



第 10-11 周作业

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Homework (Week 10-11)

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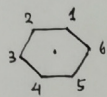
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1 Due date: 2022-05-04

(p.80) 6. 解: $D_6 = \{ (1), (123456), (135)(246), (14)(25)(36), (153)(264), (654321), (26)(35), (12)(36)(45), (13)(46), (23)(14)(56), (15)(34), (16)(25)(34) \}.$



按型分类. $1^6: \{ (1) \}, 6^1: \{ (123456), (654321) \},$

$3^2: \{ (135)(246), (153)(264) \}, 2^3: \{ (14)(25)(36), (12)(36)(45), (23)(14)(56), (16)(25)(34) \},$

$2^2 1^2: \{ (26)(35), (13)(46), (15)(34) \}.$

MATH2401

Homework

2022.04.27 (due date)
05.05

(p.86) 解: (p.85, prop. 11.3) n 颗珠子, r 种颜色, \Rightarrow 项链数

$$t = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)} c(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) r^{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \square_3^4$$

$n=4 \Rightarrow D_4 = \{ (1), (1234), (13)(24), (1432), (24), (12)(34), (13), (14)(23) \}.$

型: $1^4: (1), 1\bar{1}: (1234)(1432), 2\bar{2}: (13)(24), (12)(34), (14)(23), 3\bar{1}: (24)(13), 2\bar{1}^2: (24)(13), 2\bar{1}^2.$

(r=2)

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2 \times 4} [1 \times 2^4 + 2 \times 2^1 + 3 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 2^{1+2}] = 6.$$

(p.94) 1. 证: (证). 设 R 是有单位元的非零环. 假设 R 是零乘环, 则

$\forall a \in R (a \neq 0),$ 有 $1 \cdot a = a = 0,$ 矛盾. $\therefore R$ 不是零乘环. \square

3. 证: $\forall t_1, t_2 \in T_n(R),$ 有 $t_1 - t_2 \in T_n(R), t_1 t_2 \in T_n(R). \therefore T_n(R)$ 是 $M_n(R)$ 的子环

$\forall d_1, d_2 \in D_n(R),$ 有 $d_1 - d_2 \in D_n(R), d_1 d_2 \in D_n(R). \therefore D_n(R)$ 是 $M_n(R)$ 的子环



Ex. 95) 4. 证: 先证 $(\text{End}(A), +)$ 作成 Abelian 群.

$$\forall f, g \in \text{End}(A), \text{有: } f+g: A \rightarrow A, a_1+a_2 \mapsto f(a_1+a_2)+g(a_1+a_2) \\ = (f(a_1)+g(a_1))+(f(a_2)+g(a_2)) = (f+g)(a_1)+(f+g)(a_2), (\forall a_1, a_2 \in A)$$

$\therefore f+g \in \text{End} A$. ["+" 对 $\text{End}(A)$ 封闭]. \Rightarrow $\text{End} A \times \text{End} A$ 显然 "+" 是 $A \times A \rightarrow A$ 的映射 ["唯一" 显然], 即 "+" 是 $\text{End} A$ 上的二元运算. "+" 显然满足结合律、交换律, 且以 "零同态" 为零元; $\forall f \in \text{End}(A), \exists \tilde{f} \in \text{End}(A)$:

$\tilde{f}: A \rightarrow A, a \mapsto -f(a)$ 是 f 的负元. $\therefore (\text{End}(A), +)$ 作成 Abelian 群.

再证 $(\text{End}(A), \cdot)$ 是么半群. $\forall a_1, a_2 \in A$, 有 $(f \cdot g)(a_1+a_2) \\ = f(g(a_1+a_2)) = f(g(a_1)+g(a_2)) = f(g(a_1))+f(g(a_2)) = (f \cdot g)(a_1)+(f \cdot g)(a_2),$

$\Rightarrow f \cdot g \in \text{End}(A), \forall f, g \in \text{End}(A)$. [封闭性]. "唯一" 显然. \Rightarrow "+" 是 $\text{End} A$ 上的二元运算. 显然满足结合律. $\text{id}_A: A \rightarrow A, a \mapsto a$ ($\forall a \in A$) 是 A 的恒等 (恒等映射), 显然是 $(\text{End}(A), \cdot)$ 的单元元. $\therefore (\text{End}(A), \cdot)$ 是

么半群.

