

离散数学习题解析

集合论(2)

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1 Review

- Binary Relation
 - Closure
 - Partial Order Set
- Function
 - Function
 - Cardinality of Set
- Abstract Algebra
 - Algebraic Structure

2 Problem Set

- Homework
 - Closure
 - Function
- Abstract Algebra
 - Algebraic Structure

3 Application and Extension(Optional)

- Inside the Warshall's algorithm(Wait Until Code Exercise)
- Modeling of Concurrency

Outline

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闭包是一个很重要也很常见的概念。

闭包 扩充为有理数, 使其对于
除法操作封闭

Closure

R 为关系, R 的自反(对称或传递)闭包是关系 R' ^a:

① R' 是自反的(对称或传递的)

② $R \subseteq R'$.

③ R' 具有最小性

① $r(R) = R \cup R^0$

② $s(R) = R \cup R^{-1}$

③ $t(R) = R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots$

^aThe way to prove...

Computing Closure

也可以通过关系矩阵和关系图求取闭包:

关系矩阵求取法:

自反 $M_r = M + E$

对称 $M_s = M + M'$

传递 $M_t = M + M^2 + M^3 + \dots$

关系图求取法:

自反 添加环

对称 添加反向边

传递 添加间接路径

Property of Closure

$$\textcircled{1} R[\textit{ref}] \Leftrightarrow R = r(R)$$

$$\textcircled{2} R[\textit{sym}] \Leftrightarrow R = s(R)$$

$$\textcircled{3} R[\textit{tra}] \Leftrightarrow R = t(R)$$

$$R_1 \subseteq R_2,$$

$$\textcircled{1} r(R_1) \subseteq r(R_2)$$

$$\textcircled{2} s(R_1) \subseteq s(R_2)$$

$$\textcircled{3} t(R_1) \subseteq t(R_2)$$

Property of Closure

闭包运算对于关系性质的保持:

- ① $R[ref] \Rightarrow s(R)[ref] \& t(R)[ref]$
- ② $R[sym] \Rightarrow r(R)[sym] \& R^n[sym] \& t(R)[sym]$
- ③ $R[tra] \Rightarrow r(R)[ref]$

复合闭包:

- ① $rs(R) = sr(R)$
- ② $st(R) \subseteq ts(R)$
- ③ $rt(R) = tr(R)$

Note:

前两个命题的证明参见陶老师课件, 第三个命题的证明以及第二个命题的另一种证明留待Problem Set部分介绍。

Partial Order Relation

如果集合 A 上的非空关系 R 具有自反性, 反对称性和传递性, 则称 R 为偏序关系, 记作 \preceq 。 $\langle A, \preceq \rangle$ 为偏序集(poset)。

偏序集表示: 哈斯图(Hasse Diagram).

偏序集中的特殊元素:

- ① 最大元, 最小元, 极大元, 极小元。
- ② 上界, 下界, 最小上界, 最大下界。
- ③ 有穷集合一定有极大元和极小元且不一定唯一。某元素可能既是极大元又是极小元。
- ④ 最大元和最小元不一定存在。若存在则必唯一。若存在, 则最元同时也是极元。

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Function

函数是一种特殊的二元关系。

定义：二元关系 F 可被称为函数，如果 $\forall x \in \text{dom}(F), \exists! y \in \text{ran}(F) \wedge xFy$.

函数也是集合: $\text{Function} \rightarrow \text{Binary Relation} \rightarrow \text{Ordered Pair} \rightarrow \text{Set}$.

Function

函数的性质: $f : A \rightarrow B$,

单射(Injective) $(\forall x_1, x_2 \in A)(f(x_1) = f(x_2) \leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2)$

满射(Surjective) $(\forall y \in B)(\exists x \in A, f(x) = y)$

双射(Bijective) Injective + Surjective

函数的复合: 设 F, G, H 为函数, 则

- $(F \circ G) \circ H$ 与 $F \circ (G \circ H)$ 都是函数。
- $(F \circ G) \circ H = F \circ (G \circ H)$

反函数:

对于双射函数 $f : A \rightarrow B$, $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$ 是它的反函数。

