

近世代数 (H) 第九、十周作业

涂嘉乐 PB23151786

2025 年 4 月 30 日

Exercise 1 证明群 G 中逆元是唯一的

Proof 对 $\forall a \in G$, 假设存在 $b_1, b_2 \in G$ 均为 a 的逆元, 则

$$b_1 = 1_G \cdot b_1 = (b_2 \cdot a) \cdot b_1 = b_2 \cdot (a \cdot b_1) = b_2 \cdot 1_G = b_2$$

□

Exercise 2 证明对 $\forall a \in G, \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, a^{m+n} = a^m \cdot a^n$

Proof

Case1. $m, n \geq 0$, 则

$$a^{m+n} = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a \cdot a}_{(m+n)\text{个}} = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a \cdot a}_m \cdot \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a \cdot a}_n = a^m \cdot a^n$$

Case2. $m, n < 0$, 则

$$a^{m+n} = \underbrace{a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} \cdots a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}}_{-(m+n)\text{个}} = \underbrace{a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} \cdots a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}}_{-m\text{个}} \cdot \underbrace{a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} \cdots a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}}_{-n\text{个}} = a^m \cdot a^n$$

Case3. $m > 0 > n$

1. $m + n = 0$, 则

$$a^m \cdot a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a \cdot a}_m \cdot \underbrace{a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} \cdots a^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}}_{-m\text{个}}$$

通过不断地在最中间加括号可得 $a^m \cdot a^n = 1 = a^{m+n}$

2. $m + n > 0$, 则

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n+(-n)} \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \cdot a^{-n} \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

3. $m + n < 0$, 则

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^m \cdot a^{-m+(n+m)} = a^m \cdot a^{-m} \cdot a^{n+m} = a^{n+m}$$

□

Exercise 3 写出 $\Sigma(\square)$ 的 8 个矩阵



Solution 旋转

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对称

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercise 4 若 $G = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} Ha_i$, 证明 $G = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} a_i^{-1}H$

Proof 设 I 为右陪集代表元系的指标集

Claim: $Ha = Hb \iff ab^{-1} \in H, aH = bH \iff b^{-1}a \in H$

Proof Of Claim: 证明第二式, 第一式上课证过了 (实际上也同理)

(\implies): 若 $aH = bH$, 则 $a = ae \in aH = bH$, 则 $\exists h \in H, \text{s.t. } a = bh$, 故 $b^{-1}a = h^{-1} \in H$

(\impliedby): 因为 $b^{-1}a \in H$, 所以 $a^{-1}b \in H$, 故对 $\forall h \in H, \exists h', h'' \in H, \text{s.t. } h = a^{-1}bh', h = b^{-1}ah''$,

因此

$$\begin{cases} ah = a \cdot a^{-1}bh' = bh' \in bH \implies aH \subseteq bH \\ bh = b \cdot b^{-1}ah'' = ah'' \in aH \implies bH \subseteq aH \end{cases}$$

故 $aH = bH$, 断言得证, 所以

$$Ha = Hb \iff ab^{-1} \in H \iff (a^{-1})^{-1}b^{-1} \in H \iff a^{-1}H = b^{-1}H$$

由 $G = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} Ha_i$ 是无交并知, $\forall i \neq j, a_i a_j^{-1} \notin H \implies a_i^{-1}H \neq a_j^{-1}H$, 因此 $\bigsqcup_{i \in I} a_i^{-1}H$ 也是无交并, 且考虑

$$\sigma: H \longrightarrow aH$$

$$h \longmapsto ah$$

则 σ 是双射: 若 $\sigma(h_1) = \sigma(h_2)$, 则 $ah_1 = ah_2 \implies h_1 = h_2$, 故为单射; $\forall ah \in aH$, 均有原像 h , 故为满射

进而 $|H| = |aH|$, 由 $\bigsqcup_{i \in I} Ha_i$ 知, $|G| = |H| \cdot |I|$, 故

$$\bigsqcup_{i \in I} a_i^{-1}H \subseteq G, \quad \sum_{i \in I} |a_i^{-1}H| = |I| \cdot |H| = |G|$$

两边元素个数相等, 故 $\bigsqcup_{i \in I} a_i^{-1}H = G$ □

Exercise 5 $f: G \rightarrow H$ 为群同态, G, H 为有限群, $a \in G$, 则 $\text{Ord}(f(a)) \mid \text{Ord}(a)$; 若 f 为群同构, 则 $\text{Ord}(a) = \text{Ord}(f(a))$

