

2.4 (1) 为假. 反例:

$$A = \{1\}, B = \emptyset, C = \{2\}.$$

(2) 为真.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times (B \cap C) &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \cap C \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \wedge y \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in B) \wedge (x \in A \wedge y \in C) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in (A \times B) \cap (A \times C). \end{aligned}$$

(3) 为真, 今  $A = \emptyset$  即可.

(4) 为假. 反例:  $A = \emptyset$

2.7  $A = \{2, 3, 4\}$ .

$$I_A = \{\langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle\}$$

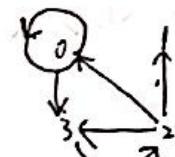
$$E_A = \{\langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle\}$$

$$L_A = \{\langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle\}$$

$$D_A = \{\langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle\}$$

2.12.  $R = \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle\}$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



2.14.  $R = \{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle\}$ .

$$R \circ R = \{\langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle\}.$$

$$R^{-1} = \{\langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 3, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle\}.$$

$$R \uparrow \{0, 1\} = \{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle\}.$$

$$R[\{1, 2\}] = \{2, 3\}.$$

2.20. (1).  $\neg \langle x, y \rangle$ .  $\langle x, y \rangle \in (R_1 \cup R_2)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \langle y, x \rangle \in R_1 \cup R_2$ . (2) 类似可证

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle y, x \rangle \in R_1 \vee \langle y, x \rangle \in R_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in R_1^{-1} \vee \langle x, y \rangle \in R_2^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in R_1^{-1} \cup R_2^{-1}$$

$$2.21 \quad A = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$$

$$R = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in A, x+y=10\}$$

$1+1 \neq 10$ ,  $R$  不是自反的.

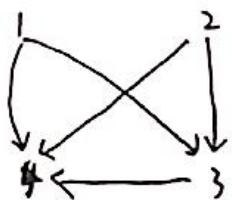
$5+5=10$ ,  $R$  不是反自反的.

$x+y=10 \Leftrightarrow y+x=10$ ,  $R$  是对称的.

$\Leftarrow R$  不是传递的.

2.22.

(1).



(2). 反自反, 反对称, 传递.

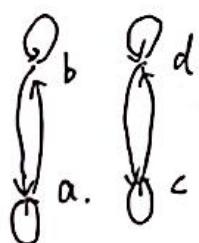
$$2.26. (1). R^2 = \{(1,3), (3,3)\}, R^3 = \{(1,3), (3,3)\}$$

$$(2). r(R) = \{(11), (1,3), (1,5), (2,2), (2,5), (3,3), (4,4), (4,5), (5,5), (6,6)\}$$

$$s(R) = \{(1,5), (5,1), (2,5), (5,2), (3,3), (1,3), (3,1), (4,5), (5,4)\}$$

$$t(R) = \{(1,3), (1,5), (2,5), (3,3), (4,5)\}$$

$$2.33. [a] = [b] = \{a, b\}, [c] = [d] = \{c, d\}$$



2.35. 当  $|A|=1$  时,  $P(A)-\{\emptyset\}$  构成  $A$  的划分;

如果  $|A|>1$ , 那么不构成划分

2.36.

(1). 任取  $\langle x, y \rangle$ .

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B \Rightarrow x-y = x-y \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle R \langle u, v \rangle \Rightarrow x-y = u-v \Rightarrow u-v = x-y \Rightarrow \langle u, v \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle R \langle u, v \rangle \wedge \langle u, v \rangle R \langle s, t \rangle \Rightarrow x-y = u-v \wedge u-v = s-t \\ \Rightarrow x-y = s-t \\ \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle R \langle s, t \rangle.$$

(2)  $\{ \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 1, 4 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 4, 1 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle \}, \{ \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle \} \}$ .

