

9.4

6. Yes; Abelian; identity is -2; a^{-1} is $-a-4$.

8. Yes; Abelian; identity is 0; a^{-1} is $-\frac{a}{a+1}$.

12.

乘法表:

\circ	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6
f_1	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6
f_2	f_2	f_1	f_5	f_6	f_3	f_4
f_3	f_3	f_4	f_1	f_2	f_6	f_5
f_4	f_4	f_3	f_6	f_5	f_1	f_2
f_5	f_5	f_6	f_2	f_1	f_4	f_3
f_6	f_6	f_5	f_4	f_3	f_2	f_1

证明要点:

- 1) 如上表所示, $\forall f_a, f_b, f_c \in G, (f_a \circ f_b) \circ f_c = f_a \circ (f_b \circ f_c)$
- 2) $e = f_1$
- 3) 如上表所示, $\forall f_i \in G$, 有且仅有一个 f_i^{-1} , 使得 $f_i \circ f_i^{-1} = e$.

18.

$$\forall a \in G, a^2 = e, \therefore a * a^{-1} = e, \therefore a = a^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \forall a, b \in G, a * b = a^{-1} * b^{-1} = (b * a)^{-1} = b * a$$

$\therefore G$ is Abelian.

19.

\circ	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8
f_1	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8
f_2	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_1	f_8	f_7	f_5	f_6
f_3	f_3	f_4	f_1	f_2	f_6	f_5	f_8	f_7
f_4	f_4	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_7	f_8	f_6	f_5
f_5	f_5	f_7	f_6	f_8	f_1	f_3	f_2	f_4
f_6	f_6	f_8	f_5	f_7	f_3	f_1	f_4	f_2
f_7	f_7	f_6	f_8	f_5	f_4	f_2	f_1	f_3
f_8	f_8	f_5	f_7	f_6	f_2	f_4	f_3	f_1

21. Consider the sequence e, a, a^2, a^3, \dots . Since G is finite, not all terms of this sequence can be distinct; that is, for some $i \leq j$, $a^i = a^j$. Then $(a^{-1})^i a^i = (a^{-1})^i a^j$ and $e = a^{j-i}$. Note that $j - i \geq 0$.

24.

- (1) $e^2 = e$, 所以 G 的单位元 $e \in H$;
 - (2) 如果 $a, b \in H$, $(ab)^2 = abab = aabb = ee = e \Rightarrow ab \in H$;
 - (3) 如果 $a \in H$, 那么 $a^2 = e = a * a^{-1} \Rightarrow a^{-1} = a \therefore a^{-1} \in H$;
- (1),(2),(3) $\Rightarrow H$ 是 G 的一个子群。

26.

- (1) G 的单位元 e , $ea = ae$, $\therefore e \in H_a$;
 - (2) 如果 $x, y \in H$, 那么 $xa = ax$, $ya = ay$, 因此 $(xy)a = x(ya) = x(ay) = (xa)y = a(xy) \Rightarrow xy \in H_a$;
 - (3) 如果 $x \in H_a$, x 在 G 中的逆元 x^{-1} , 满足 $x^{-1}a = x^{-1}(ax) \bar{x}^{-1} = \bar{x}^{-1}(x\bar{x}) \bar{x}^{-1} = a\bar{x} \therefore x^{-1} \in H_a$;
- (1),(2),(3) $\Rightarrow H_a$ 是 G 的一个子群。

28.

- (a) 1) H 和 K 是 G 的子群 $\therefore e \in H, e \in K \Rightarrow e \in H \cap K$
 - 2) 若 $a, b \in H \cap K$, 则 $a, b \in H$, $a, b \in K \Rightarrow ab \in H$, $ab \in K \Rightarrow ab \in H \cap K$
 - 3) 若 $a \in H \cap K$, 则 $a \in H$, $a \in K \Rightarrow a^{-1} \in H$, $a^{-1} \in K \Rightarrow a^{-1} \in H \cap K$
- 1),2),3) $\Rightarrow H \cap K$ 是 G 的一个子群。
- (b) 若 $a \in H, a \notin K$ 且 $b \notin H, b \in K$, 则 $a, b \in H \cup K$, 但 $ab \notin H \cup K$, $\therefore H \cup K$ 不一定是 G 的一个子群。

29. $\{f_1\}$, $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4\}$, $\{f_1, f_3, f_5, f_6\}$, $\{f_1, f_3, f_7, f_8\}$,
 $\{f_1, f_5\}$, $\{f_1, f_6\}$, $\{f_1, f_3\}$, $\{f_1, f_7\}$, $\{f_1, f_8\}$.

