

X 集合

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

么元 $\text{id}_X: X \rightarrow X$ 恒等映射

$$(\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2)(x) = \sigma_1(\sigma_2(x)), \forall x \in X$$

逆元 逆映射

$$X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \quad \text{Sym}(X) = S_n.$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma(1)=2, \sigma(2)=1, \sigma(3)=4, \sigma(4)=5, \sigma(5)=3.$$

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

$$|S_1|=1 \quad S_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

非交错

$$\leftarrow S_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

轮换

$\sigma = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$ X 上两两不同的元.

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

$$\forall x \in X - \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}, \sigma(x) = x.$$

$$\tau = (1, 2, 3) \quad ? \quad \eta = (1, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (1, 3, 2)$$

$$\eta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

τ 是 3 阶元.

$$H = \langle \tau \rangle = \{(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), \text{id}\} \triangleleft S_3$$

$$\eta \circ \tau \circ \eta^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \tau^2 \in H.$$

其他2个元素也可验证。

$$S_3 = \langle \{\tau, \eta\} \rangle \quad |H|=3, |\eta H| = 3, \eta \notin H \quad H \cup \eta H = S_3.$$

$\tau \circ \eta \neq \eta \circ \tau$ S_3 : 不交换

$$\eta \circ \tau \circ \eta^{-1} = \tau^2 \quad \tau \circ \underline{\eta \circ \tau \circ \eta^{-1}} \circ \tau = \tau \circ \tau^2 \circ \tau = \tau^4 = \tau.$$

S_3 的全体子群 $|S_3| = 6$. Lagrange \Rightarrow 无4, 5阶

1阶: $\{\text{id}\}$

2阶: $\{\text{id}, (1, 2)\}, \{\text{id}, (2, 3)\}, \{\text{id}, (3, 1)\}$

3阶: $H = \{\text{id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\}$

6阶: S_3

定义 看 X 上的对称群 $\text{Sym}(X)$, 若 (a_1, \dots, a_m) 是 X 上两个不同的元素

(b_1, \dots, b_k)

且 $a_i \neq b_j, \forall i, j$, 则称轮换 (a_1, \dots, a_m) 和 (b_1, \dots, b_k) 是不相交的。

$$(a_1, \dots, a_m)(b_1, \dots, b_k) = (b_1, \dots, b_k)(a_1, \dots, a_m)$$

e.g. S_7

$$(1, 2, 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4, 5, 6) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

没有公共的发生变动的元素。

$$(1, 2, 3)(4, 5, 6) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4, 5, 6)(1, 2, 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\forall \sigma \in \text{Sym}(X), M(\sigma) = \{x \mid x \in X, \sigma(x) \neq x\}$ 不相交的轮换乘法可交换
对 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \text{Sym}(X)$, 若 $M(\sigma_1) \cap M(\sigma_2) = \emptyset$, 则 $\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2 = \sigma_2 \circ \sigma_1$.

定理. S_n 中任一置换可写成若干个两两不相交的轮换(复合). 且在不计次序的情况下, 分解是唯一的.

$$\text{eg. } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1, 2, 3)(4, 6)(5, 7)(8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 8 & 10 & 9 & 2 & 7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1, 3)(2, 5, 8)(4)(6, 10)(7, 9)$$

$\text{Sym}(X) \ntriangleleft, \sigma \in \text{Sym}(X)$, 任取 $x \in X, x \mapsto \sigma(x) \mapsto \sigma^2(x) \mapsto \dots$

x 所在的轮换 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, s.t. \sigma^k(x) = x, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}, \sigma^i(x) \neq x$.

$$(x, \sigma(x), \sigma^2(x), \dots, \sigma^{k-1}(x)).$$

$\sigma \in \text{Sym}(X) \nearrow$ 全体和 x 有价值的元素

定义其价关系 $(X, \sim) \quad i \sim j \Leftrightarrow \exists l \in \mathbb{Z}, s.t. j = \sigma^l(i)$

有价值的唯一, 有价值的类确定, 分解唯一.

$$(1, 2, 3) = (1, 2)(2, 3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) = (1, 2, 3)(3, 4) \quad (1, 2, 3, 4) \quad \text{首尾相连}$$

$$= (1, 2)(2, 3)(3, 4)$$

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

命题. 任一置换都可写成对换的乘积(复合)

S_n 中的对换 $(i,j) \ (i \neq j)$ $C_n^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 个. → 全需要吗?

命题. S_n 可以由下面 $n-1$ 个对换来生成: $(1,2)(2,3), \dots (i,i+1), \dots (n-1,n)$

e.g. $(1,3) = (1,2)(2,3)(1,2) = (1,3)$

$$(1,4) = (1,3)(3,4) \quad (1,3) = (1,2)(2,3)(1,2)(3,4)(1,2)(2,3)(1,2)$$

$(i,j)(j,k)(i,j) = (i,k)$ i, j, k 互不相同. 和 k 差得少, 可插入 j 缩小差距.

