

74. 定义 G, H 群 $f: G \rightarrow H$ 称为群同态

若 $f(ab) = f(a) \cdot f(b)$. $\forall a, b \in G$.

双射+同态=同构

① 群同态自动地是 1-1 .

② $f(\bar{a}) = (f(a))^{-1}$

【EX】 $f: G \rightarrow H$ 双射群 则 $\text{ord}(f(a)) \mid \text{ord}(a)$.

若 f 是同构 则 $\text{ord}(a) = \text{ord}(f(a))$

例 $\cup \mathbb{Z}_8 \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_4$. (阶数不同)

【EX】 $(\cdot)^{-1}: G \rightarrow G$ $\begin{matrix} g \\ \mapsto \\ g^{-1} \end{matrix}$ 则 $(\cdot)^{-1}$ 是同态 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha G$ 阿bel.

【EX】 G 的反群 $G^{\text{op}} = \{a^{\text{op}} \mid a \in G\}$

$$a^{\text{op}}, b^{\text{op}} = (ba)^{\text{op}}.$$

则 $G^{\text{op}} \cong G$.

例. def $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$
 $A \mapsto \det A$.

例 | $n \geq 2$. $M_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^n = 1\} \leq \mathbb{C}^\times$
 $| \hookrightarrow \text{EX}$
 $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$

群的直积(笛卡尔积).

$G \times H = \{(g, h) \mid g \in G, h \in H\}$. 通常呈右直积 $(\mathfrak{S}_G, \mathfrak{S}_H)$ 组

(Rmk) $G \hookrightarrow G \times H$
 $g \mapsto (g, 1_H)$

$G \times H \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} G$

$(g, h) \mapsto g$

一些重要的性质

$$\begin{aligned} (g, h) &= (g, 1_H) \cdot (1_G, h) \\ &= (1_G, h) \cdot (g, 1_H) \end{aligned}$$

有理有根.

$$\text{and } \text{ord}(g, h) = \text{lcm}(\text{ord } g, \text{ord } h).$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad u_1 \times u_2 = v_4$$

证 $v_4 \cong U(28)$.

$$X \cong G$$

$\rho_U(X) = \text{包含 } X \text{ 的最小子群} \quad (\text{由 } X \text{ 生成的子群}).$

$$= \{x_1 \cdots x_n \mid x_i \in G\}.$$

若 $X = \{a\} \rightarrow \text{质数 } p \nmid n \Leftrightarrow \exists a \in G: (a) = G$

(3) $\mu_n: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow$

$$\text{解质数 } \text{质数 } G \cong \bigcap_{(Z_n, +)} \mathbb{R}^+$$

取 $a: (a) = G$.

(Case 1)

$$\text{ord}(a) = \infty, \quad a^n \neq a^m$$

$$(Z, +) \xrightarrow{\sim} G \quad \text{单满,}$$

(Case 2)

$$\text{ord}(a) = n$$

$$(Z_n, +) \xrightarrow{\sim} G = \{a^0, a^1, \dots, a^{n-1}\}.$$

$$\text{funk. } \mu_n \cong Z_n$$

解质数 G 质数.

若 $|G| = \infty$ 检查两个性质: $a \cdot a^{-1} G \cong (Z, +)$ (2) 有两个生成元.
(1) 子群已满.

(1) G 为子群 $\{I_G\}, (a^d), d \in \mathbb{Z}$.

若 $|G| = \infty$.

(1) G 有 $d \in \mathbb{N}$ 个生成元 $(a^k) \text{ gcd}(k, d) = 1$

(2) 对 $\forall d \in \mathbb{N}, \exists! d$ 个子群 $(a^{\frac{d}{H}}) \leq G$

$(G \text{ 为子群}) \Leftrightarrow (d \mid d)$.

特别地 $d \mid d$.
特别地 $d \mid d$.

76 元素循环群. $\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \leq SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ 或 \mathbb{Z}

有限循环群, $G = \langle a \rangle$. $\text{ord}(a^d) = \frac{n}{\gcd(n, d)}$

$$\begin{aligned} a^{\frac{n}{d}} \cdot k \in \{ a \in G \mid \text{ord}(a) = d \} \\ \Downarrow \\ (-1)^k = \phi(d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此得到 } |G| = \sum_{d \mid n} \phi(d).$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall d \mid n \exists! H_d. \text{ defn. } H_d = \{ 1, a^{\frac{n}{d}}, \dots \} = \langle a^{\frac{n}{d}} \rangle \leq G.$$

Fact $|G| = n < \infty$. 则 G 循环 $\Leftrightarrow G$ 有 n 阶元. (易证)

Cor 若 P 为素数. $\Rightarrow G_P$ 为循环群. ($G \cong \mathbb{Z}_P$).

Proof. Lagrange 定理.

定理. $|G| = n < \infty$ 时 G 循环 $\Leftrightarrow \forall d \mid n$, 存在唯一一个 d 阶子群

$$\begin{aligned} (\Rightarrow) & \text{defn.} \\ (\Leftarrow) & \forall d \mid n. S_d = \{ g \in G \mid \text{ord}(g) = d \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$G = \bigsqcup_{d \mid n} S_d$$

$$\text{Claim } S_n \neq \emptyset. \quad \forall d \mid n. \text{ 且 } S_d \neq \emptyset. \quad g \in S_d. \quad \text{defn.}$$

$$H_d = \langle g \rangle \leq G.$$

$$\Rightarrow S_d \subseteq H_d. \Rightarrow S_d = H_d \text{ 若非空}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n = |\mathbb{Z}_d| \leq |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{Z}_{\phi(d)}| = n \\ \Rightarrow S_n \neq \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

□

应用. ~~该节~~ k 为 $G \leq k^x$ G 有限 $\Rightarrow G$ 循环群

If $n = |G|$, 则 G 有 n 阶单位元

例 \mathbb{Q}^x \mathbb{Q}^x 不可数 当然不是循环群

$\boxed{\text{EX}}$ \mathbb{Q}^x 不是循环群

Proof.

$$|G|=n, \quad \forall d|n, \quad H \leq G, \quad |H|=d.$$

$$g \in H, \quad g^d = 1_H = 1_K.$$

$$\therefore H \subseteq \text{Root}_K(x^{d-1}). \quad \text{致理!} \quad \square$$

Cor E 有根. 则 E^x 是循环群. $p-1$.

$$(E/F_p \text{ 单元})$$

正规子群

$$\text{群同态 } G \xrightarrow{f} H \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{单射} \\ \text{满射} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{Im } f \leq H}.$$

$$a \not\sim b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(a^{-1}b) = 1_H \\ f(b^{-1}a) = 1_H \end{cases} \quad \text{一般不同.}$$

$$\text{但 } a'(a^{-1}b)a = ab^{-1}$$

$$\text{kernel} \quad N = \ker f = \{a \in G \mid f(a) = 1\} \leq G.$$

$$f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in N \Leftrightarrow aN = bN.$$

Funk. Lagrange Thm 从之得

$$\text{Claim } aN = Na.$$

$$b \in aN$$

$$b = ah$$

$$= b^{-1}ah$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow ba^{-1} \in N \\ &\Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in N \\ &\Leftrightarrow b \in Na. \end{aligned}$$

78. 定义 $N \trianglelefteq G$: $\forall a \in G, aN = Na$. 左陪子群
 $\Leftrightarrow N \trianglelefteq G$.

