

1. 叙述群的定义并证明: 若 $\{H_i\}_{i \in I}$ 是 G 的一族子群, 则 $H = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$ 是 H 的子群

定义: 结合律、单位元、逆元

G 和 G 上的乘法“ \cdot ”满足:

$$(1) \forall a, b \in G, a \cdot b \in G \quad (2) (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

$$(3) \exists e \in G, a \cdot e = e \cdot a = a \quad (4) \forall a \in G, \exists b \in G \text{ 使 } ab = ba = e$$

证: $\forall x, y \in \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$, 则由 H_i 子群

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y \in H_i, e \in H_i, \text{ 且 } \exists x^{-1} \in H_i$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y \in \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i, e \in \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i, x^{-1} \in \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i, (1)(3)(4) \text{ 成立}$$

(2) 由 H 中结合律成立

2. 令 $K = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subset M_2(\mathbb{R})$. 证: K 关于矩阵加乘是域

$$\text{封闭性: } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ -b-d & a+c \end{pmatrix} \in K$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac-bd & ad+bc \\ -bc-ad & -bd+ac \end{pmatrix} \in K$$

由于 K 是矩阵环子环且 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in K$ 知, 加法结合律、乘法结合律, 分配律成立.
两个交换律

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in K \Rightarrow \text{单位元}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} (-a) & (-b) \\ -(-b) & (-a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} & \frac{-b}{a^2+b^2} \\ \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} & \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow 逆元

3. 叙述正规子群定义并证明 $H \cdot K \leq G$, 若 $K \triangleleft G$, 则 $H \cdot K = \{hk \mid h \in H, k \in K\}$ 也是 G 的子群且 $H/(H \cap K) \cong (H \cdot K)/K$

定义: $H \leq G$ 且 $\forall a \in G$ 有 $aH = Ha$

封闭: $h_1 k_1 \cdot h_2 k_2$ 由 $K \triangleleft G \Rightarrow K \cdot h_2 = h_2 K \Rightarrow k_1 h_2 = h_2 k_3$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 k_1 \cdot h_2 k_2 = (h_1 h_2) \cdot (k_3 k_2) \in H \cdot K$$

结合律由 G 是群成立. 单位元由 $e = e \cdot e \in H \cdot K$, 逆元: $(hk)^{-1} = k^{-1} h^{-1} \in K \cdot H$

$$= h^{-1}K = h^{-1}k, \Rightarrow hk \cdot h^{-1}k = e \Rightarrow \text{是群}$$

考虑同态 $H \xrightarrow{\varphi} (H \cdot K)/K, \varphi(h) = h \cdot K,$

注意到 $H \cdot K \xrightarrow{\psi} H \cdot K/K, \psi(hk) = hkK = hK$ (左陪集)

$$\text{所以 } (H \cdot K)/K = \{h \cdot K \mid h \in H\}$$

所以 φ 是满射, $\ker \varphi = H \cap K \Rightarrow H/(H \cap K) \cong (H \cdot K)/K$

4. 证明: $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}, \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}] = \{a + b\sqrt{5} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ 都是 \mathbb{R} 子域, 它们同构吗?

$$\text{证: } (a + b\sqrt{2}) + (c + d\sqrt{2}) = (a + c) + (b + d)\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$$

{ 封闭

$$(a + b\sqrt{2})(c + d\sqrt{2}) = (ac + 2bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$$

$$\text{单位元 } 1, \text{ 零元 } 0, \text{ 逆元 } (a + b\sqrt{2}) + (-a - b\sqrt{2}) = 0, (a + b\sqrt{2}) \cdot \frac{a - b\sqrt{2}}{a^2 - 2b^2} = 1$$

且 $a^2 - 2b^2 = 0$ 在 \mathbb{Q} 中无解

类似的 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}]$

反证 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 和 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}]$ 同构. 设 $\varphi: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}]$

$$\text{则 } \varphi(0) = 0, \varphi(1) = 1, \Rightarrow \varphi(q) = q, \forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{设 } \varphi(\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow 2 = (a + b\sqrt{5})^2 = a^2 + 5b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{5}, \text{ 若 } b = 0 \times$$

$$\text{若 } a = 0, \times \Rightarrow \text{矛盾}$$

5. 设 $L \supset K$ 域扩张, 证: $\text{Gal}(L/K) = \{L \xrightarrow{\sigma} L \mid \sigma \text{ 是同构且 } \sigma(a) = a, \forall a \in K\}$ 关于映射合成是群

封闭性成立.

