

Problem Set 13

Problem 1

A B

Problem 2

$$\therefore ea = ae = a$$

$$\therefore e \in N(a)$$

$$\therefore N(a) \neq \emptyset$$

对于 $\forall x \in N(a)$,

$$\therefore xa = ax$$

$$\therefore a^{-1}x^{-1} = x^{-1}a^{-1}$$

$$\therefore aa^{-1}x^{-1}a = ax^{-1}a^{-1}a$$

$$\therefore x^{-1}a = ax^{-1}$$

$$\therefore x^{-1} \in N(a)$$

对于 $\forall x, y \in N(a)$

$$\therefore xa = ax, ya = ay$$

$$\therefore xay = axy, xya = xay$$

$$\therefore xya = axy$$

$$\therefore xy \in N(a)$$

$$\therefore N(a) \text{ 是 } G \text{ 的子群}$$

Problem 3

\because 单位元 $e \in H, xex^{-1} = xx^{-1} = e$

$\therefore e \in xHx^{-1}, xHx^{-1} \neq \emptyset$

对于 $\forall a, b \in H$, 有 $axa^{-1}, bxb^{-1} \in xHx^{-1}$

$\therefore xax^{-1}(xbx^{-1})^{-1} = xax^{-1}xb^{-1}x^{-1} = xab^{-1}x^{-1}, ab^{-1} \in H$

$\therefore xab^{-1}x^{-1} \in xHx^{-1}$

$\therefore xHx^{-1}$ 是 G 的子群

Problem 4

$\because e \in H, e \in K$

$\therefore e \in H \cap K$

对于 $\forall a, b \in H \cap K$

$\therefore H, K$ 都是群

$\therefore ab^{-1} \in H, ab^{-1} \in K$

$\therefore ab^{-1}H \cap K$

$\therefore H \cap K$ 也是一个群, 且是 H 和 K 的子群

设 $H \cap K$ 的阶为 p

\therefore 由 *Lagrange* 定理可知, $p|r, p|s$

$\because r$ 和 s 互素

$\therefore p = 1$

$\therefore H \cap K$ 为平凡群

$\therefore H \cap K = \{e\}$

Problem 5

$\because G$ 中只有一个 2 阶元, 设为 a

对 $\forall x \in G$

若 $xa x^{-1} = e$, 则 $xa = x \Rightarrow a = e$ 矛盾

$$\therefore xa x^{-1} \neq e$$

$$\therefore (xa x^{-1})^2 = xa x^{-1} xa x^{-1} = xa a x^{-1} = xx^{-1} = e$$

$\therefore xa x^{-1}$ 也是二阶元

$$\therefore xa x^{-1} = a$$

$$\therefore xa = ax$$

Problem 6

即需证, 若 $aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset$, 则 $aH = bH$

$$\therefore aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset$$

\therefore 有 $h_1, h_2 \in H$, 使得 $ah_1 = bh_2$

$$\therefore a = bh_2 h_1^{-1}$$

\therefore 对于任意 $h \in H$, $ah = bh_2 h_1^{-1} h \in bH$

$$\therefore aH \subseteq bH$$

同理有 $bH \subseteq aH$

$$\therefore aH = bH$$

\therefore 原命题得证

Problem 7

令 $f : H \rightarrow Ha, f(h) = ha$

若 f 非单射, 即存在 $h_1, h_2 \in H, h_1 \neq h_2$, 使得 $f(h_1) = h_1 a = f(h_2) = h_2 a$

$$\therefore h_1 a = h_2 a$$

\therefore 由消去律可知 $h_1 = h_2$, 与 $h_1 \neq h_2$ 矛盾

$\therefore f$ 为单射函数

$$\therefore |Ha| \leq |H|$$

\therefore 易知 f 为满射函数

$$\therefore H \approx Ha$$

同理可知 $H \approx aH$

$$\therefore H \approx Ha \approx aH$$

$\therefore H$ 的任意陪集的大小是相等的

Problem 8

对于充分性：

$$\because b \in aH$$

$$\therefore \exists h \in H, b = ah$$

$$\therefore a^{-1}b = a^{-1}ah = h \in H$$

对于必要性：

$$\because a^{-1}b \in H$$

$$\therefore \text{假设 } a^{-1}b = h$$

$$\therefore aa^{-1}b = ah$$

$$\therefore \exists h \in H, b = ah$$

$$\therefore b \in aH$$