再证 "左" (右) "+" 对 "+" 的分配律. $\forall f, g, h \in \text{End}(A)$, 有

$$(f \cdot (g+h))(a) = f((g+h)(a)) = f(g(a)+h(a)) = (f \cdot g)(a) + (f \cdot h)(a), \\ \forall a \in A. \Rightarrow f \cdot (g+h) = f \cdot g + f \cdot h. \text{ [左分配律]. 同理有右分配律.}$$

$\therefore (\text{End}(A), +, \cdot)$ 满足有单位元的环的定义.

7. 解: $\bar{m} \in U(\mathbb{Z}_n) \Leftrightarrow \exists \bar{m}_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_n \text{ s.t. } \bar{m}\bar{m}_1 = \bar{1}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \bar{m}_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_n \text{ s.t. } mm_1 - 1 \mid n \Leftrightarrow (m, n) = 1, m < n.$$

$$\therefore U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{ \bar{m} \mid (m, n) = 1, 0 < m < n \}.$$



(p. 75) 8 解. $\forall \alpha = a + b\sqrt{-3} \in U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}])$, $\exists \alpha' = c + d\sqrt{-3}$, s.t.

$$1 = \alpha'\alpha = (ac - 3bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{-3} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ac - 3bd = 1, \\ ad + bc = 0, \end{cases} \dots (*)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \neq 0, \quad c^2 + d^2 \neq 0. \quad \text{解} \begin{bmatrix} a & -3b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 有非零解:}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{a}{a^2 + 3b^2}, \quad d = \frac{-b}{a^2 + 3b^2}, \quad c, d \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 3b^2 = 1. \Rightarrow a = \pm 1, b = 0. \Rightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]) = \{1, -1\}.$$

有单位元的交换
易证 $(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}], +, \cdot)$ 作成环. 下证 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$ 无零因子, 从而为整环.

$$\forall \alpha = a + b\sqrt{-3} \neq 0, \quad a^2 + b^2 \neq 0, \quad \text{有} \quad \alpha\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\beta = c + d\sqrt{-3}} \begin{cases} ac - 3bd = 0, \\ ad + bc = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + 3b^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow c = d = 0. \quad \therefore \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}] \text{ 无左零因子, } \Leftrightarrow \text{无零因子.} \quad \therefore \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}] \text{ 是整环.}$$

假设 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$ 是域, 则由定义, $U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]) = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]^*$, 与 $U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]) = \{1, -1\}$ 矛盾. 故不是域.

10. 解: 设 F 是 \mathbb{Q} 的子域, 则 $(F, +), (F, \cdot)$ 是 Abol 群.

$$F \text{ 中至少有 } 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} = \langle 1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow[\text{有理数定义}]{(F^*, \cdot) \text{ Abol}} \subseteq F. \quad \mathbb{Q} \subseteq F.$$

$$\therefore F = \mathbb{Q}. \quad \therefore \mathbb{Q} \text{ 的子域只有 } \mathbb{Q}.$$

11. 证: 显然 $(\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}], +), (\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}], \cdot)$ 作成 Abol 群, 且有分配律 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 是 \mathbb{R} 的子域. 显然 \mathbb{Q} , $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 是 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 的子域. 由 T10 知没有真包含 \mathbb{Q} 的子域.

设有 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 的真子域 F , F 真包含 \mathbb{Q} , 则 F 中含 $q\sqrt{2}$, $q \in \mathbb{Q}$. 而 $q\sqrt{2} \cdot \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \subseteq F \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \Rightarrow F = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$.

$\therefore \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 的子域只有 \mathbb{Q} 和 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$.



