

Group Theory

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1 Set Theory

- Algebra of Sets
- Counting — Principle of Inclusion-Exclusion
- Binary Relation
 - Closure
- Function
- Abstract Algebra
- Concept of Group
- Subgroup and Lagrange Theorem
- Cyclic Group
- Permutation Group
- Normal Subgroup and Quotient Group
- Fundamental Theorem over Homomorphism

Outline

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集合运算律

1: 请证明补集之唯一性(Optional)。

Theorem:

令 A, B 为 E 的任意子集, 则 $B = \sim A \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = E \& A \cap B = \emptyset$

tips:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= B \cap E = B \cap (A \cup \sim A) = (B \cap A) \cup (B \cap \sim A) \\ &= \emptyset \cup (B \cap \sim A) = (A \cap \sim A) \cap (B \cap \sim A) \\ &= \sim A \cap (A \cup B) = \sim A \cap E = \sim A. \end{aligned}$$

集合运算律

2: 请证明以下命题等价:

① $A \subseteq B$

② $A \cup B = B$

③ $A \cap B = A$

④ $A - B = \emptyset$

Q: 为什么可以采用循环证明?

A: \Leftrightarrow is an equivalence relation.

集合运算律

3: 请证明 \cap 关于 $-$ 是可分配的:

Theorem:

$$A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) - (A \cap C)$$

tip: 换个方向, 化繁为简更容易。

练习:

请问 \cup 关于 $-$ 是可分配的吗?

集合运算律

4: 请证明 \cap 关于 \oplus 是可分配的:

Theorem:

$$A \cap (B \oplus C) = (A \cap B) \oplus (A \cap C)$$

tips:

- $B \oplus C = (B - C) \cup (C - B)$
- $A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) - (A \cap C)$

练习:

请问 \cup 关于 \oplus 是可分配的吗?

集合运算律

5: 请解答如下与幂集相关的题目:

tip:

概念清晰, 区分 \in, \subseteq 。

- 1 $A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow P(A) \subseteq P(B)$ (课本 P_{100} 第36题& P_{101} 第44题)
- 2 $P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$ (课本 P_{101} 第45(1)题)
- 3 字母集合 $|A| = n$, 自然数集合 $|B| = m$, 求 $P(A) \cap P(B)$ (课本 P_{98} 第12(1)题)
- 4 $P(\bigcap A_i) = \bigcap P(A_i)$ (2010年期中测试题)

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容斥原理

6: 求Euler函数 ϕ : [Review](#)

(P_{91} 例6.6, 2001年期中测试题)

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k},$$

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{i=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right).$$

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有序对

7: 如何定义三元组(Optional)?

We have:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \{\{x\}, \{x, y\}\}$$

then:

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \{\{x\}, \{x, y\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$$

Q: Is the definition OK?

Tips: Consider $\langle x, y, x \rangle$ and $\langle x, y, y \rangle$

A: $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle = \langle \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle, x_3 \rangle$.

Operation over Binary Relation

8: 请证明如下运算性质:

$$R_1 \subseteq A \times B, R_2 \subseteq A \times B$$

① $(R_1 \cup R_2)^{-1} = R_1^{-1} \cup R_2^{-1}$ (P_{132} 第20(1)题)

② $(R_1 \cap R_2)^{-1} = R_1^{-1} \cap R_2^{-1}$ (P_{132} 第20(2)题)

③ $(\sim R)^{-1} = \sim (R^{-1})$

④ $(R_1 - R_2)^{-1} = R_1^{-1} - R_2^{-1}$

Properties of Binary Relation

9: 请证明如下命题: (P_{118} 表7.2)

R, S are symmetric, so are R^{-1} , $R \cap S$, $R \cup S$, and $R - S$.

tips:

- R is symmetric $\Leftrightarrow R = R^{-1}$.
- $(\sim R)^{-1} = \sim (R^{-1})$.
- $(R_1 \cap R_2)^{-1} = R_1^{-1} \cap R_2^{-1}$.

Equivalence Relation

10: 请证明如下定义的关系为等价关系，并给出商群。

- ① $\langle a, b \rangle \sim \langle c, d \rangle \Leftrightarrow a + d = b + c$
(where $a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{N}$) (P_{133} 第36题, 作业补充题)
- ② $\langle a, b \rangle \sim \langle c, d \rangle \Leftrightarrow ad = bc$
- ③ $A = P(X), C \subseteq X, \forall x, y \in A, xRy \Leftrightarrow x \oplus y \subseteq C$ (P_{133} 第32(5)题)

Equivalence Relation

11: Counting partitions on a set with n elements(Optional)

try:

- $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} = 0$

- $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} = 1$

- $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\} = 2^{n-1} - 1$

- $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ n-1 \end{matrix} \right\} = \binom{n}{2}$

- $\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ n \end{matrix} \right\} = 1$

Recurrence relation:

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} = r \left\{ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ r-1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Bell number:

$$B_n = \sum_{r=0}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} (n \geq 1)$$

Closure

复合闭包:

证明: A is finite set, $R \subseteq A \times A \Rightarrow rt(R) = tr(R)$.

