

HW 10

8. 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12.

3. 证明: 由于 (S, \cdot) 元素满足消去律, 故.

$$(ab)^2 = a^2 b^2 \Leftrightarrow abab = aabb \\ \Leftrightarrow bab = abb \Leftrightarrow ba = ab \quad \square.$$

6. 证明:

σ 是 (S, \cdot) 到 $(T, *)$ 的同构映射, 因此.

$\forall s \in S, \sigma(s) \in T$. 且任意 $t \in T$ 都可以 $\sigma(s)$ 表示.

$$\sigma(e) * \sigma(s) = \sigma(e \cdot s) = \sigma(s) = \sigma(s \cdot e) \\ = \sigma(s) * \sigma(e)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(e) * \sigma(s) = \sigma(s) = \sigma(s) * \sigma(e) \quad \square.$$

7. 证明:

引理: 若 $a, b \in G$, 且 $x = (ab)^{-1}$, 则 $x = b^{-1}a^{-1}$.

证: 由定义知 $(ab)x = x(ab) = e$,

$$x(ab) = e \Leftrightarrow x \cdot ab \cdot b^{-1} = b^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xa = b^{-1} \Leftrightarrow xa \cdot a^{-1} = b^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = b^{-1}a^{-1} \quad \square.$$

由题设可知 $\forall a \in G, a = a^{-1}$.

因此 $\forall a, b \in G$,

$$ab = a^{-1}b^{-1} = (ba)^{-1} = ba, \text{ 故 } G \text{ 是 Abel 群.} \quad \square$$

10. 证明:

(唯一): 先假设解存在, 则有

$$xaxbax = xbc \Rightarrow axba = bc \Rightarrow xba = a^{-1}bc \\ \Rightarrow x = a^{-1}bc(ba)^{-1} \\ = a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}.$$

显然 $a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}$ 对应 G 内唯一元素.

$$xaxba = xbc \Rightarrow axba = bc \Rightarrow xba = a^{-1}bc$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a^{-1}bc(ba)^{-1} = a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}$$

显然 $a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}$ 对应 G 内唯一元素。

(存在): 左 = $(a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}) a (a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}) ba$

$$= a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1} bca^{-1}a$$

$$= a^{-1}bc a^{-1}c = a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}bc$$

$$= xbc = \text{右}.$$

故 $x = a^{-1}bc a^{-1}b^{-1}$ 是唯一解。

11. 证明: (*应改为 $(a,b)(c,d) = (ac, ad+b)$).

1) 结合律:

$$(a,b)(c,d)(e,f)$$

$$= (ac, ad+b)(e,f) = (ace, acf + ad+b),$$

$$(a,b)((c,d)(e,f))$$

$$= (a,b)(ce, cf+d) = (ace, acf + ad + b) \quad \square.$$

2) 单位元:

$$(1,0)(c,d) = (1 \cdot c, 1 \cdot d + 0) = (c,d)$$

$$(a,b)(1,0) = (a \cdot 1, a \cdot 0 + b) = (a,b) \quad \square.$$

3) 逆元: $\forall (a,b) \in G,$

$$(a,b)\left(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}\right) = \left(a \cdot \frac{1}{a}, a \cdot \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) + b\right)$$

$$= (1, 0).$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}\right)(a,b) = \left(\frac{1}{a} \cdot a, \frac{1}{a} \cdot b - \frac{b}{a}\right) = (1, 0),$$

因此 (a,b) 与 $\left(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}\right)$ 互为逆元. $\square.$

4) 由运算定义, 显然有封闭性 (是代数系统).

由 1) 2) 3) 4) 即证. $\square.$

(2). 证明:

必要性: a 有逆元 b , 故 $ab = ba = e$.

$$1). ab = e \Rightarrow aba = e \cdot a = a.$$

$$2). ab \cdot ba = e \cdot e = e \Rightarrow ab^2a = e.$$

充分性:

$$\begin{cases} aba = a \\ ab^2a = e \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &1) ab^2(aba) = e \\ &\Leftrightarrow (ab^2a)ba = e \cdot ba = ba = e. \end{aligned}$$

$$2). (aba)b^2a = ab \cdot (ab^2a) = ab \cdot e = ab = e.$$

1) \wedge 2) $\Rightarrow ab = ba = e$. 因此 a, b 互为逆元. \square