

$G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, H = \{ng \mid g \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ $T = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ $a \oplus b = (a+b) \% n$	$G \quad H \trianglelefteq G$ $H \triangleleft G$ $G, H \triangleleft G$, 在 G 上定义等价关系 \sim . $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in H, s.t. b = ah$ 取定 $T \subseteq G$, 满足: (i) $\forall g \in G, \exists a \in T$ s.t. $a \sim g$ (ii) $\forall a, b \in T, a \sim b \Rightarrow a = b$. 在 T 上定义二元运算 \oplus . $\forall a, b \in T, a \oplus b \in T$, 且 $a \oplus b \sim ab$ (由(i)(ii)知这样的 (T, \oplus) 是群) $a \oplus b$ 存在且唯一 $f: G \rightarrow T$ $\forall g \in G: f(g) \in T$, 且 $f(g) \sim g$ f 是 G 到 T 的同态, 并且 $\ker(f) = H$
	$G, H \trianglelefteq G$, $A, B \subseteq G$, $AB = \{ab \mid a \in A, b \in B\} \subseteq G$ // 子集继承性质 对 $a \in G$, $\{a\}B = aB = \{ab \mid b \in B\} \quad a = I_a, \quad I_aB = B = BI_a$ $aH = \{ah \mid h \in H\} \quad G/H = \{ah \mid a \in G\}$ // 左陪集的集合 命题. 设 G 是群, $H \trianglelefteq G$, $\exists (G/H, \cdot)$ 做成群, 其中二元运算“.”是 G 的子集之间 的乘法, 并且: (1) $\forall a, b \in G, (aH)(bH) = (ab)H$ (2) H 是 $\exists \pi_H: \forall a \in H, H(aH) = (aH)H = aH$ (3) $\forall a \in G, a^{-1}H$ 和 aH^{-1} 为逆元, 即 $(aH)(a^{-1}H) = (a^{-1}H)(aH) = H$. (4) 定义 $\pi_H: G \rightarrow G/H \quad \forall a \in G, \pi_H(a) = aH$ 则 π_H 是 G 到 G/H 的同态, $\ker(\pi_H) = H$, $\text{range}(\pi_H) = G/H$. range 满射 由 def. 左陪集集合

$G \quad H \subseteq G$ $H \triangleleft G \quad (\forall g \in G, a \in H: gag^{-1} \in H)$ 事实 1. $H \leq G$, 则 $HH = H$ 2. $H \triangleleft G$, 则 $\forall a \in G$, 有 $aH = Ha$ (必要条件. 有性质 $\Rightarrow H \triangleleft G$) $\forall a \in G$, 有 $AH = HA$ 1. $HH = \{ab \mid a \in H, b \in H\} \subseteq H$ $I_a \in H, H = \{I_a h \mid h \in H\} \subseteq HH$ 2. $aH \quad \forall h \in H, ah = (aha^{-1})a \quad H \triangleleft G, h \in H$ $aha^{-1} \in H \quad \therefore (aha^{-1})a \in Ha$, 即 $ah \in Ha$. $Ha \quad \forall h \in H, ha = a(a^{-1}ha) \quad \because H \triangleleft G, h \in H$ $\therefore a^{-1}ha \in H \quad \therefore a(a^{-1}ha) \in aH$, 即 $ha \in aH$. $\therefore aH \subseteq Ha, Ha \subseteq aH$ $\therefore aH = Ha$

$(AB)C = A(BC)$ 繼承結合律
左 = $\{(ab)c \mid a \in A, b \in B, c \in C\}$
右 = $\{a(bc) \mid a \in A, b \in B, c \in C\}$

命題的證明 (I) $(aH)(bH) = a(Hb)H = a(bH)H = (ab)(HH) = (ab)H$ (II) $HaH = aHbH = aH$ (III) $(aH)(a^{-1}H) = (aa^{-1})H = I_a H = H$ $(a^{-1}H)(aH) = (a^{-1}a)H = I_a H = H$. (IV) $\forall a, b \in G$, 要証 $\pi_H(ab) = \pi_H(a)\pi_H(b)$ $\pi_H(ab) = (ab)H = (aH)(bH) = \pi_H(a)\pi_H(b)$. $\forall a \in G, a \in \ker(\pi_H) \Leftrightarrow \pi_H(a) = H$ $\Leftrightarrow aH = H \Leftrightarrow a \in H$.
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G, L 是群

$f: G \rightarrow L$ 是同态, 若 $\forall a, b \in G, f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$

$\ker(f) = \{a | a \in G, f(a) = l_L\} \quad \ker(f) \triangleleft G \quad // \text{证过的}$

同态定理. 设 G, L 是群, $f: G \rightarrow L$ 同态, $H = \ker(f)$, 则:

(1) $\forall a, b \in G, aH = bH \Leftrightarrow f(a) = f(b)$

(2) 如下定义 $\varphi: G/H \rightarrow L$.

$$\forall a \in G, \varphi(aH) = f(a)$$

则 φ 是同态, φ 是单射, $\text{ran}(\varphi) = \text{ran}(f)$

因此 φ 是 G/H 到 $\text{ran}(f)$ 的群同构, 即 $G/H \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{ran}(f)$

$G \cong L$ 是指 $\exists f: G \rightarrow L$ 是群同构

④ 思考: 像集是群?