30.

G 是一个阿贝尔群 $\therefore \forall a, b \in G, a * b = b * a$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f(ab) &= (ab)^n = (ab)(ab)(ab)^{n-2} = a(ab)b(ab)^{n-2} = a^2b^2(ab)^{n-2} \\ &= a^2(b^2a)b(ab)^{n-3} = a^2(ab^2)b(ab)^{n-3} = a^3b^3(ab)^{n-3} \\ &= \cdots = a^n b^n = f(a)f(b)\end{aligned}$$

\therefore 函数 $f: G \rightarrow G$ 是一个同态。

31. $|xy| = |x| \cdot |y|$. Thus $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$.

32.

$$\forall a, b \in G, f(a * b) = e = e * e = f(a) * f(b)$$

\therefore 函数 $f: G \rightarrow G$ 是一个同态。

33. Suppose $f: G \rightarrow G$ defined by $f(a) = a^2$ is a homomorphism. Then $f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$ or $(ab)^2 = a^2b^2$. Hence $a^{-1}(abab)b^{-1} = a^{-1}(a^2b^2)b^{-1}$ and $ba = ab$. Suppose G is Abelian. By Exercise 37, $f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$.

34.

充分性:

设 G 是阿贝尔群, $\forall a, b \in G, a * b = b * a$

$$f(ab) = (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} = f(a)f(b)$$

再证单射与满射(略) $\Rightarrow f: G \rightarrow G$ 是一个同态

必要性:

设 $f: G \rightarrow G$ 是一个同态, $\forall a, b \in G, f(ab) = (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = f(a)f(b) = a^{-1}b^{-1}$

即, $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} \Rightarrow ab = (a^{-1}b^{-1})^{-1} = ba$

$\Rightarrow G$ 是阿贝尔群

35. Let $x, y \in G$. $f_a(xy) = axya^{-1} = axa^{-1}aya^{-1} = f_a(x)f_a(y)$. f_a is a homomorphism. Suppose $x \in G$. Then $f_a(a^{-1}xa) = aa^{-1}xaa^{-1} = x$ so f_a is onto. Suppose $f_a(x) = f_a(y)$, then $axa^{-1} = aya^{-1}$. Now $a^{-1}(axa^{-1})a = a^{-1}(aya^{-1})a$ and $x = y$. Thus f_a is one to one and an isomorphism.

36.

设 $f: G \rightarrow Z_6, f(a^x) = x$

若 $f(a^j) = f(a^i)$, 则 $[i] = [j]$, 所以 $a^i = a^j$, 是单射

对任意 $[i] \in Z_6$, 总有 $f(a^i) = i$
 $f(a^j) * f(a^i) = [i] + [j] = [(i+j) \bmod 6]$
 $f(a^i * a^j) = [(i+j) \bmod 6] = f(a^j) * f(a^i)$
 所以 G, Z_6 是同构

37. (Outline) Basis step: $n = 1$ $P(1): (ab)^1 = a^1 b^1$ is true.
Induction step: LHS of $P(k + 1): (ab)^{k+1} = (ab)^k ab =$
 $a^k b^k ab = a^k ab^k b = a^{k+1} b^{k+1}$
RHS of $P(k + 1)$.

38.

对任意 a, b 属于 G , $ax=b, ya=b$ 都有唯一解, b 只在第 a 行出现一次, 且只在第 a 列出现一次。故每个元素在每行每列恰好出现一次。

39. One table is

$*$	a	b	c
a	b	a	c
b	c	b	a
c	a	c	b

$*$ has no identity element.

