

第三章作业

一、证：用反证法证明。

$$f \text{ 满射} \Rightarrow \forall b (b \in B \rightarrow g(b) \neq \emptyset)$$

若 g 不为单射，即

$$\exists b_1 \exists b_2 \exists y (b_1 \in B \wedge b_2 \in B \wedge b_1 \neq b_2 \wedge y \in P(A) \wedge b_1 g y \wedge b_2 g y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \{x | x \in A \wedge f(x) = b_1\} = \{x | x \in A \wedge f(x) = b_2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x (x \in A \wedge f(x) = b_1 \rightarrow f(x) = b_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = b_2$$

这与 $b_1 \neq b_2$ 矛盾！

$\therefore g$ 为单射。

二、解：(1) $f(A_1) = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$f^{-1}(B_1) = \{4, 0, 5, 6\}$$

$$(2) g(A_2) = N$$

$$g^{-1}(B_2) = \{2k+1 | k \in N\} \cup \{6\}$$

(3) f 有反函数， g 没有。

三、证：用反证法证明。

(1) 设 f 不是单射。

$$\exists y_1 \exists y_2 \exists z (y_1 \in B \wedge y_2 \in B \wedge y_1 \neq y_2 \wedge z \in C \wedge y_1 f z \wedge y_2 f z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x_1 \exists x_2 (x_1 \in A \wedge x_2 \in A \wedge x_1 g y_1 \wedge x_2 g y_2 \wedge y_1 f z \wedge y_2 f z) \quad (g \text{ 满射})$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x_1 \exists x_2 (x_1 \in A \wedge x_2 \in A \wedge x_1 f o g z \wedge x_2 f o g z)$$

$\Rightarrow f o g$ 非单射

矛盾！

$\therefore f$ 是单射。

(2) 设 g 不是满射

$$\text{rang } g \subset B$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y (y \in B \wedge y \notin \text{rang } g)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y (y \in B \wedge y \notin \text{rang } g \wedge \exists z (z \in C \wedge y f z))$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y \exists z (y \in B \wedge y \notin \text{rang } g \wedge z \in C \wedge y f z)$$

$$\Rightarrow z \notin \text{ran}(f o g) \quad (f \text{ 是单射})$$

矛盾！

$\therefore g$ 是满射。

第四章作业

一. 解: (1) $2 \cup 3$

$$= \{0, 1\} \cup \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$= \{0, 1, 2\} = 3$$

$$(2) 2 \cap 3 = \{0, 1\} = 2$$

$$(3) U5$$

$$= U\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$= \{0, 1, 2, 3\} = 4$$

$$(4) \cap 6 = \cap \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$= \emptyset = 0.$$

$$(5) U U 7 = U 6 = 5$$

二. 证: 用数学归纳法证明:

$$\text{令 } S' = \{n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \exists x (x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x^+ = n)\}.$$

$$S = S' \cup \{0\}.$$

$$\textcircled{1} 0 = \emptyset \in S, \text{ 显然.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 下证 } \forall n (n \in S \rightarrow n^+ \in S)$$

$$a. n=0, n^+=1 \Rightarrow 1 \in S' \Rightarrow 1 \in S$$

$$b. n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \in S'$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x (x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x^+ = n)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^+ = x^{++}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^+ \in S$$

$$\therefore \forall n (n \in S \rightarrow n^+ \in S)$$

$$\text{综上, } \mathbb{N} = S.$$

证毕.

三. 证: $A^+ = A \cup \{A\}$

$$\forall x \in A^+$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \vee x \in \{A\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \vee x = A$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \vee x \in A^+ \quad (A \in A^+)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \vee x \in A^+ \quad (A \text{ 为传递集})$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A^+ \vee x \in A^+$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A^+$$

$$\forall x (x \in A^+ \rightarrow x \in A^+) \Leftrightarrow A^+ \text{ 为传递集}$$

证毕.

四. 证: 用反证法证明:

假设 h 不是单射, 即

$$\exists n_1, n_2 (n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n_1 \neq n_2 \wedge h(n_1) = h(n_2))$$

不妨设 $n_1 < n_2$, 即

$$\exists n_1, n_2 (n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n_1 < n_2 \wedge h(n_1) = h(n_2))$$

$$\textcircled{1} n_1 = 0 \Rightarrow n_2 \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow h(0) = h(n_2) = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = h(n_2) = f(h(n_2-1)) \in \text{ran } f$$

矛盾!

$$\therefore n_1 = n_2.$$

$$\textcircled{2} n_1 > 0.$$

$$h(n_1) = f(h(n_1-1)) = f(h(n_2-1)) = h(n_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n_1-1) = h(n_2-1) \quad (f \text{ 单射})$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n_1-2) = h(n_2-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow h(0) = h(n_2 - n_1) = a = f(h(n_2 - n_1 - 1)) \in \text{ran } f$$

矛盾!

$$\therefore n_1 = n_2.$$

证毕.

第五章作业

一. 证: (1) $\forall f$,

$$f \in (A \rightarrow A)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in (A \rightarrow A) \wedge \text{ran} f = \text{ran} f$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f, f \rangle \in R$$

$\therefore R$ 自反

$$\forall f, g \in (A \rightarrow A),$$

$$f \circ g$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ran} f = \text{ran} g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{ran} g = \text{ran} f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g \circ f$$

$\therefore R$ 对称

$$\forall f, g, h \in (A \rightarrow A)$$

$$f \circ g \wedge g \circ h$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ran} f = \text{ran} g \wedge \text{ran} g = \text{ran} h$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ran} f = \text{ran} h$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f, h \rangle \in R$$

$\therefore R$ 传递

$\therefore R$ 是 $A \rightarrow A$ 上的等价关系.

