

論理学演習問題

学科：

番号：

氏名：

[1] $(A \cup B \cup C)^c = A^c \cap B^c \cap C^c$, $(A \cap B \cap C)^c = A^c \cup B^c \cup C^c$

であることを示せ． 2変数のド・モルガンの定理は使ってよい．

[2] $A + K = B + K$ ならば $A = B$ であることを証明せよ．

[3] 次の関係を証明せよ．

(1) $(A - B) + B = A \cup B$

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

(3) $A - B \subset A$

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

(5) $A + C \subset (A + B) \cup (B + C)$

[1]

$$(A \cup B \cup C)^c = \{(A \cup B) \cup C\}^c = (A \cup B)^c \cap C^c = A^c \cap B^c \cap C^c,$$

$$(A \cap B \cap C)^c = \{(A \cap B) \cap C\}^c = (A \cap B)^c \cup C^c = A^c \cup B^c \cup C^c.$$

一般的な結果は

$$(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n)^c = A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \cdots \cap A_n^c, \quad (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n)^c = A_1^c \cup A_2^c \cup \cdots \cup A_n^c.$$

(証明は数学的帰納法による.)

[2]

両辺に K を加えれば, $A + K + K = B + K + K$.

しかるに, $K + K = \phi$ であるから, $A + \phi = B + \phi$.

また, $A + \phi = (A - \phi) \cup (\phi - A) = (A \cap \phi^c) \cup (\phi \cap A^c) = A$

より, $A = B$

[3]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} (A - B) + B &= A \cap B^c + B = (A \cap B^c - B) \cup (B - A \cap B^c) \\ &= (A \cap B^c \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap (A \cap B^c)^c) = (A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap (A^c \cup B)) \\ &= (A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c) \cup B = (A \cap B^c) \cup B = (A \cup B) \cap \Omega = A \cup B \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} (C \cap A) - (C \cap B) &= (C \cap A) \cap (C \cap B)^c = (C \cap A) \cap (C^c \cup B^c) \\ &= (C \cap A \cap C^c) \cup (C \cap A \cap B^c) = C \cap (A \cap B^c) = C \cap (A - B) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad A - B = A \cap B^c \subset A.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad (A \cup B) \cup (B - A) &= A \cup B \cup (B \cap A^c) = (A \cup B \cup B) \cap (A \cup B \cup A^c) \\ &= (A \cup B) \cap \Omega = A \cup B \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$A + B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)$$

$$A + C = (A \cap C^c) \cup (C \cap A^c)$$

$$B + C = (B \cap C^c) \cup (C \cap B^c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= (A \cap B^c \cap (C \cup C^c)) \cup (B \cap A^c \cap (C \cup C^c)) \\ &= (A \cap B^c \cap C) \cup (A \cap B^c \cap C^c) \cup (A^c \cap B \cap C) \cup (A^c \cap B \cap C^c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B + C &= (B \cap C^c \cap (A \cup A^c)) \cup (C \cap B^c \cap (A \cup A^c)) \\ &= (A \cap B \cap C^c) \cup (A^c \cap B \cap C^c) \cup (A \cap B^c \cap C) \cup (A \cap B^c \cap C^c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + C &= (A \cap C^c \cap (B \cup B^c)) \cup (C \cap A^c \cap (B \cup B^c)) \\ &= (A \cap B \cap C^c) \cup (A \cap B^c \cap C^c) \cup (A^c \cap B \cap C) \cup (A \cap B^c \cap C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A + C \subset (A + B) \cup (B + C)$$