

代数数  $Q(\alpha) = \{ a + b\alpha : a, b \in Q, \exists f \in Z[x], f(\alpha) = 0 \}$

No.

整系数多项式的复数根

Date

L2

均唯一，故而  $ax = ay \Rightarrow x = y, xa = ya \Rightarrow x = y$

(默认要求空集封闭)

group: ① Association ② identity ③ inverse ; Abelian group:  $a * b = b * a$   
field: ①  $(F, +)$  abelian ②  $(F \setminus \{0\}, \times)$  abelian, ③ Distribution  
ring: ①  $(R, +)$  abelian ② Association ③ Distribution  
field一定是ring但ring不一定是field

例:  $Q(\sqrt{2}) = \{ a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in Q \} \subseteq R$  a field with  $(+, \times)$

$Q(z^{1/3}) = \{ a + bz^{1/3} + cz^{2/3} \mid a, b, c \in Q \} \subseteq R, Q(z^{1/n}) \dots$  同上

$Z[i] = \{ a + bi \mid a, b \in Z, i = \sqrt{-1} \}$  gaussian ring

$M_{n \times n}(K)$  构成群, general linear group:  $K$  上  $n$  阶可逆矩阵构成  $GL_n(K)$

special linear group:  $GL_n(K)$  中行列式=1的元素  $SL_n(K)$

def:  $H \neq \emptyset$  is subset of group  $G$ ,  $H$  在  $G$  的运算定义下构成群, 则  $H$  is subgroup  
记为  $H \leq G$  (和subspace的定义类似)

例:  $SL_n(K) \leq GL_n(K), * = + \text{ 或 } * = \times$

pro:  $H \neq \emptyset$  is subset of group  $G$ , 则: (1)  $H \leq G \Leftrightarrow (2) \Leftrightarrow (3)$

(2):  $\forall a, b \in H, ab \in H, a^{-1} \in H, b^{-1} \in H$

$\rightarrow$  (3):  $\forall a, b \in H, ab^{-1} \in H, ba^{-1} \in H$

(1)  $\rightarrow$  (2): 由于  $G$  is group  $a, b \in H \subseteq G$ , ①②自动成立, ③  $\Rightarrow a^{-1} \in H, b^{-1} \in H$ .

(3)  $\rightarrow$  (1):  $H \neq \emptyset, \exists a \in H$ , let  $a = b$   $ab^{-1} = a \cdot a^{-1} = e \dots$  ②

let  $b = e, e \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \in H \dots$  ③, ①是自动成立的  $\Rightarrow H \leq G$

(1)  $\rightarrow$  (3)  $|H|$  finite也行)

pro:  $H \neq \emptyset$  is subset of group  $G$ , 且  $|G|$  finite,  $\Leftrightarrow xy \in H \forall x, y \in H$

" $\Leftarrow$ ":  $H = \{ h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n \} \quad G = \{ g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m \} \quad g_1 = e, g_2^{-1}, g_m^{-1} \in G$

则  $G = \{ e, g_2, g_2^{-1}, g_3, g_3^{-1}, \dots, g_t, g_t^{-1} \}$

$x = g_2, y_1 = g_2^{-1}$  则  $y_2 = g_3$  则  $g_2^{-1}g_3 = e, g_2 \cdot g_3^{-1} = e$  some  $i, j$  since finite

$\therefore h$  与  $h^{-1}$  要同时出现在  $H$  中, 且  $e = h \cdot h^{-1} \in H$



No.  $C_G(P) = \{x: xp = px\}$

Date  $N_G(P) = \{x: x^{-1}Px = P\}$

def: 群  $G$  的中心 (center) 和  $G$  中所有元素可交换:  $Z(G) = \{z \in G | gz = zg \forall g \in G\}$

例:  $C = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & \\ & a \end{bmatrix} : 0 \neq a \in \mathbb{F} \right\} \subseteq \text{SL}(n, \mathbb{F})$  是  $\text{SL}(n, \mathbb{F})$  的中心;  $C = Z(\text{SL}(n, \mathbb{F}))$

$z_1 \in Z(G), z_2 \in Z(G)$  则  $\forall g \in G, z_1 z_2 g = z_1 g z_2 = g z_1 z_2 \therefore z_1 z_2 \in Z(G)$

$eg = ge \therefore e \in (G)$  ( $e$  在  $G$  中存在)

for  $y \in C, yg = gy \Rightarrow gy^{-1} = y^{-1}g, Z(G)$  是 subgroup.

