



第 5 次作业

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关键词: 词 1, 词 2

Homework 4

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MATH 6013

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2022.05.03 (due date)

2-8-1. 证: $\forall a, b \in G: (\varphi f)(ab) = \varphi(f(ab)) \xrightarrow{f \text{ 同构}} \varphi(fa f b)$
 $\xrightarrow{\varphi \text{ 同构}} \varphi(fa) \varphi(fb) = (\varphi f)(a) \cdot (\varphi f)(b). \therefore \varphi f \text{ 是同态.}$

2-8-3. 证: " \Rightarrow " (必要性). 反证法. 假设 $(k, |G|) = m \geq 2$, 则有素数 $p \mid m \Rightarrow p \mid k$ 且 $p \mid |G|$. G 是 Abel \Rightarrow (主教材定理 2.6.3) G 中有 p 阶元, 记为 a , $\sigma(a) = p \Rightarrow f(a) = a^k \xrightarrow{\sigma(a)=p \mid k} f(a) = e = f(e)$.
 与 f 是同构 (\Rightarrow 单射) 矛盾. $\therefore (k, |G|) = 1$.

" \Leftarrow ". 先证 f 是单射. 只需(等价于)证 $\text{Ker} f = \{e\}$. 事实上,
 $\forall a \in \text{Ker} f := \{a \in G \mid f(a) = a^k = e\}$, 有 $\sigma(a) \mid k$. 另一方面, 由 Lagrange 定理 $\Rightarrow \sigma(a) \mid |G|$. $\therefore \sigma(a) \mid (k, |G|) = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(a) = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow a = e$. $\therefore \text{Ker} f = \{e\} \Rightarrow f$ 是单射.

$\Rightarrow | \text{Im} f | = |G| \xrightarrow[\text{有限集}]{\text{Im} f \subseteq G} \text{Im} f = G \Rightarrow f$ 是满射.

$\forall g_1, g_2 \in G$; 有 $f(g_1 g_2) = (g_1 g_2)^k \xrightarrow{\text{Abel}} g_1^k g_2^k = f(g_1) f(g_2) \Rightarrow f$ 是自同态.
 $\therefore f$ 是 G 上的自同构.

2-8-4. 证: 先证 " $f(a) = a' \Rightarrow f^{-1}(a') \subseteq \text{Ker} f$ ".

$\forall g \in f^{-1}(a')$, 有 $(\text{由}) f(g) = a' = f(a) \Rightarrow f(g)(f(a))^{-1} = a'(a')^{-1} = e$

$\xrightarrow{f \text{ 同构}} f(ga^{-1}) = e \Rightarrow ga^{-1} \in \text{Ker} f \Leftrightarrow g \in a \text{Ker} f. \therefore f^{-1}(a') \subseteq a \text{Ker} f.$

$\forall ak \in a \text{Ker} f, (k \in \text{Ker} f)$, 有 $f(ak) \xrightarrow{f \text{ 同构}} f(a)f(k) = f(a) = a' \Rightarrow ak \in f^{-1}(a')$.

$\therefore a \text{Ker} f \subseteq f^{-1}(a')$.

$\therefore f(a) = a' \xrightarrow{f \text{ 同构}} f^{-1}(a') = a \text{Ker} f.$

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上述结论容易推广到子群: $H \leq G$, f 同态. 则: $f(H) = H' \Rightarrow f^{-1}(H') = \bigcup_{h \in H} h \ker f$.

解: (1) $\langle 6k+2 \rangle$, $k=0, 1, \dots$, 和 $\langle 6k+4 \rangle$, $k=0, 1, \dots$.

(2) $\langle 6m+3 \rangle$, $m=0, 1, \dots$.

2.8-5 证: 作映射 $f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow U$, $q \mapsto e^{i2q\pi}$, $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

显然 f 是映射, 且是满射.

$$\forall q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{ 有 } f(q_1 + q_2) = e^{i2(q_1 + q_2)\pi} = e^{i2q_1\pi} \cdot e^{i2q_2\pi} = f(q_1)f(q_2)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 是同态. $\Rightarrow f$ 是核同态.

$$\ker f = \{ q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid f(q) = e^{i2q\pi} = 1 \} = \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{由同态基本定理} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}, +) / \ker f = (\mathbb{Q}, +) / (\mathbb{Z}, +) \cong \text{Im } f = U.$$

并题: 证明 $\text{Aut } S_3 \cong S_3$.

$$\text{证: } S_3 = \{ (1), (12), (13), (23), (123), (132) \}.$$

A⁺



References

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