

1. 请用集合论语言来描述下述方程的解.

(1) 线性方程组 L_A 由增广矩阵 A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 & 6 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 & -4 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

确定. 计算 $\text{sol}(L_A)$,

(2) 齐次线性方程组 L_B 由系数矩阵 B

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 & 7 & -1 \\ 9 & -7 & 15 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

确定, L_B 有无非零解? 若有, 计算 $\text{sol}(L_B)$.

$$\text{i.e. (a)} \quad A \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 7 & 28 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & -7 & -28 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \begin{cases} x_2 = x_3 - x_4 + 4 \\ x_1 = 3x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 - 11 = 1 + x_3 - 2x_4. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sol}(L_A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1+u-2v \\ 4+u-v \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid u, v \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad B \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 11 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & 38 & -12 & -14 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 28 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

有非零解: $x_3 = 2x_4$ $x_2 = -3x_3 + 7x_4 = x_4$ $x_1 = 5x_2 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 = -3x_4$

$$\text{sol}(L_B) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -3u \\ u \\ 2u \\ u \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

2. 验证

$$(a) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, (b) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Def: 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 则我们归纳定义

$$\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} \cdot a_{i1} \cdot \det(A_{i1}).$$

其中 A_{ii} 为 A 去掉第 i 行第 i 列后 $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ 阶矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & \dots & a_{2i} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$. 常记为 $\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$.

$$(a) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \underline{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}} - \underline{a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}} - \underline{a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}} + \underline{a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}} + \underline{a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}} - \underline{a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{23} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{21} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{31} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \underline{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}} - \underline{a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}} - \underline{a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}} + \underline{a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}} + \underline{a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}} - \underline{a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}}$$

$$(b) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - a \begin{vmatrix} -a & c \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 \\ -b & -c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 - abc + bac = 0.$$

Bonus problem: ① 设 A 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 记号如上. 令 $d: M_{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q}, k)$

$$d(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^{\text{sgn}(\sigma)} a_{1\sigma(1)} \dots a_{n\sigma(n)}. \text{ 其中 } \sigma \text{ 为 } \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ 的置换.}$$

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} 0 & \sigma \text{ 为偶置换.} \\ 1 & \sigma \text{ 为奇置换.} \end{cases} \text{ 求证: } d(A) = \det(A). \text{ (数学归纳法)}$$

② 证明: $\det(A) = \det(A^t)$. A^t 为 A 的转置.

3. 证明如下结论.

- (1) 如果 X 是有限集, 且变换 $f: X \rightarrow X$ 是单射, 则 f 是双射,
 (2) 设映射 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 且 $V \subset Y$. 试求证: $f(f^{-1}(V)) \subset V$ 且 f 为满射当且仅当对 Y 中的任意子集 V 满足 $f(f^{-1}(V)) = V$,
 (3) 设 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 是一个映射, 且 S, T 都是 X 的子集. 证明 $f(S \cup T) = f(S) \cup f(T), f(S \cap T) \subset f(S) \cap f(T)$.

(思考: 是否可以举例说明后面一个式子不可以取等号.)

(1) $f(X) = \{x \in X \mid \exists y \in X, \text{ s.t. } x = f(y)\}$ 为 f 的像.

$$f(X) \subset X \Rightarrow \#f(X) \leq \#X.$$

$$\text{单射} \quad \#f(X) \geq \#X \Rightarrow \#f(X) = \#X. \quad X \text{ 有限} \Rightarrow X = f(X) \Rightarrow f \text{ 满射.}$$

M2: $\forall x \in X$, 考虑 $f(x), f^2(x), f^3(x), \dots$. $\dots \exists n \neq m$ s.t. $f^n(x) = f^m(x)$
 WLOG, $n > m$, f 单射 $\Rightarrow f^{n-m}(x) = x \Rightarrow f(f^{n-m-1}(x)) = x \Rightarrow f$ 满射.

(2) $\forall y \in f(f^{-1}(V)) \exists x \in f^{-1}(V)$ s.t. $y = f(x)$.

$$\downarrow$$

$$f(x) = y \in V \Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(V)) \subset V.$$

" \Rightarrow " 由 (1) $f(f^{-1}(V)) \subset V$. 需证 $V \subset f(f^{-1}(V))$

$$\forall y \in V, f \text{ 满射} \Rightarrow \exists x \in X \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y \in V.$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = f(x) \in f(f^{-1}(V)) \Rightarrow V \subset f(f^{-1}(V))$$

" \Leftarrow " $f(f^{-1}(Y)) = Y \Rightarrow f$ surj.