$\forall f: G \rightarrow H$

$\ker f \trianglelefteq H$.

例 1) G 阿贝尔 \Rightarrow 子群封闭.

$$\text{例 } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \not\subseteq GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$$

(3) 群的中心 $Z(G) = \{ g \in G \mid g \text{ 与 } \forall a \in G \text{ 有 } ga = ag \}$. $\trianglelefteq G$.
Ex

Fact. $\forall U \trianglelefteq G, a \in G, u \in U \Rightarrow a^{-1}ua = \{ auu^{-1} \mid u \in U\}$.

作为群同构.

Fact $N \trianglelefteq G \Leftrightarrow \forall a, aNa^{-1} = N$

"若乘不被反括号"

$$\xrightarrow{\quad}, \xrightarrow{\pi}$$

$$\text{例 } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \trianglelefteq GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$$

例 $N \trianglelefteq G, [G:N] \Rightarrow N$ 正规.

例. $\det: GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ 为 $SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \cup GL_n(\mathbb{C})$.

例 $U_n(\mathbb{C}) = \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \} \trianglelefteq GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ 正规.

设 $N \trianglelefteq G$. 商群 $G/N = \{aN \mid a \in G\}$

$$\bar{a} = \bar{b} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^{-1}b \in N \\ b^{-1}a \in N \end{cases}$$

$$|G/N| = [G:N].$$

定义乘法 well-defined?

$$\bar{a} = \bar{a}'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{b} &= \bar{b}' \\ \Leftrightarrow & \\ (ab)(a'b')^{-1} &\in N \\ a(b'b'^{-1})a'^{-1} &\in N \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Can} \quad G \longrightarrow G/N$$

$$\ker(\text{Can}) = N.$$

商群同态基本定理 $f: G \rightarrow H$

$$\text{Im } f \leq H$$

$$\ker(f) \leq G.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{诱导} & G/\ker f & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} \text{Im } f \\ & \cong & \xrightarrow{f(a)} \\ & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{f} & H \\ \text{Can} \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \uparrow \\ G/\ker f & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Im } f \end{array}$$

- ① $f \text{ 单} \Leftrightarrow \ker f = \{1\}$
 $f \text{满} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = H.$

商群定理 $N \trianglelefteq G$.

$$\{K \mid N \trianglelefteq K \leq G\} \leftrightarrow \{G/N \text{ 的子群}\}.$$

$$K \mapsto K/N \trianglelefteq G/N$$

$$\text{且 } K \trianglelefteq G \Leftrightarrow K/N \trianglelefteq G/N.$$

$$\therefore \frac{(G/N)}{(K/N)} \cong G/K.$$

$$\text{证. } \phi(L) \xrightarrow{\{a \in L\}} L \not\subseteq G/N.$$

(反证?)

$$K \not\trianglelefteq G \quad a(K/N) \bar{a}^{-1} = \frac{aKa^{-1}}{N} = F/N$$

$$G/N \longrightarrow G/F$$

$$aN \longmapsto ak.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker &= \{an \mid ak = ^1G/R\} \\ &= \{an \mid aek\} \\ &= K/N. \end{aligned}$$

80. 设 $N \trianglelefteq G$.

$H \trianglelefteq G$.

$$(1) NH = HN, N \leq NH \trianglelefteq G.$$

$$(2) (NH) \triangleleft H \text{ 且 } H/(NH) \xrightarrow{\sim} NH/N.$$

$$H \xrightarrow{\text{inc}} G \xrightarrow{\text{Can}} G/N.$$

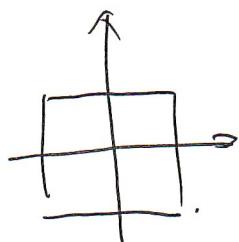
$$h \mapsto h \mapsto \bar{h} \text{ 从 } HN/N$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } \phi = HN/N.$$

$H \neq N$ 为什么?

$$\Rightarrow H/HN \simeq NH/N.$$

(Ex)



D_4 ✓.

$$S(V) = 4! = 24.$$

$S(V)$ (所有对称排列)

$$\phi: \Sigma(\square) \rightarrow S(V).$$

$$g \mapsto (g)_V: V \rightarrow V.$$

key claim. ϕ 单. $\Rightarrow \Sigma(g) \simeq \text{Im } \phi$.

$$\begin{aligned} \ker \phi &= \{ g \mid (g)_V = \text{Id}_V \} \\ &= \{ g \mid g^{(VA)} = \text{Id}_V \} \\ &= \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \}. \end{aligned}$$

不真.

$$(3) \sqrt[3]{-2} \in \mathbb{Q}[x]. E = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega^2)$$

$$E/\mathbb{Q} \text{ 为 } 6 \text{ 阶扩域} \quad \text{Aut } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) = \frac{\text{Aut } E}{\text{Aut } \mathbb{Q}} = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} E = 6$$

$X = \text{Root } E (x^2 - 2) = \{a, b, c\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} |S(X)| &= 6. && \text{由 } \\ \downarrow & \\ \{\sigma \mid \sigma: X \xrightarrow{\sim} X\}. & & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Aut } E \longrightarrow S(X) \\ \sigma \mapsto \sigma|_X. \end{cases}$$

key claim ϕ 是同构

$$\text{为什么? } \ker \phi = \{\sigma \mid \sigma|_X = \text{Id}_X\} \quad \underline{\text{是成元}}.$$

$\exists \sigma|_X = \text{Id}_X$.

$$= \{\text{Id}\}.$$

练习题.

$$\text{设 } X. \quad S(X) = \{\sigma: X \xrightarrow{\sim} X\}.$$

Fact. 若双射 $X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$.

$$\text{则有同构 } S(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} S(Y).$$

$$\sigma \mapsto g \circ \sigma \circ g^{-1}$$

推论. $|X|=n. \quad S(X) \cong S_n$.

$$\text{Fact. } |S_n| = n!. \quad |S_1| = 1$$

$$|S_2| = 2$$

$$|S_3| \leftarrow \text{计算}.$$

$$n \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$S_n = S(\underline{n}) \quad \sigma \in S_n$$

$$\underline{g} \underline{n} \xrightarrow{1:1} \underline{n}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \mapsto \sigma(1) \\ \vdots \\ n \mapsto \sigma(n) \end{array}$$

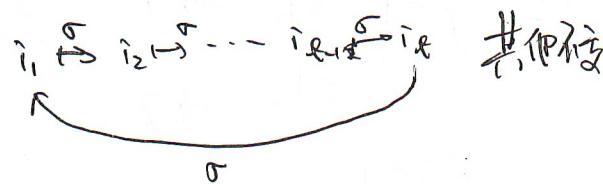
說是 $\sigma \in S_n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |S_n| = n!$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(1) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \\ 1 & \cdots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

軌道記法

$$c = (i_1 \cdots i_k) \in S_n$$



$$c^{-1} = (i_k i_{k-1} \cdots i_1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{ord}(c) = k$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad c^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 2-\text{軌道} \text{ 互換}$$

