

# 1.4 基本的集合恒等式

- 13组基本的集合恒等式

- 证明方法

  - 逻辑演算法

  - 集合演算法

# 集合恒等式(1)

(1) 幂等律(idempotent laws):

$$A \cup A = A; \quad A \cap A = A$$

(2) 交换律(commutative laws):

$$A \cup B = B \cup A; \quad A \cap B = B \cap A$$

(3) 结合律(associative laws):

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

(4)分配律(distributive laws):

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

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

(5)德·摩根律 (De Morgan's laws)

绝对形式:  $\sim(A \cup B) = \sim A \cap \sim B$

$$\sim(A \cap B) = \sim A \cup \sim B$$

相对形式:  $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

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

(6) 吸收律 (absorption laws)

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

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

(7) 零律 (dominance laws)

$$A \cup E = E, A \cap \Phi = \Phi$$

(8) 同一律 (identity laws)

$$A \cup \Phi = A, A \cap E = A$$

(9) 排中律 (excluded middle)

$$\mathbf{A} \cup \sim \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}$$

(10) 矛盾律 (contradiction)

$$\mathbf{A} \cap \sim \mathbf{A} = \Phi$$

(11) 余补律  $\sim \Phi = \mathbf{E}; \sim \mathbf{E} = \Phi;$

(12) 双重否定律 (double complement law)

$$\sim(\sim \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}$$

(13) 补交转换律 (difference as intersection)

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \cap \sim \mathbf{B}$$

# 集合恒等式（推广到集族）

- 分配律

$$B \cup (\bigcap_{\alpha \in S} \mathbf{A}_\alpha) = \bigcap_{\alpha \in S} (\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{A}_\alpha)$$

$$B \cap (\bigcup_{\alpha \in S} \mathbf{A}_\alpha) = \bigcup_{\alpha \in S} (\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_\alpha)$$

- 德摩根律

$$\sim \bigcup_{\alpha \in S} \mathbf{A}_\alpha = \bigcap_{\alpha \in S} \sim \mathbf{A}_\alpha ; \quad \mathbf{B} - \bigcup_{\alpha \in S} \mathbf{A}_\alpha = \bigcap_{\alpha \in S} (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}_\alpha)$$

$$\sim \bigcap_{\alpha \in S} \mathbf{A}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha \in S} \sim \mathbf{A}_\alpha ; \quad \mathbf{B} - \bigcap_{\alpha \in S} \mathbf{A}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha \in S} (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}_\alpha)$$

# 对偶原理(dual principle)

- **对偶式(dual):** 一个集合关系式, 如果只含有  $\cap, \cup, \sim, \emptyset, \mathbf{E}, =, \subseteq$ , 那么, 同时把  $\cup$  与  $\cap$  互换, 把  $\emptyset$  与  $\mathbf{E}$  互换, 把  $\subseteq$  与  $\supseteq$  互换, 得到的式子称为原式的对偶式.
- **对偶原理:** 对偶式同真假. 或者说, 集合恒等式的对偶式还是恒等式.
- 例: 分配律、排中律 ...

# 对偶原理举例

- $A \cap B \subseteq A$

$$A \cup B \supseteq A$$

- $\emptyset \subseteq A$

$$E \supseteq A$$



# 半形式化证明

- **逻辑演算法:**
  - 利用定义、逻辑等值式、推理规则
- **集合演算法:**
  - 利用定义、集合恒等式、已知结论

# 逻辑演算法证明(=)

- 题目: **A=B**

- 证明:  $\forall \mathbf{x},$

$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{A}$

$\Leftrightarrow \dots$  (定义、逻辑等值式)

$\Leftrightarrow \dots$  (...)

$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{B}$

$\therefore \mathbf{A}=\mathbf{B}.$

#

# 分配律的证明

例1 证明  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

证:  $\forall x,$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in A \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge (x \in A \vee x \in C)\} \quad (\text{命题逻辑分配律})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in (A \cup B) \wedge (x \in A \cup C)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)} \quad \#$$

## 结合律的证明

例2 证明  $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$

证:  $\forall x,$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge x \in C\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in A \wedge (x \in B \wedge x \in C)\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B \cap C\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A \cap (B \cap C)}$$

$$\therefore A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C \quad \#$$

# 集合演算法证明

- 题目: **A=B**
- 证明: **A**
  - = ... (定义、集合恒等式、已知结论)
  - = ... (...)
  - = **B**
  - $\therefore$  **A=B.** **#**