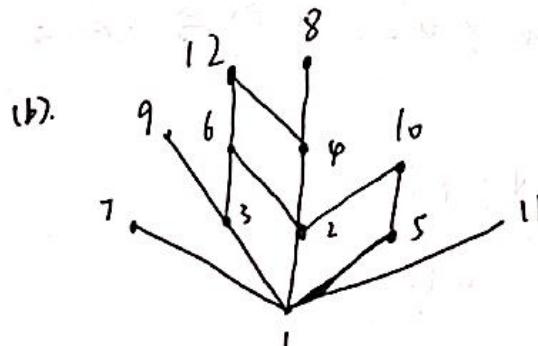
2.40.

(1).  $\forall \langle a, b \rangle \in N \times N, b = b \Rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle R \langle a, b \rangle$ . R 是自反的.
 $\forall \langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \in N \times N, \langle a, b \rangle R \langle c, d \rangle \Leftrightarrow b = d \Rightarrow d = b \Leftrightarrow \langle c, d \rangle R \langle a, b \rangle$ .

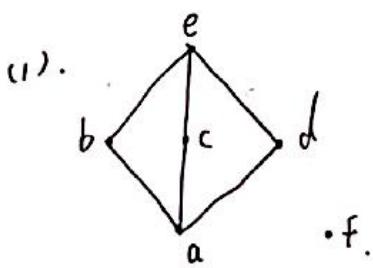
R 是对称的.

 $\forall \langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \in N \times N, \langle a, b \rangle R \langle c, d \rangle \wedge \langle c, d \rangle R \langle e, f \rangle \Leftrightarrow b = d \wedge d = f \Rightarrow b = f \Leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle R \langle e, f \rangle$ .

R 是传递的.

(2).  $N \times N / R = \{ N \times \{n\} \mid n \in N \}$ .

2.43.



极大元: e, f.

极小元: a, f.

没有最大元和最小元.

2.46.

2. 47.  $B$  的上界为 12, 最小上界也是 12.

由下界为 1, 最大下界也是 1.

2. 48.  $\forall \langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B, a R a \wedge b S b \Rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle T \langle a, b \rangle$   
故  $T$  是自反的.

证反对称性:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \in A \times B, \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle T \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \wedge \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle T \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle &\Leftrightarrow (a_1 R a_1 \wedge b_1 S b_1) \wedge (a_2 R a_2 \wedge b_2 S b_2) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (a_1 R a_2 \wedge a_2 R a_1) \wedge (b_1 S b_2 \wedge b_2 S b_1) \\ \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \wedge b_1 = b_2 \\ \Rightarrow \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

证传递性:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle T \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \wedge \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle T \langle a_3, b_3 \rangle &\Leftrightarrow (a_1 R a_1 \wedge b_1 S b_1) \wedge (a_2 R a_2 \wedge b_2 S b_2) \wedge (a_3 R a_3 \wedge b_3 S b_3) \\ &\Rightarrow (a_1 R a_2 \wedge a_2 R a_3) \wedge (b_1 S b_2 \wedge b_2 S b_3) \\ \Rightarrow a_1 R a_3 \wedge b_1 S b_3 \\ \Rightarrow \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle T \langle a_3, b_3 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

2. 49.

(1).  $\forall x \in A \Rightarrow x R x \Leftrightarrow x S x$ .  $S$  是自反的.

$\forall x, y \in A, x S y \wedge y S x \Leftrightarrow y S x \wedge x R y \Rightarrow x = y$ .  $S$  是反对称的.

$\forall x, y, z \in A, x S y \wedge y S z \Leftrightarrow y R x \wedge z R y \Rightarrow z R x \Rightarrow x S z$ .

(2).  $R$ : 是整数集上的大于等于.  $S$ : 小于等于.

$R$ : 是整数集上的整除关系,  $S$ : 倍数关系.

(3).  $\langle A, R \rangle$  中的最大元为  $\langle A, S \rangle$  中的最小元.

$\langle A, R \rangle$  中的最小元为  $\langle A, S \rangle$  中的最大元.