S_3 S_4 都 $\{2\}$ 與 $\{3\}$ 互換

S_3 \rightarrow ~~2-軌道互換~~

S_4 \rightarrow ~~不-2-軌道互換~~

定理 σ, τ 是 S_n 中的两个 ~~2-軌道~~ 軌道

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{若 } \sigma \circ \tau = \tau \circ \sigma \Rightarrow \text{不-2-軌道}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sigma \in S_n \quad (\text{不-2-軌道})$$

$$\text{且 } \tau = (i_1 \cdots i_k)$$

$$\boxed{\sigma(i_1 \cdots i_k) \circ \sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(i_1) \cdots \sigma(i_k))}$$

$$\boxed{\tau \circ \sigma^{-1} = \tau}$$

proof:

$$\boxed{\sigma(i_1) \xrightarrow{\sigma^{-1}} i_1 \xrightarrow{(i_1 \cdots i_k)} i_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma} \sigma(i_2) \cdots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{A3} \mid ((12)(23))((12)) \\ & = ((12)(23))((12))^{-1} \\ & = ((13)) \neq (23) \quad (\text{不-2-軌道}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (23)(12)(23) = (13) \\ & ((12)(23))((12)) = (23)(12)(23) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \tau \sigma = \tau \sigma \tau$$

"弱交換性"

命題 $\forall \sigma \in S_n (\exists! \tau = c_1 \cdots c_\ell \text{ } c_i \text{ 互換, 有理})$

$\tau \in S_n \text{ } \tau\text{-軌道 on } \mathbb{N}$

$\{1, \sigma(1), \sigma^2(1) \dots\} \text{ 有限}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例. } \sigma &= (4\ 5\ 6)(1\ 6\ 7)(7\ 6\ 1) \\ &= \cancel{(4\ 5)}(1\ 6)(4\ 5) \end{aligned}$$

一致型. $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $i\text{-軌道}$

$$1^{n_1} \cdots n^{n_k}$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^k i n_i$$

定理. S_n 中 共轭 \Leftrightarrow 同型

$$\begin{aligned} (\Rightarrow) \quad \sigma &= c_1 \cdots c_\ell \\ h \sigma h^{-1} &= \underbrace{(h c_1 h^{-1}) \cdots (h c_\ell h^{-1})}_{\text{同型}} \end{aligned}$$

(\Leftarrow) 同型. 构造 h . 用之前的方法即可.

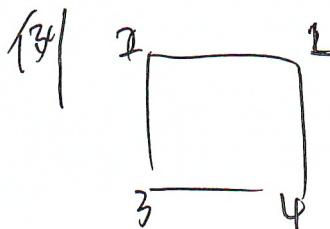
$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & h & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{例 } S_4 \xrightarrow{\text{共轭类}} \begin{matrix} 1^2 2^1 \\ 1^2 2^1 \\ \emptyset 2^2 \\ 1^1 3^1 \\ 4^1 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{构造}} \begin{matrix} 6 \text{ 个对 } \\ 3 \text{ 个 } \\ 4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ 个 } \\ 6 \oplus 1 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{一致型}} \begin{matrix} 6 \text{ 个 } \\ 3 \text{ 个 } \\ 24 \text{ 个 } \end{matrix} \\ \text{共轭类} \end{array}$$

$$S_3 \hookrightarrow S_4$$

非正規

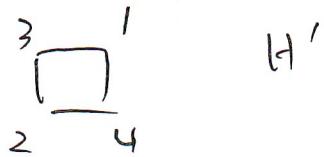


$$\text{例 } \square \hookrightarrow S(4) = S_4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{不正规} \\ \text{Id} \frac{(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)}{((4)(23))} \frac{(1\ 3\ 1\ 2\ 4)}{((12)(34))} \frac{(1\ 4\ 3\ 2)}{((13)(4))} \end{array}$$

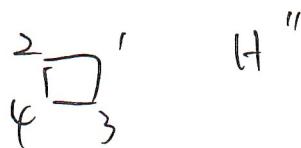
84.

Ex



$H^{\circ} \cap H' \cap H''$

RX



fact S_n 由 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{n-1}, i_n$ 組成。 (i_1, \dots, i_n)

$$(i\ j) = (\cancel{i+2}) \cdots$$

$(i+1) \ i\ j$

$$(i+j) \ (i \ i+1) \ (i+1 \ j)$$

Rank

$$S_i = (i \ i+1)$$

$$(D) \quad S_i^L = 1 \text{ of}$$

$$(2) \quad s_i \cdot s_{i+1} \cdot s_i = s_{i+1} \cdot s_i \cdot s_{i+1}$$

$$(3) S_i S_j = g_j c_i \quad |j-i| \geq 2$$

$S_n \hookrightarrow GL_1(\mathbb{R})$ 是指矩阵
 $\sigma \mapsto P_\sigma$ 可以拼成一个域

$$(ij) \rightarrow P_{ij} \mapsto -1$$

这个嵌入是单向的

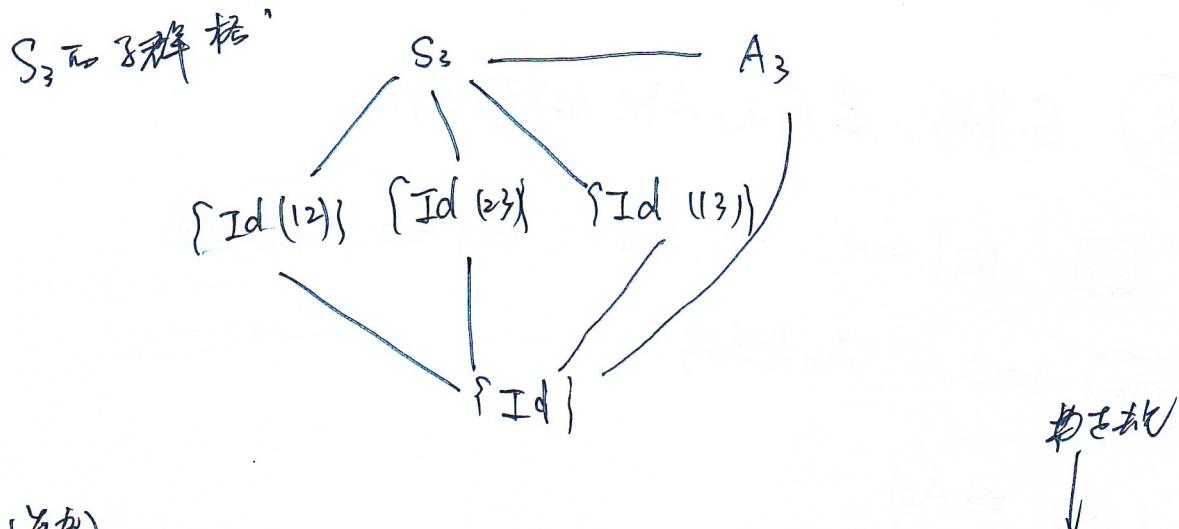
$S_n \xrightarrow{\text{sign}} \{\pm 1\}$ $s_n \hookrightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\det} \mathbb{R}_+$
 A子群是子集}.

$$|A_n| = \frac{u!}{2} \quad S_n/A_n \cong \{\pm 1\}$$

Fact $\Rightarrow \text{sgn}(1, \dots, i_m) = (-1)^{m-1}$

since $(i_1, i_m)(i_2, i_{m-1}) \dots (i_1, i_2)$

$$A_3 = \{ \text{Id}, (12), (132) \} \cong S_3.$$



S_4 (续).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|
| $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ | |
| Id | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (12) | (13) | (14) | (23) | (24) | (34) | | | | | | | | | |
| $(12)(34)$ | $(13)(24)$ | $(14)(23)$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $\cancel{(123)}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |

24.

