

23.3.28

习题十七

21. 由定理知循环群的特定阶子群

惟一, 故设 $G = \langle a \rangle$, 有

$$H_1 = \langle a^s \rangle, H_2 = \langle a^r \rangle.$$

由裴蜀定理, $\exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, pr + qs = 1$.

$$\forall a^i \in G, a^i = (a^s)^{qi} (a^r)^{pi} \in H_1 H_2,$$

故 $G \subseteq H_1 H_2$.

又显然 $H_1 H_2 \subseteq G$, 故 $G = H_1 H_2$.

23. 设 G 为无限群.

若 $\exists a \in G, |a| = \infty$, 则 $\langle a^0 \rangle, \langle a^1 \rangle, \langle a^2 \rangle, \dots$

是互不相同的子群, 教材已证.

若 $\forall a \in G, |a|$ 有限.

取 $a_1 \in G, \langle a_1 \rangle \leq G$.

取 $a_2 \in G - \langle a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2 \rangle \leq G$.

取 $a_3 \in G - \langle a_1 \rangle - \langle a_2 \rangle, \langle a_3 \rangle \leq G$.

...

如此便构造到了无穷多个子群, 由取法知 $\forall i < j, a_j \notin \langle a_i \rangle$, 故 $\langle a_i \rangle$ 互不相同.

$$24. (1) \sigma\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \sigma = (1 \ 5 \ 2)(3 \ 4)$$

$$= (1 \ 2)(1 \ 5)(3 \ 4)$$

$$\tau = (1 \ 4 \ 5 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$= (1 \ 3)(1 \ 2)(1 \ 5)(1 \ 4)$$

25. 注意到 $\forall i < j$,

$$(i \ j) = (1 \ i)(1 \ j)(1 \ i),$$

$$(i \ j) = (i \ i+1)(i+1 \ i+2) \cdots (j-1 \ j)$$

$$(j-2 \ j-1)(j-3 \ j-2) \cdots (i \ i+1).$$

而 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$ 可表成对换之积, 故结论显然.

$$27. \langle (1234) \rangle = \{ (1), (1234), (13)(24), (1432) \}.$$

$$H(1) = H.$$

$$H(12) = \{ (12), (134), (1423), (243) \}.$$

$$H(1,3) = \{ (1,3), (14)(23), (24), (12)(34) \}.$$

$$H(14) = \{ (14), (234), (1243), (132) \}.$$

$$H(23) = \{ (23), (124), (1342), (143) \}.$$

$$H(34) = \{ (34), (123), (1324), (142) \}.$$

$$28. \text{ 由于 } \begin{pmatrix} r & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r & r^t + s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 H 在 G 中的全部左陪集为

$$\begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} r & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}, r \in \mathbb{Q}, r \neq 0.$$

31. 设 G 为 p^m 阶群.

任取 $a \in G, a \notin e,$

由 Lagrange 定理, $|a| = p^k, 1 \leq k \leq m.$

易验证 $\langle a^{p^{k-1}} \rangle$ 即为 G 的 Sylow p -子群.

34. 即证 $\forall \varphi, \sigma \in S_n$, $\varphi^{-1}\sigma\varphi$ 与 σ 有相同的轮换指数.

\exists 对换 $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$, $\varphi = \varphi_1 \dots \varphi_n$.

$$\varphi^{-1}\sigma\varphi = \varphi_n^{-1} \dots \varphi_1^{-1}\sigma\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_n.$$

故只需证 \forall 对换 φ , $\varphi^{-1}\sigma\varphi$ 与 σ 有相同的轮换指数.

\exists 不相交轮换 $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k$, $\sigma = \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k$.

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^{-1}\sigma\varphi &= \varphi^{-1}\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k\varphi \\ &= (\varphi^{-1}\sigma_1\varphi)(\varphi^{-1}\sigma_2\varphi) \dots (\varphi^{-1}\sigma_k\varphi).\end{aligned}$$

故只需证 \forall 对换 φ , 轮换 σ_i , $\varphi^{-1}\sigma_i\varphi$ 与 σ_i 有相同的轮换指数.

不妨设 $\sigma = (1\ 2 \dots n)$, $\varphi = (i\ j)$, $i < j$.

① $i, j \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$\varphi^{-1}\sigma\varphi = \sigma.$$

② $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$(i\ j)(1\ 2 \dots n)(i\ j) = (1\ 2 \dots i-1\ j\ i+1 \dots j-1\ i\ j+1 \dots n)$$

③ $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $j \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

$$(i\ j)(1\ 2 \dots n)(i\ j) = (1\ 2 \dots i-1\ j\ i+1 \dots n)$$

无论如何, σ 的轮换指数均不变.