


# Assignments 6.3

## 一、阅读 (Reading)

1. 阅读教材.
2. 课外阅读:

 Set Theory (3) -Equivalence Relation.pdf

 Boundary Value Analysis \_Equivalence Partitioning with Examples.pdf

## 二、问题解答 (Problems)

1. 教材 P103: 题 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31.
2. An interesting consequence of equivalence relations and partitions is that any function  $f$  can be factored (分解) into a composition of two functions, one an injection (单射) and one a surjection (满射). For a function  $f: A \rightarrow B$ , let  $P$  be the partition of  $A$  by the kernel relation  $R$  of  $f$ , that is,  $aRb$  iff  $f(a)=f(b)$  for  $a,b$  in  $A$ . Then define the function  $s: A \rightarrow P$  by  $s(a) = [a]_R$  and define  $i: P \rightarrow B$  by  $i([a]_R) = f(a)$ . Please prove that  $s$  is a surjection,  $i$  is an injection, and  $f = i \circ s$ .  
(如果不熟悉函数, 请先自学函数一章相关内容后再完成此题。)

提示:

函数  $s$  是满射, 因为  $P$  中每一个元素  $[a]$  在  $A$  中有原像  $a \in A$ .

函数  $i$  是单射, 因为若  $i([a]) = i([b])$ , 有  $f(a) = f(b)$ , 则可得  $[a] = [b]$ .

至于  $f = i \circ s$ , 注意到:  $(i \circ s)(a) = i(s(a)) = i([a]) = f(a)$ .

## 三、项目实践 (Programming) (Optional)

1. 编写程序, 设计并实现等价类求解算法, 并举例验证。