

23.4.4

# 习题十七

38. (1)  $\{e\}, \{a\}, \{a^2\}, \{a^3\}$

(2)  $\{e\}, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$

41.  $|a| = [G : N(a)]$

$$= \frac{|G|}{|N(a)|}$$

$$= \frac{17}{|N(a)|}$$

欲证  $k \mid \frac{n}{2}$ , 即证  $c \mid |N(a)|$

注意到  $C$  是  $N(a)$  的子群, 故由

Lagrange 定理可得  $c \mid |N(a)|$ .

42. 设  $G = \langle a \rangle$ ,  $G$  也是  $A$  的群.

$$\forall h \in G, \forall h \in H, x \in G,$$

$$x^{-1}hx = h \in H.$$

由定义,  $H \trianglelefteq G$ .

46. (1)  $\forall A, B \in H,$

$$|AB^{-1}| = \frac{|A|}{|B|} > 0, \text{ 故 } AB^{-1} \in H.$$

这说明  $H \leq G$ .

$$\forall A \in H, P \in G,$$

$$|P^{-1}AP| = |A| > 0, \text{ 故 } P^{-1}AP \in H.$$

这说明  $H \trianglelefteq G$ .

(2) 由对称性,  $|H| = \frac{1}{2}|G|$ .

$$\text{故 } [G : H] = \frac{|G|}{|H|} = 2.$$

47. (1)  $\forall A, B \in G,$

$$\varphi(AB) = |AB| = |A||B| = \varphi(A)\varphi(B).$$

这说明  $\varphi$  是  $G$  到  $G$  的同态.

(2) 显然  $\varphi(G_1) = \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\},$

$$\text{Ker } \varphi = \{A \in G_1 \mid |A| = 1\}.$$

48. 反之, 若  $\exists$  非零同态  $\varphi: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$

$$\varphi(0) + \varphi(0) = \varphi(0+0) = \varphi(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(0) = 0.$$

由于  $\varphi$  非零,  $\exists a \neq 0, \varphi(a) = b \neq 0.$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{a}{2b}\right) + \dots + \varphi\left(\frac{a}{2b}\right) = \varphi(a) = b$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{2b \uparrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{a}{2b}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}.$$

矛盾, 故不存在这样的  $\varphi$ .

51. (1)  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \varphi^{-1}(H),$

$$\exists y_1, y_2 \in H, \varphi(x_1) = y_1, \varphi(x_2) = y_2.$$

$$\varphi(x_1 x_2^{-1}) = y_1 y_2^{-1} \in H,$$

$$\text{故 } x_1 x_2^{-1} \in \varphi^{-1}(H).$$

这说明  $\varphi^{-1}(H) \leq G_1.$

(2)  $\forall h_1 \in \varphi^{-1}(H), \exists h_2 \in H, \varphi(h_1) = h_2.$

$$\forall x \in G_1, \varphi(x^{-1}h_1x) = \varphi^{-1}(h_2)\varphi(x) \in H,$$

$$\text{故 } x^{-1}h_1x \in \varphi^{-1}(H).$$

这说明  $\varphi^{-1}(H) \trianglelefteq G_1.$