

5-3.

(1) a).

$*^k$	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3
2	0	2	0	2
3	0	3	2	1

b). $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N}_k$. $a * b = a \cdot b - nk = r$ n 为 k 除 $a \cdot b$ 的商, r 为余数
 则 $0 \leq r \leq k-1$. 则 $*$ 在 \mathbb{N}_k 上封闭

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}_k. \text{ 有 } (a * b) * c &= (a \cdot b - n_1 k) * c \\ &= (a \cdot b - n_1 k) \cdot c - n_2 k \\ &= a \cdot b \cdot c - (n_1 c + n_2) k = r_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a * (b * c) &= a * (b \cdot c - n_3 k) = a \cdot (b \cdot c - n_3 k) - n_4 k \\ &= a \cdot b \cdot c - (a n_3 - n_4) k = r_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\because r_1, r_2$ 均为 $a \cdot b \cdot c$ 除以 k 所得的余数. 则 $r_1 = r_2$.
 故满足结合律

故为半群

(2)

证 0 为元: 对 R 中任意元素 a .

$$\text{有 } a * 0 = a + 0 + a \cdot 0 = a.$$

$$0 * a = 0 + a + 0 \cdot a = a.$$

则 0 为元

$\angle R$ 中为独异点: 对 $\forall a, b \in R$.

$\because R$ 上 $+$ 和 \cdot 是封闭的. 则 $a * b = a + b + a \cdot b$ 是封闭的.

对 $\forall a, b, c \in R$.

$$\begin{aligned} (a * b) * c &= (a * b) + c + (a * b) \cdot c = \\ &= (a + b + a \cdot b) + c + (a + b + a \cdot b) \cdot c \\ &= a + b + a \cdot b + c + a \cdot c + b \cdot c + a \cdot b \cdot c \end{aligned}$$



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$$a * (b * c) = a + (b * c) + a \cdot (b * c) = a + (b + c + b \cdot c) + a \cdot (b + c + b \cdot c) \\ = a + b + c + bc + ab + ac + abc$$

则 $(a * b) * c = a * (b * c)$. 故 $\langle R, * \rangle$ 是可结合的.
又 0 为么元. 故 $\langle R, * \rangle$ 为独异点

(2). a). $\because \langle A, * \rangle$ 为半群. 则满足结合律 $(a * a) * a = a * (a * a)$
则 $a * a = a$

b) $\because a * a = a$. 则 $a * (a * b * a) = (a * a) * (b * a)$
 $= a * b * (a * a) = (a * b * a) * a$
 则 $a * b * c = a$

c) $(a * c) * (a * b * c) = (a * c * a) * (b * c)$
 $= a * (b * c) = (a * b) * (c * a * c) = (a * b * c) * (a * c)$
 则 $a * b * c = a * c$

(b) $\because \langle S, * \rangle$ 为可交换半群. 则满足交换律和结合律.
 $(a * b) * (a * b) = a * a * (b * a) * b$
 $= a * (a * b) * b$
 $= (a * a) * (b * b)$
 $= a * b$



(2). a). $\because \forall x \in A, \hat{x} * x = e.$

则 $\hat{a} * (a * b) = \hat{a} * (a * c)$

又 A 为半群, $*$ 可结合.

则 $(\hat{a} * a) * b = (\hat{a} * a) * c$

$\Rightarrow e * b = e * c$

$\Rightarrow b = c.$

b). $\forall x \in A, \hat{x} * (x * e) = (\hat{x} * x) * e = e * e = e = \hat{x} * x$

由 a) 可知 $x * e = x$ 故 e 是 x 右单位元

则 e 是 A 中的么元.

且 $\forall x \in A$, 都有 $(x * \hat{x}) * x = x * (\hat{x} * x) = x * e = x = e * x$

则 $x * \hat{x} = e.$

$\Rightarrow x * \hat{x} = \hat{x} * x = e$

则 $\forall x$ 均有逆元 \hat{x} .

则 $\langle A, * \rangle$ 是群

3). $H \subseteq G$. 则 $*$ 在 H 中满足结合律

对 $\forall x, y \in H, \forall a \in G, (x * y) * a = x * y * a = x * a * y = a * x * y = a * (x * y).$

则 $x * y \in H$. $*$ 关于 H 封闭

2. $e * a = a * e$. 则 $e \in H$.

对 $\forall x \in H, \because x * a = a * x$ 则 $x^{-1} * (x * a) * x^{-1} = x^{-1} * (a * x) * x^{-1}$ 则 $a * x^{-1} = x^{-1} * a.$

则 $x^{-1} \in H$. 综上, $\langle H, * \rangle$ 为 $\langle G, * \rangle$ 的子群

