

33. f 为 $\langle X, * \rangle$ 到 $\langle Y, \oplus \rangle$

$$\forall x \in X, f(x^2) = f(x * x)$$

$$= f(x) \oplus f(x)$$

$$= f(x)^2$$

$$\text{设 } \exists k, f(x^k) = f(x)^k$$

$$\text{则 } f(x^{k+1}) = f(x^k * x) = f(x^k) \oplus f(x)$$

$$= f(x)^k \oplus f(x)$$

$$= f(x)^{k+1}$$

$$\therefore \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, f(x^k) = f(x)^k$$

\therefore 设 X 中的幂等元为 x_0

$$\text{则 } \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, f(x_0^k) = f(x_0)^k$$

$\therefore x_0$ 为幂等元,

$$\therefore x_0^k = x_0$$

$$\therefore f(x_0^k) = f(x_0) = f(x_0)^k$$

\therefore 对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ 成立

$\therefore f(x_0)$ 是 $\langle Y, \oplus \rangle$ 中的幂等元. Y 中也有幂等元

37. ~~已知~~ 易知, 对 $e, \exists e \in S, e * e = e$

$$\therefore e \in S,$$

$\therefore S$ 非空且含元.

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in S,$$

$$\exists y_1 \in S, y_2 \in S, \text{ s.t. } y_1 * x_1 = e, y_2 * x_2 = e$$

$$\therefore \langle S, * \rangle \text{ 封闭, } \therefore y_2 * y_1 \in S$$



且 $\langle S, * \rangle$ 为群, 满足结合律

$$\therefore \forall x_1, x_2 \in S,$$

$$\exists y_1, y_2 \in S, \text{ s.t. } y_1 * y_2 \in S$$

$$\text{s.t. } (y_2 * y_1) * (x_1 * x_2)$$

$$= y_2 * (y_1 * x_1) * x_2$$

$$= y_2 * e * x_2$$

$$= y_2 * x_2 = e$$

由定义知: $x_1 * x_2 \in S,$

$$\therefore \langle S_1, * \rangle \text{ 封闭, } S_1 \subseteq S$$

运算满足结合律, 且 $\langle S_1, * \rangle$ 中存在么元

$\therefore \langle S_1, * \rangle$ 是 $\langle S, * \rangle$ 的子半群.

39. 1). $\langle G, * \rangle$ 是群

$$\therefore a \in \langle G, * \rangle$$

$\therefore a$ 有且只有唯一逆元, 设为 a^{-1}

$$\therefore a * x = b$$

$$\therefore a^{-1} * a * x = a^{-1} * b$$

$$\therefore x = a^{-1} * b$$

\therefore 存在唯一的 $x = a^{-1} * b \in G$, 使得 $a * x = b$

(2) $\langle G, * \rangle$ 是群

$$\therefore a \in \langle G, * \rangle$$

$\therefore a$ 有且只有唯一逆元, 设为 a^{-1}

$$y * a = b$$



$$y \times a \times a^{-1} = b \times a^{-1}$$

$$y \times e = b \times a^{-1}$$

$$y = b \times a^{-1}$$

$\therefore b \times a^{-1}$ 结果的唯一性, 且 $b \times a^{-1} \in G$ (封闭性)

\therefore 存在唯一的 $y = b \times a^{-1} \in G$, 使得 $y \times a = b$

$$43. a \times b = e \times a \times b \times e$$

$$= (b \times b) \times a \times b \times (a \times a)$$

$$= b \times (b \times a) \times (b \times a) \times a$$

$$= b \times e \times e \times a$$

$$= b \times a$$

$$45. \text{ 设 } x_1 \in \langle G, * \rangle$$

$$x_1 * x_1 = x_1, \text{ ~~原式~~}$$

$$\therefore x_1 \in \langle G, * \rangle$$

$$\therefore \exists x_1^{-1} \in \langle G, * \rangle$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_1^{-1} = e$$

$$\therefore x_1 * x_1 \cdot x_1^{-1} = x_1 \cdot x_1^{-1}$$

$$\therefore x_1 \cdot e = e$$

$$\therefore x_1 = e$$

$$\therefore \forall x_1 \in \langle G, * \rangle.$$

$$\text{满足 } x_1 * x_1 = x_1,$$

$$\text{必有 } x_1 = e$$

\therefore 么元是唯一的幂等元



解 55.

~~证~~

$$\forall x, y \in G$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = f(y)$$

$$\text{则 } a * x * a^{-1} = a * y * a^{-1}$$

由消去律得

$$x = y$$

$\therefore f$ 是单射

$$\forall y \in G$$

$$\exists a^{-1} * y * a \in G$$

$$f(a^{-1} * y * a)$$

$$= a * a^{-1} * y * a * a^{-1}$$

$$= y$$

$$\therefore \forall y \in G, \exists x \in G, f(x) = y$$

$\therefore f$ 是满射

$\therefore f$ 是单射

$$\therefore f(x_1 * x_2)$$

$$= a * x_1 * x_2 * a^{-1}$$

$$= a * x_1 * e * x_2 * a^{-1}$$

$$= a * x_1 * (a^{-1} * a) * x_2 * a^{-1}$$

$$= (a * x_1 * a^{-1}) * (a * x_2 * a^{-1}) = f(x_1) * f(x_2)$$



$\therefore f$ 满足同态公式.

$\therefore f$ 是从 $\langle G, * \rangle$ 到 $\langle G, * \rangle$ 的同构函数

57. 易知 $\exists e \in G$

$$\forall x \in G, x * e = x$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in G, \exists e \in G,$$

$$x = e * x * e^{-1}$$

$$= x$$

$$\therefore (x, x) \in R$$

$\therefore R$ 具有自反性

~~若 $(x, y) \in R, x, y \in G$~~

~~$\exists z \in G, y = z * x * z^{-1}$~~

若 $(x, y) \in R$

$$\text{则 } y = z * x * z^{-1}$$

$$z^{-1} * y * z = (z^{-1} * z) * x * (z^{-1} * z)$$

$$(z^{-1} * y * z)^{-1} = e * x * e$$

$$(z^{-1} * y * z)^{-1} = x$$

$$\therefore z \in G, \therefore z^{-1} \in G$$

$$\therefore (y, x) \in R$$

$\therefore R$ 具有对称性

若 $(x, y) \in R, (y, z) \in R$

$$\text{则 } \exists z_1 \in G, y = z_1 * x * z_1^{-1}$$

$$\exists z_2 \in G, z = z_2 * y * z_2^{-1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \exists z_1, z_2 \in G, t &= z_2 * (z_1 * x * z_1^{-1}) * z_2^{-1} \\
 &= z_2 * z_1 * x * z_1^{-1} * z_2^{-1} \\
 &= (z_2 * z_1) * x * (z_1^{-1} * z_2^{-1}) \\
 &= (z_2 * z_1) * x * (z_2 * z_1)^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \langle G, * \rangle$ 的封闭性

$$\exists z_3 \in G, z_3 = z_2 * z_1$$

$$\therefore \exists z_3 \in G, t = z_3 * x * z_3^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (x, t) \in R$$

$\therefore R$ 具有传递性

$\therefore R$ 具有自反性, 对称性, 传递性

$\therefore R$ 是 G 上的等价关系