提示:

$$(I_A \cup R)^n = I_A \cup R \cup R^2 \cup \dots \cup R^n = I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i)$$

解答:

$$\begin{aligned} tr(R) &= t(I_A \cup R) \\ &= \cup_{i=1}^n (I_A \cup R)^i \\ &= (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A \cup R)^2 \cup \dots \cup (I_A \cup R)^n \\ &= (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^2 R^i)) \cup \dots \cup (I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i)) \\ &= I_A \cup R \cup R^2 \cup \dots \cup R^n \\ &= I_A \cup (\cup_{i=1}^n R^i) \\ &= I_A \cup t(R) \\ &= r(t(R)) \\ &= rt(R) \end{aligned}$$

Closure

复合闭包:

证明: $R \subseteq A \times A \Rightarrow st(R) \subseteq ts(R)$.

解答:

$$\begin{aligned} R \subseteq s(R) &\Rightarrow t(R) \subseteq t(s(R)) \\ &\Rightarrow st(R) \subseteq \textcolor{red}{sts(R)} = ts(R) \end{aligned}$$

$$s(R)[sym] \Rightarrow ts(R)[sym] \Rightarrow sts(R) = ts(R).$$

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Function

概念辨析:

① $A = \emptyset, B = \emptyset \Rightarrow B^A = \emptyset^\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$

② $A = \emptyset, B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow B^A = B^\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$

③ $A \neq \emptyset, B = \emptyset \Rightarrow B^A = \emptyset^A = \emptyset$

Function

交集与并集的函数像：

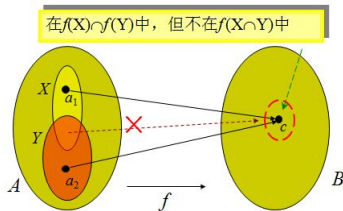
① P_{162} 第12题

说

明 $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$ 不是永远为真的。

② 设 $f : A \rightarrow B, B_1 \subseteq B$. 试证明：

$$f(A \cap f^{-1}(B_1)) = f(A) \cap B_1.$$



Function

企图证

明 $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$:

$y \in f(A \cap B)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge xfy \wedge x \in B \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge xfy) \wedge (x \in B \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \wedge y \in f(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in (f(A) \cap f(B))$$

$$f(A \cap f^{-1}(B_1)) = f(A) \cap B_1.$$

任取 y ,

$$y \in f(A \cap f^{-1}(B_1)) \Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \cap f^{-1}(B_1) \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge \underline{x \in f^{-1}(B_1)} \wedge xfy) \Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge \underline{f(x) \in B_1} \wedge xfy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge y \in B_1 \wedge xfy) \Leftrightarrow \exists x(x \in A \wedge xfy) \wedge y \in B_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \wedge y \in B_1 \Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \cap B_1 \quad \square$$

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Homomorphism and Isomorphism

P_{180} 第18题

$$V_1 = \langle \mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot \rangle, V_2 = \langle \mathbb{Z}_n, \oplus, \otimes \rangle.$$

令 $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n, f(x) = (x) \bmod n$.

证明, f 为 V_1 到 V_2 的满同态映射。

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$(U(m), \otimes_m)$

试证明:

设 m 是大于1的正整数,记 $U(m) = \{a \in \mathbf{Z}_m \mid (a, m) = 1\}$,
则 $U(m)$ 关于 \otimes_m 的乘法构成群。

举例:

$$U(15) = \{1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14\}$$

数论知识:

在求元素 $a \in U(m)$ 的逆元时, 你可能会用到如下数论知识:
 $(a, m) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\exists u, v \in \mathbf{Z})(au + mv = 1)$. 请说明, u 即是 a 的逆元.

解答:

- 运算封闭性
- 结合律
- 单位元($1 \in U(m)$)

3-order Group

试证明:在同构意义下,3阶群只有一种结构,即3阶循环群。

提示:

- 使用群表。
- 使用Lagrange Theorem。

Order of ab

一般不能由 a, b 的阶直接得到 ab 的阶。

证明以下命题:

有限群 G , $a, b \in G$, $|a| = n, |b| = m$, $ab = ba \wedge (n, m) = 1 \Rightarrow |ab| = nm$.

方法:

设 $|ab| = r$, 则需证: $(mn)|r$ 和 $r|(mn)$, 也即 $n|(rm), m|(rn), r|(mn)$.
还记得关于元素阶的那个重要结论吗?

$$|a| = n, a^m = e \Leftrightarrow n \mid m$$

解答:

$$a^{rm} = a^{rm} \cdot b^{rm} = (ab)^{rm} = e \Rightarrow n \mid (rm) \Rightarrow n \mid r.$$

$$(ab)^{mn} = e.$$

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Application of Lagrange Theorem

试证明Fermat小定理:

设 p 为素数,则对任意一个与 p 互素的整数 a ,有 $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

提示:

已证:

$$U(m) = \{a \in \mathbf{Z}_m \mid (a, m) = 1\}$$

关于 \otimes_m 构成群。

请思考: 当 m 为素数 p 时, P_{190} 推论1意味着什么?

