从而
$$\operatorname{End} G = \{ \varphi_i \mid i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1 \}$$
。
对任意 $\varphi_i, \varphi_j \in \operatorname{End} G, \ a^t \in G,$

$$(\varphi_i + \varphi_j)(ka) = \varphi_i(ka) + \varphi_j(ka) \qquad (+ 运算定义)$$

$$= kia + kja \qquad (\varphi_i, \varphi_j) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= k(i+j)a \qquad (整数乘法分配律)$$

$$= \varphi_{i+j}(ka) \qquad (\varphi_{i+j}) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\varphi_i \circ \varphi_j)(ka) = \varphi_i(\varphi_j(ka)) \qquad (\circ 运算定义)$$

$$= kjia \qquad (\varphi_i, \varphi_j) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= \varphi_{ji}(ka) \qquad (\varphi_i, \varphi_j) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

因此, G 的自同态环为, $\langle \{\varphi_i \mid i=0,1,\cdots,n-1\},+,\circ \rangle$, 对所有 $\varphi_i,\varphi_j \in \operatorname{End} G$, $\varphi_i + \varphi_j = \varphi_{(i+j \bmod n)}, \ \varphi_i \circ \varphi_j = \varphi_{(ji \bmod n)} \circ$

18.35

证明: 仿上题的方法可证, 对有理数加法群上的任何自同态 $\varphi: \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}$, 若 $\varphi(1) = a$, 则 $\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\varphi(x) = ax$ 。从而 $\operatorname{End} G = \{\varphi_a \mid a \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, 其中 φ_a 定义为 $\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\varphi_a(x) = ax$ 。

作 σ : End $\mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}$, $\forall \varphi_a \in \text{End } \mathbb{Q}$, $\diamondsuit \sigma(\varphi_a) = a$ 。显然, σ 是双射。下面证 σ 是从 $\langle \text{End } \mathbb{Q}, +, \circ \rangle$ 到 $\langle \mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot \rangle$ 的同态。

对任意 $\varphi_a, \varphi_b \in \text{End} \mathbb{Q}, x \in \mathbb{Q},$

$$(\varphi_a + \varphi_b)(x) = \varphi_a(x) + \varphi_b(x)$$

$$= ax + bx$$

$$= (a + b)x$$

$$= \varphi_{a+b}(x)$$

$$(\varphi_a \circ \varphi_b)(x) = \varphi_a(\varphi_b(x))$$

$$= abx$$

$$= \varphi_{ab}(x)$$

$$(\varphi_a \circ \varphi_b)(x) = \varphi_a(\varphi_b(x))$$

从而有 $\sigma(\varphi_a + \varphi_b) = \sigma(\varphi_{a+b}) = a + b = \sigma(\varphi_a) + \sigma(\varphi_b), \quad \sigma(\varphi_a \circ \varphi_b) = \sigma(\varphi_{ab}) = ab = \sigma(\varphi_a)\sigma(\varphi_b).$

这就证明了 σ 是同态,从而是同构。于是有 $\langle \operatorname{End} \mathbb{Q}, +, \circ \rangle \cong \langle \mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot \rangle$ 。

18.36

由于 $x,(x+1) \in F_2[x]/(x+x^2)$, $x \neq 0$, $x+1 \neq 0$,但 $x \cdot (x+1) = 0$,所以 $F[2]/(x+x^2)$ 不是域。

18.37

证明: 对任意次数大于 1 的多项式 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n \in F_2[x]$,若 f(x) 中有偶数个非零系数,不妨设它们是 $a_{i_1} = a_{i_2} = \cdots = a_{i_k} = 1$,其中 $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$, k 为偶数。则