

第二次习题课:

一, (1)

封闭性:  $\forall a, b \in S$ , 若  $a * b = -1$ ,  $\Rightarrow a + b + ab = -1$ .

$\Rightarrow (a+1)(b+1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$  或  $b = -1$ , 与  $a, b \in S$  矛盾.

单位元:  $a * b = a \Rightarrow a + b + ab = a \Rightarrow b(a+1) = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow b = 0$ .  $0 * a = a * 0 = a$ .

逆元:  $\forall a \in S$ ,  $a * b = a + b + ab = 0$ .

则  $b = -\frac{a}{a+1} \neq -1$ .

结合律:  $(a * b) * c = (a + b + ab) * c$

$= a + b + ab + c + ac + bc + abc$ .

~~$a * (b * c)$~~   $a * (b * c) = a * (b + c + bc)$

$= a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc$ .

(2)  $2 * x * 3 = 2 + x + 3 + \frac{2}{3}x + 3x + 6 + 6x$

$= 11 + 12x. \Rightarrow$

$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

二,  $Z_{mn}$  是  $mn$  阶循环群, 在  $Z_m \times Z_n$  中寻找  $m \cdot n$  阶元素

$(Z_m \times Z_n, +) = \{(\bar{i}, \bar{j}) \mid \bar{i} \in Z_m, \bar{j} \in Z_n\}$ .

考虑元素  $(\bar{i}, \bar{j})$ , 其中  $\bar{i}$  是  $m$  阶,  $\bar{j}$  是  $n$  阶.

$(\bar{i}, \bar{j})^{mn} = (\bar{i}, \bar{j}) + \dots + (\bar{i}, \bar{j})$

$= (\overline{m \cdot n}, \overline{m \cdot n}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$

设  $(\bar{i}, \bar{j})$  的阶为  $t$ , 则有  $t \mid mn$ , 我们要证  $mn \mid t$ .

由于  $(\bar{i}, \bar{i})^t = (\bar{e}, \bar{e}) = (\bar{o}, \bar{o})$ .

$$\Rightarrow \bar{e} = \bar{o} = \bar{i}^t, \bar{e} = \bar{o} = \bar{i}^t.$$

而  $\bar{i}$  的阶为  $m$ ,  $\bar{i}$  的阶为  $n$

$$\Rightarrow m|t, n|t \text{ 而 } (m, n) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow mn|t.$$

三,

" $\Rightarrow$ " 若  $G$  是交换群, 则

$$(a \times b)^2 = a \times b \times a \times b = a \times a \times b \times b = a^2 \times b^2.$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 若  $(a \times b)^2 = a^2 \times b^2$ , 则

$$a \times b \times a \times b = a \times a \times b \times b.$$

$$a^{-1} \times a \times b \times a \times b \times b^{-1} = a^{-1} \times a \times a \times b \times b \times b^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow b \times a = a \times b.$$

四, 先证明  $H \cap K$  也是正规子群.

① 封闭性, 对  $\forall m_1, m_2 \in H \cap K$ , 则  $\begin{cases} m_1 \in H, m_2 \in H \\ m_1 \in K, m_2 \in K. \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 \times m_2 \in H \\ m_1 \times m_2 \in K. \end{cases} \Rightarrow m_1 \times m_2 \in H \cap K.$$

② 逆元.  $\forall m \in H \cap K$ , 则  $\begin{cases} m \in H \\ m \in K \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m^{-1} \in H \\ m^{-1} \in K \end{cases} \Rightarrow m^{-1} \in H \cap K$

由①②  $H \cap K$  是一个群.



对  $\forall m \in H \cap K, g \in G$ .

又  $g^{-1}mg \in H, g^{-1}mg \in K$ .

$\Rightarrow g^{-1}mg \in H \cap K$ .

$\Rightarrow H \cap K$  为正规子群.

由  $G/H, G/K$  为交换群.  $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G$  有  $\begin{cases} Hg_1 \cdot Hg_2 = Hg_2 \cdot Hg_1 \\ Kg_1 \cdot Kg_2 = Kg_2 \cdot Kg_1 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Hg_1 \cdot g_2 = Hg_2 \cdot g_1 \\ Kg_1 \cdot g_2 = Kg_2 \cdot g_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1 \cdot g_2 (g_2 \cdot g_1)^{-1} \in H \\ g_1 \cdot g_2 (g_2 \cdot g_1)^{-1} \in K \end{cases} \Rightarrow g_1 \cdot g_2 (g_2 \cdot g_1)^{-1} \in H \cap K.$$

$$\Rightarrow (H \cap K) \cdot g_1 g_2 = (H \cap K) g_2 g_1.$$

$\Rightarrow G/H \cap K$  为交换群.

