# 妮可代数结构答案

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## 目录

1	集合	2
2	数论初步	5
3	映射	11
4	二元关系	12
5	群论初步	13
6	商群	14
7	环和域	15
8	格和布尔代数	16

### 1 集合

1.1

- (1) 不相等.
- (2) 相等.
- (3) 相等.

1.2

证明.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A\subseteq B \Rightarrow \ \forall \ x\in A, \ x\in B. \\ \\ B\subset C \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall \ x\in B, \ x\in C \\ \\ \exists \ x\in C, \ x\notin B \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall \ x\in A, \ x\in C \\ \\ \exists \ x\in C, \ x\notin A \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow A\subset C.$$

1.3

- (1) 不成立.
- (2) 不成立.
- (3) 不成立.
- (4) 成立.
- (5) 成立.
- (6) 不成立.

1.4

- (1) 不成立.
- (2) 成立.
- (3) 成立.

1.5

证明.

(1) 
$$A \cap (\overline{A} \cup B) = (A \cap \overline{A}) \cup (A \cap B) = \emptyset \cup (A \cap B) = A \cap B.$$

(2) 
$$A \cup (A \cap B) = (A \cup A) \cap (A \cup B) = A \cap (A \cup B).$$

$$\begin{cases} A \subseteq A \cup (A \cap B) \\ A \supseteq A \cap (A \cup B) \end{cases} \Rightarrow A \cup (A \cap B) = A.$$

(3) (a)

$$\forall \ x \in \bigcap_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \ \Rightarrow x \notin \bigcap_{i} A_{i} \qquad \forall \ x \in \bigcup_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \ \Rightarrow \exists 1 \leq k \leq n, x \in \overline{A_{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists 1 \leq k \leq n, x \notin A_{k} \qquad \Rightarrow \exists 1 \leq k \leq n, x \notin A_{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists 1 \leq k \leq n, x \in \overline{A_{k}} \qquad \Rightarrow x \notin \bigcap_{i} A_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \bigcup_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \qquad \Rightarrow x \in \bigcap_{i} A_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigcap_{i} A_{i} \subseteq \bigcup_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \qquad \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \subseteq \bigcap_{i} A_{i}$$

即证  $\overline{\bigcap_i A_i} = \bigcup_i \overline{A_i}$ .

(b)

$$\forall \ x \in \overline{\bigcup_{i} A_{i}} \ \Rightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{i} A_{i} \qquad \forall \ x \in \bigcap_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \ \Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq k \leq n, x \in \overline{A_{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq k \leq n, x \notin A_{k} \qquad \Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq k \leq n, x \notin A_{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq k \leq n, x \notin \overline{A_{k}} \qquad \Rightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{i} A_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \bigcap_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \qquad \Rightarrow x \in \overline{\bigcup_{i} A_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\bigcup_{i} A_{i}} \subseteq \bigcap_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \qquad \Rightarrow \bigcap_{i} \overline{A_{i}} \subseteq \overline{\bigcup_{i} A_{i}}$$

即证  $\overline{\bigcup_i A_i} = \bigcap_i \overline{A_i}$ .

#### 1.6

证明.

(1)  $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow \forall x \in B, x \in C$ .

$$\forall x \in (A \cap B), x \in A \perp x \in B \implies x \in A \perp x \in C \implies x \in (A \cap C)$$

(2)

$$\begin{split} A \subseteq C, \ B \subseteq \ C \ \Leftrightarrow A \cup C = C, \ B \cup C = C \\ \Leftrightarrow \ (A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C) = A \cup C = C \\ \Leftrightarrow \ (A \cup B) \subseteq C. \end{split}$$

(3) 若  $|A \cup B| > |A| + |B|$ , 则  $\exists x \in (A \cup B)$ , 且  $x \notin A, x \notin B$ , 矛盾.  $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|, |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$  当且仅当  $A \cap B = \phi$  时.

1.7

- (1) 设所求集合为 E.
  - 1. (基础语句) 令  $D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ ,若  $x \in D$ ,则  $x \in E$ .
  - 2. (归纳语句) 若  $x, y \in E$ , 则 x 与 y 的连接  $\overline{xy} \in E$ .
  - 3. (终结语句)  $x \in E$ ,当且仅当 x 是由有限次 1,2 得到的.
- (2) 设所求集合为 E.
  - 1. (基础语句) 令  $D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ ,若  $x \in D$ ,则  $x \in E$ , $x \in E$ .
  - 2. (归纳语句) 若 x = a.b,  $y = c.d \in E$ , 则  $\overline{ac}.\overline{bd} \in E$ .
  - 3. (终结语句)  $x \in E$ , 当且仅当 x 是由有限次 1,2 得到的.
- (3) 设所求集合为 E.
  - 1. (基础语句) 0, 10 ∈ E.
  - 2. (归纳语句) 若  $x = \overline{A0} \in E \ (x \neq 0)$ , 则  $\overline{A00}$ ,  $\overline{A10} \in E$ .
  - 3. (终结语句)  $x \in E$ , 当且仅当 x 是由有限次 1,2 得到的.