Proof 设 $\text{Ord}(a) = d, \text{Ord}(f(a)) = d'$, 则 $a^d = 1$, 所以

$$1_H = f(1_G) = f(a^d) = f(a)^d$$



则 $\text{Ord}(f(a)) = d' \mid d = \text{Ord}(a)$, 若 f 为群同构, 则对 $f^{-1}: H \rightarrow G$ 重复上述过程得

$$1_G = f^{-1}(1_H) = f^{-1}(f(a)^{d'}) = [f^{-1}(f(a))]^{d'} = a^{d'}$$

则 $\text{Ord}(a) = d \mid d' = \text{Ord}(f(a))$, 故 d, d' 相互整除, 由它们都是正数知 $d = d'$ □

Exercise 6 考察求逆映射

$$\begin{aligned} (-)^{-1} : G &\longrightarrow G \\ g &\longmapsto g^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

则 $(-)^{-1}$ 是群同态 $\iff G$ 是 *Abel* 群

Proof (\implies): 若 $(-)^{-1}$ 是群同态, 则 $\forall a, b \in G$

$$b^{-1}a^{-1} = (-)^{-1}(ab) = (-)^{-1}(a)(-)^{-1}(b) = a^{-1}b^{-1}$$

所以

$$b = a^{-1}ba \implies ab = aa^{-1}ba = ba$$

(\impliedby): 若 G 是 *Abel* 群, 则 $\forall a, b \in G, ab = ba$, 所以

$$(-)^{-1}(ab) = b^{-1}a^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} = (-)^{-1}(a)(-)^{-1}(b)$$

故 $(-)^{-1}$ 是群同态 □

Exercise 7 定义 G 的反群 $G^{\text{op}} = \{a^{\text{op}} \mid a \in G\}$, 乘法定义为 $a^{\text{op}}b^{\text{op}} = (ba)^{\text{op}}$, 求证 G 同构于 G^{op}

Proof 考虑映射

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma : G &\longrightarrow G^{\text{op}} \\ a &\longmapsto (a^{-1})^{\text{op}} \end{aligned}$$

则 σ 是同构:

1. 同态: $\sigma(ab) = ((ab)^{-1})^{\text{op}} = (b^{-1}a^{-1})^{\text{op}} = (a^{-1})^{\text{op}}(b^{-1})^{\text{op}} = \sigma(a)\sigma(b)$
2. 单射: 由群同态知, $1_{G^{\text{op}}} = 1_G^{\text{op}}$, 先证明 $(a^{-1})^{\text{op}} = (a^{\text{op}})^{-1}$, 即取 op 和取逆可以交换, 因为

$$a^{\text{op}} \cdot (a^{-1})^{\text{op}} = (a^{-1}a)^{\text{op}} = 1^{\text{op}} = 1_{G^{\text{op}}}$$

所以 $(a^{-1})^{\text{op}} = (a^{\text{op}})^{-1}$, 若 $\sigma(a) = \sigma(b)$, 则

$$(a^{-1})^{\text{op}} = (b^{-1})^{\text{op}} \implies (a^{\text{op}})^{-1} = (b^{\text{op}})^{-1} \implies a^{\text{op}} = b^{\text{op}} \implies a = b$$

3. 满射: 对 $\forall a^{\text{op}} \in G^{\text{op}}$, 它的原像为 a

故 σ 是群同构 □



Exercise 8 $\forall n \geq 2, \mu_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} | z^n = 1\} \leq \mathbb{C}^\times$, 证明 (μ_n, \cdot) 同构于 $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$

Proof 考虑映射

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma: \mu_n &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \\ \xi^k &\longmapsto \bar{k}\end{aligned}$$

则 σ 是同构:

1. 同态: $\sigma(\xi^k \xi^l) = \sigma(\xi^{k+l}) = \overline{k+l} = \bar{k} + \bar{l} = \sigma(\xi^k) \sigma(\xi^l)$
2. 单射: $\sigma(\xi^k) = \sigma(\xi^l)$, 则 $\bar{k} = \bar{l}$, 即 $k = l + mn, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, 所以 $\xi^k = \xi^l \cdot (\xi^n)^m = \xi^l$
3. 满射: $\forall \bar{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_n$, 均有原像 ξ^k

