

# 作业纸

课程名称: 高数

班级: 120124 数学班 学号: 1120221303 第 1 页

习题 0.3.  $a \times b = a$   ~~$a \times b = b$~~   $a \times b = b$   
 ~~$a \times b = a$~~   $b \times a = a$   $b \times a = b$

$$\begin{cases} (a \times b) \times a = a \times a = a \\ a \times (b \times a) = a \times a = a \end{cases}$$

结合律

$$\begin{cases} (a \times b) \times a = a \\ a \times (b \times a) = a \end{cases}$$

结合律

9.  $(x \times y) \times z = (x \times y \times z) \times z = x \times y \times z \times z = x \times y \times z$   
 $x \times (y \times z) = x \times (y \times z \times z) = x \times y \times z \times z = x \times y \times z$   
 结合律

$x$  的逆元为  $x^{-1}$

13.  $x \times x = e$

$$(x \times x) \times y = e \times y = y \Rightarrow x \times x \times y = y \times x$$

$$\cancel{x \times x} \times y = e \times x = x$$

$$x^{-1} = x \quad xy = (xy)^{-1}$$

$$(y^{-1} x^{-1})^{-1} = yx$$

17.  $|abc| = r, |bca| = s, |cab| = t$

$$(abc)^{-1} = a^{-1} b^{-1} c^{-1} = abc$$

逆元  $(abc)^{-1} = e$   $\Rightarrow r = s = t$

联系方式: 17883557804

# 作业纸

课程名称: 离散

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21.  $aa = aa$ .  $a \in N(a) \neq \emptyset$ .  $\forall x, y \in N(a)$

$$ay = ya. \quad \text{① } a^t(ay)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^t(ay)a^t = a^t(ay)a^t.$$

$$\Rightarrow ya^t = a^t y$$

$$\text{② } (xy^t)a = x(y^t a) = x(a^t y)^t = x(ya^t)^t$$

$$= x(ay^t) = (xa)y^t = a(xy^t)$$

$$\therefore xy^t \in N(a) \quad \therefore N(a) \text{ 为 } G \text{ 的子群}$$

22.  $xh_1x^t, xh_2x^t \in xHx^t$

$$h_1, h_2^{-1} \in H$$

$$\therefore H \text{ 为 } G \text{ 的子群}$$

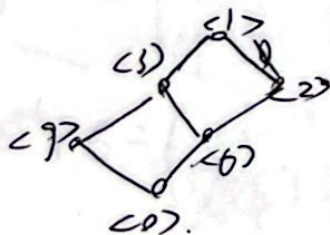
$$(xh_1x^t)(xh_2x^t)^t = x(h_1x^tx)h_2^{-1}x^t$$

$$= x(h_1h_2^{-1})x^t \in xHx^t$$

23.  $\langle 0 \rangle = \{0\}$ .  $\langle 9 \rangle = \{0, 9\}$ .  $\langle 6 \rangle = \{0, 6, 12\}$ .  $\langle 3 \rangle = \{0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15\}$

$$\langle 2 \rangle = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{18} \langle 1 \rangle$$



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24. Hint:  $r$  是  $S$

(Hint:  $r$  是  $S$  最大子集为)

$$|H \cap K| = |e|$$

28. (1).  $a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5, a^6, a^7, a^8, a^9, a^{10}$

$$(2). \langle e \rangle = \{e\}$$

$$\langle a \rangle = \{a\}$$

$$\langle a^2 \rangle = \{e, a^2, a^4, a^6, a^8, a^{10}\}$$

$$\langle a^5 \rangle = \{e, a^5, a^{10}\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

(2).  $\sigma = (1423)$

$$\tau^{-1} = (14253)$$

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = (15243)$$

(3).  $\sigma = (14)(12)(13)$

$$\tau^{-1} = (14)(12)(15)(13)$$

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = (15)(14)(14)(13)$$

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30.  $90^\circ, 270^\circ, 6^\circ$   
过面心  $180^\circ, 3^\circ$

过. 棱中点.  $180^\circ, 6^\circ, \frac{1}{24}(h^6 + 8h^2 + 12h^3 + 3h^4)$

过. 棱.  $120^\circ, 240^\circ, 8^\circ$   
棱.  $1^\circ$

31.  $60^\circ, 300^\circ, \dots, 2^\circ$   
中心  $120^\circ, 240^\circ, \dots, 2^\circ$   
 $180^\circ, \dots, 1^\circ$   
过.  $180^\circ, \dots, 3^\circ$   
 $180^\circ, \dots, 3^\circ$   
 $9^\circ, 1^\circ$

$$M = \frac{1}{12}(3^6 + 3 \cdot 3^4 + 4 \cdot 3^3 + 1 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3) = 92$$

33. A 组. 0. 已知解. 一. 已知  $f(x)$  解.  
加法分解. 构造环.

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35. (1).  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} x + 2z = 1 \\ x + 2z = 2 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

习题 11

6.  $a \leq b, a \vee b = b$

$b \leq c, b = b \wedge c$

$a \vee b = b \wedge c$

16. 构成群

$(x \oplus y) \oplus z = (x' \wedge y) \oplus z$

$= (x \wedge y' \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y' \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z)$

$= x \oplus (y \oplus z)$

$\therefore \langle \mathbb{Z}_2, \oplus \rangle$  是群.  $x$  逆元是自身.  $\langle \mathbb{Z}_2, \oplus \rangle$  构成群

联系方式: \_\_\_\_\_