def:  $HK = \{h \cdot k | h \in H, k \in K\}, H^{-1} = \{h^{-1} | h \in H\}, H^n = \{h_1 h_2 \cdots h_n | h_i \in H, \forall i\}$

$Hg = \{h \cdot g | h \in H\} g \in G$ , 记: right coset

$gH = \{g \cdot h | h \in H\} g \in G$ , 记: left coset; 在 coset 和  $H$  之间存在双射  $\theta: H \rightarrow gH$

pro:  $G$  is group,  $H \neq \emptyset, H \subseteq G$ , 则  $(1) H \leq G \Leftrightarrow (2) H^2 \subseteq H$  且  $H^{-1} \subseteq H \Leftrightarrow$

(3):  $HH^{-1} \subseteq H, H^{-1}H \subseteq H$

显然任何  $G$  均有 subgroup  $G$  存在;  $\mathbb{F}$  称为 ordinary subgroup

pro:  $g_1, g_2 \in G, Hg_1 \cap Hg_2 \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow Hg_1 = Hg_2$  (与 Affine set 类似)

假设  $\exists h_1, h_2 \in H, h_1 g_1 = h_2 g_2 \in Hg_1 \cap Hg_2$

$$Hg_1 = H \cdot h_1 g_1 = H \cdot h_2 g_2 = Hg_2$$

$\{h h_1 g_1 | h \in H\} = \{h' h_1^{-1} \cdot h_1 g_1 = h' \in H\} = \{h' g_1 | h' \in H\}$  since 群中元素有逆元

Lagrange:  $H \leq G$ , 则  $|H|/|G|$  if  $|G|$  is finite

the coset  $\{Hg | g \in G\}$  is finite; 记为  $Hg_1, Hg_2, \dots, Hg_m$

取  $Hg_1, \dots, Hg_m$  s.t.  $Hg_i \cap Hg_j = \emptyset$ , 则  $G = Hg_1 \cup Hg_2 \cup \dots \cup Hg_m$

$$|G| = |Hg_1| + |Hg_2| + \dots + |Hg_m| = m \cdot |H|$$

接下来说明: 可取出有限个 disjoint coset, 使  $\cup Hg_i = G$

$\forall g \in G, g, g^2, \dots, g^m \dots$  finite. 即  $\exists m$  s.t.  $g^{m+1} \in \{g, g^2, \dots, g^m\}$

$\therefore g^{m+1} = g^i$  for some  $i \in [1, m]$ , 则  $g^{-1} = g^{m-i+1}, e = g^{m+1-i}$



$\therefore \langle g \rangle = \{g, g^2, \dots, g^{m+1}\}$  forms a subgroup

② lemma:  $H \leq G$ ,  $g \in G$  则  $gH$  为  $H$  的 left coset, 由于 coset 为等价类,  $\therefore G$  可以分解为 coset 的无交并,  $G = \dot{\bigcup}_{g \in G} gH$   $g$  和  $gh$  之间有双射

例如:  $g_1H$  和  $g_2H$  无交集

$$\Rightarrow \forall h_1 \in H, g_1H \not\cap g_2H \quad \forall h_2 \in H, \Rightarrow \forall h_1, g_1^{-1}g_1h_1 \notin H, \quad \forall h_2, g_1^{-1}g_2h_2 \notin H$$

只要  $g_1$  满足  $g_1^{-1}g_2 \notin H$

在本定理中, 找 subgroup  $G' \leq G$ ,  $G' \cap H \neq \emptyset$ ,  $g \in G'$  则  $\langle g \rangle = \{g, g^2, \dots, g^{m+1}\} \leq G'$

则  $Hg, Hg^2, \dots, Hg^{m+1}$  无交集,  $\therefore \dots$  不...

✓  $H \leq G$ , define:  $a \sim b, \exists h \in H$  s.t.  $a = bh$ ; 这 "满足 reflective, sym., transitive" 这个等价关系下,  $G$  元素  $g$  的等价类为  $gH$ ; since:  $g \sim b, \exists h$  s.t.  $g = bh \therefore b = g \cdot h^{-1}$  等价类  $\{b\} = \{g \cdot h^{-1} : h \in H\} = \{g \cdot h : h \in H\} = gH$

✓  $\rho$  是  $A$  集合上的等价关系: ①:  $[x]_{\rho} \neq \emptyset \quad \forall x$  每个元素的等价类非空

②:  $x \sim y \Rightarrow [x]_{\rho} = [y]_{\rho}$  等价类若有交集, 则相等;  $\neg x \sim y \Rightarrow [x]_{\rho} \cap [y]_{\rho} = \emptyset$

