

Solutions

陈淇奥

21210160025

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1.1.4. 1. $a + a = a + (a \cdot 1) = a$

2. $a \cdot a = a \cdot (a + 0) = a$

3. $\Rightarrow: a \cdot b = a \cdot (a + b) = a$

$\Leftarrow: a + b = b + a \cdot b = b$

4. $a + 0 = a + (a \cdot (-a)) = a, a + 1 = a + (a + (-a)) = a$

5. $\Rightarrow: a + b = b + (-b) = 1, a \cdot b = b \cdot (-b) = 0$

$\Leftarrow: -b = -b \cdot 1 = -b \cdot (a + b) = -b \cdot a$

$a = a \cdot 1 = a \cdot (b + -b) = -b \cdot a$

6. $-a + a = 1$ 且 $-a \cdot a = 0$, 由 5 得 $a = --a$

7. $a + b + (-a) \cdot (-b) = a(b + (-b)) + b + (-a)(-b) = 1 + ab = 1$

$(a + b)(-a)(-b) = b(-a)(-b) = 0$

8. $(-a) + (-b) + (a \cdot b) = ab + (-a) + (-b) \cdot (a + -a) = a(b + -b) + (-a)(1 + -b) = a + (-a) = 1.$

$(a \cdot b) \cdot (-a + -b) = ab(-a) + ab(-b) = 0 + 0 = 0.$

□

1.1.20. 1. $a + b = b \Rightarrow a \leq b \Leftrightarrow \exists c(a + c = b) \Rightarrow a \cdot b = a \cdot (a + c) = a \Rightarrow a + b = b + a \cdot b = b$

2. $a \leq c \Rightarrow a + c = c, b \leq c \Rightarrow b + c = c$, 因此 $c = c + c = (a + c) + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$, 因此 $a + b \leq c$

3. $a \cdot b = a, a \cdot c = a, a \cdot b \cdot c = a$

□

1.1.21. 1. 对于任意 $a, b, c \in \mathcal{B}$

$$a + a = a \Rightarrow a \leq a$$

如果 $a \leq b$ 且 $b \leq a$, 则 $b = a \cdot b = a$

如果 $a \leq b$ 且 $b \leq c$, 则 $a + b = b, b + c = c$, 因此 $c = b + c = a + b + c = a + c$, 因此 $a \leq c$

2. 若 $a \leq b$, 则 $a \cup b = b$, 因此 $a \subseteq b$

若 $a \subseteq b$, 则 $a \cup b = b$, 因此 $a \leq b$

3. $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a + b = b \Leftrightarrow -b = -a \cdot -b \Leftrightarrow -b \leq -a$

4. $a \leq b \Rightarrow a + b = b$, 于是 $a \cdot (-b) = a \cdot (-a \cdot -b) = 0$

若 $a \cdot (-b) = 0$, 则 $a + b = a \cdot (b + -b) + b = b + a \cdot b = b$

□

1.2.24. 若有穷布尔代数 \mathcal{B} 不是原子化的, 则存在 $a \in \mathcal{B}$ 不是原子化的, 于是对于任意 $b < a$, b 不是原子, 因此存在 $b' < b < a$, 于是我们能构造一个无穷下降链, 同时不存在 $b \in \mathcal{B}$ 使得 $b < b$, 因此 \mathcal{B} 无穷, 矛盾 □