Cardinality of Set

有限集合与大数

- ① 据不少非洲探险家证实，在某些原始部落里，不存在比3大的数词。
- ② 国际象棋。 $2^{64} - 1 =$ 全世界在2000年内所生产的全部小麦。
- ③ 汉诺塔问题。 $2^{64} - 1 = 5800$ 亿年。
- ④ 莎士比亚作品自动印刷机。

如何比较无穷集合的大小？

集合等势：

$$A \approx B \Leftrightarrow \exists f : A \rightarrow B, f \text{ is bijective.}$$

集合优势：

$$A \preceq B \Leftrightarrow \exists f : A \rightarrow B, f \text{ is injective.}$$

$$A \preceq B \wedge B \preceq A \Rightarrow A \approx B.$$

Cardinality of Set

重要的等势集合的例子:

与自然数集合 \mathbf{N} 等势的集合都是可数集(Countable) $[\aleph_0]$ 。

$$\mathbf{N} \approx \mathbf{N}^{(2)}$$

$$f(x) = x^2.$$

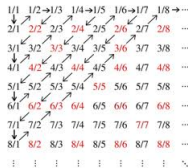
$$\mathbf{Z} \approx \mathbf{N}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \geq 0 \\ -2x - 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \approx \mathbf{N}$ Cantor Pairing Function(coding):

$$f\langle m, n \rangle = \frac{(m+n+1)(m+n)}{2} + m.$$

$\mathbf{Q} \approx \mathbf{N}$ Cantor:



Cardinality of Set

重要的等势集合的例子:

与实数集合 \mathbf{R} 等势的集合 $[X]$ 。

$$(0, 1) \approx \mathbf{R}$$

$$f(x) = \tan \pi \frac{2x - 1}{2}.$$

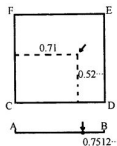
$$[0, 1] \approx (0, 1)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2^2}, & x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2^{n+2}}, & x = \frac{1}{2^n} \\ x, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$[0, 1] \approx [a, b]$$

$$f(x) = (b - a)x + a.$$

$$[0, 1] \approx \square \quad (\text{Note:})$$



Cardinality of Set

重要的等势集合的例子:

与实数集合 \mathbf{R} 等势的集合 $[\mathbf{N}]$ 。

$$\{0, 1\}^N \approx [0, 1] \quad f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^N:$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], x = 0.x_1x_2 \cdots$$

$$f(x) = t_x, t_x: N \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, t_x(n) = x_{n+1}, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

$$g: \{0, 1\}^N \rightarrow [0, 1]:$$

$$(\forall t \in \{0, 1\}^N, t: N \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, g(t) = 0.x_1x_2 \cdots, x_{n+1} = t(n).)$$

$$\{0, 1\}^N \approx P(N) \quad \text{More generally,}$$

$$f: P(A) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^A, f(A') = \chi_{A'}, \forall A' \in P(A).$$

Cardinality of Set(Optional)

重要成果:

Cantor Theorem $N \prec R$ Cantor's Diagonal:

3.14159...
 1.41421...
 1.73205...
 2.23606...
 2.71828...
 0.14285...
 ↓
 3.43625...
 ↓
 2.32514...

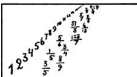
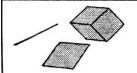

$$A \prec P(A)$$

$$g : A \rightarrow P(A).$$

$$B = \{x | x \in A \wedge x \notin g(x)\}.$$

Cardinality of Set

连续统假设:

	\aleph_0	所有整数和分数的数目
	\aleph_1	线、面、体上所有几何点的数目
	\aleph_2	所有几何面线的数目

$$\text{card}N = \aleph_0, \text{card}R = \aleph = \text{card}2^N = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbf{C}.$$

是否存在某个无限势 λ ,使得 $\aleph_0 < \lambda < \aleph$?

Cantor猜想: 不存在。

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Binary Operations and Properties

二元运算:

$f: S \times S \rightarrow S$.

Note:

- f 为函数
- closed.

Examples:

- $(P(S), \cap)$.
- (S^S, \circ) .

