

2.4 (1) 为假. 反例:

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

(2) 为真.

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in A \times (B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \cap C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \wedge y \in C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in B) \wedge (x \in A \wedge y \in C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times B \wedge \langle x, y \rangle \in A \times C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in (A \times B) \cap (A \times C).$$

(3) 为真, 令  $A = \emptyset$  即可.

(4) 为假. 反例:  $A = \emptyset$

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

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

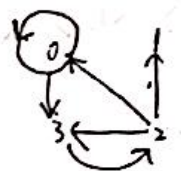
$$E_A = \{\langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.20. (1). 取  $\langle x, y \rangle$ .  $\langle x, y \rangle \in (R_1 \cup R_2)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \langle y, x \rangle \in R_1 \cup R_2$  (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  $A = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$

$R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x, y \in A, x+y=10 \}$

$1+1 \neq 10$ ,  $R$  不是自反的.

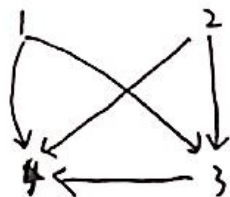
$5+5=10$ ,  $R$  不是反自反的.

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

$R$  不是传递的.

2.22.

(1).



(2). 反自反, 反对称, 传递.

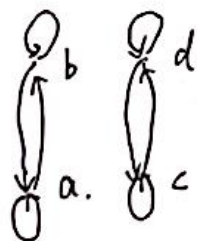
2.26. (1).  $R^2 = \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$ ,  $R^3 = \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$

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

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

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

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  $\langle x, y \rangle$ .

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x - y = s - t$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle R \langle s, t \rangle$$

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

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.

$\forall \langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \in N \times N$ .

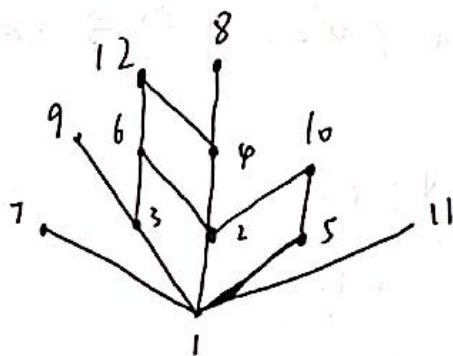
$\langle a, b \rangle R \langle c, d \rangle \wedge \langle c, d \rangle R \langle e, f \rangle \Leftrightarrow b = d \wedge d = f \Rightarrow b = f \Leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle R \langle e, f \rangle$ .

$R$  是传递的.

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

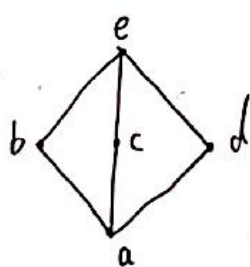
2.43.

(b).



2.46.

(1).



极大元:  $e, f$ .

极小元:  $a, f$ .

没有最大元和最小元.



2.47. B 的上确界为 12, 最小上界也是 12.

而下界为 1, 最大下界也是 1.

2.48  $\forall \langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B, aRa \wedge bSb \Rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle T \langle a, b \rangle$   
故 T 是自反的.

证反对称性:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \in A \times B, \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle T \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \wedge \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle T \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle &\Leftrightarrow (a_1Ra_2 \wedge b_1Sb_2) \wedge (a_2Ra_1 \wedge b_2Sb_1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (a_1Ra_2 \wedge a_2Ra_1) \wedge (b_1Sb_2 \wedge b_2Sb_1) \\ &\Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \wedge b_1 = b_2 \\ &\Rightarrow \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

证传递性:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle T \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \wedge \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle T \langle a_3, b_3 \rangle &\Leftrightarrow (a_1Ra_2 \wedge b_1Sb_2) \wedge (a_2Ra_3 \wedge b_2Sb_3) \\ &\Rightarrow (a_1Ra_2 \wedge a_2Ra_3) \wedge (b_1Sb_2 \wedge b_2Sb_3) \\ &\Rightarrow a_1Ra_3 \wedge b_1Sb_3 \\ &\Rightarrow \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle T \langle a_3, b_3 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

2.49.

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

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

$\forall x, y, z \in A, xSy \wedge ySz \Leftrightarrow yRx \wedge zRy \Rightarrow zRy \wedge yRx \Rightarrow zRx \Rightarrow xSz$ .

(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.

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

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