

23.2.28

习题十五

7. (2) 构成代数系统

适合交换律、结合律、幂等律

没有单位元, 零元为1

(4) 取 $a=3, b=2, \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$,
故不构成代数系统

9. 下将 $x \times y$ 简写为 $x|y$

显然适合交换律

$$\begin{aligned}(x|y)|z &= (x+y-x|y)|z \\ &= x+y+z-x|y - xz \\ &= x|(y+z) - yz + xy + z\end{aligned}$$

故适合结合律

$x|x = 2x - x^2 \neq x$, 当 $x \neq 0, 1$ 时

故不适合幂等律

没有单位元 e

$$e|x = x|e = x + e - xe = x$$

$$\Rightarrow e(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e = 0$$

故单位元为0

设有零元 θ

$$\theta|x = x|\theta = x + \theta - x\theta = \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1-\theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 1$$

故零元为1

设 x 有逆元

$$x|x^{-1} = x + x^{-1} - xx^{-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{-1} = \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}11. \langle a, b \rangle \circ \langle c, d \rangle &= \langle ac, ad+bc \rangle \\ \langle c, d \rangle \circ \langle a, b \rangle &= \langle ac, bc+d \rangle\end{aligned}$$

故不适合交换律

$$(\langle a, b \rangle \circ \langle c, d \rangle) \circ \langle e, f \rangle$$

$$= \langle ac, ad+bc \rangle \circ \langle e, f \rangle$$

$$= \langle ace, acf + ad + b + f \rangle$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \circ (\langle c, d \rangle \circ \langle e, f \rangle)$$

$$= \langle a, b \rangle \circ \langle ce, cf+d \rangle$$

$$= \langle ace, acf + ad + b \rangle$$

故适合结合律

设有单位元 $e = \langle x, y \rangle$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \circ e = \langle ax, ay+b \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1, y=0$$

$$\text{此时 } e \circ \langle c, d \rangle = \langle xc, xd+y \rangle = \langle c, d \rangle$$

故单位元为 $\langle 1, 0 \rangle$

设有零元 $\theta = \langle x, y \rangle$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \circ \theta = \langle ax, ay+b \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$$

无解, 故无零元

设 $\langle a, b \rangle$ 有逆元 $\langle c, d \rangle$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \circ \langle c, d \rangle = \langle ac, ad+bc \rangle = \langle 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{a}, d = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{此时 } \langle c, d \rangle \circ \langle a, b \rangle = \langle ac, bc+d \rangle = \langle 1, 0 \rangle$$

故逆元为 $\langle \frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a} \rangle$

$$16. (1) \quad \langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle$$

$$\langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 0,0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle$$

$$\langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 2,0 \rangle \langle 0,1 \rangle \langle 0,0 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 1,0 \rangle$$

(2) 显然单位元为 $\langle 0,0 \rangle$

显然可逆元 $\langle x, y \rangle$ 的逆元为 $\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle$, 其中

$$x_1 = \begin{cases} 3-x, & x=1,2, \\ 0, & x=0, \end{cases} \quad y_1 = \begin{cases} 1, & y=1, \\ 0, & y=0 \end{cases}$$

18. 考虑 $\varphi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow B, a+bi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$

显然 φ 是双射

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \varphi((a+bi)+(c+di)) &= \varphi((a+c)+(b+d)i) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ -(b+d) & a+c \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \varphi(a+bi) + \varphi(c+di) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{及 } \varphi((a+bi)(c+di)) &= \varphi((ac-bd)+(ad+bc)i) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} ac-bd & ad+bc \\ -(ad+bc) & ac-bd \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \varphi(a+bi) \varphi(c+di) \end{aligned}$$

故 φ 是 V 到 B 的同构, 即 V, B 同构

24. (2) $|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$

故 φ 是 V_1 到 V_2 的同态.

同态象为 $\mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$

(4) $2 = \varphi(z_1 z_2) \neq \varphi(z_1) \varphi(z_2) = 4$

故 φ 不是 V_1 到 V_2 的同态.

27. (2) $|x_1 - y_1| < 5, |x_2 - y_2| < 5 \not\Rightarrow |(x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)| < 5$ (易举反例)

故 R 不是 V 上的同余关系.

(4) R 显然不具有对称性, 故不是等价关系,

更不是同余关系.