

Mid.

问题一: (1)  $S \subseteq G, S \neq \emptyset$ 

$$e = 1$$

$$\forall a, b \in S, \exists m, n \in G, a = m^2, b = n^2$$

$$\text{则 } ab^{-1} = m^2 n^{-2} = (mn^{-1})^2 \in S$$

 $\therefore S$  是  $G$  的子群

$$(2) |G| = p-1$$

$$\forall x \in G, \exists x^2 \in S$$

$$\forall s \in S, \exists r \in G, s = r^2$$

$$\exists r \in G, |r| = p-1$$

$$\exists s \in S, |s| = \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$|S| = \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$(2) |G| = p-1$$

$$\forall s \in S, \exists g \in G, s = g^2$$

$$s^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = g^{p-1} = e \quad \therefore \frac{p-1}{2} \geq |S|$$

$$\therefore |G| = p-1 \quad \therefore \exists g, |g| = p-1$$

$$\text{若 } s = g^2, \text{ 则 } |s| = \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \exists s, |s| = \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore |S| \leq \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore |S| = \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore [G:S] = |G|/|S| = 2$$



13) 假设  $\exists a \in G$ , 使  $a, -a \notin S$

$$\because -1 \notin S, |G| = p-1, S \subseteq G.$$

$$\therefore |S| \leq p-2 \quad \because [G:S] = 2$$

$$\therefore \exists b \in G, \text{使 } b, -b \in S$$

$$\therefore b(-b)^{-1} = -1 \in S, \text{矛盾}$$

$$\therefore \forall a \in G, \text{有 } a \in S \text{ 或 } -a \in S$$

~~问题一: 设  $R'$  为  $R$  中所有形如  $a+ne$  的元素~~

$$\text{即 } R' = \{a+ne \mid a \in R, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\text{且 } a \in R, a+e = a+e$$

问题二:  $\forall a \in R, ae = ea = a$

$$\because e \in R' \quad \therefore ne \in R', \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\forall a \in R, a+ne = ne+a \in R'$$

可使  $\forall r \in R', \exists a \in R, n \in \mathbb{Z}, r = a+ne$

$R$  的 "+" 在  $R'$  中为代数运算

$$\forall a_1, a_2, a_3 \in R, a_1 = r_1 =$$

$$\forall r_1, r_2, r_3 \in R', r_1 = a_1 + n_1 e, r_2 = a_2 + n_2 e, r_3 = a_3 + n_3 e$$

$$(r_1 + r_2) + r_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + (n_1 + n_2 + n_3)e = r_1 + (r_2 + r_3)$$

$$0 + r_1 = r_1 + 0 = r_1, \quad -r_1 = -a_1 - n_1 e$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = a_1 + a_2 + (n_1 + n_2)e = r_2 + r_1$$

$\therefore R'$  在 "+" 上为阿贝尔群

$$(r_1 \cdot r_2) \cdot r_3 = a_1 a_2 a_3 + a_1 n_2 n_3 e + n_1 e a_2 n_3 e + n_1 e n_2 e a_3 + n_1 e a_2 a_3 + a_1 n_2 e a_3 + a_1 a_2 n_3 e + n_1 e n_2 e n_3 e = r_1 (r_2 \cdot r_3)$$



$$r_1 \cdot (r_2 + r_3) = \cancel{a_1 a_2} + a_1 a_3 + n_1 e n_2 e + n_1 e n_3 e + a_1 n_2 e + a_1 n_3 e + n_1 e a_2 + n_1 e a_3 = r_1 \cdot r_2 + r_1 \cdot r_3$$

$$\text{同理 } (r_2 + r_3) \cdot r_1 = r_2 \cdot r_1 + r_3 \cdot r_1$$

$\therefore R'$  在 " $\cdot$ " 上满足结合律,

且  $R'$  满足分配律

$\therefore (R', +, \cdot)$  为环, 其中  $+$ ,  $\cdot$  就是  $R$  的  $+$ ,  $\cdot$ .

且  $e \in R'$ ,  $R \subseteq R'$

$\therefore R$  为  $R'$  的子环