

3. 充分性

$$\text{若 } (ab)^2 = a^2b^2 \text{ 则 } (ab)^2 = (ab)(ab)$$

$$= a^2b^2 = (aa)(bb) = a(ba)b = (ba)(ab)$$

由消去律,  $ab = ba$   $\therefore S$  是交换群.

必要性

若  $(S, \cdot)$  是交换群, 则  $\forall a, b \in S$

$$\begin{aligned} (ab)^2 &= (ab)(ab) = (ab)(ba) \\ &= ab^2a = aab^2 = a^2b^2 \end{aligned}$$

6.  $\sigma$  是么群  $(S, \cdot)$  至  $(T, *)$  的同构.

$$\forall a, b \in S, \quad \sigma(ab) = \sigma(a) * \sigma(b)$$

证:  $\because (S, \cdot)$  是么群,  $e$  是对  $\cdot$  的, 单位元

$$\therefore \forall \sigma(x) \in T, \quad \sigma(x) * \sigma(e) = \sigma(x \cdot e) = \sigma(x)$$

$$\sigma(e) * \sigma(x) = \sigma(e \cdot x) = \sigma(x)$$

因此  $*$  具有单位元  $\sigma(e)$

$$7. \quad \forall a, b \in G \quad ab = (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = ba$$

$\therefore G$  是交换群

10. 若  $xaxha = xbc$  成立

则  $\because G$  是群, 由此可得

$$xaxba = x(a)ba = x(aab), \quad xbc = xab$$

再  $\because G$  是群,  $G$  中每个元素都有可逆元

$$x^{-1} x a a b b^{-1} = x^{-1} x b b^{-1}$$

$$x a a = e$$

$$x a a a^{-1} a^{-1} = e a^{-1} a^{-1}$$

$$x = e a^{-1}^2, \text{ 是唯一解}$$

$$e = (1, 1), (ac, bd), a, c \neq 0$$

11. ① 结合律  $\alpha(a, b), \beta(c, d), \gamma(x, y) \in G$

$$((a, b)(c, d))(\gamma, y) = (ac, bd)(\gamma, y) = (ac\gamma, bdy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b)((c, d)(\gamma, y)) &= (a, b)(c\gamma, dy) \\ &= (ac\gamma, bdy) = (ac\gamma, bdy), \quad G \text{ 是群} \end{aligned}$$

② 单位元  $e(1, 1)$

③ 可逆元  $\because G$  已经是可逆元, 只需证明

$\forall (a, b) \in G$ , 存在左逆元  $(a, b)^{-1} \in G$ , 使得  $(a, b)^{-1}(a, b) = e$

$$(a, b)^{-1} = (\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})$$

$$\text{则 } (a, b)^{-1}(a, b) = (1, 1) = e$$

12. 完备性:  $\forall aba = a, ab^2a = e$ , 求证结合律

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } ab &= ab(ab^2a) = (aba)b^2a = ab^2a = e \\ ba &= (ab^2a)ba = ab^2aba = ab^2a = e \quad \therefore b \text{ 是 } a \text{ 的逆元} \end{aligned}$$

完备性: 若  $a$  有逆元  $b$ , 则  $ab = ba = e$

$$\therefore ab a = ea = a,$$

$$ab^2a = ab ba = e \cdot e = e$$