习题课

2012-4-12

13.41 证明:

(1) $R/Z \cong U$

Proof: 构造 $\varphi: R \to U$

1. 先证其为同态映射

$$\varphi(x+y) = \cos(2x\pi + 2y\pi) + \sin(2x\pi + 2y\pi) \cdot i$$

$$= (\cos 2x\pi + \sin 2x\pi \cdot i)(\cos 2y\pi + \sin 2y\pi \cdot i)$$

$$= \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

- 2. 证满射
- ∵对U中任意元素a+bi有||a2+b2||=1
- ::(a,b)为二维平面上以原点为圆心,1为半径的圆上的一点

设其与x轴夹角为 ,令x= /2 ,

则 $a=\cos = \cos 2x$, $b=\sin = \sin 2x$

即 (x)=a+bi

· 为满射

3.
$$i \mathbb{E} \ker \varphi = Z$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in Z, \varphi(x) = 1 = e_U, x \in \ker \varphi$$

$$\therefore Z \subseteq \ker \varphi$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in \ker \varphi, \cos 2x\pi = 1$$

$$\therefore x \in Z$$

$$\therefore \ker \varphi \subseteq Z$$

综上,
$$Z=\ker \varphi$$

综合1,2,3,根据定理13.20,有

$$R/Z = R/\ker \varphi \cong \varphi(R) = U$$

(3)
$$C^*/U \cong D$$

Proof: 构造 $\varphi: C^* \to D$

$$\varphi(x) = \parallel x \parallel$$

其余类似(1)

- 1. 同态
- 2. 満射 $\forall d \in D, \varphi(\frac{\sqrt{2d}}{2}) = d \Rightarrow \varphi(C^*) = D$ 3. $U = \ker \varphi \Leftarrow U 定义$

$$(5) C^* / U_n \cong C^*$$

Proof: 构造 $\varphi: C^* \to C^*$

$$\varphi(x) = x^n$$

其余类似(1)

- 1. 同态 $\varphi(x \cdot y) = x^n \cdot y^n = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y)$
- 2. 满射
- 3. $U = \ker \varphi$

补充1: 为群[G,*]→[G,·]的同态映射,证明 (G)是G'子群.

Proof: 由己知, $\varphi(G) \subseteq G'$

(1)封闭性

 $\because \forall x, y \in G$,有 $x * y \in G$

 $\therefore \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y) = \varphi(x * y) \in \varphi(G)$

(2)逆元

 $\because \forall x \in G, \bar{q} \times \bar{q} \times \bar{q} = e_G$

 $\therefore \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(x^{-1}) = \varphi(x * x^{-1}) = e_{G'}$

 $\therefore (\varphi(x))^{-1} = \varphi(x^{-1}) \in \varphi(G)$

补充2,设 是G到G'的同态映射 (1)若H是G的子群,则 (H)是G'的子群

证明: 方法同上题.

- $(1) \varphi(\mathsf{H}) \subseteq G'$
- (2)封闭性
- (3) 逆元

也可用定理13.15证明

(2)若H是G的正规子群,且 是满同态映 射,则 (H)也是G'的正规子群

证明: a(1)可知, $\varphi(H)$ 是G'的子群 対 $\forall g' \in G', h' \in \varphi(H)$,不妨令 $h' = \varphi(h_0), h_0 \in H$ $:: \varphi$ 为满同态映射

∴ $\exists g_0 \in G$ 满足 $\varphi(g_0) = g', 同时有<math>\varphi(g_0^{-1}) = g'^{-1}$

 $\therefore g^{-1} h' g' = \varphi(g_0^{-1}) \varphi(h_0) \varphi(g_0) = \varphi(g_0^{-1} h_0 g_0)$

而:H是G的正规子群

 $\therefore \forall g \in G, h \in H, \not\exists g^{-1}hg \in H$ 所以, $g'^{-1}h'g' \in \varphi(H)$,得证。 14.2 判断是否为环

解: 只能用定义来套

- (1)环
- (2)环(1.要明确什么是函数的加法、乘法2.什么叫区间[-1,1])
- (3)环
- (4)不是;不满足分配率,反例 $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = r(x) = 2x$ 则 $f \cdot (g+r)(x) = 16x^2 \neq f \cdot g(x) + f \cdot r(x) = 8x^2$
- (5)不是;不满足分配率,反例 $(a+(-a))\cdot b = 0 \neq a\cdot b + (-a)\cdot b = 2|a|b$

14.3 判断整环,除环,域

解: 定义

- (1)域
- (2)都不是,有零因子

 $([1],[0])\cdot([0],[1])=([0],[0])=0$

- (3)都不是,有零因子
- $(1,0)\cdot(0,1)=(0,0)=0$
- (4) 整环, a+bi在Z上不一定有逆元,如2+2i
- (5)当F为整环时,此系统为整环

当F不为整环时,此系统不一定为整环

- 14.4 找零因子
- (1){[2],[3],[4]},均为左&右零因子
- (2){([1],[0]),([0],[1])},均为左&右零因子
- (3)从齐次线性方程组有非零解的角度考虑零因子有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & [0] \\ y & [0] \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ [0] & [0] \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} [0] & x \\ [0] & y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} [0] & [0] \\ x & y \end{pmatrix}; x, y$$
 全为[0]
$$\begin{pmatrix} x & x \\ y & y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ x & y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix}, x, y \in \{[1], [2]\}$$

14.7 证明环的直积也是环。

Proof: 定义

$$\forall (a,b),(c,d),(e,f) \in R \times R'$$

(1)可结合

$$((a, b) \Delta(c, d)) \Delta(e, f) = (a+c, b+d) \Delta(e, f) = (a+c+e, b+d+f)$$

$$(a, b) \Delta((c, d) \Delta(e, f)) = (a, b) \Delta(c+e, d+f) = (a+c+e, b+d+f)$$

(2)可交换

$$(a, b) \Delta(c, d) = (a+c, b+d) = (c, d) \Delta(a, b)$$

(3)有单位元

存在 $(0,0) \in R \times R'$,使得 $(0,0) \Delta(a,b) = (a,b) = (a,b) \Delta(0,0)$

(4)加法逆元

存在 $(-a, -b) \in R \times R'$, 使得 $(a, b) \Delta (-a, -b) = (0, 0)$

(5)可结合

$$((a, b)\Box(c,d))\Box(e,f) = (ac,bd)\Box(e,f) = (ace,bdf)$$

$$(a,b)\square((c,d)\square(e,f)) = (a,b)\square(ce,df) = (ace,bdf)$$

(6) 分配率

(a, b)
$$\Box((c,d)\Delta(e,f)) = (a,b)\Box(c+e,d+f) = (ac+ae,bd+bf)$$

$$= ((a,b)\Box(c,d))\Delta((a,b)\Box(e,f))$$

14.12 判断子环

解:

- (1)是
- (2)是
- (3)是
- (4)不是,不满足封闭性 $1 \in C$,但 $1+1=2 \notin C$

14.13 已知A,B为R的子环,证明A∩B是R的子环

Proof: $\forall a,b \in A \cap B$

:: A是子环, 根据定理14.3

 $\therefore a + b \in A, -a \in A, a \cdot b \in A$

同理 $a+b \in B, -a \in B, a \cdot b \in B$

 $\therefore a+b \in A \cap B, -a \in A \cap B, a \cdot b \in A \cap B$

 $X :: A \subseteq R, B \subseteq R$

 $\therefore A \cap B \subseteq R, \exists e \in A \cap B, A \cap B \neq \emptyset$

综上,根据定理14.3,得证。