### 2 数论初步

2.1

证明.

(1) 
$$\forall x | a, x | b \begin{cases} x > 0 & \xrightarrow{a > 0, x | a} x \le a \\ x < 0 & \xrightarrow{a > 0} x < a \end{cases} \Rightarrow x < a \xrightarrow{a | a, a | b} (a, b) = a.$$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} (a,b)|(a,b),\ (a,b)|b \\ \forall \ x|(a,b),\ x|b,\ \bar{n}x \leq (a,b). \end{cases} \Rightarrow ((a,b),b) = (a,b).$$

2.2

证明.

(1) 不妨假设  $\exists n > 0, (n, n+1) = d > 1$ 

$$(n, n+1) = d \Rightarrow \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \ n = xd, n+1 = yd$$
  
  $\Rightarrow 1 = (n+1) - n = (y-x)d > 0$   
  $\Rightarrow y > x, \ (y-x)d \ge d > 1$   
  $\Rightarrow$ 矛盾,假设不成立.

(2) 可取 (n,k), 证明如下

由推论 2.3, 取
$$x = 1$$
,  $a = n$ ,  $b = k$ , 有 $(n, k) = (n, n + k)$ .

#### 2.3

(1) (314,159) = 1,有解。由辗转相除法

$$314 = 159 \cdot 1 + 155$$
$$159 = 155 \cdot 1 + 4$$
$$155 = 4 \cdot 38 + 3$$
$$4 = 3 \cdot 1 + 1$$

即

$$1 = 4 - 3 \cdot 1$$

$$= 4 - (155 - 4 \cdot 38) \cdot 1$$

$$= (159 - 155 \cdot 1) \cdot 39 - 155$$

$$= 159 \cdot 39 - 155 \cdot 40$$

$$= 159 \cdot 39 - (314 - 159 \cdot 1) \cdot 40$$

$$= 159 \cdot 79 - 314 \cdot 40.$$

 $\mathbb{P} x = -40, y = 79.$ 

(2) (3141,1592) = 1,有解。由辗转相除法

$$3141 = 1592 \cdot 1 + 1549$$
  
 $1592 = 1549 \cdot 1 + 43$   
 $1549 = 43 \cdot 36 + 1$ 

即

$$1 = 1549 - 43 \cdot 36$$

$$= 1549 - (1592 - 1549 \cdot 1) \cdot 36$$

$$= 1549 \cdot 37 - 1592 \cdot 36$$

$$= (3141 - 1592 \cdot 1) \cdot 37 - 1592 \cdot 36$$

$$= 3141 \cdot 37 - 1592 \cdot 73.$$

 $\mathbb{P} x = 37, y = -73.$ 

#### 2.4

证明.

(0) 
$$n = 1, n^3 - n = 0$$
,  $f(0) = 6 \cdot 0, 6 | (n^3 - n)$ .

(1) 
$$n=2, n^3-n=0$$
,  $f = 6 - 1, 6 | (n^3-n)$ .

(2) 假设  $n = k, k \in \mathbb{N}$  时,有  $6|(k^3 - k)$ ,则 n = k + 1 时有

$$(k+1)^3 - (k+1) = k^3 + 3k^2 + 2k$$
  
=  $(k^3 - k) + 3k(k+1)$ 

显然有  $6|(k^3-k)$ , 下证 6|3k(k+1)

$$1^{\circ}$$
  $k = 1, 3k(k+1) = 6$ ,有  $6 = 6 \cdot 1, 6 \mid 3k(k+1) \mid$ 

 $2^{\circ}$  若 6|3k(k+1),则

$$3(k+1)(k+2) = 3k(k+1) + 6(k+1) \implies 6|3(k+1)(k+2)|$$

即证

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \ 6|3k(k+1) \implies 6|(k+1)^3 - (k+1)$$

综上, 即证

$$\forall n > 0, 6 | (n^3 - n).$$

#### 2.5

证明.

$$\begin{cases} 3^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10} & \Rightarrow 3^{4n} \equiv 1 \pmod{10} \\ & \Rightarrow 3^{m+4n} \equiv (-1) \pmod{10}. \end{cases}$$
$$10|(3^m+1) \qquad \Rightarrow 3^m \equiv (-1) \pmod{10}$$

即证

$$10|(3^{m+4n}+1)$$

2.6

(1)

$$2345 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 67$$

(2)

$$3456 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$$

2.7

证明. 不妨假设  $\exists n > 0$ , 使得  $n(n+1) = d^2$  为平方数,则有

$$n^2 < n(n+1) = d^2 < (n+1)^2 \implies n < d < n+1$$

不存在相邻整数间的整数, d 不存在, 假设不成立, 即证.

