

# 近世代数 (H) 第十三周作业

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2025 年 5 月 27 日

**Exercise 1** 证明  $\mathbb{Z}^n \simeq \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid x_i x_j = x_j x_i, \forall i \neq j \rangle$

**Proof** 记  $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid x_i x_j = x_j x_i, \forall i \neq j \rangle$  考虑映射

$$\begin{aligned} f: \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \\ x_i &\longmapsto e_i \end{aligned}$$

则  $f(x_i) + f(x_j) = f(x_j) + f(x_i)$ , 则  $f$  可延拓至群同态  $\tilde{f}: G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ , 下面证明  $\tilde{f}$  是双射

单射: 若  $\tilde{f}(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}) = 0$ , 则  $a_1 e_1 + \cdots + a_n e_n = 0$ , 由  $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$  是一组基知  $a_1 = \cdots = a_n = 0$ , 即  $\text{Ker}(\tilde{f}) = 1_G$ , 故  $\tilde{f}$  是单射

满射: 对  $\forall a_1 e_1 + \cdots + a_n e_n$ , 它的原像为  $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$

所以  $\tilde{f}$  是群同构, 即  $\mathbb{Z}^n \sim \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid x_i x_j = x_j x_i, \forall i \neq j \rangle$  □

**Exercise 2** 假设  $N \leq G$ ,  $N$  是有限生成的,  $G/N$  也是有限生成的, 证明:  $G$  是有限生成的

**Proof** 由  $G/N$  是有限生成的知,  $\exists g_1, \dots, g_s \in G$ , s.t.  $S = \{g_1 N, \dots, g_s N\}$  是  $G/N$  的生成元集; 由  $N$  是有限生成的知,  $\exists n_1, \dots, n_t \in N$ , s.t.  $\{n_1, \dots, n_t\}$  是  $N$  的生成元集

**Claim:**  $G$  有生成元集  $\{g_i n_j : 1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq j \leq t\}$ , 故  $G$  是有限生成的

对  $\forall g \in G$ , 因为  $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^s g_i N$ , 所以  $\exists 1 \leq i \leq s$ , s.t.  $g \in g_i N$ , 故

$$g = g_i(a_1 n_1 + \cdots + a_t n_t) = a_1 g_i n_1 + \cdots + a_t g_i n_t$$

□

**Exercise 3**  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ , 则  $A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \iff \phi_A: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$  是群同构

**Proof** 首先  $\phi_A$  是群同态, 所以  $\phi_A$  是群同构  $\iff \phi_A$  是双射, 即  $\phi_A^{-1}$  存在

$$\begin{aligned} A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) &\iff \exists B \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}), \text{s.t. } AB = I_n \\ &\iff \exists B \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}), \text{s.t. } \phi_{AB} = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \\ &\iff \exists B \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}), \text{s.t. } \phi_A \circ \phi_B = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \\ &\iff \exists B \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}), \text{s.t. } \phi_B = \phi_A^{-1} \\ &\iff \exists \phi_A: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \text{ 是群同构} \end{aligned}$$



□

**Exercise 4** 设  $P \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z}), Q \in GL_m(\mathbb{Z}), A, B \in M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{Z}), B = P^{-1}AQ$ , 则有如下交换图

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{Z}^m & \xrightarrow{\phi_A} & \mathbb{Z}^n & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Coker}(\phi_A) \\ \uparrow \phi_Q & & \uparrow \phi_P & & \uparrow \Phi_P \\ \mathbb{Z}^m & \xrightarrow{\phi_B} & \mathbb{Z}^n & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Coker}(\phi_B) \end{array}$$

证明  $\Phi_P$  是群同构, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_P : \text{Coker}(\phi_B) &\longrightarrow \text{Coker}(\phi_A) \\ \bar{v} &\longmapsto \overline{\phi_P(v)} \end{aligned}$$

**Proof** 首先验证  $\Phi_P$  的良定性: 假设  $\bar{v} = \bar{v}'$ , 则  $v - v' \in \text{Im}(\phi_B)$ , 因此  $\exists \mu \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ , s.t.  $\phi_B(\mu) = v - v'$ , 所以

$$\phi_P(v - v') = \phi_P \circ \phi_B(\mu) = \phi_A \circ \phi_Q(\mu) \in \text{Im}(\phi_A)$$

所以  $\Phi_P(\bar{v} - \bar{v}') = \overline{\phi_P(v - v')} = \bar{0}$ , 故  $\Phi_P(\bar{v}) = \Phi_P(\bar{v}')$