④ 思考

命题. S_n 可以由下面 2 个元素生成: $(1,2), (1,2, \dots, n)$

$$(1,2, \dots, n)(i-1,i)(1,2, \dots, n)^{-1} = (i,i+1)$$

$S_n = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$ 上的双射全体

(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) 是两两不同的元素.

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

$$\forall i \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}, \quad \sigma(i) = i.$$

任何一个置换都能写成不相交的轮换的乘积

$$\begin{array}{c} (1 \ 2 \ 3)(4 \ 5) \\ \text{相交: } (1 \ 2 \ 3)(3 \ 4 \ 5) \\ \text{eg. } \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) = (1 \ 4 \ 8)(2 \ 7 \ 5)(3 \ 6) \end{array}$$

轮换可写成对换乘积. 故置换也可写成对换乘积.

$$(1, 2, 3) = (1, 2)(2, 3)$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) = (1, 2)(2, 3)(3, 4)$$

$$(a_1, a_1, \dots, a_m) = (a_1, a_2)(a_2, a_3) \cdots (a_{m-1}, a_m)$$

$$\text{对换写法不佳. } (1, 2)(2, 3)(1, 2) = (1, 3)$$

$$\sigma = (a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2) \cdots (a_m, b_m) = (c_1, d_1)(c_2, d_2) \cdots (c_k, d_k)$$

m和k同奇偶,

判断: $(1, 2)(3, 4)(2, 3) \stackrel{?}{=} (1, 4)(2, 3)(3, 4)(1, 2)$

I_n 单位矩阵 //交换2行, $(k \times \text{某一行}, k \times \text{某行} + \text{另一行})^T$

由 I_n 若干次交换2行/列 \rightarrow 置换矩阵 每行/列必有且仅有1个1.

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{交换1,2行}} \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \xrightarrow{(1, 2)} \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{交换2,3列}} \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \text{对应 } S_3. \quad (3 \ 2 \ 1) \quad (3 \ 1 \ 2)$$

(2 3) (1 3)

(1)

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \right)$$

(1, 2)

<p>有些书上:</p> $A'_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} 1, & j = \sigma(i) \\ 0, & j \neq \sigma(i) \end{cases}$	<p>对 $\sigma \in S_n$, 如下定义 $n \times n$ 矩阵 A</p> $A_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = \sigma(j) \\ 0, & i \neq \sigma(j) \end{cases}$ <p>即: (1) $\forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $A_{(\sigma(j), j)} = 1$ (2) $\forall i \leq j \leq n$, $i \neq \sigma(j)$, $A_{(i,j)} = 0$.</p> <p>A 是由 σ 确定的置换矩阵</p> <p>事实. 定义 $f: S_n \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ $f(\sigma) = \sigma$ 确定的置换矩阵.</p> <p>则 f 是同态, 即 $f(\sigma \circ \tau) = f(\sigma) \cdot f(\tau)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\stackrel{\text{复合}}{\wedge}$ 矩阵乘法.</p> <p>证: 记 $A = f(\sigma)$, $B = f(\tau)$, $C = f(\sigma \circ \tau)$, 待证 $C = AB$</p> $C_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = (\sigma \circ \tau)(j) = \sigma(\tau(j)) \\ 0, & i \neq \sigma(\tau(j)) \end{cases}$ <p>对 (i,j), $(AB)_{(i,j)} = \sum_{l=1}^n A_{(i,l)} B_{(l,j)} = A_{(i,\tau(j))} B_{(\tau(j),j)}$ ($\forall l \neq \tau(j)$, $B_{(l,j)} = 0$.)</p> $= A_{(i,\tau(j))} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = \sigma(\tau(j)) \\ 0, & i \neq \sigma(\tau(j)) \end{cases}$ <p>(i,j) 任意性, $C = AB$. #</p>
<p>$f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$</p> <p>$f(a_1 \cdots a_m) = f(a_1)f(a_2) \cdots f(a_m)$</p> <p>$\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$</p>	<p>接着证 k, m 同奇偶:</p> <p>设 $\sigma = (a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2) \cdots (a_m, b_m)$</p> <p>$f(\sigma) = f((a_1, b_1))f((a_2, b_2)) \cdots f((a_m, b_m))$</p> <p>$f(\sigma) = f((a_1, b_1)) \cdots f((a_m, b_m)) = (-1)^m$</p> <p>若 $\sigma = (c_1, d_1) \cdots (c_k, d_k)$ $f(\sigma) = (-1)^k$</p> <p>$(-1)^m = (-1)^k$, $k \equiv m \pmod{2}$</p>

对 $\sigma \in S_n$.

