近世代数 (H) 第一周作业

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2025年2月28日

Exercise 1

- (1) 求证: $f: X \to Y$ 是单射 $\iff \forall g, g': Z \to X$, 若 $f \circ g = f \circ g'$, 则 g = g', 即 f 满足左消去律
- (2) 求证: $f: X \to Y$ 是满射 $\iff \forall h, h': Y \to Z$,若 $h \circ f = h' \circ f$,则 h = h',即 f 满足右消去律
- (3) 求证: $f: X \to Y$ 是双射 $\iff \exists g: Y \to X, \text{s.t. } g \circ f = \text{Id}_X, f \circ g = \text{Id}_Y,$ 且此时 g 是唯一的,记 $g = f^{-1}$

Proof

(1) (⇒): $\forall x \in Z$, 若 $f \circ g(x) = f \circ g'(x)$, 即 f(g(x)) = f(g'(x)), 由 f 是单射知, g(x) = g'(x), $\forall x \in Z$, 因此 g = g'(x), $\forall x \in Z$, $\forall x \in Z$,

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \iff f(g(z)) = f(g'(z)) \iff f \circ g = f \circ g'$$

其中第二个当且仅当是因为 g,g' 的定义域 Z 只有一个元素 z, 因为 f 满足左消去律, 所以当 $f(x_1)=f(x_2)$ 时, 可推出 g=g', 故 $x_1=g(z)=g'(z)=x_2$, 由 x_1,x_2 的任意性知, f 是单射

(2) (\Rightarrow): $\forall y \in Y$, 由 f 是满射知, $\exists x \in X$, s.t. f(x) = y, 因此

$$h \circ f(x) = h' \circ f(x) \iff h(y) = h'(y), \forall y \in Y$$

这就说明 h = h'

(⇐): 考虑 $Z = \{0,1\}$, 我们定义

$$h(y) = 1, \forall y \in Y, \quad h'(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in \text{Im} f \\ 0, & y \notin \text{Im} f \end{cases}$$

所以 $\forall x \in X, h \circ f(x) = h' \circ f(x) = 1$, 故 $h \circ f = h' \circ f$, 这推出 h = h', 这就说明 $Y = \operatorname{Im} f$, 故 f 是满射

(3) (\Rightarrow):由 f 是双射知, $\forall y \in Y, \exists x_y \in X, \text{s.t. } f(x_y) = y$, 我们构造映射

$$g: Y \longrightarrow X$$

 $y \longmapsto x_y$

则 $\forall y \in Y, f \circ g(y) = f(x_y) = y$,所以 $f \circ g = \mathrm{Id}_Y$; $\forall x \in X, g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = x$,所以 $g \circ f = \mathrm{Id}_X$ (⇔): 假设 f 不是满射,则 $\exists y \in Y, \mathrm{s.t.} \ \forall x \in X, f(x) \neq y$,而 $g(y) \in X, f(g(y)) = y$,矛盾! 故 f 是满射;假设 f 不是单射,则 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in X, x_1 \neq x_2, \mathrm{s.t.} \ f(x_1) = f(x_2)$,所以

$$x_1 = g \circ f(x_1) = g(f(x_1)) = g(f(x_2)) = g \circ f(x_2) = x_2$$

矛盾! 故 f 是单射, 综上 f 是双射

唯一性: 假设 $g_i: X \to Y, g_i \circ f = \mathrm{Id}_X, f \circ g_i = \mathrm{Id}_Y, i = 1, 2$,则

$$g_1 = g_1 \circ \mathrm{Id}_Y = g_1 \circ (f \circ g_2) = (g_1 \circ f) \circ g_2 = \mathrm{Id}_X \circ g_2 = g_2$$

故 g 是唯一的

Exercise 2 求证: \exists 双射 $\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X, \{0,1\}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}(X)$

Proof 对 $\forall f: X \to \{0,1\}$, 我们定义 $X_f = \{x \in X | f(x) = 1\}$, 则 $X_f \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, 考虑映射

$$\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X, \{0, 1\}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$$

$$f \longmapsto X_f$$

 $(1).\Phi \ \textit{是单射}: \ \text{假设} \ X_f = X_g, \ \text{则} \ \forall x \in X_f = X_g, f(x) = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = g(x) = 0, \ \text{所以} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{所以} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{所以} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{所以} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \forall x \notin X_f = X_g, f(x) = 0, \ \text{Modelle} \ f = g(x) = 1, \ \text{Modelle} \$