五, 自反性: 令  $\varphi_1: G \rightarrow G, \varphi_1(g) = g$ ,  $\varphi_1$  为双射.

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1(g_1 \cdot g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2 = \varphi_1(g_1) \cdot \varphi_1(g_2).$$

$\Rightarrow G$  与  $G$  同构.

对称性:  $\langle G_1, * \rangle, \langle G_2, \cdot \rangle$  是群. 假定  $\langle G_1, * \rangle \cong \langle G_2, \cdot \rangle$ .

则  $\exists \varphi_2: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$  是双射, 满足.

$$\forall g_1, g_2 \in G_1, \text{ 有 } \varphi_2(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi_2(g_1) \cdot \varphi_2(g_2).$$

$\varphi_2^{-1}$  也是双射.

$$\forall g_3, g_4 \in G_2, \exists a, b \in G_1 \text{ 满足 } g_3 = \varphi_2(a), g_4 = \varphi_2(b).$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi_2^{-1}(g_3 \cdot g_4) = \varphi_2^{-1}(\varphi_2(a) \cdot \varphi_2(b)) = \varphi_2^{-1}(\varphi_2(a * b)) \\ = a * b = \varphi_2^{-1}(g_3) * \varphi_2^{-1}(g_4)$$

传递性: 若  $\langle G_1, * \rangle \cong \langle G_2, \cdot \rangle$ ,  $\langle G_2, \cdot \rangle \cong \langle G_3, \circ \rangle$ .

令  $\varphi_1: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ ,  $\varphi_2: G_2 \rightarrow G_3$ .

由  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  是双射, 则  $\varphi_2 \varphi_1$  也是双射.

对  $\forall a, b \in G_1$ .

有  $\varphi_2 \varphi_1(a * b)$

$$= \varphi_2(\varphi_1(a) \cdot \varphi_1(b))$$

$$= \varphi_2 \varphi_1(a) \circ \varphi_2 \varphi_1(b).$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle G_1, * \rangle \cong \langle G_3, \circ \rangle$$

则同构是等价关系.

六.(1) 设  $G = \langle a \rangle$ .  $M$  是  $G$  的子集,

若  $M = \{e\}$ , 则  $M$  是循环群.

若  $M$  不仅包含单位元, 则由  $M$  是  $G$  的子群,  $M$  中所有元素都是可以写成  $a^m$ . 设  $i$  是使  $a^i \in M$  中最小的数.

下面证明:  $M = \langle a^i \rangle$ .

设  $\forall a^t \in M$ ,  $t \geq i$ ,  $\exists q, r$  s.t.  $t = q \cdot i + r$ ,  $0 \leq r < i$ .

$$\Rightarrow a^t = a^{qi+r} = a^{qi} a^r$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r \in M \Rightarrow r = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \langle a^i \rangle.$$

(2)  $d \mid n$ . 设  $d = nk$ .  $G = \langle a \rangle$ .

存在性:  $a^k$  的阶是  $d$ . 则  $\langle a^k \rangle$  符合条件



唯一性: 设  $H$  是  $G$  的一个  $d$  阶子群.

由 1.1 知  $H = \langle a^m \rangle$ , 且  $n = qm$ .

这种说法  
可能有点问题.

$$a^n = a^{mq} = (a^m)^q = e.$$

$$\therefore d = |H| = q = \frac{n}{m}. \Rightarrow m = \frac{n}{d} = k.$$

$\Rightarrow H = \langle a^k \rangle$ , 所以  $d$  阶子群唯一.

$G$  是  $n$  阶循环群,  $G = \langle a \rangle$ , 且  $|G| = n$ .  $H$  是  $G$  的一个子群.

$H = \langle b \rangle$ ,  $b = a^s$ , 则  $|H| = \frac{n}{(n,s)}$ .

证: 设  $m = |H|$ ,  $m$  是使  $b^m = e$  的最小正整数,  $b^m = a^{sm} = e$

$\Rightarrow n | sm$ , 设  $(n,s) = d$ ,  $n = d n_0$ ,  $s = d s_0$ , 且  $(n_0, s_0) = 1$ .

$\Rightarrow n_0 | s_0 m$ , 又由  $m$  最小,

$$\Rightarrow n_0 = m = \frac{n}{(n,s)}.$$

设  $H = \langle a^m \rangle$ , 且  $|H| = d$ .

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{n}{(n,m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (n,m) = k$$

$$\Rightarrow k | m.$$

$$\Rightarrow H \subset \langle a^k \rangle.$$

$$\text{而 } |H| = |\langle a^k \rangle| = d$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \langle a^k \rangle.$$