S_4 的正规子群分类.

$\mathbb{N} \trianglelefteq S_4$

共轭类.

有共轭类封闭性.

$$(12) = \cancel{5+6} \quad 1 + 3 + 8$$

A_4

$$8 = 1 + X$$

$$6 = 1 + X$$

$$4 = \cancel{1+3}$$

K_4

K_4 是 S_4 的正规子群

EX. $K_4 \cong V_4$

S_4/K_4

按定义要算陪集代表.

||

 $\{gK_4$

有6个. 是什么?

(定理)

G 单群. 若 G 无非平凡的正规子群.

Ex $|G| < \infty$. G Abel G 单 \Leftrightarrow 阶循环群.(Thm) $n \geq 5$. A_n 是单群. $(\because K_4 \cong A_4)$ 注. $n \geq 5$. S_n 非可序 \Rightarrow (推论) $n \geq 5$. 则 A_n 是 S_n 中一非平凡正规子群(II): $N \trianglelefteq S_n$. $N \cap A_n \neq A_n$.

$$A_n \hookrightarrow S_n \xrightarrow{S_n/N} \\ \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} N \cap A_n = A_n \Rightarrow A_n = N \\ \textcircled{2} N \cap A_n = \{\text{Id}\}$$

$$A_n \hookrightarrow S/N \xrightarrow{(N=2) \text{ 考虑奇偶性}} b.$$

- proof of Thm:
- ① A_n 由 3 - 轮换生成 $n \geq 3$.
 - ② 3 - 轮换在 A_n 中共轭. $n \geq 5$.
 - ③ $N \trianglelefteq A_n$. 则 N 有 3 - 轮换

结论 $|G| < \infty$. $C \subseteq G$ 关联类. (a / G) .

例 $|(A_4)| = 12$.

$\overline{3d}$
~~12, 34~~ ...

在 S_4 中共轭. A_4 中呢 $\nmid 12$.
要分类!

问题 $\exists \sigma \in A_4$

$$\sigma(12)(34)\sigma^{-1} = \sigma(13)(24)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} || \\ (\sigma(1) \sigma(2)) (\sigma(3) \sigma(4)) \end{array}$$

A_4 .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma(1) \sigma(2) = \sigma(1 \ 3) \\ \sigma(3) \sigma(4) = \sigma(2 \ 4) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1,1) \sigma(1) = 1 & \sigma(2) = 3 \\ \sigma(3) = 2 & \sigma(4) = 4 \\ (1,2) \quad \sigma(1) = 3 & \sigma(2) = 1 \\ \sigma(3) = 4. & \sigma(4) = 2. \end{array}$$

X.

⋮

~~很多~~ ...

问题 $(123) (132)$ 在 A_4 不共轭?

$$(\sigma(1) \sigma(2) \sigma(3)) = \sigma(1 \ 3 \ 2) \text{ 找 } r \rightarrow \text{找不到.}$$

clock!

$$|\beta_3||A_4| = 12 = 1+3+4+4$$

EX A_4 没有 6 阶子群

群作用.
(置换表示)

群 G 左作用于集 X . $G \curvearrowright X$

映射 $G \times X \xrightarrow{\psi} X$

$(g.x) \mapsto j.x$. 此时 X 为在 G -集

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad l_g, x = x & \forall x \\ \textcircled{2} \quad h.(g.x) = (hg).x & \forall x \\ hg. \end{aligned}$$

88.

$S(X) \curvearrowright X$. ($S_n \curvearrowright \mathbb{N}$)

$$S(X) \times X \xrightarrow{\rho} X$$

$$(\sigma, x) \mapsto \sigma(x)$$

$X = (X, \rho)$ 为左 $S(X)$ 伴.

例. K/R . $\text{Aut}(K/R) \curvearrowright K$.

$$\text{Aut}(K/R) \times K \xrightarrow{\rho} K$$

$$(\sigma, a) \mapsto \sigma(a)$$

例 $GL(V) \curvearrowright V$, V 线性空间

Fact. 左 G 伴 (G, ψ) .

有 $\rho: G \longrightarrow S(V)$

抽象元素为置换.

其中 $\rho(g): X \rightarrow X$. [问 $\rho(g)$ 是否双射?]

$$x \quad g(x). \quad \text{pf } g^{-1}g(x)=x.$$

单射.

check. ρ 为群同态.

$$\rho(gh)$$

$$\underline{gh(x) = g(hx) = \rho(g)\rho(h)x}$$

i.e. $\rho(G)$ 为群同态.

Fact 反之. \forall 群同态 $\rho: G \xrightarrow{\rho} S(Y)$ $G \curvearrowright Y$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad gy = \rho(g)y \text{ 为作用}$$

设右作用 $X \circ G$.

给定 $G \curvearrowright X$.

① x 为 G -轨道.

$$x \in O_x = \{g \cdot x \mid g \in G\}$$

② orbit \rightarrow 等价类

$$X = \bigsqcup_{x \in X} O_x \quad \text{轨道分解}$$

设 $G \curvearrowright X$ 可逆. 若仅有一个轨道.

Fact $G \curvearrowright X$

则 $G \curvearrowright O_x$ 可逆.

$G \curvearrowright X$
是 G 的群同态

$$Gx = \{g \mid gx = x\} \trianglelefteq G.$$

证明. $x = hgy \in G$. $h \in G$. ($O_x = O_y$)

$$\text{则 } Gx = hGy h^{-1} \Leftrightarrow Gx \text{ } Gy \text{ 同构}$$

例. $H \leq G$. $G/H = \{aH \mid a \in G\}$

则 $G \curvearrowright G/H$.

$$g(aH) = \cancel{gH} g^{-1} aH \text{ 可逆.}$$

左乘诱导作用. $\boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad G_{aH} = aH a^{-1} \quad G \curvearrowright G/H_{1G}$ 在 E 则 \cong TR.
 $gx = g^x$

例 1 $S_n \curvearrowright \mathbb{N}$ 可逆.

$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$ 稳定化 $\cong S_{n-i}$

例 2 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$. $(\sigma) \leftarrow S_n$ 时 $G^{(\sigma)} \cap \mathbb{N}$ 的轨迹?

例 3 K/\mathbb{K} .

$\text{Aut } K/\mathbb{K} \curvearrowright K$.

$$\sigma \cdot a = \sigma(a).$$

$f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[x]$.

$$\text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}} f = \{a \in \mathbb{K} \mid f(a) = 0_{\mathbb{K}}\}.$$

key fact. $\text{Aut } K/\mathbb{K} \curvearrowright \text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}} f$

$$(\sigma(a) \in \text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}} f).$$

反证法. K/\mathbb{K} 为 $f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[x]$ 的分裂域. 则

$\text{Gal}(f) = \text{Aut}(K/\mathbb{K}) \curvearrowright \text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}}(f)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aut } K/\mathbb{K} &\xrightarrow{\rho} S(\text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}}(f)) \\ \sigma &\mapsto \sigma|_{\text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}}(f)}. \end{aligned}$$

① 保单射. $\sigma|_{\text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}} f} = \text{Id}$ 则 $\sigma = \text{Id}$

自反

② $f(x)$ \mathbb{K} 上不可约. ψ 可逆!

