

Q3 半群是服从结合律的代数系统

证充分性:

$$\begin{aligned}\forall a, b \in S \quad (ab)^2 &= a^2 b^2 \\ ab ab &= aa bb \\ ba &= ab \quad //$$

证必要性:

$$\begin{aligned}ab &= ba \\ aabb &= abab \\ a^2 b^2 &= (ab)^2 \quad //$$

Q6 么群 = 半群 + 单位元 e

同构: σ 是 (S, \cdot) 到 $(T, *)$ 的双射

设 $a \in S$

$$\begin{aligned}a \cdot e &= a & e \cdot a &= a \\ \sigma(a \cdot e) &= \sigma(a) * \sigma(e) & \sigma(e \cdot a) &= \sigma(e) * \sigma(a) \\ \sigma(a) &= \sigma(a) * \sigma(e) & \sigma(a) &= \sigma(e) * \sigma(a)\end{aligned}$$

根据定义, $\sigma(e)$ 是 $(T, *)$ 上的单位元.

Q7 群 = 么群 + 可逆元 a^{-1} $\forall a \in G$

交换群是服从交换律的群

设 $a, b \in G$

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

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

$$ab = ba$$

$$Q10 \quad xaxba = xbc$$

$$xax = xbc a^{-1} b^{-1}$$

$$x^{-1} x a x = x^{-1} x b c a^{-1} b^{-1}$$

$$a x = b c a^{-1} b^{-1}$$

$$x = a^{-1} b c a^{-1} b^{-1}$$

唯一性显而易见

$$Q11 \quad (a, b)(c, d) = (ac, ad+b) \quad e = (1, 0)$$

1. 结合律

$$\forall (e, f) \in G$$

$$((a, b)(c, d))(e, f)$$

$$= (ac, ad+b)(e, f)$$

$$= (ace, acf + ad + b)$$

$$(a, b)((c, d)(e, f))$$

$$= (a, b)(ce, cf + d)$$

$$= (ace, acf + ad + b)$$

$$((a, b)(c, d))(e, f) = (a, b)((c, d)(e, f)) //$$

2. 存在单位元 e

$$(a, b)(1, 0) = (a, b) \quad e = (1, 0) //$$

3. $\forall (a, b) \in G$, 有 $(a, b)^{-1} \in G$ 所有元素可逆

$$\cancel{(a, b)(a, b)^{-1} =}$$

$$\text{设 } (a, b)^{-1} = (c, d) \in G$$

$$(a, b)(c, d) = (ac, ad+b) = (1, 0)$$

$$c = a^{-1} \quad d = -a^{-1}b$$

$$(a, b)^{-1} = (a^{-1}, -a^{-1}b) //$$

Q12 么群: 半群又单位元 e

充分性:

$$\begin{aligned} a b a &= a \\ a b a b &= a b \\ e e &= e \\ e &= e \end{aligned}$$

$$a b a = a e = a$$

$$a b^2 a = a b b a = e e = e$$

必要性:

$$a b a = a$$

设: a 有逆元 a^{-1}

$$a^{-1} a b a = a^{-1} a$$

$$b a = e$$

$$b = a^{-1} //$$

$$a b a a^{-1} = a a^{-1}$$

$$a b = e$$

$$a b^2 a = e$$

$$a b b a = e$$

$$a^{-1} a b b a a^{-1} = a^{-1} e a^{-1}$$

$$b b = a^{-1} a^{-1}$$

$$b = a^{-1} //$$