$f: G \rightarrow L$ 的群同态, 则

(1) 设 $A \subseteq G$, 则 $f[A] = \{f(a) | a \in A\} \subseteq L$

(2) 设 $B \subseteq L$, 则 $f^{-1}[B] = \{a | a \in G, f(a) \in B\} \subseteq G$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= b|_L \\ \text{be}H &\subseteq b|_L \\ b &= ah \\ \exists h, b &= ah \end{aligned}$$

证: (1) $\Rightarrow \forall a \in A, \exists h \in H \text{ s.t. } b = ah$

$$\text{注意到 } h \in \ker(f) \quad \therefore f(h) = l_L.$$

$$f(b) = f(ah) = f(a)f(h) = f(a)|_L = f(a)$$

$$\Leftarrow \forall a \in A, f(a) = f(a)$$

$$\therefore l_L = f(a)^{-1}f(a) = f(a)^{-1}f(b) = f(a^{-1})f(b) = f(a^{-1}b)$$

$$\therefore f(a^{-1}b) = l_L, a^{-1}b \in H$$

// 3.18 课证明: $a^{-1}b \in H \Leftrightarrow b \in aH \Leftrightarrow b = ah \quad \exists h \in H$

$$\therefore aH = bH \quad (b = a(a^{-1}b) \in aH) \quad (\text{下节}) \quad \Leftrightarrow aH = bH.$$

(2) φ 映射合理, 同态, 单射, 像集

先说明 φ 是合理定义的. 即若 $a, b \in G$, 并且 $aH = bH$, 则 $f(a) = f(b)$, 由(1)保证 \checkmark

φ 是同态 $\forall a, b \in G$, 要说 $\varphi((aH)(bH)) = \varphi(aH)\varphi(bH)$

$$\text{左} = \varphi((ab)H) = f(ab)$$

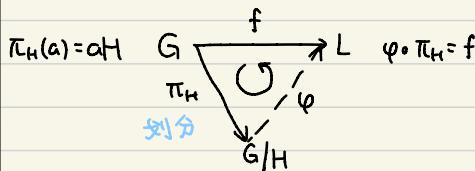
$$\text{右} = f(a)f(b) = f(ab) = \text{左}$$

φ 是单射, $\forall a, b \in G$. $\varphi(aH) = \varphi(bH)$, 要证 $aH = bH$,

$\because \varphi(aH) = f(a), \varphi(bH) = f(b), f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow aH = bH$ (由(i)).

$$\text{ran}(\varphi) = \text{ran}(f) \quad (\text{显然})$$

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$$(\mathbb{Z}, +) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, f(a) = a \% n$$

f 是 $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ 到 $(\{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}, +)$ 的同态. \Rightarrow 模 n 加

$$\text{ran}(f) = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \quad \xrightarrow{\Sigma \pi} \text{因验}$$

$$H = \ker(f) = \{a | a \in \mathbb{Z}, f(a) = 0\} = \{a | a \in \mathbb{Z}, a \% n = 0\} = \{qn | q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$G/H \cong \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}, \varphi(a+H) = a \% n$$

G 是有限循环群, $|G| = n$.

$$\exists g \in G, s.t. G = \langle g \rangle = \{g^i | i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$\therefore g$ 的阶为 n ($\sigma(g) = n$), 即 $g^n = 1_G$. 且 $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}, g^i \neq 1_G$.

$$G = \{g^i | i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}\}$$

(1) 设 $d \in \mathbb{Z}^+, d | n$. $H = \langle g^d \rangle$. 则 $H \leq G$. $|H| = \frac{n}{d}$. 并且 $H = \{y | y \in G, y^{\frac{n}{d}} = 1_G\}$

(2) 设 $H \leq G$. 则 $\exists d \in \mathbb{Z}^+, d | n$. s.t. $H = \langle g^d \rangle$.

(2) 记 $I = \{i | i \in \mathbb{Z}, g^i \in H\}$ 则 I 是 $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ 的子群, 并且 $n \in I$.

于是 $\exists d \in \mathbb{Z}^+, s.t. I = \{qd | q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, 则由 $n \in I$ 知 $d | n$. 并且 $H = \langle g^d \rangle$.