□

Exercise 9 回忆 $\mu_2 = \{1, -1\}$, 记 $\mu_2 \times \mu_2 = V_4$, 称为 *Klein* 四群, 证明 $V_4 \simeq U(\mathbb{Z}_8)$

Proof 因为 $U(\mathbb{Z}_8) = \{\bar{1}, \bar{3}, \bar{5}, \bar{7}\}$, $V_4 = \{(1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1), (-1, -1)\}$, 考虑映射

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma: U(\mathbb{Z}_8) &\longrightarrow V_4 \\ (1, 1) &\longmapsto \bar{1} \\ (1, -1) &\longmapsto \bar{3} \\ (-1, 1) &\longmapsto \bar{5} \\ (-1, -1) &\longmapsto \bar{7}\end{aligned}$$

则 σ 是双射, 且容易验证 σ 确实保乘法, 故 $V_4 \simeq U(\mathbb{Z}_8)$

□

Exercise 10 证明 \mathbb{Q}^\times 不是循环群

Proof 假设 \mathbb{Q}^\times 是循环群, 由于 $|\mathbb{Q}^\times| = \infty$, 所以 $\exists a \in \mathbb{Q}^\times, \text{s.t. } \mathbb{Q}^\times = \langle a \rangle$, 由 $a \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$ 可设 $a = \frac{n}{m}$ 即约, 取素数 $p \nmid m, p \nmid n$, 则 $p \notin \langle a \rangle$, 否则 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } (\frac{n}{m})^k = p$, 若 $k > 0$, 则 $p \mid n^k$; 若 $k < 0$, 则 $p \mid m^k$, 显然矛盾!

□

Exercise 11 证明群 G 的中心 $Z(G)$ 是正规子群, 其中

$$Z(G) = \{g \in G | gh = hg, \forall h \in G\}$$

Proof 即证明 $\forall a \in G, aZ(G)a^{-1} = Z(G)$, 因为 $\forall g \in Z(G), a \in G, ga = ag$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}aZ(G)a^{-1} &= \{aga^{-1} | g \in Z(G)\} \\ &= \{gaa^{-1} | g \in Z(G)\} \\ &= \{g | g \in Z(G)\} = Z(G)\end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 12 设 $N \leq G$, 若 $[G : N] = 2$, 证明 $N \trianglelefteq G$



Proof 任取 $a \in G \setminus N$, 则有陪集分解

$$\begin{cases} G = N \sqcup aN \\ G = N \sqcup Na \end{cases}$$

则 $aN = Na = G \setminus N$; 若 $a \in N$, 则 $aN = N = Na$, 因此 $N \trianglelefteq G$ □

Exercise 13 设 $A \leq G, B \leq G$, 求证

$$AB \leq G \iff AB = BA$$

Proof (\implies): 若 $AB \leq G$, 对 $\forall x \in AB$, 由 $AB \leq G$ 知, $x^{-1} \in AB \implies \exists a \in A, b \in B, \text{s.t. } x^{-1} = ab$, 所以 $x = (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} \in BA$, 即 $AB \subseteq BA$; 反之设 $x \in BA$, 则 $\exists b \in B, a \in A, \text{s.t. } x = ba$, 因此 $x^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} \in AB \leq G$, 所以 $x \in AB$, 即 $BA \subseteq AB$, 综上 $AB = BA$

(\impliedby): 首先 $1_G = 1_G 1_G \in AB$; 若 $AB = BA$, 则 $\forall a_1 b_1, a_2 b_2 \in AB$, 下面证明 $a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2 \in AB$, 即 AB 保乘法。因为 $b_1 a_2 \in BA = AB$, 所以可设 $b_1 a_2 = a_3 b_3$, 因此

$$a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2 = a_1 a_3 b_3 b_2 = (a_1 a_3)(b_3 b_2) \in AB$$

对 $\forall ab \in AB$, 因为 $b^{-1}a^{-1} \in BA = AB$, 所以 AB 保逆元。综上 $AB \leq G$ □

Exercise 14 设 $a, b \in G$, 求证 $\text{Ord}(a) = \text{Ord}(a^{-1}), \text{Ord}(ab) = \text{Ord}(ba)$

Proof 若 $\text{Ord}(a) = \infty$, 则 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, a^k \neq 1_G$, 所以 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, a^{-k} = (a^{-1})^k \neq 1_G$, 即 $\text{Ord}(a^{-1}) = \infty$

