格与布尔代数:

服-:

- 1. 格: 2. 4.1.1.3 不是格。图一中无最大上界。图四中无最小下界。
- 3. 先证充储地

级 a.b 不可比较 i 在证 axb < b. axb < a.

· O+b表示.C.b下界.且a.b不可比较.

· axb < a axb < b 持引

再证必定性:

"限设 a.b 可比较.不妨设 a.b.

DA 046= b <b. 显然多盾. 圆理 acb世不成立。

i a.b不可比较成立。

腿二.

3. リン aのb= | max f a, b f. a + b= min f a, b f.
以可在 < A. も、+> 代数系统上定义系偏序 <
以且 a ≤ b < > a + b= b <=> a + b= b a.

12) 当 a の b= min f oo b f. a + b= max f a. b f.
別此时 現以 偏序 > 且

a 2 b < > a + b = b a <>> a + b = b.

司题三.

1. 7-定.

腿四:

- 1. 例: 设定装城上端的小子子系 则可过格 A= L= fx x x 6 To.1>U (1,2) 显然 0和2为L的金T-L界。 > L确界格。 但对于其子集 L2=fx x x 6 (0,1)] 无上确界。 、L不是完全格。 即有界格即可是1 无限) 完全格 也可是 (无限) 非经格。
- 2、1) a与1的补动不存在
 - (2)该格不为补格(a5+的补元不存在)
- 3. 假设元素大于等于2个的格中存在一元素 a. 满足:

a + a'=0

a @ a = 1

" a= a"

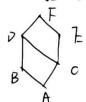
" a+a=0. a€a=1

1、0=1=0 > 格中只存在一个话。少与条件诸个数对2矛盾、不存在这样的话、

1. 粉配格.



分配格



分解格: 157

@ Air ao (b+c) > (aob) + (aoc)

当 a < C 时 a (b + c) = C (a (b + (a (c)) = b + c = C. の式成立 当 C < a < b 时 a (b + c) = a (a (b (b + c)) = (a (c)) + (a (c)) = (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a + a = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (c)) + (a (c)) + (a (c)) = a (c) (a (c)) + (a (

本引题文.

11) (0000c) (0'+6+4)

=(000b0c) (00) + [(00b0c) (0b) + [(000b0c) (0c)]
= 1 x 1 + 1 = |
(000b0c) + (0'+b'+e') = (0 + 0'+b'+e') (0 (0+0+b'+e') (0) (0'+0+b'+e') (0) (0'+0+b'+e') (0) (0'+0+b'+e') (0) (0)

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= | + | + | = |
= (0 \oplus a_1 \oplus P_1 \oplus c) + (P \oplus a_1 \oplus P_1 \oplus c_1) + (C \oplus a_1 \oplus P_1 \oplus c_1)
= (0 + P + c) \oplus (a_1 \oplus P_1 \oplus c_1)
= 0 \oplus 0 \oplus 0 = 0
= (0 + P + c + O_1) \oplus (0 + P + c + P_1) \oplus (0 + P + c + c_1)
= (0 + P + c) + (0 + P + C + P_1) \oplus (0 + P + C + C_1)
= (1 + P + C) + (0 + P + C) + (0 + P + C)
= (1 + P + C) + (0 + P + C)
```