$G, H \subseteq G$

定义 G 上等价关系 \sim $\forall a, b \in G, a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in H, s.t. b = ah$

(1) (G, \sim) 是等价关系

$$(2) \forall a \in G, [b | b \in G, a \sim b] = [ah | h \in H] = aH$$

$$(3) a \sim b \Rightarrow (\forall g \in G, ga \sim gb)$$

$$\text{或: } \forall a \in G, aH = [ah | h \in H] \quad (\because l_a \in H, \therefore a = al_a \in aH)$$

(不考)

对 $a, b \in G$, 下面几个论断等价

$$(1) a^{-1}b \in H \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b \in aH \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in H, s.t. b = ah \\ \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in H, s.t. a^{-1}b = h \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H \end{array} \right\} \text{由 def}$$

$$(2) b \in aH \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b \in aH \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in H, s.t. b = ah \\ \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in H, s.t. a^{-1}b = h \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H \end{array} \right\} \text{由 def} \quad (1) \Leftrightarrow (2)$$

$$(3) \exists h \in H, s.t. b = ah$$

$$(4) aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset$$

$$(5) aH = bH \quad (\text{最强})$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (4) \text{ 由 (2), } b \in aH, b \in bH. (\because l_a \in H, b = bl_a \in bH) \therefore aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow (2) \quad \forall x \in aH \cap bH \quad \because x \in aH \quad \therefore \exists h_1 \in H, s.t. x = ah_1 \\ \because x \in bH \quad \therefore \exists h_2 \in H, s.t. x = bh_2$$

$$ah_1 = bh_2 \quad ah_1h_2^{-1} = b \quad // (4) \Rightarrow (3)$$

$$\because H \subseteq G, h_1, h_2 \in H \quad \therefore h_1h_2^{-1} \in H. \quad \therefore b \in aH$$

(5) \Rightarrow (4) 显然

(3) \Rightarrow (5) 证 $b = ah, h \in H$

$$bH \subseteq aH, \forall x \in H, bx = ahx = a\underline{(hx)} \quad \because H \subseteq G, h, x \in H \quad \therefore hx \in H.$$

$$\therefore bx = a(hx) \in aH. \quad \therefore bH \subseteq aH.$$

$$aH \subseteq bH, b = ah \Rightarrow a = bh^{-1} \quad h \in H \Rightarrow h^{-1} \in H$$

$$\forall x \in H, ax = bh^{-1}x. \quad h^{-1}x \in H \quad ax = b(h^{-1}x) \in bH. \quad \therefore aH \subseteq bH.$$

上次讲过 ←

子群：抽象，用其他量对应子群

\mathbb{R}^3 子空间：取-但基，矩阵刻画

设 G 是循环群, $|G| = n$. $G = \langle a \rangle$, 则

(1) 设 $d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $d | n$, $H = \langle a^d \rangle$, 则 $H \leq G$, $|H| = \frac{n}{d}$, 并且 $H = \{y \mid y \in G, y^d = 1_G\}$.

(2) 设 $H \leq G$, 则 $\exists d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $d | n$, s.t. $H = \langle a^d \rangle$.

$$\{H \mid H \leq G\} \leftrightarrow \{d \mid d \in \mathbb{Z}, d | n\}$$

$\langle a^d \rangle \Leftrightarrow d$ 循环群刻画：简单

$$\text{eg. } n=6. \langle a \rangle, \langle a^2 \rangle, \langle a^3 \rangle, \langle a^6 \rangle = \{1_G\}$$

回忆： $\forall i, a \in G \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a^m \neq 1_G, o(a) = +\infty \\ \exists m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{s.t. } a^{m_0} = 1_G \end{array} \right.$

$$\Leftrightarrow n = \min\{m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a^m = 1_G\}, \text{ 且 } o(a) = n.$$

$$a^i = 1_G \Leftrightarrow n | i \quad a^i = a^j \Leftrightarrow i \equiv j \pmod{n}$$

$$\langle a \rangle = \{a^i \mid i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}\} \quad |\langle a \rangle| = n = o(a)$$

$$(1) o(a) = n. \text{ 断言 } o(a^d) = \frac{n}{d}$$

$$(a^d)^{\frac{n}{d}} = a^n = 1_G$$

$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, (a^d)^i = 1_G \Leftrightarrow a^{di} = 1_G \Leftrightarrow n | di \Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{d} | i$. (所以 $\frac{n}{d}$ 是最小的让 $(a^d)^i = 1_G$ 的)

$$\therefore |\langle a^d \rangle| = o(a^d) = \frac{n}{d}.$$

$$\forall h \in H, h \in \langle a^d \rangle. \quad \therefore \exists i \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } h = (a^d)^i \quad h = a^{di}$$