(3) $\textcircled{1} \begin{matrix} S \subset T \cup S \\ T \subset \end{matrix} \Rightarrow f(S) \subseteq f(T \cup S) \Rightarrow f(S) \cup f(T) \subset f(T \cup S)$

$$\forall y \in f(S \cup T) \stackrel{f(T)}{=} y = f(x) \quad x \in S \cup T \Rightarrow y \in f(S) \cup f(T).$$

$\textcircled{2} \begin{matrix} S \cap T \subset S \\ S \cap T \subset T \end{matrix} \Rightarrow f(S \cap T) \subset f(S) \Rightarrow f(S \cap T) \subset f(S) \cap f(T)$

取 $S = \{0, 1\}, T = \{1, 2\} \subset \{0, 1, 2\} = X \quad Y = X.$

$$f: \begin{matrix} 0 \mapsto 2 \\ 1 \mapsto 1 \\ 2 \mapsto 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$S \cap T = \{1\}$$

$$f(S \cap T) = f(\{1\}) = \{1\}$$

$$f(S) = \{1, 2\} \quad f(T) = \{1, 2\}$$

$$f(S) \cap f(T) = \{1, 2\} \neq f(S \cap T) \quad \square$$

4. 集合 S 的全体子集的集合记作

$$\mathcal{P}(S) = \{T \mid T \subseteq S\}.$$

若 S 含有 n 个元素 ($n < \infty$), 则集合 \mathcal{P} 的基数是多少?

2^n 个. 设 $1 \dots n$ 表示 n 个元素

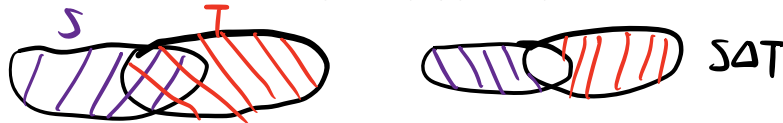
设 $A = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i = 0 \text{ 或 } 1\}$

$A \leftrightarrow \mathcal{P}(S)$ 一一对应.

5. 符号 $S \Delta T$ 表示两个集合的 S 和 T 对称差: $S \Delta T = (S \setminus T) \cup (T \setminus S)$.

证明:

$$S \Delta T = (S \cup T) \setminus (S \cap T).$$



" \subset " $\forall x \in S \Delta T \quad x \in (S \setminus T) \cup (T \setminus S) \Rightarrow x \in S \cup T.$

若 $x \in S \setminus T \quad x \notin T \Rightarrow x \notin T \cap S$

若 $x \in T \setminus S \quad x \notin S \Rightarrow x \notin T \cap S$

$$\Rightarrow S \Delta T \subseteq (S \cup T) \setminus (S \cap T)$$

" \supset " $\forall x \in (S \cup T) \setminus (S \cap T) \Rightarrow x \in S \text{ 或 } x \in T.$

$x \in S, x \notin S \cap T \Rightarrow x \in S, x \notin T \Rightarrow x \in S \setminus T.$

若 $x \in T \dots$

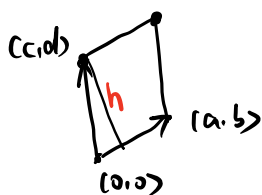
$$\Rightarrow (S \cup T) \setminus (S \cap T) \subseteq S \Delta T$$

$$\hookrightarrow S \Delta T = (S \cup T) \setminus (S \cap T).$$

一些补充.

① 行列式几何意义 “有向”体积.

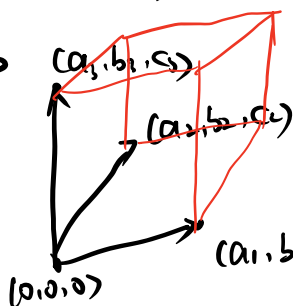
• $n=2$ $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$ $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$.



$$h = \frac{|ad - bc|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$S_{\square} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{|ad - bc|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = |ad - bc|.$$

• $n=3$



$\det A =$ 平行 6面体 “有向” 体积

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

试验证

• $n \geq 4$

高维区域的有向体积

② 集合的势.

