

### 习题(1)

(1) 能够成集合的为: (3) (4) (5) (2)

$$(2) A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 50\}$$

$$A = \{2\}$$

$$A = \{-4, 1, 6, 11, \dots\}$$

$$A = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

$$A = \{x \mid x > 0\}$$

$$A = \{x \mid x = 2n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

### 习题(2)

(1) 正确的为: (1) (2)

错误的为: (3) (4)

$$(3) P(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

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

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

$$\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \emptyset\}, \}$$

共 16 个元素

4. 正确的为: (1), (3), (4),

错误的为: (2)

5. 可以同时成立:

例: 令  $B = \{a, \{a\}\}$ ,  $A = \{a\}$ .

则  $A \in B$  且  $A \subseteq B$

习题三.

$$11) \because A \cap B = A \cap C \quad \neg A \cap B = \neg A \cap C$$

$$\therefore (A \cap B) \cup (\neg A \cap B) = (A \cap C) \cup (\neg A \cap C) \\ = (A \cap C) \cup (\neg A \cap C)$$

$$\text{即 } (A \cup \neg A) \cap B = (A \cup \neg A) \cap C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B = C \quad \text{得证.}$$

16)

由定义知

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

$$= (A \cap \neg B) \cup (B \cap \neg A)$$

$$= (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \neg A) \cap (\neg B \cup B) \cap (\neg B \cup \neg A)$$

$$= (A \cup B) \cap (\neg A \cup \neg B)$$

$$= (A \cup B) \cap \neg(A \cap B)$$

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

命题得证.

### 第一章习题四.

$$11) A \times B = \{ \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle \}.$$

$$B \times A = \{ \langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}.$$

$$A \times \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset \times A = \emptyset$$

$$12) \because A = \{a, b\}.$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \{ \{a\}, \{b\}, \emptyset, \{a, b\} \}.$$

$$\therefore P(A) \times A = \{ \langle \{a\}, a \rangle, \langle \{a\}, b \rangle, \langle \{b\}, a \rangle, \langle \{b\}, b \rangle, \langle \emptyset, a \rangle, \langle \emptyset, b \rangle, \langle \{a, b\}, a \rangle, \langle \{a, b\}, b \rangle \}.$$

13). 充分性:  $\Leftarrow$

当  $A = \emptyset$  或  $B = \emptyset$  时

显然有  $A \times B = \emptyset$  成立.

必要性:  $\Rightarrow$

假设  $A \neq \emptyset$  且  $B \neq \emptyset$ .

则必有  $a \in A, b \in B$ . 即必有  $\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B$ .

与  $A \times B = \emptyset$  矛盾.

$\therefore A = \emptyset$  或  $B = \emptyset$  成立. 必要性得证.