## 例4 证明吸收律

$$\mathbf{A} \cup (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cap (\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}$$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A} \cup (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) \\ = & (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{E}) \cup (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) \quad (\text{同一律}) \\ = & \mathbf{A} \cap (\mathbf{E} \cup \mathbf{B}) \quad (\text{分配律}) \\ = & \mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{E} \quad (\text{零律}) \\ = & \mathbf{A} \quad (\text{同一律}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} \cup (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A} \cap (\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) \\ = & (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{A}) \cup (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) && \text{(等幂律)} \\ = & \mathbf{A} \cup (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) && \text{(分配律)} \\ = & \mathbf{A} && \text{(吸收律第一式)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} \cap (\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \quad \#$$

## 例5 证明德. 摩根律的相对形式

$$\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \cap (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})$$

$$\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \cup (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}) \\ &= \mathbf{A} \cap \sim(\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}) && \text{(补交转换律)} \\ &= \mathbf{A} \cap (\sim\mathbf{B} \cap \sim\mathbf{C}) && \text{(德·摩根律)} \\ &= (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{A}) \cap (\sim\mathbf{B} \cap \sim\mathbf{C}) && \text{(幂等律)} \\ &= (\mathbf{A} \cap \sim\mathbf{B}) \cap (\mathbf{A} \cap \sim\mathbf{C}) && \text{(交换律, 结合律)} \\ &= (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \cap (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}) && \text{(补交转换律). \#} \end{aligned}$$

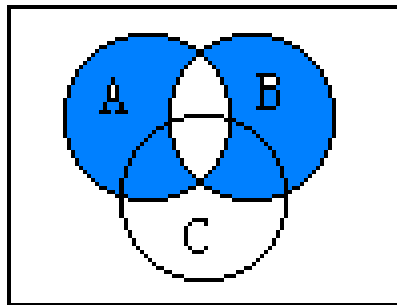


- 对称差的性质
- 集族的性质
- 幂集的性质

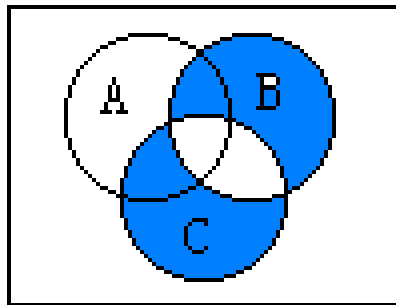
## 证明对称差运算的性质

- 交换律:  $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$
- 结合律:  $(A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus (B \oplus C)$
- 分配律:  $A \cap (B \oplus C) = (A \cap B) \oplus (A \cap C)$
- $A \oplus \Phi = A$ ,  $A \oplus E = \sim A$
- $A \oplus A = \Phi$ ,  $A \oplus \sim A = E$

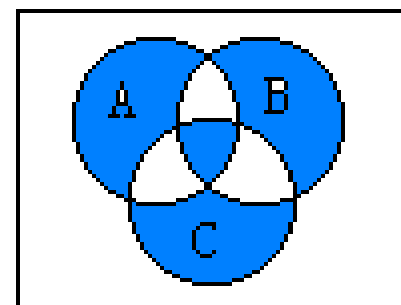
对结合律, 用文氏图说明如下:



$A \oplus B$



$B \oplus C$



$A \oplus B \oplus C$

# 集合演算法证明

- 题目:  $A=B$
- 证明:

$$A=\dots=\dots=C$$

$$B=\dots=\dots=C$$

$$\therefore A=B.$$

#

# 对称差结合律的证明

$$A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C$$

证明:首先,

$$A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) \quad (\oplus \text{ 定义})$$

$$= (A \cap \sim B) \cup (B \cap \sim A) \quad (\text{补交转换律})$$

$$= (A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B) \quad (\cap \text{ 交换律}) (*)$$

# 对称差结合律的证明(续)

$$\begin{aligned} & A \oplus (B \oplus C) \\ = & (A \cap \sim(B \oplus C)) \cup (\sim A \cap (B \oplus C)) \\ = & (A \cap \sim((B \cap \sim C) \cup (\sim B \cap C))) \cup (\sim A \cap ((B \cap \sim C) \\ & \cup (\sim B \cap C))) \\ = & (A \cap (\sim(B \cap \sim C) \cap \sim(\sim B \cap C))) \cup (\sim A \cap ((B \cap \sim C) \\ & \cup (\sim B \cap C))) \quad (\text{德·摩根律}) \\ = & (A \cap (\sim(B \cap \sim C) \cap \sim(\sim B \cap C))) \cup \\ & (\sim A \cap ((B \cap \sim C) \cup (\sim B \cap C))) \end{aligned}$$