 $(2).\Phi$ 是满射: 对 $\forall E \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, 考虑映射 $\varphi: X \to \{0,1\}$, 满足

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in E \\ 0, & x \in X \backslash E \end{cases}$$

则 $\Phi(\varphi) = E$, 这说明 Φ 是双射

Exercise 3 证明存在双射:

- (1) $\operatorname{Map}(X \sqcup Y, Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Map}(X, Z) \times \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z)$
- (2) $\operatorname{Map}(X, Y \times Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Map}(X, Y) \times \operatorname{Map}(X, Z)$
- (3) (伴随) $\operatorname{Map}(X \times Y, Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Map}(X, \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z))$

Proof

(1) 对 $\forall f \in \operatorname{Map}(X \sqcup Y, Z)$, 考虑

$$\mathrm{inc}_{\scriptscriptstyle{X,X\sqcup Y}}\circ f\stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} f|_X:X\to Z,\quad \mathrm{inc}_{\scriptscriptstyle{Y,X\sqcup Y}}\circ f\stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} f|_Y:Y\to Z$$

则我们有

$$f(a) = \begin{cases} f|_X(a), & a \in X \\ f|_Y(a), & a \in Y \end{cases}$$

因此我们考虑映射

$$\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X \sqcup Y, Z) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Map}(X, Z) \times \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z)$$
$$f \longmapsto (f|_X, f|_Y)$$

 $(1a).\Phi$ 是单射: 假设 $\Phi(f) = \Phi(g)$, 则 $f|_{X} = g|_{X}, f|_{Y} = g|_{Y}$, 即

$$\begin{cases} X \cap Y = \emptyset \\ \forall x \in X, f(x) = f|_X(x) = g|_X(x) = g(x) \\ \forall y \in Y, f(y) = f|_Y(y) = g|_Y(y) = g(y) \end{cases}$$

所以 f = g, 故 Φ 是单射

(1b). Φ 是满射: 假设 $(g,h) \in \operatorname{Map}(X,Z) \times \operatorname{Map}(Y,Z)$, 则 $g: X \to Z, h: Y \to Z$, 考虑映射 $\sigma: X \sqcup Y \to Z$, 对应法则如下

$$\begin{cases} \sigma(x) = g(x), & x \in X \iff \sigma|_X = g \\ \sigma(y) = h(y), & y \in Y \iff \sigma|_Y = h \end{cases}$$

这就说明了 $\Phi(\sigma) = (g,h)$, 故 Φ 是满射; 综上所述, $\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X \sqcup Y, Z) \to \operatorname{Map}(X,Z) \times \operatorname{Map}(Y,Z)$ 是双射

(2) 对 $\forall f \in \text{Map}(X, Y \times Z)$, 我们可以将 f 写为分量的形式 f_1, f_2 , 即

$$f: X \longrightarrow Y \times Z$$

 $x \longmapsto (f_1(x), f_2(x))$

因此我们考虑映射

$$\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X, Y \times Z) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Map}(X, Y) \times \operatorname{Map}(X, Z)$$
$$f \longmapsto (f_1, f_2)$$

(2a). Φ 是单射: 假设 $\Phi(f) = \Phi(g)$, 则 $(f_1, f_2) = (g_1, g_2) \iff f_i = g_i, i = 1, 2$, 这就说明

$$\forall x \in X, f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x)) = (g_1(x), g_2(x)) = g(x)$$

所以 f = q, 故 Φ 是单射

(2b). Φ 是满射: 假设 $(g,h) \in \operatorname{Map}(X,Y) \times \operatorname{Map}(X,Z)$, 则 $g: X \to Y, h: X \to Z$, 我们考虑映射 $\sigma: X \to Y \times Z$, 对应法则如下

$$\sigma(x) = (g(x), h(x)), \quad \forall x \in X$$

这就说明了 $\Phi(\sigma) = (q, h)$, 故 Φ 是满射; 综上所述, $\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X, Y \times Z) \to \operatorname{Map}(X, Y) \times \operatorname{Map}(X, Z)$ 是双射