9.5

1.	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{2})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$

2. 设 $a_1, a_2 \in G, b_1, b_2 \in G'$, 因为 G, G' 是阿贝尔群, 所以 $a_1 * a_2 = a_2 * a_1, b_1 * b_2 = b_2 * b_1$,

$$(a_1, b_1) * (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 * a_2, b_1 * b_2)$$

$(a_2, b_2) * (a_1, b_1) = (a_2 * a_1, b_2 * b_1) = (a_1 * a_2, b_1 * b_2) = (a_1, b_1) * (a_2, b_2)$
 所以 $G * G'$ 是一个阿贝尔群。

3. Define $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ by $f((g_1, g_2)) = (g_2, g_1)$. By Exercise 4, Section 9.3, f is an isomorphism.

6.

对任意 $(a, b) \in Z * Z$, $a+b \in Z$, 故 f 处处有定义

$$f((a, b) * (a', b')) = f(a+a', b+b') = a+b+a'+b'$$

$$f(a, b) * f(a', b') = a+b+a'+b'$$

$$\text{故 } f((a, b), (a', b')) = f(a, b) + f(a', b')$$

所以 $Z * Z \rightarrow Z$ 是一个同态

12.

(a) G 的单位元为 1 且 $1 \in H$

任取 $a, b \in H$, $ab = \pm 1$, $ab \in H$

$1^{-1} = 1$, $(-1)^{-1} = -1$, 故 H 是 G 的子群

(b)

对 G 中各个元素

$$1H = H, -1H = H, iH = \{i, -i\} \neq H, -iH = \{i, -i\} \neq H$$

故左陪集为 H

18.

若 $a \in H$, 则 $aH = H$

$$f_1 H = f_2 H = f_3 H = g_1 H = g_2 H = g_3 H$$

故所有左陪集为 H

22.

充分性:

对任意 $a \in G$, $a^{-1}Na = N$, 则 $a(a^{-1}Na) = aN$, $Na = aN$, 所以 N 是正规子群

必要性:

若 N 是正规子群, 对任意 $a \in G$, 有 $Na = aN$, $a^{-1}Na = a^{-1}aN = N$,

所以 N 是 G 的一个正规子群, 当且仅当对所有 $a \in G$, $a^{-1}Na = N$

26.

先证 H 是一个子群, 对 G 中单位元 e , 对所有 $a \in G$, $ea = ae$, 故 $e \in H$

任取 $x, y \in H$, 对所有 $a \in G$, 有 $xa = ax$, $ya = ay$, 则 $axy = xay = xya$, 故 $xy \in H$

任取 $x \in H$, 对所有 $a \in G$, 有 $xa = ax$, $x^{-1}a = x^{-1}axx^{-1} = x^{-1}xax^{-1} = ax^{-1}$, 故 $x^{-1} \in H$

所以 H 是一个子群

对任意 $m \in G$, 有对任意 $x \in H$, 有 $mx = xm$, 则 $mH = Hm$, 故 H 是 G 的一个正规子

群。

27. Suppose $f_a(h_1) = f_a(h_2)$. Then $ah_1 = ah_2$ and $a^{-1}(ah_1) = a^{-1}(ah_2)$. Hence $h_1 = h_2$ and f_a is one to one. Let $x \in aH$. Then $x = ah$, $h \in H$ and $f_a(h) = x$. Thus f_a is onto and since it is everywhere defined as well, f_a is a one-to-one correspondence between H and aH . Hence $|H| = |aH|$.

28.

由 9.4 28, 知 $H \cap K$ 是 G 的子群,

因为 H, K 是 G 的子群, 对任意 $h \in H$, 任意 $a \in G$, 有 $ah=ha$,

同理有任意 k 属于 K , $ak=ka$.

对任意 $m \in H \cap K$, 任意 $a \in G$ 都有 $am=ma$

所以 $H \cap K$ 是 G 的正规子群

29. Suppose $f(aH) = f(bH)$. Then $Ha^{-1} = Hb^{-1}$ and $a^{-1} = hb^{-1}$, $h \in H$. Hence $a = bh^{-1} \in bH$ so $aH \subseteq bH$. Similarly, $bH \subseteq aH$ so $aH = bH$. This means f is one to one. If Hc is a right coset of H , then $f(c^{-1}H) = Hc$ so f is also onto.