同态: 对  $\forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , 因为

$$\Phi_P(\bar{v}_1) + \Phi_P(\bar{v}_2) = \overline{\phi_P(v_1)} + \overline{\phi_P(v_2)} = \overline{\phi_P(v_1) + \phi_P(v_2)} = \overline{\phi_P(v_1 + v_2)} = \Phi_P(\bar{v}_1 + \bar{v}_2)$$

单射: 若  $\Phi_P(\bar{v}) = \bar{0}$ , 则  $\phi_P(v) \in \text{Im}(\phi_A)$ , 故  $\exists \mu \in \text{Im}(\phi_A)$ , s.t.  $\mu = \phi_P(v)$ , 由  $\mu \in \text{Im} \phi_A$  知,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ , s.t.  $\phi_A(\eta) = \mu$ , 由  $\phi_A \circ \phi_Q = \phi_P \circ \phi_B$  知

$$v = \phi_P^{-1}(\mu) = \phi_P^{-1} \circ \phi_A(\eta) = \phi_P^{-1} \circ \phi_A \circ \phi_Q \circ \phi_Q^{-1}(\eta) = \phi_B(\phi_Q^{-1}(\eta))$$

所以  $v \in \text{Im} \phi_B$ , 故  $\bar{v} = \bar{0}$ , 即  $\text{Ker} \Phi_P = \{\bar{0}\}$

满射: 对  $\forall \bar{\mu} \in \text{Coker}(\phi_A), \mu \in \mathbb{Z}^n, \phi_P^{-1}(\mu) \in \text{Coker}(\phi_B)$  为  $\bar{\mu}$  的原像

综上  $\Phi_P$  是群同构

□

**Exercise 5**  $G_1, \dots, G_n$  是群,  $N_1 \triangleleft G_1, \dots, N_n \triangleleft G_n$ , 则

1.  $(N_1 \times \dots \times N_n) \triangleleft (G_1 \times \dots \times G_n)$
2.  $\frac{(G_1 \times \dots \times G_n)}{(N_1 \times \dots \times N_n)} \simeq (G_1/N_1) \times \dots \times (G_n/N_n)$

**Proof**

1. 因为  $N_i \triangleleft G_i$ , 所以对  $\forall x_i \in G_i, x_i N_i x_i^{-1} = N_i$ , 故对  $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$ , 有

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n)(N_1 \times \dots \times N_n)(x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1}) = (x_1 N_1 x_1^{-1}) \times \dots \times (x_n N_n x_n^{-1}) = N_1 \times \dots \times N_n$$

所以  $N_1 \times \dots \times N_n \triangleleft G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$

2. 考虑满同态

$$\begin{aligned}\pi : G_1 \times \cdots \times G_n &\longrightarrow (G_1/N_1) \times \cdots \times (G_n/N_n) \\ (g_1, \cdots, g_n) &\longmapsto (\bar{g}_1, \cdots, \bar{g}_n)\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}(g_1, \cdots, g_n) \in \text{Ker}\pi &\iff (\bar{g}_1, \cdots, \bar{g}_n) = (1, \cdots, 1) \\ &\iff g_1 \in N_1, \cdots, g_n \in N_n \\ &\iff (g_1, \cdots, g_n) \in N_1 \times \cdots \times N_n\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\text{Ker}\pi = N_1 \times \cdots \times N_n$ , 由同态基本定理

$$\frac{(G_1 \times \cdots \times G_n)}{(N_1 \times \cdots \times N_n)} \simeq (G_1/N_1) \times \cdots \times (G_n/N_n)$$

□

**Exercise 6**  $G$  是有限生成的扭群  $\iff G$  是有限群

**Proof** ( $\implies$ ): 设  $G$  是有限生成的扭群, 则  $\exists s_1, \cdots, s_n \in G, \text{s.t. } G = \langle s_1, \cdots, s_n \rangle$ , 假设  $G$  是无限群, 则  $\exists g \in G, \text{s.t. } \forall n \neq 0, ng \neq 0_G$ , 由  $G = \langle s_1, \cdots, s_n \rangle$ , 可设

$$g = a_1 s_1 + \cdots + a_n s_n$$

因为  $G$  是扭群, 设  $s_1, \cdots, s_n$  的阶为  $l_1, \cdots, l_n$ , 则

$$(l_1 \cdots l_n)g = a_1 l_2 \cdots l_n (l_1 s_1) + \cdots + a_n l_1 \cdots l_{n-1} (l_n s_n) = 0_G$$

