

习题 1.1

3. (i) 等式 $(A - B) \cup C = A - (B - C)$ 成立的充要条件是什么?

(ii) 证明:

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

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

解答. 记 $A \cap B = AB$.

(i).

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

$$(AB^c) \cup C = A(BC^c)^c$$

$$(A \cup C)(B^c \cup C) = A(B^c \cup C)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} ((A \cup C) - A)(B^c \cup C) = \emptyset \\ (A - (A \cup C))(B^c \cup C) = \emptyset \Rightarrow \emptyset = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{aligned} \emptyset &= ((A \cup C) - A)(B^c \cup C) = ((A \cup C)A^c)(B^c \cup C) \\ &= (A^cC)(B^c \cup C) = A^cB^cC \cup A^cC \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} A^cB^cC = \emptyset \\ A^cC = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$\iff C \subset A$$

(ii).

$$(A - C) \cup (B - C) = (AC^c) \cup (BC^c)$$

$$= (A \cup B)C^c$$

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

$$A - (B \cup C) = A(B \cup C)^c$$

$$= A(B^c \cap C^c)$$

$$= (AB^c) \cap (AC^c)$$

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

5. 设 $\{A_n\}$ 是一列集,

(i) 作 $B_1 = A_1, B_n = A_n - (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i)$ ($n > 1$)。证明 $\{B_n\}$ 是一列互不相交的集, 而且

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(ii) 如果 $\{A_n\}$ 是单调减少的集列, 那么

$$A_1 = (A_1 - A_2) \cup (A_2 - A_3) \cup \dots \cup (A_n - A_{n+1}) \cup \dots \cup \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right),$$

并且其中各项互不相交。

解答. (i) 对于 $\forall n \geq 1$, 根据 B_n 的定义知, $B_n \subset A_n$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} B_n \cap \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i\right) &= \emptyset \\ \Rightarrow B_n \cap \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} B_i\right) &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

则 $\{B_n\}$ 是一列互不相交的集。

下面用归纳法证明

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

当 $n = 1$ 时, $A_1 = B_1$ 成立。

假设命题在 k 时成立, 下面讨论 $k+1$ 的情况,

$$\begin{aligned} B_{k+1} &= A_{k+1} - \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) = A_{k+1} - \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i \\ \Rightarrow A_{k+1} &\subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} B_i \\ \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i &\subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} B_i \end{aligned}$$

又由于 $B_i \subset A_i$, 则

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} B_i \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i$$

得,

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} B_i$$

由数学归纳法知,

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(ii) 记 $B = (A_1 - A_2) \cup (A_2 - A_3) \cup \cdots \cup (A_n - A_{n+1}) \cup \cdots \cup (\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i)$,

$\forall x \in A_1$, 若 $\exists i \geq 1$, 使得 $x \in A_i$, 且 $x \notin A_{i+1}$, 则 $x \in A_i - A_{i+1} \subset B$; 否则 $\forall i \geq 1$, 有 $x \in A_i$, 则 $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \subset B$. 故 $A \subset B$.

由于 $\{A_n\}$ 单调减小, 则 $B \subset A$. 综上, $A = B$.

对于任意的 i, j ($i < j$), 由于 $A_j \subset A_{i+1}$, 则 $A_j \cap A_i A_{i+1}^c = \emptyset$, 则

$$(A_i - A_{i+1}) \cap (A_j - A_{j+1}) \subset (A_i A_{i+1}^c) \cap A_j = \emptyset$$

由于 $A_{i+2} \subset A_{i+1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} A_{i+2} \cap (A_i - A_{i+1}) &= \emptyset \\ \Rightarrow \left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \right) \cap (A_i - A_{i+1}) &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

所以, B 中各项互不相交。

6. 设 $A_{2n-1} = (0, \frac{1}{n})$, $A_{2n} = (0, n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, 求出集列 $\{A_n\}$ 的上限集和下限集。

解答. 通过上下极限定义可知,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \emptyset$$

8. 证明: (i) $A \triangle B = (A \cap B^c) \cup (A^c \cap B)$;

(ii) $A \cup B = (A \triangle B) \cup (A \cap B)$;

(iii) $\chi_{A \triangle B}(x) = |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)|$;

(iv) $A \triangle B = \{x : \chi_A(x) \neq \chi_B(x)\}$.