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \exists \sigma & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \sigma(a) = b \\ K & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathbb{K} \\ \cup & & \cup \\ k(a) & \rightarrow & k(b) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ k & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathbb{K} \end{array}$$

例 $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$

$$G = GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2) \curvearrowright (\mathbb{F}_2)^2 = V.$$

兩附近 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = X$$

$G \curvearrowright X$ 可逆.

$$\therefore \exists p: G \rightarrow S(X) \cong S_3.$$

(EX) p 是同构.

(變題) $G \curvearrowright X \quad x \in X$

$$\text{則三双} \quad G/G_x \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \mathcal{O}_x$$

$\underline{G\text{-像的同构}}$

$$\underline{a} G_x \mapsto ax$$

在 G -像的映射

$$(X, \psi) \xrightarrow{f} (Y, \varphi)$$

$$(1) \quad X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

$$(2) \quad \underline{\text{相容}} \quad f(g \cdot x) = g \cdot (f(x)) \quad \forall g \in G. \quad \begin{aligned} a &= bh \\ a \cdot x &= (bh) \cdot x \\ &\stackrel{G_x}{=} b \cdot (hx) \\ &= b \cdot x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } ax = bx$$

$$\Rightarrow aG_x = bG_x \quad \checkmark$$

\Rightarrow 同構

(Cor) 附近一轉置子公式, $|Q| = |G_x| |\mathcal{O}_x|$

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 例 ④ $G \curvearrowright X$ 自由的. $\forall 1 \neq g \in G$
 $\exists x \in X$ s.t. $g \cdot x \neq x$
 $\Leftrightarrow \rho: G \hookrightarrow S(X)$ $\text{ker} = \emptyset$
 Rmk $\boxed{\text{kerl: } \bigcap_{x \in X} G_x}$ \square

例. $G \curvearrowright X$ 左正则. $g \cdot a = g_a$ 自由的

Cayley 定理

例 ⑤ $G \curvearrowright X$ 自由. 若 $G_x = \{1_G\} \quad \forall x \in X$
 即 $|G_x| = |G|$
 从而 $|G| \mid |X|$

例 ⑥ $H \leq G$, 则 $H \curvearrowright G$
 $h \cdot a = h a$
 $\Rightarrow |H| \mid |G|$ 再次应用 L 定理.

例 ⑦ $G \curvearrowright X$ 平凡

若 $g \cdot x = x \quad \forall g \in G$.

此时 $\rho: G \rightarrow S(X)$
 $v \mapsto \text{Id}_X$

共轭作用 $G \curvearrowright X = G$
 $g \cdot x = g x g^{-1}$

(1) 作用平凡 $\Leftrightarrow G$ Abel
 (2) $x \in G$ 在 ~~轨道~~
 $Gx = \{g x g^{-1} \mid g \in G\}$ 共轭类.

\Rightarrow 轨道阶数 $|G_x| \mid |G|$ 之商的阶数.

$\text{即 } G_x = \{x\} \Leftrightarrow x = \text{中心元 } z(x)$

(3). x 的 stabilizer

$$x \in Z(x) = \{g \mid gx = xg\}$$

恒等.

~~共轭类的大小~~

$$|G| = |G_x||Z(x)|.$$

$$\text{类似 } |G| = |Z(G)| + \sum_{|G_x|=1} |G_x| \quad (\text{分类})$$

例. $A_4 \ni (123)$

$$|G_{(123)}| = ?$$

$$|G_{(123)}| = |Z(123)| |G_{(123)}| = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

p -群 $|G| = p^n$, p prime.

$$\text{设 } |G| = p \Rightarrow G \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$$

例 p -群有非平凡.

$$|Z(G)| = p^r$$

$$\text{若 } |Z(G)| = 1 \Rightarrow |G| = 1 + \sum_{|G_x|=1} |G_x| \underset{p}{\nmid} X.$$

9/14
命題
 P^2 附群是 Abel 群 同构于 $(\mathbb{Z}_{P^2}, +)$ or $\mathbb{Z}_P \times \mathbb{Z}_P$

$\boxed{2(G)}$ 不平凡

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } g^P \in \\ (1) \quad & \text{ord}(g) = P \quad \checkmark \\ (2) \quad & \text{ord } g = P \quad H = \{1, g, \dots, g^{P-1}\} \leq G. \end{aligned}$$

$\oplus g' \notin H$

$$\Rightarrow (g, g') = G.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \begin{matrix} 1 & g & g^2 & \dots & g^{P-1} \\ \parallel & g & g^2 & \dots & g^{P-1} g \end{matrix} \end{array} = (g) \times (g').$$

$\left(\frac{g}{g^2} \text{ 从 } \right) \begin{matrix} g \\ \vdots \\ g^P \end{matrix}$

$$\boxed{\text{EX}} \quad H \times K \xrightarrow{\cong} G$$

$$(h, k) \mapsto hk. \quad \text{是同态}$$

$$\text{例 } S_4 \cap X = \{(12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$$

$$S_4 \xrightarrow{\rho} S(X) \cong S_3$$

$\boxed{\text{EX}}$ $\ker \rho$.

$$\text{例 } H \leq G. \quad G \cap X_H = \{H \leq G \mid H \text{ 是 } H \text{ 的稳定子}\}$$

$$g \cdot H = g^H g^{-1}$$

$$H \text{ 是稳定子} \\ H \subseteq N_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid g^H g^{-1} = H\}.$$

H 是正规子群

$$H \trianglelefteq G \iff X_H = 1$$

$$N_G(H) = G.$$

$$\text{有 } |G| = |X_H| |N_G(H)|$$

Sylow 子群. $|G| = p^r \cdot m$. $p \nmid m$

子群 $P \leq G$ 叫 Sylow p -子群

若 $|P| = p^r$, $[G : P] = m$.

(Thm) (Sylow) $|G| = p^r \cdot m$. $p \nmid m$. 则

(1) 总有 Sylow p -子群.

(2) Sylow p 子群 同相互素.

(3) Sylow p -子群 个数 是 m 的因数. 且形如 $kp+1$.

~~(4)~~ \exists Sylow p -子群 $B \leq G$. 总存在 P 使得 $B \leq P$.

(4) $\forall P$ 子群 $B \leq G$. 总存在 P 使得 $B \leq P$.

$$|S_4| = 3! \cdot 2^3.$$

Sylow 3 子群 = 3 阶子群.

$$\begin{array}{c} (3!) \\ | 4! \\ \hline \end{array}$$

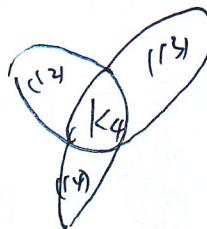
Sylow 2 子群

(1) 3 阶子群.

不正规.

$$\begin{array}{c} || \\ 2k+1 \\ | 3 \end{array}$$

恰有 3 个.