(3) 对 $\forall f \in \text{Map}(X \times Y, Z)$, 固定 $x \in X$, 考虑映射 $f_x : Y \to Z$, 对应法则如下

$$f_x: Y \longrightarrow Z$$

 $y \longmapsto f(x,y)$

对 $\forall x \in X$, 以及上面对应的 f_x , 我们再定义映射 $\Theta_f: X \to \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z)$, 对应法则如下

$$\Theta_f: X \longrightarrow \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z)$$

$$x \longmapsto f_x$$

因此我们考虑映射

$$\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X \times Y, Z) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Map}(X, \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z))$$

$$f \longmapsto \Theta_f$$

(3a). Φ 是单射: 假设 $\Phi(f) = \Phi(g)$, 则我们有映射 $\Theta_f: X \to \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z), \Theta_g: X \to \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z)$, 且 $\Theta_f = \Theta_g$, 故

$$\forall x \in X, f_x = \Theta_f(x) = \Theta_g(x) = g_x$$

因此我们有映射 $f_x, g_x: Y \to Z$, 且 $f_x = g_x$, 即

$$\forall y \in Y, f(x,y) = f_x(y) = g_x(y) = g(x,y)$$

由 x 的任意性知, $f(x,y) = g(x,y), \forall (x,y) \in X \times Y$, 即 f = g, 故 Φ 是单射

(3b). Φ 是满射: 假设 $\Theta \in \operatorname{Map}(X,\operatorname{Map}(Y,Z))$, 则 $\forall x \in X$, 我们有映射 $\Theta(x): Y \to Z$, 对应法则如下

$$\Theta(x): Y \longrightarrow Z$$

$$y \longmapsto (\Theta(x))(y)$$

则对 $\forall (x,y) \in X \times Y$, 我们定义映射

$$\theta: X \times Y \longrightarrow Z$$

$$(x,y) \longmapsto (\Theta(x))(y)$$

Claim: $\Phi(\theta) = \Theta_{\theta} = \Theta$

pf of Claim: 因为 $\forall x \in X$, 同上构造我们可以得到映射 θ_x :

$$\theta_x: Y \longrightarrow Z$$

$$y \longmapsto \theta(x, y) = (\Theta(x))(y)$$

由 x,y 的任意性知, $\Theta_{\theta}(x,y) = \Theta(x,y), \forall (x,y) \in X \times Y$, 这样断言就得证了, 因此我们找到了 Θ 的原像 θ , 故 Φ 是满射; 综上所述, $\Phi: \operatorname{Map}(X \times Y, Z) \to \operatorname{Map}(X, \operatorname{Map}(Y, Z))$ 是双射

Exercise 4 求证: 在一个等价关系中,设 [a], [a'] 是两个等价类,则有 $[a] \cap [a'] \neq \emptyset \iff [a] = [a']$

Proof (⇒): 假设 $x \in [a] \cap [a']$, 则

$$\begin{cases} x \in [a] \Rightarrow x \stackrel{\mathbf{R}}{\sim} a \\ x \in [a'] \Rightarrow x \stackrel{\mathbf{R}}{\sim} a' \end{cases}$$

由对称性与传递性得

$$x \stackrel{R}{\sim} a \Longrightarrow a \stackrel{R}{\sim} x \stackrel{x \stackrel{R}{\sim} a'}{\Longrightarrow} a \sim a'$$

一方面, $\forall y \in [a], y \stackrel{\mathbb{R}}{\sim} a \stackrel{a \stackrel{\mathbb{R}}{\sim} a'}{\Longrightarrow} y \stackrel{\mathbb{R}}{\sim} a'$,故 $y \in [a']$,进而 $[a] \subseteq [a']$ 另一方面, $\forall y \in [a'], y \stackrel{\mathbb{R}}{\leadsto} a' \stackrel{a' \stackrel{\mathbb{R}}{\sim} a}{\Longrightarrow} y \sim a$,故 $y \in [a]$,进而 $[a'] \subseteq [a]$,因此 [a] = [a'] (\Leftarrow):这是平凡的,因为 $[a] \cap [a'] = [a]$ 非空

Exercise 5 设 $P: \{X_i | i \in I\}$ 是 X 上的一个分拆, 定义关系 $\stackrel{P}{\sim}$:

$$x \stackrel{P}{\sim} y \iff \exists i \in I, \text{s.t. } x, y \in X_i$$

验证 $\stackrel{P}{\sim}$ 是一个等价关系

Proof

(1). 自反性: 由 $P = \{X_i | i \in I\}$ 是 X 的一个分拆知

$$X = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} X_i$$

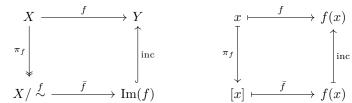
 $\forall x \in X$, 一定存在唯一的 $X_i \in \{X_i | i \in I\}$, s.t. $x \in X_i$, 故 $x \stackrel{\mathrm{P}}{\sim} x$