解答. 记 $A \cap B = AB$, 全集为 X .

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} A \triangle B &= (A - B) \cup (B - A) \\ &= (AB^c) \cup (BA^c) \\ &= (AB^c) \cup (A^c B) \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}(A \triangle B) \cup (AB) &= (AB^c) \cup (A^c B) \cup (AB) \\&= (AB^c) \cup ((A^c B) \cup (AB)) \\&= (AB^c) \cup (X(A^c \cup B)(A \cup B)B) \\&= (AB^c) \cup B \\&= (A \cup B)X \\&= A \cup B\end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}x \in AB^c, \text{ 则 } \chi_{A \triangle B}(x) &= 1 = |1 - 0| = |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)| \\x \in A^c B, \text{ 则 } \chi_{A \triangle B}(x) &= 1 = |0 - 1| = |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)| \\x \in A \cap B, \text{ 则 } \chi_{A \triangle B}(x) &= 0 = |1 - 1| = |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)| \\x \in (A \cup B)^c, \text{ 则 } \chi_{A \triangle B}(x) &= 0 = |0 - 0| = |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)| \\ \Rightarrow \chi_{A \triangle B}(x) &= |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)|\end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned}A \triangle B &= \{x : \chi_{A \triangle B}(x) = 1\} \\&= \{x : |\chi_A(x) - \chi_B(x)| = 1\} \\&= \{x : \chi_A(x) \neq \chi_B(x)\}\end{aligned}$$

10. 设集 E 上的实函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 及 f 具有性质 $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq \cdots \leq f_n(x) \leq \cdots$, 并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$ 。证明

$$E(f \leq c) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E(f_n \leq c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f_n \leq c).$$

证明. 令 $A_n = E(f_n \leq c)$, 由于 $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq \cdots \leq f_n(x) \leq \cdots$, 则 $A_{n+1} \subset A_n$, $\{A_n\}$ 为单调下降集列, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n &= \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f_n \leq c) &= \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E(f_n \leq c)\end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f_n \leq c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{x \in E : f_n(x) \leq c\} = \{x \in E : f(x) \leq c\} = E(f \leq c)$$

故

$$E(f \leq c) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E(f_n \leq c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f_n \leq c).$$

□

12. 设 X 是固定的集, $A \subset X$, $\chi_A(x)$ 是集 A 的特征函数, 证明:

(i) $A = X$ 等价于 $\chi_A(x) \equiv 1$, $A = \emptyset$ 等价于 $\chi_A(x) \equiv 0$;

(ii) $A \subset B$ 等价于 $\chi_A(x) \leq \chi_B(x)$; $A = B$ 等价于 $\chi_A(x) = \chi_B(x)$;

(iii) $\chi_{\bigcup_{\alpha \in N} A_\alpha}(x) = \max_{\alpha \in N} \chi_{A_\alpha}(x)$; $\chi_{\bigcap_{\alpha \in N} A_\alpha}(x) = \min_{\alpha \in N} \chi_{A_\alpha}(x)$;

(iv) 设 $\{A_n\}$ 是一列集, 那么极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$ 存在的充要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi_{A_n}(x)$ 存在, 而且当极限存在时, 有

$$\chi_{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n}(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi_{A_n}(x).$$

证明. (i) $\forall x \in X$, 由于 $A = X$, 则 $x \in A \iff \chi_A(x) = 1$, 由 x 的任意性知, $\chi_A(x) \equiv 1$.

$\forall x \in X$, 由于 $A = \emptyset$, 则 $x \notin A \iff \chi_A(x) = 0$, 由 x 的任意性知, $\chi_A(x) \equiv 0$.