命题. (08 阶子群 非正规)

$$|G| = 2^3 \cdot 3^3$$

取 $P \leq G$. $|P| = 27$

$G \curvearrowright G/P$. 正规.

$$\rho: G \rightarrow S(G/P) \cong S_4$$

$$\ker \rho \neq G$$

$$\{1\} \neq \ker \rho \triangleleft G.$$

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例 |G| = 35. |G| 有 7 頭

$$|G| = 7 \times 7$$

$$\left(\text{7 頭 7 隊} \right) = \frac{7k+1}{k=0}$$

$$\exists Q \leq G. |Q|=7 + P \cap Q = \{1\}$$

$$\exists Q \leq G. |Q|=7 \quad \Downarrow \boxed{\text{Ex}}$$

$$(P \times Q) \cong G$$

~~例 1. Sylow P 存在~~

$$\text{例 } |G| = p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_n^{e_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{G 为 } \\ & \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 一子群 } P_i \text{ 使得 } P_i \xrightarrow{\sim} G \\ & P_i \times \cdots \times P_n \xrightarrow{\sim} G \end{aligned}$$

(Thm) (Cauchy) . $P \mid |G| \Rightarrow G$ 有 P 要元

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } P = p - \text{阶} \\ & \Downarrow \text{设 } p^k. g^{p^k} = 1 \\ & \text{设 } \boxed{P} \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad 2, 4, 7, 8, 13$

例. $|G|=56$ 问 G 有几头

$$56 = 7 \times 2^3$$

$$7k+1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8 & k=1 ? \\ 2 & k=0 ? \end{cases}$$

~~若 k=0~~

$$\begin{aligned} & H_i \cap H_j = \{1\} \\ & |\bigcup H_i| = 49 \Rightarrow 49 - 1 \\ & \text{不成立} \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Sylow, then

$$|G| = p^r \cdot m \quad p \nmid m$$

Claim $\exists P \trianglelefteq G$. $|P| = p^r$

$$X = \{ U \subseteq G \mid |U| = p^r \} \subseteq \wp(G)$$

群作用 \rightarrow 素数 \rightarrow 整除性.

$G \cap X$

$$|X| = \binom{p^r m}{p^r} = \frac{n \cdots (n - p^r + 1)}{p^r \cdots 1}$$

$P \nmid |X|$

$$X = \bigcup_{u \in U} O_u$$

$\exists u. P \nmid |O_u|$

$$G_u = \{ g \in G \mid gu = u \} \leq G.$$

$$|G| = |G_u| \cdot |O_u|$$

$$|G_u| = p^{r \cdot m'} \quad m' \mid m$$

i2.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_u & \curvearrowright & U \\ g \otimes & \pi & \end{array} \quad g \cdot x = gx \in u$$

$$|G_u| \mid |u|$$

□

另一证明

$n \gg 1$

$$G \hookrightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$$

$$\otimes G \hookrightarrow S(G) \hookrightarrow \dots$$

$$\boxed{\text{EX}} \quad |GL_n(\mathbb{F}_p)| = (p^n - 1)(p^n - p) \cdots (p^n - p^{n-1}) \\ = p^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \quad ?$$

GL_n 有素数的 Sylow 子群 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$\boxed{\text{EX}} \quad H \leq K$. p 是 K 的 Sylow p -子群

则 $\exists g \in K$. s.t. $H \cap gPg^{-1}$ 为 H 的 Sylow 子群

Hint. $H \cap \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & p \end{pmatrix} \rangle$?

98 群表示 representation

表示 representation

Aim $G = F/N$ F free $N \triangleleft F$

free group. $X \neq \emptyset$ $X^{-1} := \{x^{-1} | x \in X\}$

$x \cup x^{-1} = \text{字母}$

Def word $w = x_1 \dots x_s$ $x_i \in X \cup X^{-1}$
reduced if $\exists i$ $x_i = x_{i+1}^{-1}$

Fact A word 可被化为唯一的既约的

字母归纳

Ex

的是字母也是既约的

字母 = 1 是字母也是既约的
Def X 生成的自由群 $F(X) = \{ \text{所有 } w \in X \cup X^{-1} \text{ 为 } w \text{ 的既约字串} \}$.

乘法，它的连接 + 归纳

结合律. $w_1 (w_2 w_3) = (w_1 w_2) w_3 \Rightarrow$ 两边相等

若 $|X| < \infty$. $F(X)$ 为有限生成自由群

例 $X = \{a\} \Rightarrow F(X) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +)$

$F(X)$ 太大了

$X = \{x, y\}$

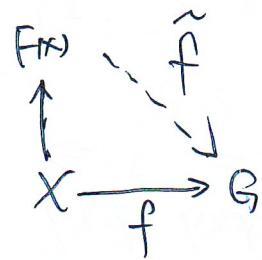
性质

$f: X \rightarrow G$

f 可唯一延拓为单同态

$\tilde{f} = f|_X \rightarrow G$

$\tilde{f}|_{X^c} = f$



(Com) $\vee G$ 都是自由群的商群.

$$\begin{array}{l} X \subseteq G, \\ \text{(e.g. } X = G) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{inc: } X \hookrightarrow G, \\ \text{inc } F(X) \longrightarrow G \end{array}$$

定义. 群的有限表现 指

$$\begin{aligned} \sim_h = & \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_n \rangle \\ & \vdots \\ & F(x_1, \dots, x_n) / N(r_1, \dots, r_n) \end{aligned}$$

包含 r_1, \dots, r_n 为最短正规子群

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Ex} \\ N \subseteq \{w r_j w^{-1} \mid w \in F(x_1, \dots, x_n)\} \\ (r_1, \dots, r_n). \end{array}}$$

命题. $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_n \rangle$.

$$f: X \longrightarrow H$$

则 $\hat{f}: G \longrightarrow H \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) \dots f(x_n)$ 在 H 中满足关系.

$$(13) \quad G = \langle x, y \mid x^2, y^2, (xy)^3 \rangle \cong S_3.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \mapsto \textcircled{12} \textcircled{12} \\ y \mapsto \textcircled{13} \textcircled{13} \end{array}$$

$$f: \langle x, y \rangle \longrightarrow S_3$$

$$\textcircled{12} \textcircled{13} = \textcircled{13} \textcircled{12} \quad N \subseteq \ker \tilde{f}$$

$$\text{所以 } \tilde{f}: G \longrightarrow S_3$$

100 Claim $G = \{x, y, xy, yx, xyx, 1\}$

claim $w \in \text{RHS}$ $\begin{array}{l} x^2=y^2=1 \\ (xy)^3=1 \Rightarrow xyx=yxy \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{or } w=xyxy \dots = xyxy \dots \\ \text{or } yxyx \dots = \dots \end{array}$
 長度 / 328

例 $D_6 = \{g \in G \mid g(\square) = \diamond\}$
 6个旋转 6个对称

$a \in D_6 \quad a^6 = 1$
 $b \in D_6 \quad (\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}) \quad b^6 = 1$
 b, ba, \dots, ba^5 是对称

$(ba)^2 = 1$

定义 $G = \langle a, b \mid a^6 = b^2 = (ab)^2 = 1 \rangle$

证: $G \cong D_6$

Claim $G = \langle x^i y^j \mid \begin{cases} 0 \leq i \leq 5 \\ 0 \leq j \leq 1 \\ |G| \leq 12 \end{cases} \rangle \Rightarrow |G|=12$

$xyxy = 1$
 $yx = xy$

EX $\langle s, t \mid s^2 = t^2 = (st)^6 = 1 \rangle \cong D_6$.

例 Q_8 四元数 $R \oplus R_i \oplus R_j \oplus R_{ik} = H$

$Q_8 \leq H^* = H \setminus \{0\}$

$i=j=k=i \quad k=j$

$Q_8 = \{ \pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k \}$, 非 Abel.

in \mathbb{Q}_8

$$(ij)^4 =$$

$$\mathbb{Z}G = \langle x, y \mid x^4 = 1, x^i = y^j, yx = x^3y \rangle.$$

\neq 与 $\Sigma(\square)$ 不同构. (表示不同).