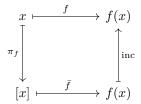
- (2). 对称性: 假设 $x \stackrel{P}{\sim} y$, 则 $\exists i \in I, \text{s.t. } x, y \in X_i$, 故显然有 $y \stackrel{P}{\sim} x$
- (3). 传递性: 假设 $x \overset{P}{\sim} y, y \overset{P}{\sim} z$, 则 $\exists X_i, X_j, \text{s.t.} \ x, y \in X_i, \ y, z \in X_j$ 由分拆是无交并知, $y \in X_i \cap X_j \Rightarrow X_i = X_j$,则 $x, z \in X_i = X_j$,故 $x \overset{P}{\sim} z$

Exercise 6 设 $f: X \to Y$, 考虑等价关系 $\stackrel{f}{\sim}$, 则 f 诱导双射

$$\bar{f}: X/\stackrel{f}{\sim} \longrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(f)$$

$$[x] \longmapsto f(x)$$





Proof 因为 $f = \operatorname{inc} \circ \overline{f} \circ \pi_f = \operatorname{inc} \circ h \circ \pi_f$, 所以对 $\forall x \in X$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \operatorname{inc} \circ \bar{f} \circ \pi_f(x) = \operatorname{inc} \circ \bar{f}([x]) \\ f(x) = \operatorname{inc} \circ h \circ \pi_f(x) = \operatorname{inc} \circ h([x]) \end{cases}$$

因为 $\pi_f: X \to X/\overset{f}{\sim}$ 是满射,故遍历所有 $x \in X$,我们得到 $\forall [x] \in X, \operatorname{inc} \circ \bar{f}([x]) = \operatorname{inc} \circ h([x]) \Rightarrow \operatorname{inc} \circ \bar{f} = \operatorname{inc} \circ h$, 因为 inc 是单射, Exercise 1 已证单射满足左消去律, 所以 $\bar{f} = h$

Exercise 7 求证: 设 R 是环, 0_R 为 R 中的零元素, 则 $-0_R = 0_R$; $\forall a \in R, -(-a) = a$

Proof 因为 $0_R + 0_R = 0_R$, 且负元唯一, 所以我们有 $-0_R = 0_R$; 因为 -a 是 a 的负元, 所以 a + (-a) = 0, 故 a是 -a 的负元, 即 -(-a) = a

Exercise 8 在同余类环 $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{\overline{0}, \overline{1}, \cdots, \overline{n-1}\}$ 中定义加法与乘法

$$\overline{i} + \overline{i} = \overline{i+i}, \quad \overline{i} \cdot \overline{i} = \overline{i \cdot i}$$

验证这样的加法、乘法是良定的

Proof 设 $\overline{i} = \overline{i}_0, \overline{j} = \overline{j}_0$, 因为

$$\begin{cases} \overline{i} = \overline{i}_0 \iff i \equiv i_0 \mod n \iff n \mid i - i_0 \\ \overline{j} = \overline{j}_0 \iff j \equiv j_0 \mod n \iff n \mid j - j_0 \end{cases}$$

所以 $n \mid (i-i_0) + (j-j_0) = (i+j) - (i_0+j_0)$, 故 $i+j \equiv i_0+j_0 \mod n \iff \overline{i+j} = \overline{i_0+j_0}$, 故加法是良定的; 又因为 $n \mid j(i-i_0)+i_0(j-j_0)=ij-i_0j_0$, 故 $ij\equiv i_0j_0 \mod n \iff \overline{ij}=\overline{i_0j_0}$, 故乘法是良定的

$$na = \begin{cases} 0_R, & n = 0\\ \overbrace{a + \dots + a}^{n \uparrow}, & n > 0\\ \overbrace{(-a) + \dots + (-a)}^{-n \uparrow}, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

证明: $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, a \in R$, 有 (n+m)a = na + ma