(p.95) 12. 证:
$$\left. \begin{aligned} (a+a)^2 &= a+a \\ (a+a)^2 &= 4a^2 = 4a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a+a=0 \Leftrightarrow a=-a, \forall a \in A.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + ab + ba + b^2 = a+b + ab+ba \\ (a+b)^2 &= a+b \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow ab+ba=0 \Rightarrow ab=-ba=ba, \forall a, b \in A. \text{ [交换环]}$$

14. 证: (F^*, \cdot) 成 Abel 群. $\forall f \in F^*$, 由 Lagrange 定理,

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(f) \mid |F^*| = |F| - 1 \Rightarrow f^{|F|-1} = f^{|F|-1} = 1 \Rightarrow f^{|F|} = f,$$

 而 $f=0$ 显然满足 $f^{|F|} = 0 \cdot f = 0 \therefore f^{|F|} = f, \forall f \in F.$

15. 证 (i) "+" 是 $R[G]$ 上的二元运算 [封闭, 唯一], 满足结合律, 交换律,
 有单位元 $\sum_{g \in G} 0g$; $\forall \sum_{g \in G} g$, 有逆元 $\sum_{g \in G} (-g)g$. $\therefore (R[G], +)$ 是 Abel 群.
 "." 是 $R[G]$ 上的二元运算 [封闭, 唯一], 满足结合律. $\therefore (R[G], \cdot)$ 是
 半群. 又 "." 对 "+" 满足左, 右分配律. $\therefore (R[G], +, \cdot)$ 是环.

(ii) " \Leftarrow " 显然. " \Rightarrow ". $\forall r, t \in R$, 有 $(rg)(tg) = (rt)g$,
 $(tg)(rg) = (tr)g \Rightarrow rt = tr \Rightarrow R$ 是交换环. $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G$,

有 $\left. \begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \vdots \\ r \end{pmatrix} g_1 \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \vdots \\ r \end{pmatrix} g_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} r^2 \\ \vdots \\ r^2 \end{pmatrix} g_1 g_2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \vdots \\ r \end{pmatrix} g_2 \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \vdots \\ r \end{pmatrix} g_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} r^2 \\ \vdots \\ r^2 \end{pmatrix} g_2 g_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow g_1 g_2 = g_2 g_1 \Rightarrow G \text{ is Abelian.}$

(iii) $1_R e \cdot \sum_{g \in G} g = \sum_{g \in G} (1_R \cdot g)g = \sum_{g \in G} gg$, 同理 $\sum_{g \in G} gg \cdot 1_R e = \sum_{g \in G} gg$,

$\forall \sum_{g \in G} gg \in R[G]$, $\therefore 1_R e$ 是 $R[G]$ 的单位元.

(iv) 把 R 中每个元素看成 $re \in R[G]$, 则 $\{re \mid re \in R\}$ 是 $R[G]$ 的子环.



(4) (p96) 15 (v) 证: 取 $r \in R, r \neq 0_R$. 则 $\alpha := \sum_{g \in G} rg \in R[G], \alpha \neq 0_{R[G]}$.

$\forall g_1 \in G, g_1 \neq e_G [\because |G| > 1, \therefore \text{必有非单位元}], \forall r' \in R (r' \neq 0_R), \text{有}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{r'g_1}_{\in R[G]} \cdot \alpha &= r'g_1 \cdot \sum_{g \in G} rg = \sum_{g \in G} r'r(g_1g) \xrightarrow{|G| \text{有限, 左消律}} \sum_{g \in G} r'r \cdot g \\ &= r'e_G \cdot \sum_{g \in G} rg = r'e_G \cdot \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \underbrace{[r'g_1 + (-r')e_G]}_{=: \beta \in R[G]} \cdot \alpha &= 0_{R[G]} \Rightarrow \beta \cdot \alpha \text{ 是 } R[G] \text{ 的左, 右零因子} \\ \because r' \neq 0, g_1 \neq e_G, \therefore \beta &\neq 0_{R[G]} \Rightarrow R[G] \text{ 是有零因子环.} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$



References

- [1] 刘绍学, 章璞. 近世代数导引 [M]. 1 ed. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2011.