二元运算的性质:

- ① 交换律
- ② 结合律
- ③ 幂等律
- ④ 分配律
- ⑤ 吸收律
- ⑥ 消去律

特殊元素:

- ① 单位元($e_l = e_r = e$)
- ② 零元($\theta_l = \theta_r = \theta$)
- ③ 逆元(\circ is associative, $\Rightarrow y_l = y_r = y$)

Algebra

代数系统:

$$\langle S, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k \rangle.$$

重要的代数系统:

$$\langle P(B), \cup, \cap, \sim, \emptyset, B \rangle.$$

$$\langle \mathbb{Z}_n, \oplus, \otimes \rangle.$$

$$\langle R, +, \cdot, -, 0, 1 \rangle.$$

“从代数系统的构成成分和遵从的算律出发，将代数系统分类，然后研究每一类代数系统的基本方法，并将研究的结果运用到具体的代数系统中去。这种方法就是抽象代数的基本方法，也是代数结构课程的主要内容。”

Homomorphism and Isomorphism

同态(Homomorphism):

设 $V_1 = \langle A, \circ \rangle$ 和 $V_2 = \langle B, * \rangle$ 是同类型的代数系统,
 $f: A \rightarrow B$,

$$\forall x, y \in A, f(x \circ y) = f(x) * f(y)$$

称 f 为 V_1 到 V_2 的同态映射。

“运算之像等于像之运算。”

- 单同态
- 满同态
- 同构(Isomorphism)
- 自同态, 单自同态, 满自同态, 自同构

Homomorphism and Isomorphism

满同态对运算性质的保持:

- ① 交换律, 结合律, 幂等律
- ② 单位元($f(e_1) = e_2$.); 零元($f(\theta_1) = \theta_2$.)
- ③ 逆元($f(x^{-1}) = f(x)^{-1}$.)

Homework(3)

本次习题解析参见文件《离散数学习题解析第三周(二元关系)》。

该文件已上传至教学网站。

Homework(4)

本次习题解析参见文件《离散数学习题解析第四周(二元关系+函数)》。

该文件已上传至教学网站。

Homework(5)

本次习题解析参见文件《离散数学习题解析第五周(集合基数+代数系统)》。

该文件已上传至教学网站。

Closure

复合闭包:

证明: A is finite set, $R \subseteq A \times A \Rightarrow rt(R) = tr(R)$.

提示:

$$(I_A \cup R)^n = I_A \cup R \cup R^2 \cup \dots \cup R^n = I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i)$$

解答:

Closure

复合闭包:

证明: A is finite set, $R \subseteq A \times A \Rightarrow rt(R) = tr(R)$.

提示:

$$(I_A \cup R)^n = I_A \cup R \cup R^2 \cup \dots \cup R^n = I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i)$$

解答:

$$\begin{aligned}
 tr(R) &= t(I_A \cup R) \\
 &= \cup_{i=1}^n (I_A \cup R)^i \\
 &= (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A \cup R)^2 \cup \dots \cup (I_A \cup R)^n \\
 &= (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i)) \cup \dots \cup (I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i)) \\
 &= I_A \cup R \cup R^2 \cup \dots \cup R^n \\
 &= I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i) \\
 &= I_A \cup t(R) \\
 &= r(t(R)) \\
 &= rt(R)
 \end{aligned}$$

Closure

复合闭包:

证明: $R \subseteq A \times A \Rightarrow st(R) \subseteq ts(R)$.

解答:

$$\begin{aligned} R \subseteq s(R) &\Rightarrow t(R) \subseteq t(s(R)) \\ &\Rightarrow st(R) \subseteq sts(R) = ts(R) \end{aligned}$$

$$s(R)[sym] \Rightarrow ts(R)[sym] \Rightarrow sts(R) = ts(R).$$

Function

概念辨析:

① $A = \emptyset, B = \emptyset \Rightarrow B^A = \emptyset^\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$

② $A = \emptyset, B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow B^A = B^\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$

③ $A \neq \emptyset, B = \emptyset \Rightarrow B^A = \emptyset^A = \emptyset$

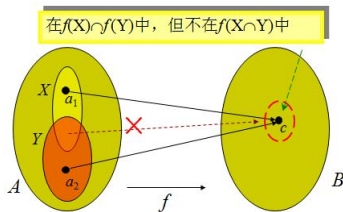
Function

交集与并集的函数像:

① P_{162} 第12题

说明 $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$ 不是永远为真的。

② 设 $f: A \rightarrow B, B_1 \subseteq B$. 试证明:
 $f(A \cap f^{-1}(B_1)) = f(A) \cap B_1$.