记 $T(\sigma) = \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\} = \sigma$ 的全体逆序对

若 $\sigma = (a_1, b_1) \cdots (a_m, b_m)$

(B) $m \equiv |T(\sigma)| \pmod{2}$

$|T(\sigma \cdot \tau)| = |T(\sigma)| + |T(\tau)| \pmod{2}$

-一个置换若能写成奇数个对换的乘积，就叫奇置换；
偶

$n!$

$\| S_n$ 中奇 / 偶置换对半开
子群的结合律 \vee 群

$A_n = S_n$

$\sigma, \tau \in A_n$

$\sigma = (a_1, b_1) \cdots (a_m, b_m), 2 \mid m$

$\tau = (c_1, d_1) \cdots (c_k, d_k), 2 \mid k$.

$\sigma \circ \tau = (a_1, b_1) \cdots (a_m, b_m)(c_1, d_1) \cdots (c_k, d_k)$

$m+k$ 个对换， $2 \mid (m+k)$

$\sigma^{-1} = (a_m, b_m)(a_{m-1}, b_{m-1}) \cdots (a_1, b_1)$

$(i, j)(i, j) = I_n$.

考虑对换 $(1, 2)$, $\begin{cases} \forall \sigma \in A_n, (1, 2)\sigma \text{ 是奇置换} \\ \forall \tau \in S_n - A_n, (1, 2)\tau \text{ 是偶置换} \end{cases}$

$S_n = A_n \cup \underline{(1, 2)A_n}$

$n \geq 2, |A_n| = \frac{n!}{2}$

全体奇置换

当 $n \geq 5$ 时, A_n 的正规子群只有 $\{1\}$ 和 A_n .

// ≥ 5 次的一元多次方程无求根公式

G 是群, $a \in G$

$$\{ \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a^k \neq 1_G \}$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{s.t. } a^k = 1_G. m = \min\{k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a^k = 1_G\} o(a) = m. | \langle a \rangle | = m = o(a)$$

G 是有限群

$a \in G$, 则 a 是有限阶的. $o(a) = m$, $| \langle a \rangle | = m$. $m \mid |G|$ // Lagrange: 子群阶 $|G|$.

对换 $(i, j)(i, j) = id$

$$(1, 2, 3) (1, 2, 3) = (1, 3, 2)$$

$$(1, 2, 3)(1, 2, 3)(1, 2, 3) = (1, 3, 2)(1, 2, 3) = id$$

轮换 (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) 长度为 m

// 1次: $a_1 \rightarrow a_1$ 2次: $a_1 \rightarrow a_2$, 3次: $a_1 \rightarrow a_3$, ..., $m-1$ 次: $a_1 \rightarrow a_m$. m 次: $a_1 \rightarrow a_1$.

$\sigma \in S_n$, 将 σ 写成不相交的轮换之积

$\sigma = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_k$, 每 τ_i 是轮换, 两两不相交.

设 τ_i 长度为 d_i , $o(\sigma) = lcm(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k)$

e.g. $\sigma = (1, 2, 3)(4, 5, 6, 7)(8, 9)$

$$3 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad o(\sigma) = lcm(3, 4, 2) = 12.$$

e.g. $\sigma = (1, 2, 3)(3, 4, 5, 6)$ 不满足不相交

$$(o(\sigma) = lcm(3, 4) = 12) \times$$

$$\sigma = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) \quad o(\sigma) = 6 \checkmark$$

// 仅一个首尾相接, 可吸收掉

证明：

$\sigma = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_k$, τ_i 两两不相交 (有交换律 $\tau_i \circ \tau_j = \tau_j \circ \tau_i, \forall i, j$)

$$\sigma^m = \tau_1^m \dots \tau_k^m$$

$$\sigma^m = \text{id} \Leftrightarrow \forall i, \tau_i^m = \text{id} \quad (\sigma(\tau_i) = d_i)$$

$\Leftrightarrow A_i : d_i \mid m$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{lcm}(d_1, \dots, d_k) \mid m.$$

计算题：

置换的乘积(复合)

不相交的轮换分解

置換的竹

预告 ☆

Sylow定理 内容+证明

G 有很群, $H \in G$, $|H| \mid |G|$

反过来, 对 $|G|$ 的因子 $d \mid |G|$, G 是否有阶数为 d 的子群? 一般有反例.

e.g. A_4 仅有 6 个子群. $|A_4| = \frac{4!}{2} = 12$

$12 = 2^2 \times 3$ $\downarrow 2, 4, 3$ 素数幂因子有2群
 \uparrow 数 $\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$,
 \uparrow 数 $\equiv 1 \pmod{2}$