(2) 令 $F: (A \rightarrow A)/R \rightarrow P(A)$

$$\therefore \forall f \in A \rightarrow A, [f]_R \in (A \rightarrow A)/R, F([f]_R) = \text{ran} f$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ran} f \in P(A)$$

$$\text{由 } f: A \rightarrow A \wedge A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{ran} f \neq \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } F: (A \rightarrow A)/R \rightarrow (P(A) - \{\emptyset\})$$

下证 F 为双射

$$\textcircled{1} \forall [f]_R, [g]_R \in (A \rightarrow A)/R,$$

$$F([f]_R) = F([g]_R)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ran} f = \text{ran} g$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f, g \rangle \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow [f]_R = [g]_R$$

$\therefore F$ 为单射

$$\textcircled{2} \forall B \in P(A) \wedge B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists b \in B,$$

$$\text{令 } f: A \rightarrow A, f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in B \\ b, & x \in A - B \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow F([f]_R) = B$$

$\Rightarrow F$ 满射

$$\therefore F \text{ 双射}, (A \rightarrow A)/R \approx P(A) - \{\emptyset\}.$$

二. 证: $C \subset N$

$$\Rightarrow C \subset \cdot n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{card} C \leq \text{card} n = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 (n_0 \in N \wedge n_0 \neq n \wedge \text{card} C = n_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists n_0 (n_0 \in N \wedge n_0 \neq n \wedge C \neq n_0)$$

证毕.

三. 证: (1) 令 $f: N \rightarrow A, \forall n \in N, f(n) = (n+1)^2$

显然 f 为双射

$$\therefore \text{card} A = \aleph_0$$

$$(2) \text{同}(1), \text{card} B = \aleph_0.$$

$$(3) \text{card}(A \cup B) = \aleph_0 + \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$$

$$(4) C = \{n^{2n+1} \mid n \in N \wedge n \neq 0\}$$

$$\text{card} C = \aleph_0$$

$$C \subseteq A \cap B \subseteq A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{card} C \leq \text{card}(A \cap B) \leq \text{card} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{card}(A \cap B) = \aleph_0.$$

四. 证: $A \approx B \Leftrightarrow \exists f: A \rightarrow B, f \text{ 是双射}$

$$\text{令 } g: P(A) \rightarrow P(B), \forall C \in P(A),$$

$$g(C) = \{f(x) \mid x \in C\}. \text{ 则 } g(C) = f(C)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(C) \in P(B)$$

$\textcircled{1} g \text{ 是单射}$

$$\forall C_1, C_2 \in P(A),$$

$$f(C_1) = f(C_2) \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 \quad (f \text{ 为双射})$$

$\Rightarrow g \text{ 是单射}$

$\textcircled{2} g \text{ 是满射}$

$$f \text{ 是双射} \Rightarrow f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A \text{ 为双射}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall D \in P(B), f^{-1}(D) \in P(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f^{-1}(D)) = f(f^{-1}(D)) = D$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ 满射}.$$

$$\text{综上, } g \text{ 为双射, } \text{card}(P(A)) = \text{card}(P(B))$$

五. 证: (1) \forall 集合 L , 设 $\text{card} L = K$.

$$0 \rightarrow L = \emptyset \rightarrow L = \{\emptyset\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{card}(0 \rightarrow L) = \text{card} L^0 = K^0 = 1.$$

$$(2) \forall L \neq \emptyset, \text{设 } \text{card} L = K.$$

$$L \rightarrow 0 = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{card}(L \rightarrow 0) = 0 = 0^K$$

$$(3) K + K = \text{card}(A \cup B), \text{ 其中 } \text{card} A = \text{card} B = K \wedge A \cap B = \emptyset.$$

$$\therefore K = \text{card}(C \times D), \text{ 其中 } \text{card} C = 2, \text{card} D = K.$$

$$\text{取 } A = \{a\} \times D, B = \{b\} \times D, C = \{a, b\}$$

$$\text{下证: } (A \cup B) \approx (C \cup D)$$

$$\text{设 } f: (A \cup B) \rightarrow (C \cup D).$$

$$\forall \langle x, y \rangle \in (A \cup B),$$

$$f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \begin{cases} \langle a, y \rangle, & \langle x, y \rangle \in A \\ \langle b, y \rangle, & \langle x, y \rangle \in B \end{cases}$$

下证 f 是双射.

$$\textcircled{1} \forall \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in A \cup B \wedge \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \neq \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle,$$

$$a. x_1 = a \wedge x_2 = a \Rightarrow y_1 \neq y_2 \Rightarrow f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = \langle a, y_1 \rangle \neq \langle a, y_2 \rangle = f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle)$$

$$b. x_1 = x_2 = b \Rightarrow y_1 \neq y_2 \Rightarrow f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = \langle b, y_1 \rangle \neq \langle b, y_2 \rangle = f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle)$$

$$c. (x_1 = a \wedge x_2 = b) \vee (x_1 = b \wedge x_2 = a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) \neq f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \quad \therefore f \text{ 单射}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall \langle x, y \rangle \in C \times D$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a \vee x = b$$

$$a. x = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \langle a, y \rangle \in A \cup B, f(\langle a, y \rangle) = \langle a, y \rangle$$

$$b. x = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \langle b, y \rangle \in A \cup B, f(\langle b, y \rangle) = \langle b, y \rangle.$$

$\therefore f$ 是满射

$$\therefore f \text{ 双射}, (A \cup B) \approx (C \cup D), K + K = 2 \cdot K.$$

证毕.