Proof

Case 1.
$$n,m>0$$
, \mathbb{N} $(n+m)a=\overbrace{a+\cdots+a}^{(n+m)\uparrow}=\overbrace{(a+\cdots+a)}^{n\uparrow}+\overbrace{(a+\cdots+a)}^{m\uparrow}=na+ma$

$$\textit{\textbf{Case}} \ \ 2. \ \ n,m < 0 \text{,} \ \ \mathbb{M} \ \ (n+m)a = \overbrace{(-a)+\cdots+(-a)}^{-(n+m)\uparrow} = \overbrace{[(-a)+\cdots+(-a)]}^{-n\uparrow} + \overbrace{[(-a)+\cdots+(-a)]}^{-m\uparrow} = na+ma$$

Case 3. n, m 异号, 不妨设 n > 0 > m

Case 3.1 n+m=0, p m=-n, p m=-n

$$na + (-n)a = \underbrace{(a + \dots + a)}^{n \uparrow} + \underbrace{[(-a) + \dots + (-a)]}^{(-n) \uparrow} = \underbrace{(a + \dots + a)}^{(n-1) \uparrow} + \underbrace{[(-a) + \dots + (-a)]}^{(n-1) \uparrow} + \underbrace{[(-a) + \dots + (-a)]}^{(n-1) \uparrow}$$

$$= \underbrace{(a + \dots + a)}^{(n-1) \uparrow} + \underbrace{[(-a) + \dots + (-a)]}^{(n-2) \uparrow} \underbrace{(a + \dots + a)}^{(n-2) \uparrow} + \underbrace{[(-a) + \dots + (-a)]}^{(-n+2) \uparrow}$$

 $= a + (-a) = 0_R = 0a = (m+n)a$

Case 3.2 (n+m) > 0, \mathbb{N} na = [(n+m) + (-m)]a = (n+m)a + (-m)a, \mathbb{K}

$$na + ma = [(n+m)a + (-m)a] + (ma) = (n+m)a + [(-m)a + (ma)]$$

= $(n+m)a$

 ${\it Case}\ 3.3\ (n+m) < 0$,由 ${\it Case}\ 3.1\ {\it 知}$,(-n)a 与 na 互为逆元,而由 ${\it Case}\ 3.2\ {\it 知}\ (-n-m)a = (-n)a + (-m)a$,因此

$$(n+m)a = -[(-n-m)a] = -[(-n)a + (-m)a]$$

= $-[(-n)a] - [(-m)a]$
= $na + ma$

Exercise 10 求证: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, a \in R$, $fina = (n1_R) \cdot a$

Proof

Case 2. n > 0, 当 n = 1 时,LHS = 1a = a, $RHS = (1 \cdot 1_R) \cdot a = 1_R \cdot a = a$, 故 LHS = RHS; 假设 n = k 时命题成立,下证 n = k + 1 时,因为

$$(k+1)a = ka + a = (k1_R) \cdot a + 1_R \cdot a = (k1_R + 1_R) \cdot a = [(k+1)1_R] \cdot a$$

由数学归纳法知, 命题对 $\forall n>0$ 成立

Case 3. n < 0, 因为 -n > 0, 故由 Case 2 可知

$$\begin{cases} na + (-n)a = 0_R \\ (n1_R) \cdot a + (-n)a = (n1_R) \cdot a + (-n1_R) \cdot a = [n1_R + (-n)1_R] \cdot a = (0 \cdot 1_R) \cdot a = 0_R \cdot a = 0_R \end{cases}$$

由 (-n)a 的逆元唯一知, $na = (n1_R) \cdot a$

Exercise 11 求证: 对 $\forall a, b \in R, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 有 $a \cdot (nb) = n(a \cdot b) = (na) \cdot b$

Proof Case 1. n=0, 我们有

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot (0b) = a \cdot 0_R = 0_R \\ 0(a \cdot b) = 0_R \\ (0a) \cdot b = 0_R \cdot b = 0_R \end{cases}$$

Case 2. n>0,当 n=1 时,显然三者都等于 $a\cdot b$;假设 n=k 时命题成立,下证 n=k+1 时,因为

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot [(k+1)b] = a \cdot (kb+b) = a \cdot (kb) + a \cdot b = k(a \cdot b) + a \cdot b = (k+1)(a \cdot b) \\ [(k+1)a] \cdot b = (ka+a) \cdot b = (ka) \cdot b + a \cdot b = k(a \cdot b) + a \cdot b = (k+1)(a \cdot b) \end{cases}$$

