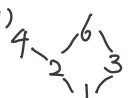
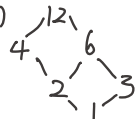
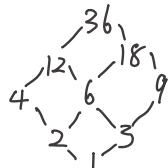



23.4.25

习题十九

2. (1)  $|4, 6|$ 无上界
不是格

(2)  是格

(3)  是格

(4)  是格

8. $L_1: \{a, b, c\} \quad \{a, b, c, e\} \quad \{a, b, c, d, e\}$
 $\{a, b, d\} \quad \{a, b, d, e\}$
 $\{a, b, e\} \quad \{b, c, d, e\}$
 $\{a, c, e\}$
 $\{a, d, e\}$
 $\{b, c, e\}$
 $\{b, d, e\}$

$L_2: \{a, b, e\} \quad \{a, b, c, g\} \quad \{a, b, c, e, g\}$
 $\{a, b, g\} \quad \{a, b, d, e\} \quad \{a, b, c, f, g\}$
 $\{a, c, f\} \quad \{a, b, e, g\} \quad \{a, b, d, e, g\}$
 $\{a, c, g\} \quad \{a, b, f, g\} \quad \{a, c, d, f, g\}$
 $\{a, d, e\} \quad \{a, c, d, f\} \quad \{a, d, e, f, g\}$
 $\{a, d, f\} \quad \{a, c, f, g\}$
 $\{a, d, g\} \quad \{a, c, e, g\}$
 $\{a, e, g\} \quad \{a, d, e, g\}$
 $\{a, f, g\} \quad \{a, d, f, g\}$
 $\{b, e, g\} \quad \{d, e, f, g\}$
 $\{c, f, g\}$
 $\{d, e, g\}$
 $\{d, f, g\}$

19. 设 $L = \{0, 1, \dots, t\}$ 是全序, $0 < 1 < \dots < t$.

记 $H_i = \langle a^{p^{t-i}} \rangle$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, t$.

易知 $\{H_i\}$ 是 G 的全部子群, $H_0 \leq H_1 \leq \dots \leq H_t$.

考虑 $\varphi: L \rightarrow L(G)$, $i \mapsto H_i$.

显然 φ 是双射, 只需证 φ 是同态.

$$\forall i < j, \varphi(i \wedge j) = \varphi(i) = H_i = \varphi(i) \cap \varphi(j),$$

$$\varphi(i \vee j) = \varphi(j) = H_j = \varphi(i) \cup \varphi(j).$$

综上, φ 是 L 到 $L(G)$ 的同构.

28. 先证 $\langle B, \oplus, \otimes \rangle$ 是环

$\langle B, \oplus \rangle$ 是 Abelian 群:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{结合: } (a \oplus b) \oplus c &= (a \wedge \bar{b} \wedge \bar{c}) \vee \\ &\quad (\bar{a} \wedge b \wedge \bar{c}) \vee \\ &\quad (a \wedge b \wedge c) \vee \\ &\quad (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b} \wedge c) \\ &= a \oplus (b \oplus c) \end{aligned}$$

单位元: 0

逆元: 自身

交换: 显然

$\langle B, \otimes \rangle$ 是半群: 显然可结合

$$\begin{aligned} \text{分配律: } a \otimes (b \oplus c) &= (a \wedge b \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b} \wedge c) \\ &= (a \otimes b) \oplus (a \otimes c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } (b \oplus c) \otimes a = (b \otimes a) \oplus (c \otimes a)$$

再证 $\langle B, \oplus, \otimes \rangle$ 是环.

$$a \otimes a = a.$$

综上, $\langle B, \oplus, \otimes \rangle$ 是本环.

习题 = +

3. 考虑 $a_1 = 7$,
 $a_2 = 77$,
...

$$a_{N+1} = \underbrace{77 \cdots 7}_{N+1 \text{ 个}}.$$

若 $\exists N \mid a_i$, 则 a_i 即为所求.

否则, 考虑所有 $a_i \bmod N$,

由鸽巢原理, $\exists i < j$, $a_i \equiv a_j \bmod N$.

那么 $a_j - a_i = 7 \cdots 70 \cdots 0$ 即为所求.

5. 设这 37 天分别学了 a_1, \dots, a_{37} 小时.

$$\text{设 } S_i = \sum_{k=1}^i a_k, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, 37.$$

$$1 \leq S_1 < S_2 < \dots < S_{37} \leq 60.$$

考虑 $S_1, \dots, S_{37}, S_1+13, \dots, S_{37}+13$.

该序列有 74 个数, 但只有 $60+13=73$ 种取值.

由鸽巢原理, $\exists i < j$, $S_j = S_i + 13$.

故在 $i+1, i+2, \dots, j$ 这些天共复习了 13 小时.

9. 反之, 若盒中球数各不相同,

则至少有 $0+1+\dots+(n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} > m$ 个球,

矛盾.

10. 反之, 若任三连续扇形之和小于 56,

则全部扇形之和不超过 $\frac{1}{3}(36 \cdot 55) = 660$.

$$\text{但 } 1+2+\dots+36 = 666.$$

矛盾.