## 对称差结合律的证明(续)

$$\begin{aligned} &= (A \cap (\sim B \cup C) \cap (B \cup \sim C)) \cup \\ &\quad (\sim A \cap ((B \cap \sim C) \cup (\sim B \cap C))) \text{ (德·摩根律)} \\ &= (A \cap B \cap C) \cup (A \cap \sim B \cap \sim C) \\ &\quad \cup (\sim A \cap B \cap \sim C) \cup (\sim A \cap \sim B \cap C) \text{ (分配律)} \end{aligned}$$

# 对称差结合律的证明(续)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{同理, } (A \oplus B) \oplus C \\ &= (A \oplus B) \cap \sim C \cup (\sim(A \oplus B) \cap C) \\ &= (((A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)) \cap \sim C) \cup \\ & \quad (\sim((A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)) \cap C) \\ &= (((A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)) \cap \sim C) \cup \\ & \quad ((\sim(A \cap \sim B) \cap \sim(\sim A \cap B)) \cap C) \text{ (德·摩根律)} \\ &= (((A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)) \cap \sim C) \cup \\ & \quad ((\sim(A \cap \sim B) \cap \sim(\sim A \cap B)) \cap C) \end{aligned}$$

# 对称差结合律的证明(续)

$$= (((A \cap \sim B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)) \cap \sim C) \cup ((\sim A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \sim B)) \cap C \quad (\text{德·摩根律})$$

$$= (A \cap \sim B \cap \sim C) \cup (\sim A \cap B \cap \sim C) \cup (\sim A \cap \sim B \cap C) \cup (A \cap B \cap C) \quad (\text{分配律...})$$

$$\therefore A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C. \quad \#$$



# 对称差分配律的证明

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

$$\text{证明: } A \cap (B \oplus C)$$

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

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

$$(A \cap B) \oplus (A \cap C)$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore A \cap (B \oplus C) = (A \cap B) \oplus (A \cap C).$$

#

- $A \cap (B \oplus C) = (A \cap B) \oplus (A \cap C) \checkmark$
- $A \cup (B \oplus C) = (A \cup B) \oplus (A \cup C) ?$
- $A \oplus (B \cap C) = (A \oplus B) \cap (A \oplus C) ?$
- $A \oplus (B \cup C) = (A \oplus B) \cup (A \oplus C) ?$
- 先构造文氏图观察, 如果成立则进行证明, 如果不成立, 则构造反例

# $\oplus$ 的其他性质

- 消去律:  $A \oplus B = A \oplus C \Leftrightarrow B = C$

$$A = B \oplus C \Leftrightarrow B = A \oplus C \Leftrightarrow C = A \oplus B$$

- 补运算:  $\sim(A \oplus B) = \sim A \oplus B = A \oplus \sim B$

$$A \oplus B = \sim A \oplus \sim B$$

# 集族的性质

设  $A, B$  为集族, 则

1.  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \cup A \subseteq \cup B$
2.  $A \in B \Rightarrow A \subseteq \cup B$
3.  $(A \neq \emptyset) \wedge A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \cap B \subseteq \cap A$
4.  $A \in B \Rightarrow \cap B \subseteq A$
5.  $A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \cap A \subseteq \cup A$

# $\subseteq$ 的证明方法

题目:  $A \subseteq B$

证明:  $\forall x,$

$x \in A$

$\Rightarrow \dots$ (定义、逻辑等值式、推理规则)

$\Rightarrow \dots(\dots)$

$\Rightarrow x \in B$

$\therefore A \subseteq B.$

#

证明集族性质：(1)  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \cup A \subseteq \cup B$

证明： $\forall x$ ,

$$x \in \cup A \Leftrightarrow \exists z(z \in A \wedge x \in z) \quad (\cup A \text{ 定义})$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z(z \in B \wedge x \in z) \quad (\text{已知 } A \subseteq B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \cup B \quad (\cup B \text{ 定义})$$

$$\therefore \cup A \subseteq \cup B. \quad \#$$

证明集族性质: (2)  $A \in B \Rightarrow A \subseteq \cup B$

证明:  $\forall x,$

$$x \in A \Rightarrow A \in B \wedge x \in A \quad (A \in B, \text{合取})$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z (z \in B \wedge x \in z) \quad (\text{存在推广规则})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \cup B$$

$$\therefore A \subseteq \cup B.$$

#

# 存在推广规则(EG)

- $P(c) \Rightarrow \exists x P(x)$        $c$ 是常元
- 前提:  $P(c)$   
结论:  $\exists x P(x)$



• (3)  $(A \neq \emptyset) \wedge A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \cap B \subseteq \cap A$

说明: 若约定  $\cap \emptyset = E$ , 则  $A \neq \emptyset$  的条件可去掉.

