

证明: ① 若  $\circ_i$  是可交换的, 则: 任取  $x, y \in B$ , 因  $\varphi$  是满射, 所以存在  $a, b \in A$ , 使  $\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y$ 。从而有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \bar{\circ}_i y &= \varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(b) & (\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y) \\
 &= \varphi(a \circ_i b) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi(b \circ_i a) & (\circ_i \text{ 是可交换的}) \\
 &= \varphi(b) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(a) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= y \bar{\circ}_i x & (\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y)
 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\bar{\circ}_i$  也是可交换的。

② 若  $\circ_i$  是可结合的, 则: 任取  $x, y, z \in B$ , 因  $\varphi$  是满射, 所以存在  $a, b, c \in A$ , 使  $\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y, \varphi(c) = z$ 。从而有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x \bar{\circ}_i y) \bar{\circ}_i z &= (\varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(b)) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(c) & (\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y, \varphi(c) = z) \\
 &= (\varphi(a \circ_i b)) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(c) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi((a \circ_i b) \circ_i c) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi(a \circ_i (b \circ_i c)) & (\circ_i \text{ 是可结合的}) \\
 &= \varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(b \circ_i c) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i (\varphi(b) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(c)) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= x \bar{\circ}_i (y \bar{\circ}_i z) & (\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y, \varphi(c) = z)
 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\bar{\circ}_i$  也是可结合的。

③ 若  $\circ_i$  是幂等的, 则: 任取  $x \in B$ , 因  $\varphi$  是满射, 所以存在  $a \in A$ , 使  $\varphi(a) = x$ 。从而有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \bar{\circ}_i x &= \varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(a) & (\varphi(a) = x) \\
 &= \varphi(a \circ_i a) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi(a) & (\circ_i \text{ 是幂等的}) \\
 &= x & (\varphi(a) = x)
 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\bar{\circ}_i$  也是幂等的。  $\square$

(2)

证明: 若  $\circ_i$  对  $\circ_j$  是可分配的, 则: 任取  $x, y, z \in B$ , 因  $\varphi$  是满射, 所以存在  $a, b, c \in A$ , 使  $\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y, \varphi(c) = z$ 。从而有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \bar{\circ}_i (y \bar{\circ}_j z) &= \varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i (\varphi(b) \bar{\circ}_j \varphi(c)) & (\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y, \varphi(c) = z) \\
 &= \varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(b \circ_j c) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi(a \circ_i (b \circ_j c)) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= \varphi((a \circ_i b) \circ_j (a \circ_i c)) & (\circ_i \text{ 对 } \circ_j \text{ 是可分配的}) \\
 &= \varphi(a \circ_i b) \bar{\circ}_j \varphi(a \circ_i c) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= (\varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(b)) \bar{\circ}_j (\varphi(a) \bar{\circ}_i \varphi(c)) & (\varphi \text{ 是同态映射}) \\
 &= (x \bar{\circ}_i y) \bar{\circ}_j (x \bar{\circ}_i z) & (\varphi(a) = x, \varphi(b) = y, \varphi(c) = z)
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可证  $(y \bar{\circ}_j z) \bar{\circ}_i x = (y \bar{\circ}_i x) \bar{\circ}_j (z \bar{\circ}_i x)$ 。

从而  $\bar{\circ}_i$  对  $\bar{\circ}_j$  也是可分配的。  $\square$

(3)

证明: 若  $\circ_i, \circ_j$  是可吸收的, 则: 由吸收律定义知,  $\circ_i$  和  $\circ_j$  满足交换律, 从而由第 (1) 小题