$$h^{\frac{n}{d}} = (a^{di})^{\frac{n}{d}} = a^{ni} = 1_G (\because a^n = 1_G)$$

$$\forall y \in G, \text{s.t. } y^{\frac{n}{d}} = 1_G$$

$$\therefore y \in \langle a \rangle \quad \exists j \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t. } y = a^j. \quad 1_G = y^{\frac{n}{d}} = (a^j)^{\frac{n}{d}} = a^{\frac{nj}{d}}$$

$$\therefore o(a) = n \quad \therefore n \mid j \cdot \frac{n}{d} \quad \therefore d \mid j. \quad y = a^j, H = \langle a^d \rangle, y = (a^d)^{\frac{j}{d}} \in H.$$

④ 思考

设 $o(a) = n$. 若 $d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $d | n$, 则 $o(a^d) = \frac{n}{d}$.

- 般地, 对 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $o(a^k) = \frac{n}{\gcd(k, n)}$

$$\langle a^k \rangle = \langle a^{\gcd(k, n)} \rangle$$

↳ n 的因子, 因到 $d | n$ 的情况

$$o(a) = 6. \quad a^6 = 1_G.$$

$$\langle a^4 \rangle = \{a^4, a^2, 1_G\}$$

$$o(a^4) = \frac{6}{\gcd(4, 6)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3.$$

双射也称为置换

设 X 是集合。

$\text{Sym}(X) = \{\sigma \mid \sigma: X \rightarrow X \text{ 是双射}\}$ ($\text{Sym}(X), \circ$) 是群

映射的复合 (关系复合的特殊情况) $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$

幺元: $|_x$ (X 到自身的恒等映射, $|_x(a) = a, \forall a \in X$)

逆元: $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(X)$, σ^{-1} 是 σ 的逆映射, $\sigma^{-1} \in \text{Sym}(X)$

$\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1} = \sigma^{-1} \circ \sigma = |_x$ (= 元关系的逆关系, 特殊) $\sigma(a) = b \Leftrightarrow \sigma^{-1}(b) = a$

$\hookrightarrow X$ 上的对称群

$\text{Sym}(X)$ 的子群称为 X 上的置换群 // 以 $\sigma(x)$ 上操作, 比抽象群好

$H \leq \text{Sym}(X)$ ($|_x \in H, \forall \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in H, \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2 \in H, \sigma_1^{-1} \in H$)

G 群, $\text{Sym}(G)$

$\forall a \in G$, 定义 $L_a \in \text{Sym}(G)$

$\forall b \in G, L_a(b) = ab$ (左乘) // 单射: $ab = ac$, 则 $b = c$. 群内元素有消去律

$f: G \rightarrow \text{Sym}(G)$ $L_a(a^{-1}b) = b, \forall b \in G$, 在 L_a 像集

$f(a) = L_a$ ($f(lab) = Lab = L_a \circ L_b$) f 单同态 (同态且单射)

$X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\text{Sym}(X) = S_n$.

$|S_n| = n! = n \times (n-1) \times \dots \times 1$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (\sigma(i) = a_i, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$

? 看序?

$$\left| \{\sigma \mid \sigma(i) \neq i, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n\} \right| = C_n$$
$$\frac{C_n}{n!} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^i}{i!}}{n!} = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \approx \frac{1}{e} \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

// 在 $\text{Sym}(G)$ 中任选一个, 落在 σ 的概率 $= \frac{1}{e}$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} (123) & (123) & (123) \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ (132) & (132) & (13) \end{array}$$

$\text{Sym}(X)$

对换 $(i\ j)$ 对 $i \in X, j \in X, i \neq j$

$$\sigma(i)=j, \sigma(j)=i, \sigma(l)=l, \forall l \neq i, j$$

三轮换 $(i\ j\ k)$ 对 $i, j, k \in X$ 两两不同, $\sigma(i)=j, \sigma(j)=k, \sigma(k)=i, \sigma(l)=l, \forall l \neq i, j, k$

一般的轮换 // 可通过对换乘积(复合)得到

$m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$ 两两不同.

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$$

$$\sigma(a_1)=a_2, \sigma(a_2)=a_3, \dots, \sigma(a_{m-1})=a_m, \sigma(a_m)=a_1, \sigma(l)=l, \forall l \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$$

Basic Algebra ←

1 Determine $\alpha\beta, \beta\alpha$ and α^{-1} in S_5 if

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



以后到右, 从里到外

$$\alpha \circ \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta \circ \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

// 无交换律

$$(\alpha \circ \beta)(1) = \alpha(\beta(1)) = \alpha(1) = 2, \dots$$

$$\alpha^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$