存在所有单元素集合组成的集合A。 则令 $B = \{A\}$,B是单元素集合,则 $B \in A$,而又有 $A \in B$,这与定理9.7.7: $\neg (A_1 \in A_2 \land A_2 \in A_1)$ 矛盾。 故假设错误,不存在由所有单元素集合组成的集合。
- 9.32 证明存在所有素数组成的集合。
- 证 由无穷公理知自然数集N存在,设谓词P(x)表示x为素数,则由子集公理

$$(\exists A)(\forall x)(x \in A \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{N} \land P(x))$$

即存在 $A = \{x | x$ 为素数 $\land x \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 为全体素数组成的集合。

9.33 证明若A是传递集合,则 A_+ 是传递集合。

证

A为传递集
$$\iff$$
 $(\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in y \land y \in A) \to x \in A)$
 $A^+ = A \cup \{A\} \implies (\forall x)(x \in A \to x \in A^+)$
 $\iff ((\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in y \land y = A) \to x \in A^+)$

$$A$$
为传递集 $\wedge A^+ = A \cup \{A\}$

- $\Longrightarrow ((\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in y \land y \in A) \to x \in A^{\bigcirc}) \land (\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in y \land y \bigcirc A) \to x \in A^+)$
- $\Rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)(((x \in y \land y \in A) \to x \in A^{\bullet}) \land (((x \in y \land y \bigcirc A) \to x \in A^+))$
- $\Longrightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in y) \land (y \in A \lor y = A)) \rightarrow x \in A^+)$
- $\Longrightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in y \land y \in A^+) \to x \in A^+)$
- $\Longrightarrow A^+$ 为传递集