证明:  $\forall x, x \in \cap B$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall y (y \in B \rightarrow x \in y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall y (y \in A \rightarrow x \in y) \quad (A \subseteq B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \cap A$$

$$\therefore \cap B \subseteq \cap A. \#$$

• (4)  $A \in B \Rightarrow \bigcap B \subseteq A$

证明:  $\forall x,$

$x \in \bigcap B$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall y (y \in B \rightarrow x \in y)$

$\Rightarrow A \in B \rightarrow x \in A$

(全称指定规则)

$\Rightarrow x \in A (A \in B)$

$\therefore \bigcap B \subseteq A. \#$

# 全称指定规则

- $\forall x A(x) \Rightarrow A(b)$       **b**是常元
- 前提:  $\forall x A(x)$
- 结论:  $A(b)$

• (5)  $A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcap A \subseteq \bigcup A$

说明:  $A \neq \emptyset$  的条件不可去掉!

证明:  $\forall x, x \in \bigcap A$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall y (y \in A \rightarrow x \in y)$

$\Rightarrow z \in A \rightarrow x \in z$   $A \neq \emptyset$  (全称指定规则)

$\Rightarrow x \in z (z \in A) \Rightarrow z \in A \wedge x \in z$

$\Rightarrow \exists y (y \in A \wedge x \in y) \Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcup A$

$\therefore \bigcap A \subseteq \bigcup A. \#$

## 集合幂运算的性质：

$$(1) A \subseteq B \text{ 当且仅当 } P(A) \subseteq P(B)$$

$$(2) P(A-B) \subseteq (P(A) - P(B)) \cup \{\Phi\}$$

$$(3) P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$$

$$(4) P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow P(A) \subseteq P(B)$$

证：(1) 先证必要性，对 $P(A)$ 中任意 $x$

$x \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \Rightarrow x \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow x \in P(B)$ ，故 $P(A) \subseteq P(B)$

(2) 再证充分性，对于 $A$ 中任意 $y$ ，

$y \in A \Leftrightarrow \{y\} \in P(A) \Rightarrow \{y\} \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow y \in B$ ，故  $A \subseteq B$

$$\therefore A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow P(A) \subseteq P(B) \quad \#$$

$$P(A-B) \subseteq (P(A)-P(B)) \cup \{\Phi\}$$

证明：对于任意集合  $x$ ,

若  $x=\Phi$ ,  $x \in P(A-B)$  且  $x \in (P(A)-P(B)) \cup \{\Phi\}$

若  $x \neq \Phi$ ,  $x \in P(A-B) \Leftrightarrow x \subseteq (A-B) \Rightarrow x \subseteq A \wedge x \not\subseteq B$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in P(A) \wedge x \notin P(B) \Leftrightarrow x \in (P(A)-P(B))$

综上所述 可知(2)成立 #

$$P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$$

证明:  $\forall x, x \in P(A) \cup P(B)$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in P(A) \vee x \in P(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \vee x \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \subseteq A \cup B \Leftrightarrow x \in P(A \cup B)$$

$$\therefore P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$$

#



- 讨论: 给出反例,

$$A=\{1\}, B=\{2\}, A \cup B=\{1,2\}, P(A)=\{\emptyset, \{1\}\},$$

$$P(B)=\{\emptyset, \{2\}\}, P(A) \cup P(B)=\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$$

$$P(A \cup B)=\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}\}$$

此时,  $P(A) \cup P(B) \subsetneq P(A \cup B)$ . #

# 证明技巧

•  $A=B$ .

证明:  $(\subseteq)$  ...

$\therefore A \subseteq B$

$(\supseteq)$  ...

$\therefore A \supseteq B$

$\therefore A = B$ .

#说明: 分=成 $\subseteq$ 与 $\supseteq$

•  $A \subseteq B$ .

证明:  $A \cap B = (A \cup B)$

$= \dots (\dots)$

$= A (=B)$

$\therefore A \subseteq B$ . #

说明: 化 $\subseteq$ 成=利用

$A \cap B = A \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B$

$A \cup B = B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B$

# 小结

- 集合运算
- 集合恒等式
- 证明方法和技巧

# 作业

P21: 14, 20, 25(3), 30(1)