由数学归纳法知,命题对 $\forall n>0$ 成立

Case 3. n < 0, 此时 (-n) > 0, 我们有 $a \cdot (-nb) = (-n)(a \cdot b) = (-na) \cdot b$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot (nb) + (-n)(a \cdot b) = a \cdot (nb) + a \cdot (-nb) = a \cdot [nb + (-nb)] = a \cdot 0_R = 0_R \\ n(a \cdot b) + (-n)(a \cdot b) = [n + (-n)](a \cdot b) = 0_R \\ (na) \cdot b + (-n)(a \cdot b) = (na) \cdot b + (-na) \cdot b = [na + (-na)] \cdot b = 0_R \cdot b = 0_R \end{cases}$$

由 $(-n)(a \cdot b)$ 的逆元唯一知, $a \cdot (nb) = n(a \cdot b) = (na) \cdot b$

Exercise 12 \sharp i : i : i $\mathrm{i$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} b_j\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (a_i \cdot b_j)$$

Proof 固定 m=1, 当 n=1 时, 命题平凡成立, 设 n=k 时命题成立, 当 n=k+1 时

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i\right) \cdot b_1 = \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i\right) + a_{i+1}\right] \cdot b_1 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i\right) \cdot b_1 + a_{i+1} \cdot b_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i \cdot b_1) + (a_{i+1} \cdot b_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (a_i \cdot b_1) + a_{i+1} \cdot b_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i \cdot b_1) + a_{i+1}$$

由数学归纳法知,对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,均有

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i\right) \cdot b_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i \cdot b_1)$$

类似地, 固定 n=1 时, 对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 我们有

$$a_1 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m} b_j = \sum_{j=1}^{m} (a_1 \cdot b_j)$$

因此, 固定 m=1 时, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 命题均成立, 所以

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} b_j\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[a_i \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} b_j\right) \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} (a_i \cdot b_j)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (a_i \cdot b_j)$$

Exercise 13 证明含幺交换环上的二项式定理: $\forall a, b \in R, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 则

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a^i b^{n-i}$$

Proof n=1 时, 命题平凡成立, 假设 $n=k-1, k \ge 2$ 时命题成立, 则当 n=k 时

$$(a+b)^k = (a+b)(a+b)^{k-1} = a\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{i} a^i b^{(k-1)-i} + b\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{j} a^j b^{(k-1)-j}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{i} a^{i+1} b^{(k-1)-i} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{j} a^j b^{(k-1)-j+1}$$

$$= a^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \binom{k-1}{i} a^{i+1} b^{(k-1)-i} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{j} a^j b^{k-j} + b^k$$

令 i+1=j, 则 $1 \le j \le k-1$, 再结合 $\binom{k-1}{j-1} + \binom{k-1}{j} = \binom{k}{j}$ 得

$$(a+b)^k = a^k + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} {k-1 \choose j-1} a^j b^{k-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} {k-1 \choose j} a^j b^{k-j} + b^k$$

$$= {k \choose k} a^k b^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left[{k-1 \choose j-1} a^j b^{k-j} + {k-1 \choose j} a^j b^{k-j} \right] + {k \choose 0} a^0 b^k$$

$$= {k \choose k} a^k b^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} {k \choose j} a^j b^{k-j} + {k \choose 0} a^0 b^k$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{k} {k \choose j} a^j b^{k-j}$$

由数学归纳法知,对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,含幺交换环上的二项式定理均成立

Exercise 14 $\sharp \mathbb{H}$: $U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = {\overline{a} | \gcd(a, n) = 1}$

Proof 对 $\forall \overline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_n$, 若 \overline{a} 可逆, 则 $\exists \overline{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_n$, s.t. $\overline{a} \cdot \overline{x} = \overline{ax} = 1$, 即同余方程

$$ax \equiv 1 \mod n$$

有解,假设存在解 x_0 ,则 $ax_0 \equiv 1 \mod n$,即 $n \mid ax_0 - 1$,所以 $\exists y, \text{s.t.}\ ax_0 - 1 = ny$,即 $ax_0 + ny = 1$,由贝祖定理得, $\gcd(a,n) = 1$; 反之,若 $\gcd(a,n) \neq 1$,则不存在 $x,y,\text{s.t.}\ ax + ny = 1$,则不存在 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t.}\ ax \equiv 1 \mod n$,即 \overline{a} 不存在逆元,综上所述

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = {\overline{a} | \gcd(a, n) = 1}$$