③:  $\bigcup \{[x]_{\rho} \mid x \in A\} = A$ , 所有等价类的并集为原集合

$\forall a \in A \quad a \in [x]_{\rho}$  for some  $x$ ; or a start a new class

$\Rightarrow A$  的并 =  $\bigcup [x]_{\rho}$  by ③, disjoint union by ②

在平本反里写了 (这个不好)

★ Fermat:  $p$  为素数,  $a \in \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$ ,  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

let  $G = (\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}, \otimes)$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  为 mod  $p$  的等价类,  $\otimes: i \times j \pmod{p}$ ;  $|G| = p-1$

for  $a \in G$ ,  $1 < a < |G| = k$ ;  $\langle a \rangle = m$

$\therefore a^{p-1} = a^{km} = (a^m)^k = 1 \pmod{p}$  since  $a^m = 1 \pmod{p}$

Bmk:  $\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\} = \text{group } \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$  under addition module  $p$

$a$  构成循环群 = (由一个元素生成的群)

对于  $G$  中元素  $a$ , 称  $\langle a \rangle$  的阶为元素  $a$  的阶,  $o(a) = |\langle a \rangle|$ ;  $o(a) = \arg \min_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} a^n = e$



$G/N$ : 设  $G$  群运算为  $*$ ,  $G/N$  为  $(g_1N)(g_2N) = (g_1 * g_2)N$   
我觉的这么写更严谨

def:  $H \leq G$ .  $H$  is normal subgroup of  $G$  if:  $g^{-1}hg \in H \quad \forall h \in H, g \in G$ , 记为  $H \trianglelefteq G$

$G$  is group.  $S \leq G$ .  $S$  是否是 group (不定, 封闭性不清楚)

Associate 自动成立,  $s \in S \exists s^{-1} \in S, s * s^{-1} = e \in S$ ;  $*$  为  $G$  的群运算  
 $S$  中的  $e$  和  $G$  中的  $e$  是同一  $\forall S \leq G$  (即这样看起来  $e \in S \therefore e \in S^c$  ? 为什么  $S^c \cap S \neq \emptyset$   
 $x \in S, x^{-1} \in S^c$ ;  $x \notin S, x^{-1} \in S^c \therefore x * x^{-1} = e \in S^c$

class 21, 9.19

$H \leq G, H \trianglelefteq G \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}Hg \subseteq H, \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}hg \in H, \forall h \in H, g \in G$   
对象  $g^{-1}Hg = \{g^{-1}hg : h \in H\}$  满足 closed, inv. ind, 是 subgroup

例:  $SL(n, \mathbb{F}) \trianglelefteq GL(n, \mathbb{F})$   
well-defined 用

def:  $N \trianglelefteq G$ ; let  $G/N = \{gN : g \in G\} = [G:N]$  记为 quotient / factor group (G module N)

1. 定义群运算  $(\cdot): (g_1N)(g_2N) = (g_1g_2)N$  : it's well-defined

$$(g_1N)(g_2N)(g_3N) = (g_1N)(g_2Ng_3N) = (g_1N)(g_2Ng_3N)$$

$N$  is identity,  $(gN)^{-1} = g^{-1}N$  is inverse

$\therefore$  在  $\cdot$  下,  $(G/N, \cdot)$  is group

$\downarrow$  与自变量的写法无  
let  $g_1N = g_1hN, h \in N$

$$\dots = (g_1h, g_2)N$$

$$= (g_1g_2, g_2^{-1}h, g_2)N$$

$$= (g_1g_2)N$$

例:  $|GL(n, \mathbb{F}_p)| / |SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p)| = p-1$  (HW 写得再好一点)

$\begin{cases} g \in GL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) \\ \det h = 1, g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}; a = \det g \neq 0 \end{cases}$  (当结论证明!)

$\Rightarrow$  把对  $SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p)$  的  $g \mapsto g^{-1}$  转化为  $g_1 \in SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) : g_1 \in \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore GL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) / SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) &= \{g \cdot SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) : g \in GL(n, \mathbb{F}_p)\} \\ &= \{g_1h \cdot SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) : g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, a \neq 0\} \\ &= \{g_1 \cdot SL(n, \mathbb{F}_p) : g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, a \neq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

(Z/pZ) finite with order  $p-1$ ,  $\langle a \rangle$  为其中一生成元  $\langle g \rangle = \langle a \rangle = p-1$