(ii) $A \subset B \iff \forall x \in A, x \in B \iff \forall x \in A, \chi_A(x) = \chi_B(x) \iff \forall x \in X, \chi_A(x) \leq \chi_B(x)$.

$A = B \iff A \subset B$ 且 $B \subset A \iff \chi_A(x) \leq \chi_B(x)$ 且 $\chi_A(x) \geq \chi_B(x) \iff \chi_A(x) = \chi_B(x)$.

(iii) 设 $\{A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in N} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$, 当 $n = 2$ 时, $\forall x \in A_1 \cup A_2$, 有 $\chi_{A_1}(x) = 1$ 或 $\chi_{A_2}(x) = 1$, 则 $\chi_{A_1 \cup A_2} = \max(\chi_{A_1}(x), \chi_{A_2}(x))$, 由数学归纳法知,

$$\chi_{\bigcup_{\alpha \in N} A_\alpha}(x) = \max_{\alpha \in N} \chi_{A_\alpha}(x)$$

同理可得,

$$\chi_{\bigcap_{\alpha \in N} A_\alpha}(x) = \min_{\alpha \in N} \chi_{A_\alpha}(x)$$

(iv). $\forall x \in \overline{\lim} A_n$, 当且仅当, x 属于无穷多项 $A_{n_1}, A_{n_2}, \dots, A_{n_k}, \dots$ 中, 所以有

$$\chi_{\overline{\lim} A_n} = \overline{\lim} \chi_{A_n}$$

同理可得,

$$\chi_{\underline{\lim} A_n} = \underline{\lim} \chi_{A_n}$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim A_n \text{ 存在} &\iff \overline{\lim} A_n = \underline{\lim} A_n \iff \chi_{\overline{\lim} A_n} = \chi_{\underline{\lim} A_n} \\ &\iff \overline{\lim} \chi_{A_n} = \underline{\lim} \chi_{A_n} \iff \lim \chi_{A_n} \text{ 存在} \end{aligned}$$

由 $\underline{\lim} A_n \subset \lim A_n \subset \overline{\lim} A_n$, 知

$$\underline{\lim} \chi_{A_n} = \chi_{\underline{\lim} A_n} \leq \chi_{\lim A_n} \leq \chi_{\overline{\lim} A_n} = \overline{\lim} \chi_{A_n}$$

由夹逼定理知，当极限存在时，有

$$\chi_{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi_{A_n}$$

□

14. 设 F, E_1 及 E_2 是 X 的任意三个子集，记 $F_1 = F \cap (E_1 \cap E_2^c)^c$ ，证明：

- (i) $F_1 \cap E_1 \cap E_2 = F \cap E_1 \cap E_2$;
- (ii) $F_1 \cap E_1 \cap E_2^c = \emptyset$;
- (iii) $F_1 \cap E_1^c \cap E_2 = F \cap E_1^c \cap E_2$;
- (iv) $F_1 \cap E_1^c \cap E_2^c = F \cap E_1^c \cap E_2^c$.

证明. $F_1 = F \cap (E_1 \cap E_2^c)^c = F \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2)$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 \cap E_1 \cap E_2 &= F \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2) \cap E_1 \cap E_2 \\ &\stackrel{E_2 \subset (E_1^c \cup E_2)}{=} F \cap E_1 \cap E_2 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 \cap E_1 \cap E_2^c &= F \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2) \cap E_1 \cap E_2^c \\ &= F \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2) \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2)^c \\ &= F \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 \cap E_1^c \cap E_2 &= F \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2) \cap E_1^c \cap E_2 \\ &\stackrel{E_2 \subset (E_1^c \cup E_2)}{=} F \cap E_1^c \cap E_2 \end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 \cap E_1^c \cap E_2^c &= F \cap (E_1^c \cup E_2) \cap E_1^c \cap E_2^c \\ &\stackrel{E_1^c \subset (E_1^c \cup E_2)}{=} F \cap E_1^c \cap E_2^c \end{aligned}$$

□