有限域或 Abel 群

有限域的乘法 $A \oplus B := A \times B$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\text{col}}^n = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Fact \mathbb{Z}^n 由 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 构成 整体单位

定义. 加法群 $S \subseteq A$ 为 A 的子群.

(s) if $a \in S$

$$(1) \forall a \in S, a = \sum_i s_i, s_i \in S, (S \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的子群})$$

(2) S 是子群

有限 Abel 群 有子群. 如 \mathbb{Z}_n . $\langle n \rangle = 0$

一个元都不满足
无关

命题 A Abel 有子群 $\iff A \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$

无关而自由 Abel 群

证明略

Ex $\mathbb{Z}^n \cong \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid x_i x_j = x_j x_i, \forall i, j \rangle,$

Aim: 分类有限域 Abel 群 (同构意义下分类)

$$\exists |S| < \infty \quad S \text{ 为 } A$$

$$S \subseteq A$$

由于是环, 需要更精细处理.

Fact A f.g. $\rightarrow A \cong \mathbb{Z}/K, K \leq \mathbb{Z}^n$

Proof: $\mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow A$ \square

\mathbb{Z}^n 的子群是什么? 这是平凡的

Fact 设 $K \leq \mathbb{Z}^n$ 则 K f.g.

$$n=1 \quad n\mathbb{Z} \leq \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$n=2 \quad K \leq \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(K \cap \mathbb{Z}_{e_1}) \leq \mathbb{Z}_n \leq \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

f.g.

$$\frac{K}{K \cap \mathbb{Z}e_1} \cong \frac{K + \mathbb{Z}e_1}{\mathbb{Z}e_1} \leq \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}e_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}. \quad (\text{Abel 等价})$$

f.g.

EX $N \triangleleft G$, N f.g. G/N f.g. $\Rightarrow G$ f.g

由 P K f.g., $n=2$ n -阶是一样的

练习

$A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times m}(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\phi_A: \mathbb{Z}_m^m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n^n$$

$\sum_{j=1}^m \rightarrow A_j$

Abel 等价同态
 \mathbb{Z} 阶数不变

$$e_i \mapsto A \text{ no } \exists i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n, \text{ 都形如 } \phi_A$$

Fact \mathbb{Z}^m 一个同态从 \mathbb{Z}^m 这些还都取

$$\text{证 } A = (\theta(e_1) \cdots \theta(e_m))$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{矩阵乘法}}$

$$\phi_B \circ \phi_A = \phi_{BA}$$

都是良定义的

练习 $\mathbb{Z}^m \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ $m=n$
若同构 \Leftrightarrow 矩阵可逆

证 X $A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times m}(\mathbb{Z})$ $\phi_A: \mathbb{Z}_m^m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n^n$

$$\text{Im}(\phi_A) \leq \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$\text{coker } \phi_A = \mathbb{Z}^n / \text{Im}(\phi_A)$

$\text{if } A \text{ no } \exists i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ s.t. }$

ϕ_A 为零核

$\text{f.g. Abel } G$ 与同构于 $\text{coker } \phi_A$

key Fact

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}^n / K$$

$$K \text{ f.g.} = \text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_m)$$

$$\text{令 } A = (v_1 \cdots v_m)_{n \times m}$$

$$\phi_A: \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n^n, e_i \mapsto v_i$$

$$\text{Im} \phi_A = K$$

$$\Rightarrow G \cong \text{coker } \phi_A$$

H

问题变为线性代数 —— Coker 的分类

关键一招是 Smith 标准型保持 coker

$$\underline{GL_n(\mathbb{Z})} \Rightarrow \left\{ A \mid \det A = \pm 1 \right\} \quad (\text{幺模阵})$$

因 A^{\times} 看着都像这样

$\boxed{\text{因}} \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$

$$A \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) \Leftrightarrow \phi_A : \mathbb{Z}^n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$(GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^n))$$

$\boxed{\text{因}} \quad A, B \in M_{n,m}(\mathbb{Z})$

若 A 相抵当 $\exists P \in GL_n \ Q \in GL_m \quad A = P B Q$.

Key Fact $A \sim B \Rightarrow \text{Coker}(\phi_A) \cong \phi \text{Coker}(\phi_B)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{相抵} & \mathbb{Z}_m & \xrightarrow{\phi_A} \mathbb{Z}^n \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \text{Coker } \phi_A \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}^n}{\phi_A(\mathbb{Z}_m)} \\ \downarrow \text{变换} & \downarrow \phi_B & \uparrow \phi_P \\ \mathbb{Z}_m & \xrightarrow{\phi_B} \mathbb{Z}^n & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \text{Coker } \phi_B \cong \bar{J} \quad \bar{J} = \bar{J}' \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\text{因}} \quad \bar{J}_B$ 是群同构

$$v - v' \in \text{Im } \phi_B$$

$$\phi_B^{-1}(v - v') \in \text{Im } \phi_A$$

$\boxed{\text{定理}} \quad A \in Mat_{m,n}(\mathbb{Z})$

$$A - \mathbb{Z} \text{ 相抵} \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} (d_1, \dots, d_n) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad | \leq d_1 \neq d_2 | \dots | \text{ off} \\ r = \text{rank } A.$$

例 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\mathbb{Z}^2 / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

104 $G_1 \cdots G_n$

$\boxed{24} N_i \triangleleft G_i$

$$\therefore \bigoplus (N_1 \cdots N_n) \trianglelefteq (G_1 \cdots G_n)$$

$$\text{127 } \frac{G_1 \cdots G_n}{N_1 \cdots N_n} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{G_i}{N_i}$$

(iii) $f \circ g$ Abel 的倍数定理

$$G \xrightarrow{f \circ g} \text{Abel} \quad \Rightarrow G \simeq \left(\mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r} \right) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^s$$

$$s \geq 0$$

$$1 \leq d_1 \mid d_2 \mid \cdots \mid d_r$$

$$\text{特别地若 } (d_1) \subset \infty$$

$$G \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r}$$

$$\underline{\text{Coker } A} \sim \text{Coker } S \quad \square$$

Fact $A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{Z})$
 $\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow |\text{Coker } \phi| \infty$

$\text{Coker } A \cong \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r}$

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_r \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow G \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r}$$

Fact. $K \leq \mathbb{Z} \not\Rightarrow K \cdot f \circ g$

$$K \ni \vec{e}_1 \cdots \vec{e}_n$$

$$\text{若 } i \leq d_1 \mid \cdots \mid d_r$$

$$\text{若 } K \text{ 不是 } d_1 \vec{e}_1 \cdots d_r \vec{e}_r \text{ 的倍数}$$

$$\text{s.t. } K \text{ 不是 } d_1 \vec{e}_1 \cdots d_r \vec{e}_r \text{ 的倍数} \quad \text{rank}(k) = r \leq n$$

证. $K \cdot f.g$ $\subseteq A$ s.t. $K = \text{Im } \phi_A$
 $\oplus A \not\sim \text{Smith} \Rightarrow K \subset \langle d_1 \vec{e}_1; \dots, d_n \vec{e}_n \rangle.$

K 的生成元为 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m$.

