



第 2 次作业

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关键词: 词 1, 词 2

Homework 2

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1 Due date: 2022-03-21

MATH 6013

课后作业

2022.03.21 (due date)

问题 2.3) 1. 解: 因 $o(a) = n$, $o(b) = 2$, 故 G 中任一元素 σ 可写成

$$\sigma = a^{i_1} b^{j_1} a^{i_2} b^{j_2} \cdots a^{i_n} b^{j_n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

$i_k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, $j_k = 0, 1$. 又 $ba = a^{-1}b$, 故 σ 还可写成

$$\sigma = a^k b^l, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n-1, \quad l=0, 1.$$

$$\text{即 } G = \{ a^k b^l \mid k=0, 1, \dots, n-1, \quad l=0, 1 \}.$$

定义“映射” $f: G \rightarrow D_n$, $a^k b^l \mapsto \rho_1^k \pi_0^l$.

容易验证这 f 确为 G 到 D_n 的映射 (“映”), 且为单射、

满射, 故 $G \stackrel{f}{\cong} D_n$ 且保持群的运算. 故 $G \stackrel{f}{\cong} D_n$.

$$3. \text{ 解: } \mathbb{Z}_n^* = \{ \bar{k} \mid (k, n) = 1 \} = \{ \bar{1}, \bar{5}, \bar{7}, \bar{11} \}.$$

$$K_4 = \{ a, b, c, e \}. \text{ 定义“映射” } f: K_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n^*: \quad \begin{array}{ll} e \mapsto \bar{1}, & b \mapsto \bar{7}, \\ a \mapsto \bar{5}, & c \mapsto \bar{11}. \end{array}$$

容易验证 f 确为 K_4 到 \mathbb{Z}_n^* 的映射, 例如 $f(ab) = f(c) = \bar{11} = f(a)f(b) = \bar{5}\bar{7}$ 且保持群的运算.

$$\therefore K_4 \stackrel{f}{\cong} \mathbb{Z}_n^*.$$

4. 解: 否. (反证法). 假设有同构映射 $f: (\mathbb{Q}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot)$,

则必有 $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ s.t. $f(a) = 2$. (因 f 是满射). 从而有

$$2 = f(0) = f\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}^*,$$

矛盾. 故 $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ 不能同构于 (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) .



(p.54) 5. 证: (1) $\langle a^m \rangle = \{ a^{km} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$, $m = [s, t]$.

显然 $\langle a^m \rangle \subseteq A \cap B$. (因 $s \mid km, t \mid km$).

下证 $A \cap B \subseteq \langle a^m \rangle$. $\forall g \in A \cap B$, 不妨设 $g = a^n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

由 $g \in A$ 得 $s \mid n$. 由 $g \in B$ 得 $t \mid n$. 故 $[s, t] \mid n$.

$\Rightarrow g \in \langle a^m \rangle$. $\forall g \in A \cap B$. $\Rightarrow A \cap B \subseteq \langle a^m \rangle$.

$\therefore A \cap B = \langle a^m \rangle$.

(2) $\langle A, B \rangle = \{ a^{ps+qt} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \}$, $\langle a^d \rangle = \{ a^{kd} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$.

$\forall g \in \langle a^d \rangle \cap \langle A, B \rangle$, 不妨设 $g = a^{ps+qt}$. 因 $d \mid ps+qt$,
故 $g \in \langle a^d \rangle$. $\Rightarrow \langle A, B \rangle \subseteq \langle a^d \rangle$.

下证 $\langle a^d \rangle \subseteq \langle A, B \rangle$. $\forall h \in \langle a^d \rangle$, 不妨设
 $h = a^{kd}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. 由更相减损术, 存在 p, q 使得

$kd = ps + qt$, $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\Rightarrow h = a^{ps+qt}$.

$\Rightarrow h \in \langle A, B \rangle$. $\therefore \langle a^d \rangle \subseteq \langle A, B \rangle$.

$\therefore \langle A, B \rangle = \langle a^d \rangle$.

A+



References

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