• (Cantor-Bernstein) 若 $\exists \varphi: A \rightarrow B$ 单, $\psi: B \rightarrow A$ 单.
 则 A 与 B 之间存在一一映射. $\text{ie. } \text{Card}(A) \leq \text{Card}(B) \ \& \ \text{Card}(B) \leq \text{Card}(A) \Rightarrow \text{Card}(A) = \text{Card}(B)$

证: 令 $A_0 = \varphi(B)$ $B_0 = \varphi(A)$

$A_1 = A \setminus A_0$ $B_1 = \varphi(A_1)$

$A_2 = \varphi(B_1)$ $B_2 = \varphi(A_2)$

\vdots

$A_{n+1} = \varphi(B_n)$ $B_{n+1} = \varphi(A_{n+1})$

φ, ψ inj $\rightsquigarrow \{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, \{B_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ A_i 互不相交. B_i ---

(续证).

$A_i \xrightarrow{\varphi|_{A_i}} B_i$ 双射 $\Rightarrow \varphi: \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$ 双射

由 $\psi: B \rightarrow A_0$ 双射.

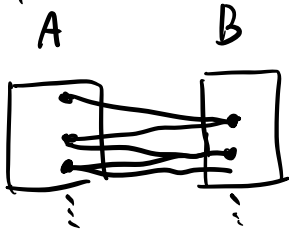
$$\Rightarrow B \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \xrightarrow{\psi} A_0 \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{k+1} = A_0 \setminus \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} A_n \text{ bij}$$

$$A_1 = A \setminus A_0 \Rightarrow A_0 = A \setminus A_1$$

ie. $B \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \xrightarrow{\psi} A \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \text{ bij}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \underbrace{(A - \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n)}_{\psi^{-1} \text{ bij}} \cup \underbrace{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n}_{\psi \text{ bij}} = \underbrace{(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n)}_{\psi \text{ bij}} \cup \underbrace{(B - \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n)}_{\psi^{-1} \text{ bij}} = B$$

另一看法

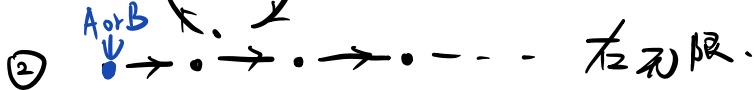


$\forall a \in A$ 有序列

$a, \psi(a), \psi(\psi(a)), \psi(\psi(\psi(a))), \dots$
 可能可以行而延伸



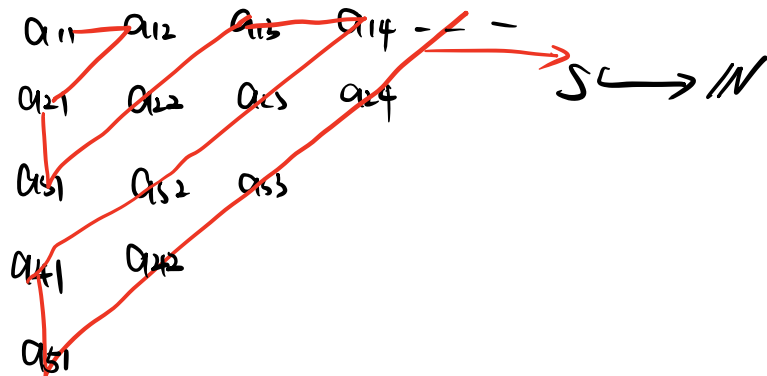
$\forall b \in B$ 同理, 链共有 3 种可能.



A, B 中每个元素恰好出现在新链中, 且仅出现一次, 这给出 A, B 一个双射.
 更详细解释见百度百科词条: "康托尔-伯恩斯坦定理" 可视化.

- 应用
 - 1) 可数无限可数.
 - 2) \mathbb{Q} 可数.
 - 3) $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}$ 可数.

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots \\ \dots & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \dots \\ \dots & \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \dots \end{array} \right\}$$



• $\text{Card}(\mathcal{P}(S)) \neq \text{Card}(S)$

证: 反证 若存在 $\varphi: S \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S)$ 双射.

取 $S_0 \subset S$, $S_0 = \{s \in S \mid s \notin \varphi(s)\}$ $S_0 \in \mathcal{P}(S)$

断言: 不存在 $s \in S$ s.t. $\varphi(s) = S_0$.

若 $\exists \varphi(s) = S_0$

$s \in S_0 \Rightarrow s \notin \varphi(s) = S_0 \downarrow$

$s \notin S_0 \Rightarrow s \in \varphi(s) = S_0 \downarrow$

与 φ 是满射矛盾.

□.