若 $\text{Ord}(a) = d < \infty$, 则 $a^d = 1_G$, 因此 $(a^{-1})^d = (a^d)^{-1} = 1_G$, 因此 $\text{Ord}(a^{-1}) \mid d = \text{Ord}(a)$, 交换 a^{-1} 与 a 的位置, 同理有 $\text{Ord}(a^{-1}) \mid \text{Ord}(a)$, 即 $\text{Ord}(a) = \text{Ord}(a^{-1})$

若 $\text{Ord}(ab) = \infty$, 则 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, (ab)^k \neq 1_G$, 若 $\text{Ord}(ba) = n < \infty$, 则

$$(ab)^n = (ab)(ab) \cdots (ab) = a(ba)^{n-1}b = a(ba)^{-1}b = aa^{-1}b^{-1}b = 1_G$$

这将导致 $\text{Ord}(a) \leq n$, 矛盾! 所以 $\text{Ord}(ba) = \infty$

若 $\text{Ord}(ab) = d < \infty$, 则由上可知 $(ba)^d = 1_G$, 所以 $\text{Ord}(ba) \mid \text{Ord}(ab)$, 交换 a, b 的位置, 同理可得 $\text{Ord}(ab) \mid \text{Ord}(ba)$, 所以 $\text{Ord}(ab) = \text{Ord}(ba)$ □

Exercise 15 证明: $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ 不是循环群, 但是它的任意有限生成的子群都是循环群

Proof 假设 $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ 是循环群, 则 $\exists \frac{n}{m} \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{s.t. } \mathbb{Q} = \langle \frac{n}{m} \rangle$, 设 $\frac{n}{m}$ 即约, 取素数 $p, \text{s.t. } p \nmid m$, 则 $\frac{1}{p} \notin \langle \frac{n}{m} \rangle$, 否则 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } \frac{1}{p} = \frac{kn}{m}$, 故 $knp = m$, 这与 $p \nmid m$ 矛盾!

对生成元的个数 n 做归纳, 若 $n = 1$, 显然为循环群

若 $n = 2$, 生成元有一个为零时退化到 $n = 1$ 的情形, 假设生成元非零, 设为 $\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}$ (即约), 记 $d = \gcd(p_1 q_2, p_2 q_1)$

Claim: $\left(\frac{d}{q_1 q_2} \right) = \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2} \right)$



一方面设 $x \in \left(\frac{d}{q_1 q_2}\right)$, 则 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } x = \frac{kd}{q_1 q_2}$, 由 Bezout 等式, $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } d = up_1 q_2 + vp_2 q_1$, 因此 $x = \frac{k(up_1 q_2 + vp_2 q_1)}{q_1 q_2} = ku \cdot \frac{p_1}{q_1} + kv \cdot \frac{p_2}{q_2} \in \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}\right)$

另一方面设 $x \in \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}\right)$, 则 $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } x = a \cdot \frac{p_1}{q_1} + b \cdot \frac{p_2}{q_2} = \frac{ap_1 q_2 + bp_2 q_1}{q_1 q_2} = \left(\frac{ap_1 q_2}{d} + \frac{bp_2 q_1}{d}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{q_1 q_2} \in \left(\frac{d}{q_1 q_2}\right)$, 即 $\left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}\right)$ 有生成元 $\frac{d}{q_1 q_2}$

设 $n = k$ 时, 命题成立, 下面证明 $n = k + 1$ 时, 设 $S = \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \dots, \frac{p_{k+1}}{q_{k+1}}\right)$ 由归纳假设, $\exists a \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{s.t. } \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \dots, \frac{p_k}{q_k}\right) = (a)$, 因此 $S = \left(a, \frac{p_{k+1}}{q_{k+1}}\right)$, 由 $n = 2$ 时的情形知, S 为循环群

综上 $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ 的任意有限生成子群均为循环群 \square

Exercise 16 设 p 是素数, G 是方程 $x^p = 1, x^{p^2} = 1, \dots, x^{p^n} = 1, \dots$ 的所有根在复数乘法下的群, 试证明 G 的任意真子群都是有限阶循环群

Proof 首先 $\forall a \in G, \exists n_a \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{s.t. } \text{Ord}(a) = p^{n_a}$; 设 $H \leq G$ 是真子群, 则 $\exists g \in G \setminus H$, 则 $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{s.t. } \text{Ord}(g) = p^n$; 其次我们有事实, 若 $x \leq y$, 则作为 G 的子群, $\mu_{p^x} \leq \mu_{p^y} \leq G$

Claim: $\forall h \in H$, 若 $\text{Ord}(h) = p^m$, 则 $m < n$

Proof Of Claim: 若 $\exists h \in H, \text{s.t. } \text{Ord}(h) = m \geq n$, 则 $(h) = \mu_{p^m}$, 因此 $(h) = \mu_{p^m} \leq H$, 因为 $\text{Ord}(g) = p^n$, 所以 $g \in \mu_{p^n} \leq \mu_{p^m} \leq H$, 这与 $g \notin H$ 矛盾!