解答:

当 $m = p$ 为素数时, $U(p)$ 的阶为 $p - 1$.

a 与 p 互素, $\therefore a \in U(p) \Rightarrow a^{(p-1)} = e = 1$

Application of Lagrange Theorem

试证明:在同构意义下,四阶群有且仅有两种.

对于每个四阶群 $(G, *)$,

$(G, *) \cong (Z_4, +_4)$ 或 $(G, *) \cong$ Klein 4-group.

提示:

使用Lagrange Theorem分析每个元素的可能的阶。

解答:

设 $G = \{e, a, b, c\}$.

Case 1: $|a| = 4 \vee |b| = 4 \vee |c| = 4$
 $\Rightarrow G = \langle a \rangle \vee G = \langle b \rangle \vee G = \langle c \rangle$.

Case 2: $|a| \neq 4 \vee |b| \neq 4 \vee |c| \neq 4$
 $\Rightarrow |a| = 2 \vee |b| = 2 \vee |c| = 2$.

Q: $|G| \leq 6$?

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n-th Root of Unity

试证明:

全体 n 次单位根组成的集合

$$U_n = \{x \in \mathbf{C} \mid x^n = 1\} = \left\{ \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n} \mid k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \right\}$$

关于数的乘法构成 n 阶循环群 $(P_{202}(6))$.

并求 U_n 的所有生成元.

解答:

- ① 复数乘法的几何意义.
- ② 先说明 U_n 构成群.
- ③ 令 $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$,
则 $U_n = \langle \omega \rangle = \{1, \omega, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^{n-1}\}$.
- ④ $(k, n) = 1, \omega^k$ 为生成元.

figure/6root.png

Cyclic Group

设 f 为群 $(G, *)$ 到群 (H, \circ) 的满同态,
证明: 若 G 为循环群, 则 H 亦为循环群_{(P204(27))}。

解答:

令 $G = \langle a \rangle$, 则

$$H = f(G) = f(\langle a \rangle) = \{f(a^n) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{(f(a))^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \langle f(a) \rangle.$$

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Permutation Group

试证明:

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

则对任一 n 阶置换 σ , 有

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \\ \sigma(k_1) & \sigma(k_2) & \cdots & \sigma(k_n) \end{pmatrix}.$$

解答: 置换是函数。如何证明函数相等?

Q: What if $\tau = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$?

Permutation Group

试验证:

$(i_k a \cdots b), (i_n c \cdots d)$ 不相交, 则

$$(i_k, i_n)(i_k, a, \cdots, b)(i_n, c, \cdots, d) = (i_k, a, \cdots, b, i_n, c, \cdots, d).$$

$$(i_k, i_n)(i_k, a, \cdots, b, i_n, c, \cdots, d) = (i_k, a, \cdots, b)(i_n, c, \cdots, d).$$

简单介绍另一种“置换可表为不相交轮换之积”的证明方法。

Permutation Group

已知 $\sigma^3 = (1, 4, 3, 7, 5, 6, 2)$, 求 σ .

解答:

$$\sigma = (1, 6, 7, 4, 2, 5, 3).$$

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Normal Subgroup

请证明:

在 S_4 中, 令

$$K = \{(1), (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}.$$

K 是 S_4 的正规子群.

提示:

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \\ \sigma(k_1) & \sigma(k_2) & \cdots & \sigma(k_n) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Normal Subgroup

请证明:

设 H, K 都是 G 的子群。如果 $H \triangleleft G$ 且 $H \subseteq K$, 则 $H \triangleleft K$ 。

Normal Subgroup

请证明:

$\sigma: G \rightarrow G'$, 为同态映射, $H \leq G, K \leq G'$.

- ① $\sigma(H)$ 是 G' 的子群.
- ② $\sigma^{-1}(K)$ 是 G 的子群.
- ③ 如果 H 是 G 的正规子群, 则 $\sigma(H)$ 是 $\sigma(G)$ 的正规子群.
- ④ 如果 K 是 G' 的正规子群, 则 $\sigma^{-1}(K)$ 是 G 的正规子群.
- ⑤ $\text{Ker}\sigma$ 是 G 的正规子群.

Normal Subgroup

请证明:

设 G 为群, H_1, H_2 为 G 的正规子群。则
 $H_1 \cap H_2, H_1 H_2$ 都是 G 的正规子群。

Q: 如果 $H, K \leq G, \neg(H, K \triangleleft G)$?

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Fundamental Theorem over Homomorphism

应用(*apply*)群同态基本定理证明与商群相关的同构关系的例题，请参见文件《离散数学习题解析第八周》。该文件已上传至教学网站。