矛盾! 故  $G$  是有限群

( $\impliedby$ ): 因为  $G$  是有限群, 所以  $G$  一定有限生成 (取  $G$  为生成元集), 只需证  $G$  是扭群, 对  $\forall g \in G \setminus \{0_G\}$ , 因为  $(g) \leq G$ , 所以  $\text{Ord}(g) \mid |G| < +\infty$ , 由  $g \in G \setminus \{0\}$  的任意性即证 □

**Exercise 7** 设  $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ , 则  $t(G) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \{0\} = \{(\bar{0}, 0), (\bar{1}, 0)\}$ , 记

$$\begin{cases} F_1 = \bar{0} \times \mathbb{Z} = \{(\bar{0}, n) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ F_2 = \{(\bar{n}, n) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \end{cases}$$

证明:  $t(G)$  仅有这两个补!

**Proof** 首先显然有  $G = t(G) \oplus F_1$ , 假设  $F$  是  $t(G)$  的补, 且  $F \neq F_1$ , 下面证明  $F = F_2$ , 因为  $(\bar{1}, 1) \in G$ , 且  $G = t(G) \oplus F_1$ , 因为

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{1}, 1) = (\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{1}, 0) \\ (\bar{1}, 1) = (\bar{0}, 0) + (\bar{1}, 1) \end{cases}$$



由  $F \neq F_1$  知,  $(\bar{1}, 1)$  只能是第二种分解, 故  $(\bar{1}, 1) \in F_2$ , 因此  $F_2 \supset \{(\bar{n}, n) | n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

设  $(\bar{a}, b) \in F_2$ , 则  $(\bar{a}, b) - a(\bar{1}, 1) = (\bar{0}, b - a) \in F_2$ ,  $(\bar{a}, b) = (\bar{0}, b - a) + a(\bar{1}, 1)$ , 所以  $(\bar{0}, b - a) \in t(G) \cap F_2 = (\bar{0}, 0)$ , 故  $b = a$ , 即  $(\bar{a}, b) = (\bar{a}, a)$ , 即  $F_2 \subset \{(\bar{n}, n) | n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$   $\square$

**Exercise 8**  $D_8 = \langle a, b \mid a^4 = 1 = b^2 = (ab)^2 \rangle$ , 以下考虑共轭作用

1. 取  $N_1 = \langle a \rangle, H_1 = \langle b \rangle$ , 算  $\rho_1 : H_1 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_1)$

2. 取  $N_2 = \langle a^2, b \rangle, H_2 = \langle ab \rangle$ , 算  $\rho_2 : H_2 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_2)$

**Proof** (1). 因为  $\forall a^4 = b^2 = 1$ , 所以  $\langle a \rangle = \{1, a, a^2, a^3\}, \langle b \rangle = \{1, b\}$ , 所以  $\rho_1(1) = \text{Id}$ , 下面计算  $\rho_1(b)$ , 因为  $(ab)^2 = b^2 \implies abab = b^2 \implies bab^{-1} = a^{-1} = a^3$ , 即  $\rho_1(b)(a) = bab^{-1} = a^3$

$$\rho_1(b) : N_1 \longrightarrow N_1$$

$$1 \longmapsto 1$$

$$a \longmapsto a^{-1} = a^3$$

$$a^2 \longmapsto a^2$$

$$a^3 \longmapsto a^{-3} = a$$

因此

$$\rho_1(1) = \text{Id}, \quad \rho_1(b) = \text{求逆}$$

(2). 因为  $H_2 = \{1, ab\}, N_2 = \{1, a^2, b, a^2b = ba^2\}$ , 其中  $a^2b = ba^2$  是因为  $\rho_1(b) = ba^2b^{-1} = a^2$  因为  $\rho_2(1) = \text{Id}$ , 下面计算  $\rho_2(ab)$ , 经计算

$$\rho_2(ab) : N_2 \longrightarrow N_2$$

$$1 \longmapsto 1$$

$$a^2 \longmapsto a^2$$

$$b \longmapsto ba^2$$

$$a^2b \longmapsto b$$

因此

$$\rho_2(1) = \text{Id}, \quad \rho_2(ab) = (1 \mapsto 1, a^2 \mapsto a^2, b \mapsto a^2b, a^2b \mapsto b)$$

$\square$