

4.

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f[\{0\}] = \{0\}$$

$$f[\{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}] = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$f[\{1, 3, 5, \dots\}] = \{1\}$$

$$f^{-1}[\{2\}] = \{4\}$$

$$f^{-1}[[3, 4]] = [0, 8]$$

5.

(4)

(a) 非满射, 单射, 非双射

(b) $f(\mathbb{N}) = \{\langle n, n+1 \rangle \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$f^{-1}(s) = \emptyset$$

(c) $R = I_{\mathbb{N}}$

(5)

(a) 非满射, 单射, 非双射

(b) $f([0, 1]) = [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$

$$f^{-1}(s) = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

(c) $R = I_{[0, 1]}$

8.

若 A 为有限集 ($f, g \in A_A$)则 f, g 均为双射, 不满足题意. $\Rightarrow A$ 为无限集不妨设 A 为可数集 \Rightarrow 设 $A = \mathbb{N}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{x}{2} & x \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2} & x \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{x}{2} & x \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

9.

(1) $m \leq n$ 若存在函数 f 为单射则 $\forall x_1 \neq x_2, \exists f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ $\Rightarrow B$ 中至少有 m 个元素, 与 A 中每个元素对应(2) $m \geq n$ 若存在函数 f 为满射则 $\forall y \in B, \exists x, f(x) = y$ $\Rightarrow A$ 中至少有 n 个元素, 与 B 中每个元素对应(3) $m = n$ 由 (1) (2) 知 $\begin{cases} m \leq n \\ m \geq n \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = n$

11.

 f 满射 $\Rightarrow \forall b \in B, \exists x \in A \mid f(x) = b$ g 单射 $\Rightarrow \forall b \in B, \exists \text{ 唯一 } g(b) = \{x \mid x \in A \mid f(x) = b\}$ 因此若 f 满射, 则 g 为单射
$$\Downarrow$$
 其逆不成立

$$12. \quad \forall \langle x, y \rangle \in f \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in g$$

\downarrow
 $x \in A$

\downarrow
 $x \in C$

$$\forall x \in C \rightarrow x \in A$$

因此:

$$\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in g \Rightarrow x \in C \Rightarrow x \in A \Rightarrow (\exists z) \langle x, z \rangle \in f \Rightarrow \langle x, z \rangle \in g$$

$$\Rightarrow y = z$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \langle x, y \rangle \in g \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in f$$

$$\Rightarrow g \subseteq f$$

$$\Rightarrow f = g$$

$$14. \quad f \circ f(n) = n + 2$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 2n + 1$$

$$g \circ f(n) = 2n + 2$$

$$g \circ h(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 2 & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$h \circ g(n) = 0$$

$$(f \circ g) \circ h = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 3 & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

16.

$$\textcircled{1} \forall f, g \in A \rightarrow A, h \circ f = h \circ g \text{ 且 } h \text{ 单射} \Rightarrow f = g$$

$$\text{证: } \forall \langle x, y \rangle \in f \Rightarrow (\exists z) \langle y, z \rangle \in h$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, z \rangle \in h \circ f \Rightarrow \langle x, z \rangle \in h \circ g \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in h$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle y, z \rangle \in h$$

$$\text{因此 } \left. \begin{array}{l} f \subseteq g \\ \text{同理 } f \supseteq g \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f = g$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall f, g \in A \rightarrow A, h \circ f = h \circ g \text{ 且 } f = g \Rightarrow h \text{ 单射}$$

$$\text{证: } f = g$$

$$\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in f \Rightarrow \langle x, h(y) \rangle \in h \circ f$$

$$\forall \langle x, y' \rangle \in g \Rightarrow \langle x, h(y') \rangle \in h \circ g$$

因此

$$y = y' \Rightarrow h(y) = h(y')$$

$$\Rightarrow h \text{ 为单射}$$

17.