$$A = \left(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m \right)_{n \times m}$$

$$A_{n \times m} \xrightarrow{\quad \vec{Z}^m \quad} \cancel{\vec{Z}^m} \xrightarrow{\quad \vec{Z}^m \quad} \vec{Z}^n$$

~~$\vec{e}_i \mapsto \vec{e}_j$~~

扭群 $g \in G$. $\xrightarrow{\text{若 } g \neq 1} ng = 0_g.$
 \uparrow
 扭元

定义. $(G, +)$ 的扭群

$$\tau(G) = \{ g \in G \mid g \text{ 扭元}\}.$$

定理. G torsion free 若 $\tau(G) = \{0_G\}$

则 G 扭群. 若 $G = \tau(G)$

例 \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}

$\boxed{\text{Ex}}$ f.g. 扭群 = finite

证明 G f.g. Abel 群

则 \exists 内部

$$G = \tau(G) \oplus F$$

\hookrightarrow F f.g. 自由 Abel

Rank. F 同构 \mathbb{Z}^s

$$G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_s}) \oplus \underset{F}{\mathbb{Z}^s}$$

$\oplus G.$

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$$G \xrightarrow{\phi} \underbrace{(\mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r})}_{R} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^s$$

$$\phi(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi(R) = \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r} \oplus (0\mathbb{Z})^s$$

$$R = \underbrace{\phi(R)}_{\text{内}} \oplus \underbrace{F'}_{P \cong \mathbb{Z}^s}$$

$$\text{作用 } \theta^{-1} \quad G = \phi(G) \oplus \underbrace{\theta^{-1}(F')}_F$$

$$\underline{\text{Fact}} \quad F \cong \frac{G}{\phi(G)} \quad \square$$

例 $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$

$$F_1 = \{0 \times n\}$$

$$F_2 = \{n \times 0\}$$

只有两个
子群为 \mathbb{Z}_2 和 \mathbb{Z} . ~~\mathbb{Z}_2~~

EX

Hint: 看生成元

Cor G torsion free 且 f.g.

$\Rightarrow G$ 自由 Abel

Q2 G , f.g. Abel

$$\text{rank } G = \text{rank } F$$

Fact G H. f.g. Abel

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi(G) \cong \phi(H) \\ \text{rank } G = \text{rank } H \end{array} \right.$$

$$G \cong H \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi(G) \cong \phi(H) \\ \text{rank } G = \text{rank } H \end{array} \right.$$

G f. Abel

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{d_r}$$

$$d_i = p_1^{s_{i1}} \cdots p_l^{s_{il}} \rightarrow \text{不变因式.}$$

$$\begin{cases} s_{i1} \leq \cdots \leq s_{ir}, \\ \vdots \\ s_{il} \leq \cdots \leq s_{rl} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{d_i} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{s_{i1}}} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p_l^{s_{il}}} \quad \text{素数根空间}$$

$$G = B_{p_1} \times \cdots \times B_{p_l} \quad \text{Sylow}$$

$$B_{p_i} = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{s_{i1}}} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{s_{ir}}} \quad \text{部羣}$$

Fakt. B Abel 77

$$B \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p^{t_1}} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p^{t_r}} \Rightarrow t_1 = r - s_1, t_2 = \dots$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}_{p^{t_1}} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p^{t_r}}$$

$$\text{iz. } B \supseteq pB \supseteq \cdots \supseteq p^m B = 0$$

$$p^{k_B} / p^{k+1} B \quad (\mathbb{F}_p \text{ 线性. 等维数})$$

$$\#$$

$$\dim \left(\frac{p^k B}{p^{k+1} B} \right) \quad \text{对等维数.}$$

$$\sim \quad \#$$

$$s_1 \cdots s_l \quad p^k \mathbb{Z}_{p^t} / p^{k+1} \mathbb{Z}_{p^t} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0. \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 部羣由 B 生成 (循环线)

$$\text{综上. } G \cong \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r} \quad d_1 | \cdots | d_r$$

则 $d_1 \cdots d_r$ 由 G 生成.

下面的证明不写.

$$\text{Ex. 1500 阶 Abel 群. } \frac{2^2 \times 3^1 \times 5^3}{\mathbb{Z}_4 \text{ or } \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{125} \text{ 或 } \mathbb{Z}_{225} \oplus \text{ or } (\mathbb{Z}_5)^3$$

Jordan

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$$\text{例 131. } D_\infty = \langle s, t \mid s^2, t^2 \rangle \quad \text{整元環}$$

$$(st)^n = 1 \Rightarrow (st)^n \in \langle s^2, t^2 \rangle$$

$$D_{2n} = \langle x, y \mid x^{2n}=1, y^2=1, (xy)^n=1 \rangle$$

$$D_n \rightarrow D_{2n+1} \text{ 布爾. } |D_{2n}| = m$$

$$t \mapsto y$$

$$st \mapsto x$$

$$s \mapsto xy$$

易驗 ? Check

意義 約不同

$$H \text{ 作用 } N \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{Aut } N$$

若 H 作用 N

$$\text{Fact } (N, \phi) \Leftrightarrow H \times N \xrightarrow{\phi} N$$

$$(h, n) \mapsto h \cdot n = \phi(h, n)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \cdot (g \cdot h) = (g \cdot g) \cdot h \\ 1_G \cdot h = h \\ g \cdot (h \cdot h') = (g \cdot h) \cdot (g \cdot h') \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{例 131. } G, N \trianglelefteq G, H \trianglelefteq G.$$

$$\text{則 } H \text{ 作用于 } N.$$

$$h \cdot n \mapsto hnh^{-1}$$

$$\text{定義. } H \text{ 作用于 } N, \text{ 若 } N \times_P H = N \times H$$

$$(p(h)(n', h') = (n.(h, h'), hh')$$

$$= (nph'(h'), hh')$$

$p(h) \in \text{Aut } N.$

相似群 (相似)

定理 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N \trianglelefteq G, H \leq G, \\ NH = \{1_G\} \\ G = NH \end{array} \right.$

$$NH = \{1_G\}$$

$$G = NH$$

$$\rho: H \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N) \quad \text{共轭}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{def:} & N \times_p H & \xrightarrow{\sim} G \\ & (n, h) & \mapsto nh. \end{array}$$

例 $A_3 \cong S_3.$

$$H = \{1d, (12)\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{1} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \text{Aut}(A_3) \\ \textcircled{2} & 1d \rightarrow 1d & \Rightarrow \boxed{C_2 \times_p C_3 \cong S_3,} \end{array}$$

(12) \rightarrow 取逆.

例 $A_4 \cong K_4 = \{1d, (12)(34), (14)(23), (13)(24)\}.$

$$H = \{1d, (123), (132)\}$$

$$K_4 \trianglelefteq A_4$$

$$H \xrightarrow{\rho} \text{Aut}(K_4)$$

$$\cancel{(123)} \Rightarrow K_4 \times_p H \cong A_4$$

注解: $H \not\cong K_4$ 互不相似.

TEX $D_8 = \langle \gamma, \tau \mid \gamma^4, \tau^2, (\gamma\tau)^2 \rangle.$

$$N_1 = \langle a \rangle, H = \langle b \rangle.$$

$$\rho_1: H \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_1)$$

$$N_2 = \langle a^2, b \rangle, H_2 = \cancel{\langle a, b \rangle}$$

$$\rho_2: H_2 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_2)$$