Function

企图证明 $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$:
 $y \in f(A \cap B)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge xfy \wedge x \in B \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge xfy) \wedge (x \in B \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \wedge y \in f(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in (f(A) \cap f(B))$$

$$f(A \cap f^{-1}(B_1)) = f(A) \cap B_1.$$

任取 y ,

$$y \in f(A \cap f^{-1}(B_1)) \Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \cap f^{-1}(B_1) \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge \underline{x \in f^{-1}(B_1)} \wedge xfy) \Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge \underline{f(x) \in B_1} \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge y \in B_1 \wedge xfy) \Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge xfy) \wedge y \in B_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \wedge y \in B_1 \Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \cap B_1 \quad \square$$

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Homomorphism and Isomorphism

P_{180} 第18题

$$V_1 = \langle \mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot \rangle, V_2 = \langle \mathbb{Z}_n, \oplus, \otimes \rangle.$$

令 $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n, f(x) = (x) \bmod n$.

证明, f 为 V_1 到 V_2 的满同态映射。

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Inside the Warshall's algorithm

我们以二元关系的传递闭包为例。

问题驱动: 给定某有向图, 问存在从 u 到 v 的可达路径吗?

{For pair of edges $S_i S_j$ and $S_j S_k$, we
add $S_i S_k$.}

while Any new edges are added **do**

for all $i = 1 \rightarrow n$ **do**

for all $j = 1 \rightarrow n$ **do**

for all $k = 1 \rightarrow n$ **do**

$R_{ij} = R_{ij} \vee (R_{ik} \wedge R_{kj})$

end for

end for

end for

end while

{Warshall's Algorithm}

for all $k = 1 \rightarrow n$ **do**

for all $i = 1 \rightarrow n$ **do**

for all $j = 1 \rightarrow n$ **do**

$R_{ij} = R_{ij} \vee (R_{ik} \wedge R_{kj})$

end for

end for

end for

Inside the Warshall's algorithm(Wait Until Code Exercise)

具体的例子以及分析参见PPT.

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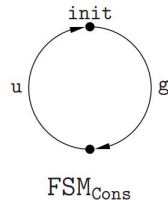
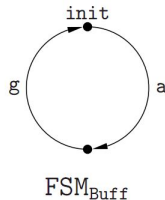
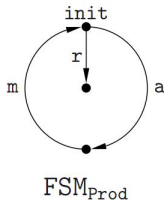
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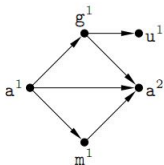
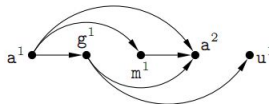
Modeling of Concurrency



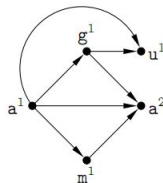
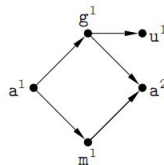
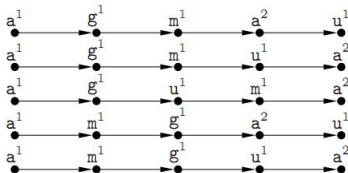
$$Ind = \{(r, g), (g, r), (r, u), (u, r), (m, g), (g, m), (m, u), (u, m), (a, u), (u, a)\}$$

Modeling of Concurrency

$$G = \text{candepgraph}_{\text{Ind}}(\text{agmau})$$



G

 G^+  $\text{hasse}(G^+)$ 

$$= \text{cantotalposet}(\text{agmau})$$

$$= \text{cantotalposet}(\text{agmua})$$

$$= \text{cantotalposet}(\text{aguma})$$

$$= \text{cantotalposet}(\text{amgau})$$

$$= \text{cantotalposet}(\text{amgua})$$

The Next Week

Part of the Plan for the Next Week:

- ① Dilworth's Theorem
- ② 复习集合论(?)
- ③ 群论

That's the end. Thank you.



Figure: Bring Up a Question