30.

设 G_2 的单位元是 e_2 , $\ker(f) = \{(g_1, e_2) \mid g_1 \in G_1\}$

31. Consider $f(aba^{-1}b^{-1}) = f(a)f(b)f(a^{-1})f(b^{-1}) = f(a)f(a^{-1})f(b)f(b^{-1}) = f(a)(f(a))^{-1}f(b)(f(b))^{-1}$ (by Theorem 5, Section 9.4) $= ee = e$. Hence $\{aba^{-1}b^{-1} \mid a, b \text{ in } G_1\} \subseteq \ker(f)$.

32.

设任意 $a, b \in G$, 因为 G 是阿贝尔群, 所以 $a*b=b*a$,

$[a]*[b]=[a*b]=[b*a]=[b]*[a]$

所以 G/N 是一个阿贝尔群

33. Let $a \notin H$. The left cosets of H are H and aH . The right cosets are H and Ha . $H \cap aH = H \cap Ha = \{ \}$ and $H \cup aH = H \cup Ha$. Thus $aH = Ha$. Since $a \in H \Rightarrow aH = H$, we have $xH = Hx \forall x \in G$. H is a normal subgroup of G .

34

由于 H, N 是 G 的子群，容易得出， $H \cap N$ 是 H 的一个子群。

由于 N 是 G 的一个正规子群，则有 $a \in G$ 使得 $aN = \{an | n \in N\}, Na = \{na | n \in N\}$ ，有 $aN = Na$ ，

因为 H 是 G 的子群，对于 $a \in H$ ，也有 $aN = Na$ ，由于 $H \cap N \in N$ ，

于是对于 $a \in H$ ，有 $aM = Ma$ $aM = \{am | m \in H \cap N\}, Ma = \{ma | m \in H \cap N\}$

35

Suppose $f: G \rightarrow G'$ is one to one. Let $x \in \ker(f)$. Then $f(x) = e' = f(e)$. Thus $x = e$ and $\ker(f) = \{e\}$. Conversely, suppose $\ker(f) = \{e\}$. If $f(g_1) = f(g_2)$, then $f(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = f(g_1) f(g_2^{-1}) = f(g_1) (f(g_2))^{-1} = f(g_1) (f(g_1))^{-1} = e$. Hence $g_1 g_2^{-1} \in \ker(f)$. Thus $g_1 g_2^{-1} = e$ and $g_1 = g_2$. Hence f is one to one.

37

Since H is a subgroup of G , the identity element e belongs to H . For any $g \in G$, $g = g * e \in gH$, so every element of G belongs to some left coset of H . If aH and bH are distinct left cosets of H , this means that $aH \cap bH = \{ \}$. Hence the set of distinct left cosets of H forms a partition of G .

9.6

7

This is a ring from Exercise 1. An example of zero divisors are the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

8

\mathbb{Z}_{10} 中有一对零因子 2 和 5

26

一个环 R , 如果 R 中存在元素 a, b 使得 $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ 且 $a*b=0$, 则 R 有零因子

证明一个域不能有任何零因子

假设一个域 R 中存在一对零因子 $a, b (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$, 则 $a*b=0$

根据域的性质有 $(a+c)*b = (a*b)+(c*b) = c*b$, 由于群的右消去性质, 则有 $a+c = c$, 则 $a=0$, 与假设矛盾。

所以一个域不存在任何零因子

27

The set of units must contain all nonzero elements of R .

28

若 n 不是一个素数, 则除了它本身和 1 之外, 至少还存在一个元素 $p (1 < p < n)$

使得 $\text{GCD}(p, n) = p \neq 1$, 则 p 不存在乘法逆元,

所以如果 n 不是一个素数, 则 \mathbb{Z}_n 不是一个域。

29

The statement \mathbb{Z}_n is a field implies n is prime is proven in Exercise 28. The converse is shown by using Theorem 4(a), Section 1.4. Any $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ is relatively prime to n so we have $1 = sa + tn$ for some integers s, t and \bar{s} is the multiplicative inverse of a .