2.8

证明.  $n = 5! + 1 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 1$ .

(1)

$$n+1 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 2 = 2 \cdot (3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 1)$$

(2)

$$n+2=2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5+3=3\cdot (2\cdot 4\cdot 5+1)$$

(3)

$$n+3=2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5+4=4\cdot (2\cdot 3\cdot 5+1)$$

(4)

$$n+4=2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5+5=5\cdot (2\cdot 3\cdot 4+1)$$

2.9

(1) (1,1)=12, 方程有解,  $x_0=0,y_0=2$  为一组特解, 故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 2 - t \end{cases}$$

(2) (2,1)=1 | 2, 方程有解,  $x_0=0,y_0=2$  为一组特解, 故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 2 - 2t \end{cases}$$

(3) (15,16) = 1|17,方程有解, $x_0 = -17, y_0 = 17$  为一组特解,故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 16t - 17 & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 17 - 15t \end{cases}$$

#### 2.10

(1) (6,-15) = 3|51,方程有解, $x_0 = 11, y_0 = 1$  为一组特解,故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 11 - 5t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 1 - 2t \end{cases}$$

又要求负整数解,故 $x,y<0,t\geq3$ ,即所以负整数解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 11 - 5t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}, t \ge 3) \\ y = 1 - 2t \end{cases}$$

(2) (6,15) = 3|51,方程有解, $x_0 = 6, y_0 = 1$  为一组特解,故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 6 + 5t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 1 - 2t \end{cases}$$

又要求负整数解,故x,y < 0, t 无解,即无负整数解.

#### 2.11

设需要 x 张 5 分, y 张 1 角, z = (30 - x - y) 张 2 角五分. 有

$$0.05x + 0.1y + 0.25(30 - x - y) = 5 \Leftrightarrow x + 2y + 5(30 - x - y) = 100$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 4x + 3y = 50$$

(4,3)=1|50,方程有解, $x_0=2,y_0=14$ 为一组特解,故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 3t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 14 - 4t \end{cases}$$

又  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}$ ,即

$$\begin{cases} 2+3t & \geq 0 \\ 14-4t & \geq 0 \xrightarrow{t \in \mathbb{Z}} t = 0, 1, 2, 3. \\ 14+t & \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

即有4种方案,记x张5分,y张1角,z张2角五分,则方案为

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 14 \\ z = 14 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 10 \\ z = 15 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 8 \\ y = 6 \\ z = 16 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 11 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 17 \end{cases}$$

#### 2.12

设买了x个苹果,12-x个橘子,每个苹果y分钱,每个橘子y-3分钱,则有

$$\begin{cases} 0 \ge 12 - x < x \\ xy + (12 - x)(y - 3) = 99 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 6 < x \le 12 \\ x + 4y = 45 \end{cases}$$

(1,4) = 1|45, 方程有解,  $x_0 = 9, y_0 = 9$  为一组特解, 故通解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 9 + 4t & (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ y = 9 - t \end{cases}$$

又  $6 < x \le 12$ , 即 t = 0, x = 9, 12 - x = 3, 买了 9 个苹果和 3 个橘子.

#### 2.13

$$6k + 5 \equiv 6k + 1 \pmod{4}$$

又  $6k \equiv 6 \pmod{4}$ ,有

$$6k + 5 \equiv 7 \pmod{4}$$
$$\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

2.14

证明.

- (1) 分情况讨论 6k, 6k + 2, 6k + 3, 6k + 4 ( $k \ge 1$ ) 即可,不再赘述.
- (2) 记素数为 p, p > 3.
  - (a) p < 6, 则 p = 5, 成立.
  - (b) p > 6, 有 (6, p) = 1, 故 p 属于 6 的缩系, 故 p 模 6 或与 1 或 5 同余.

2.15

证明.

不妨设这两个连续的立方数为  $k^3$  与  $(k+1)^3$ .

$$(k+1)^3 - k^3 \equiv 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \pmod{3}$$
  
 $\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ 

2.16

证明.

