

Chapter 4 作业.

1. 如果在群 G 中, 对于任意元素 a, b 有 $(ab)^2 = a^2 b^2$, 则 G 为交换群.

证明: $\because (ab)^2 = a^2 b^2$, 即 $abab = aabb$, 即 $a^{-1}abab b^{-1} = a^{-1}aabb$

即: $ba = ab$ $\therefore G$ 为交换群

证毕.

2. 设 G 是一个非空的有限集合, 其中定义了一个乘法 ab , 适合条件:

$$(1) a(bc) = (ab)c;$$

$$(2) ab = ac \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$(3) ac = bc \Rightarrow a = b;$$

证明: G 在这个乘法下成一群.

证: (I) 存在单位元:

$$\langle 1 \rangle \text{ 存在 } a_t \in G, \text{ s.t. } a_1 \cdot a_t = a_1$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle \text{ 证明 } a_1 a_t = a_t a_1:$$

$$\because a_1 (a_t a_1) a_t = (a_1 a_t)^2 = a_1^2$$

$$a_1 (a_1 a_t) a_t = a_1 a_1 \cdot a_t = a_1 (a_1 a_t) = a_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_t a_1 = a_1 a_t$$

$\langle 3 \rangle$ 证明 a_t 是单位元:

$$\text{对于 } \forall a_k \in G, a_1 (a_t a_k) = (a_1 a_t) a_k = a_1 a_k$$

$$\Rightarrow a_t a_k = a_k$$

$$\text{同理: } a_k a_t = a_k. \therefore \text{证毕}$$

(II) 证明 G 内所有元素都有逆元: 即 $\forall a \in G$, 存在 $b \in G$, s.t. $ab = ba = e$.

$$\langle 1 \rangle \text{ 对 } \forall a \in G, \exists b \in G, \text{ s.t. } ab = e.$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle \text{ 证明 } ab = ba = e.$$

$$\because a(ab)b = aeb = ab = e$$

$$a(ba)b = (ab)(ab) = e \Rightarrow ab = ba = e.$$

\therefore 证毕.

3. 设 G 是一群, $a, b \in G$, 若 $a^{-1}ba = b^n$, (n 为正整数), 证 $a^{-i}ba^i = b^{n^i}$
 证: 数学归纳法:

① $k=1$ 时, $a^{-1}ba = b^n$

② 假设 $k=n$ 时成立, 即 $a^{-n}ba^n = b^{n^n}$.

下证 $k=n+1$ 时也成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \because a^{-1}b^ka &= (b^n)^k = b^{kn} \\ \therefore a^{-(n+1)}ba^{n+1} &= a^{-1} \cdot (a^{-n}ba^n) \cdot a = a^{-1} b^{n^n} \cdot a \\ &= b^n \cdot b^{n^n} = b^{n^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

得证.

4. 举一个群同态基本定理的实例:

解: 设 $G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$, $G' = \{\mathbb{Z}_5^*, x(\text{mod } 5)\}$, ($e' = 1$)
 $1, 2, 3, 4$
 $f(x) = 2^x(\text{mod } 5)$.

则 $N = (4\mathbb{Z}, +)$ 是 G 的一个正规子群. $G/N = \{[0], [1], [2], [3], (+(\text{mod } 4))\}$.

则 $G/N \xrightarrow{f(x)} G'$
 核.

G/N : $2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3$
 G' : $1, 2, 4, 3$

$\Rightarrow G/N \cong G'$

5. 举例: 循环乘法群 (找出所有生成元), 非循环乘法群.

解: (1) 循环乘法群: $\{\mathbb{Z}_7^*, x(\text{mod } 7)\}$.

生成元: 3 :

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 3^1 & 3^2 & 3^3 & 3^4 & 3^5 & 3^6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 3 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$$

5:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 5^1 & 5^2 & 5^3 & 5^4 & 5^5 & 5^6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 5 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array}$$

$\therefore G = \langle 3 \rangle, G = \langle 5 \rangle$.

(2) 非循环乘法群: $\{\mathbb{Q}, \times\}$.

6. 循环群的商群也是循环群:

证明: 设 $G = \langle a \rangle$ 是循环群, H 是其正规子群, 则 G/H 是商群.

对 $\forall g \in G$, 有 $g = a^i (i \in \mathbb{Z}) \therefore (aH)^i = a^i H = gH (i \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\therefore G/H = \{gH \mid g \in G\} \therefore \langle aH \rangle = G/H$.

$\therefore G/H$ 是循环群, 生成元是 aH .

7. $\{\mathbb{Z}_{19}^*, \times (\text{mod } 19)\}$, 求每个元素的阶, 并找出所有的子群.

解: $\begin{aligned} o(1) &= 1, & o(2) &= 18, & o(3) &= 18, & o(4) &= 9, & o(5) &= 9 \\ o(6) &= 9, & o(7) &= 3, & o(8) &= 6, & o(9) &= 9, & o(10) &= 18 \\ o(11) &= 3, & o(12) &= 6, & o(13) &= 18, & o(14) &= 18, & o(15) &= 18 \\ o(16) &= 9, & o(17) &= 9, & o(18) &= 6. \end{aligned}$

$\therefore \phi(19) = 18$, $2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{19}^*$, 且 $o(2) = \phi(19) \therefore 2$ 是一个生成元

$\therefore \{\mathbb{Z}_{19}^*, \times (\text{mod } 19)\}$ 是 18 阶的循环群. 18 的正因子 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 有 6 个不同的

\therefore 1 阶子群: $G_1 = \{1\}$.

2 阶子群: $G_2 = \{1, 2^9 = 18\}$

3 阶子群: $G_3 = \{1, 2^6 = 7, 2^{12} = 11\}$.

6 阶子群: $G_4 = \{1, 2^3 = 8, 2^6 = 7, 2^9 = 18, 2^{12} = 11, 2^{15} = 9\}$

9 阶子群: $G_5 = \{1, 2^2 = 4, 2^4 = 16, 2^6 = 7, 2^8 = 9, 2^{10} = 17, 2^{12} = 11, 2^{14} = 6, 2^{16} = 5\}$

18 阶子群: $G_6 = G = \{\mathbb{Z}_{19}^*, \times (\text{mod } 19)\}$.