因此断言得证, 考虑集合 $O = \{\text{Ord}(h) : h \in H\}$, 则 O 为非空正整数集, 且有上界 n , 因此可以取得最大值, 取 $h \in H, \text{s.t. } \text{Ord}(h)$ 最大, 记 $\text{Ord}(h) = p^s$, 则 $\forall h' \in H, \text{Ord}(h') = p^t, t \leq s$, 因此 $h' \in \mu_{p^t} \leq \mu_{p^s} = (h)$, 即 $H = (h)$ \square

Exercise 17 设 $M, N \trianglelefteq G$, 如果 $M \cap N = \{1_G\}$, 则对任意 $a \in M, b \in N$, 有 $ab = ba$

Proof 由 $M, N \trianglelefteq G$ 知, $M = bMb^{-1}, N = aNa^{-1}$, 因此

$$\begin{cases} aba^{-1}b^{-1} = (aba^{-1})b^{-1}, aba^{-1} \in aNa^{-1} = N \implies aba^{-1}b^{-1} \in N \\ aba^{-1}b^{-1} = a(ba^{-1}b^{-1}), ba^{-1}b^{-1} \in bMb^{-1} = M \implies aba^{-1}b^{-1} \in M \end{cases}$$

由 $M \cap N = \{1_G\}$ 知, $aba^{-1}b^{-1} = 1_G$, 即 $ab = ba$ \square

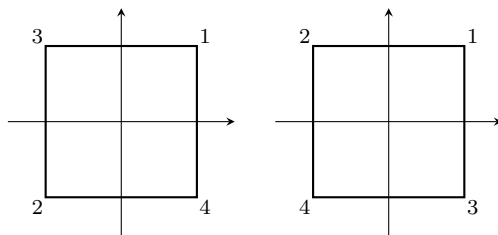
Exercise 18 若 $G/Z(G)$ 是循环群, 则 G 是 Abel 群

Proof 设 $G/Z(G) = \langle gZ(G) \rangle, g \in G$, 则 $\forall a, b \in G, \exists m, n, \text{s.t. } aZ(G) = g^m Z(G), bZ(G) = g^n Z(G)$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} a = a \cdot 1_G \in aZ(G) = g^m Z(G) \implies \exists c \in Z(G), \text{s.t. } a = g^m c \\ b = b \cdot 1_G \in bZ(G) = g^n Z(G) \implies \exists d \in Z(G), \text{s.t. } b = g^n d \end{cases}$$

因此 $ab = g^m c \cdot g^n d = g^n d \cdot g^m c = ba$, 由 a, b 的任意性知 G 是 Abel 群 \square

Exercise 19 若正方形顶点的编号变为



分别计算 $\Sigma(\square)$ 到 S_4 的嵌入同态的像集 H', H'' , 并且计算 $H \cap H' \cap H''$

Solution

H' 包含八个元素

1. 四个旋转: $\text{Id}, (1324), (12)(34), (1423)$
2. 四个对称: $(14)(23), (13)(24), (12), (34)$

H'' 包含八个元素

1. 四个旋转: $\text{Id}, (1243), (14)(23), (1342)$
2. 四个对称: $(13)(24), (12)(34), (14), (23)$

上课求过 H 包含八个元素

1. 四个旋转: $\text{Id}, (1234), (13)(24), (1432)$
2. 四个对称: $(14)(23), (12)(34), (24), (13)$

因此, 观察发现

$$H \cap H' \cap H'' = \{\text{Id}, (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$$

Exercise 20 证明 H 为由 $(13), (1234)$ 生成的子群

Proof 因为 $\text{Ord}(1234) = 4$, 且 (13) 无法被 (1234) 生成, 所以 $((13), (1234)) \geq 5$, 且 $((13), (1234)) \leq H$, $|H| = 8$, 由拉格朗日定理知, $|((13), (1234))| \mid 8$, 因此它的阶为 8, 即 $H = ((13), (1234))$ \square