设该数为  $A = \overline{a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_1 a_0}$ , 则

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} a_i \cdot 10^i, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

又  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, 10^i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ ,故

$$A \equiv \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} a_i \cdot 10^i \pmod{3}$$
$$\equiv \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} a_i \pmod{3}$$
$$\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

2.17

证明.

(1)

$$10 \equiv -1 \pmod{11} \implies 10^k \equiv (-1)^k \pmod{11}$$

(2) 设数为  $A = \overline{a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_1 a_0}$ ,则

$$A \equiv 0 \pmod{11} \iff \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^{i} \cdot a_{i} \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

即偶数位之和与奇数位之和的差能被 11 整除等价于该数也能被 11 整除.

2.18

(1)

$$2x \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \xrightarrow{(2,17)=1} x \equiv 9 \pmod{17}$$
$$\equiv 18 \pmod{17}$$

(2) (3,18) = 3|6,故有 3 组解由  $x \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$  得原方程解为

$$x \equiv 2 + 6t \pmod{18} \quad (0 \le t \le 2).$$

即

$$x \equiv 2, 8, 14 \pmod{18}$$
.

(3) (4,18) = 2|6,故有 2 组解解  $2x \equiv 3 \pmod{9}$ 

$$2x \equiv 3 \pmod{9} \xrightarrow{(2,9)=1} x \equiv 6 \pmod{9}.$$

即原方程解为

$$x \equiv 6 + 9t \pmod{18}$$
  $(t = 0, 1) \Rightarrow x \equiv 6, 15 \pmod{18}$ .

(4) 
$$3x \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \xrightarrow{(3,17)=1} x \equiv 6 \pmod{17}.$$
 
$$\equiv 18 \pmod{17}$$

#### 2.19

(1) (2,3) = 1,有解。本题中

$$M = 2 \cdot 3 = 6, M_1 = 3, M_2 = 2.$$

由

$$\begin{cases} 3b_1 & \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ 2b_2 & \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 & = 1 \\ b_2 & = 2 \end{cases}$$

从而

$$y = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$$
  
= 7  $\Rightarrow y \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$ .

(2) (41,26) = 1,有解。原式等价于

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 31 \pmod{41} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{26} \end{cases}$$

本题中

$$M = 41 \cdot 26, M_1 = 26, M_2 = 41.$$

由

$$\begin{cases} 26b_1 & \equiv 1 \pmod{41} \\ 41b_2 & \equiv 1 \pmod{26} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 & = 30 \\ b_2 & = 7 \end{cases}$$

从而

$$y = 26 \cdot 31 \cdot 30 + 41 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$$
  
= 26819  $\Rightarrow y \equiv 605 \pmod{1066}$ .

(3) (2,3) = (2,7) = (3,7) = 1,有解。本题中

$$M = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = 42, M_1 = 21, M_2 = 14, M_3 = 6.$$

由

$$\begin{cases} 21b_1 & \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ 14b_2 & \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 & = 1 \\ b_2 & = 2 \\ b_3 & = 6 \end{cases}$$

从而

$$y = 21 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 14 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$$
  
= 265.  $\Rightarrow y \equiv 13 \pmod{42}$ .

(4) 原式等价于

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

(5,7)=(5,11)=(7,11)=1,有解。本题中

$$M = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 = 385, M_1 = 77, M_2 = 55, M_3 = 35$$

由

$$\begin{cases} 77b_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \\ 55b_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \\ 35b_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 = 3 \\ b_2 = 6 \\ b_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

从而

$$y = 77 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + 55 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 + 35 \cdot 3 \cdot 6$$
  
= 2313.  $\Rightarrow y \equiv 3 \pmod{385}$ .

- 2.20
- 2.21
- 2.22

(1) 
$$\phi(42) = \phi(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7) = \phi(2) \cdot \phi(3) \cdot \phi(7) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 = 12.$$

(2) 
$$\phi(420) = \phi(2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7) = \phi(2^2) \cdot \phi(3) \cdot \phi(5) \cdot \phi(7) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 = 96.$$

(3) 
$$\phi(4200) = \phi(2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7) = \phi(2^3) \cdot \phi(3) \cdot \phi(5^2) \cdot \phi(7) = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 20 \cdot 6 = 960.$$

### 2.23

(1) 小于 18 且与 18 互素的正整数有

1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17

仍为缩系,引理 2.1 成立.

- 2.24
- 2.25
- 2.26
- 2.27
- 2.28
- 2.29
- 2.30
- 2.31
- 2.32
- 2.33
- 2.34
- 2.35
- 2.36
- 2.37
- 2.38
- 2.39
- 2.40
- 2.41
- 2.42

## 3 映射

## 4 二元关系

## 5 群论初步

## 6 商群

## 7 环和域

## 8 格和布尔代数