结合律由映射结合律保证

单位元 id , 逆元: $\forall \sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$, 由 σ 同构 $\Rightarrow \sigma$ 逆映射 σ^{-1} 存在.

$$\text{由 } \sigma(a) = a, \forall a \in K \Rightarrow \sigma^{-1}(a) = a, \forall a \in K \Rightarrow \sigma^{-1} \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$$

6. 设 $K \subset L$ 是域扩张, $\alpha \in L$ 是 K 上代数元, 令 $K[x] \xrightarrow{\varphi_\alpha} L, f(x) \mapsto f(\alpha)$ 为取值映射, 证:

(1) $\ker \varphi_\alpha$ 由极小多项式 $\mu_\alpha(x)$ 生成

(2) φ_α 诱导了域同构 $K[x]/(\mu_\alpha(x)) \cong K[\alpha]$

证: (1) $\forall f(x) \in \ker \varphi_\alpha \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_\alpha(x) | f(x)$, 即 $f(x) \in \langle \mu_\alpha(x) \rangle$

另一方面 $\forall g(x) = \mu_\alpha(x)p(x) \in \langle \mu_\alpha(x) \rangle \Rightarrow g(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \in \ker \varphi_\alpha$

$\Rightarrow \ker \varphi_\alpha = \langle \mu_\alpha(x) \rangle$

(2) 考虑 $\text{Im}(\varphi_\alpha) = \{f(\alpha) | \forall f \in K[x]\}$. 由 α 代数元, $\Rightarrow \text{Im}(\varphi_\alpha) = K[\alpha]$

故 $\varphi_\alpha: K[x] \rightarrow K[\alpha]$ 是满同态, 由同态基本定理

$$K[x]/(\mu_\alpha(x)) \cong K[\alpha]$$

7. 设 $E = F[\alpha]$, $\alpha^N \in F$, 若 F 包含 N -次本原单位根 θ , 则 $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ 是循环群

证: 设 $\alpha^N = a \in F$, 则 $x^N - a = (x - \alpha)(x - \theta\alpha) \cdots (x - \theta^{N-1}\alpha)$

$\forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(E/F)$, 则 $\varphi(\alpha) = \theta^k \alpha$. 定义 $\chi: \text{Gal}(E/F) \rightarrow \langle \theta \rangle$,

$\chi(\varphi) = \frac{\varphi(\alpha)}{\alpha} (= \theta^k)$, 则设 $\varphi(\alpha) = \theta^k \alpha$, $\psi(\alpha) = \theta^s \alpha$, $\psi, \varphi \in \text{Gal}(E/F)$

有 $\chi(\varphi\psi) = \frac{\varphi(\psi(\alpha))}{\alpha} = \theta^{k+s} = \chi(\varphi)\chi(\psi) \Rightarrow \chi$ 是同态, 且明显单同态.

故 $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ 同构于 $\langle \theta \rangle$ 子群 H . 由 $\langle \theta \rangle$ 循环群可知 H 为循环群.

(否则考虑 H 中指数最小的 θ^k , $\exists \theta^s$, $k \nmid s$, 则 $s - [\frac{s}{k}]k$ 是比 k 更小的, 矛盾)

即 $\text{Gal}(E/F) \cong H$ 是循环群

8. 求 $[\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}]$ 并证明

$$[\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]] \cdot [\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]: \mathbb{Q}] = 2 [\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]]$$

由于 $\sqrt{3} \notin \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$, 否则 $\sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{2}$, $3 = a^2 + 2b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = 0 / b = 0$. 矛盾

故 $[\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]] > 1$, 又 $x^2 - 3$ 零化 $\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]] \leq 2$

$$\Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]] = 2 \Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]: \mathbb{Q}] = 4$$

9. 设 $K \subset L$ 是有限可分, 正规扩张, $G = \text{Gal}(L/K)$, $K \subset E \subset L$ 是中间域, 试证明:

$K \subset E$ 正规扩张 $\Leftrightarrow \eta(E) \subset E, \forall \eta \in G$

" \Rightarrow " 由 $K \subset E$ 正规, $\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in E$, $\mu_\alpha(x)$ 根全在 E 中, 而 $\forall \alpha \in E$, 有 $\eta(\mu_\alpha(\alpha)) = 0$,

即 $\mu_\alpha(\eta(\alpha))=0$. 即 $\eta(\alpha)$ 是 $\mu_\alpha(x)$ 根 $\Rightarrow \eta(\alpha) \in E, \Rightarrow \eta(E) \subset E$

" \Leftarrow " $\forall \alpha \in E$, 考虑 α 极小多项式 $\mu_\alpha(x)$, 另一根 β , $\exists \varphi \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$, 使 $\varphi(\alpha) = \beta, \Rightarrow \beta \in E$.

10. 证明 6 阶非 Abel 群同构于 S_3

证明: 考虑 6 阶非 Abel 群 G . G 的 Sylow 3-子群 $P(G)$, 由西罗定理 II,

$|P(G)| \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ 且 $|P(G)| \mid 2 \Rightarrow |P(G)| = 1$. 设 $P(G) = \{P\}$, $P = \{e, g, g^2\}$

由 Sylow 定理 I, G 中存在 2 阶元 a . 则 $G = P \cup aP$ (因 $a \notin P$)

且由 $|P(G)| = 1 \Rightarrow P \triangleleft G$, 故 $aga^{-1} \in P$. 若 $aga^{-1} = e \Rightarrow g = e$, 矛盾.

若 $aga^{-1} = g \Rightarrow \text{Abel 群, 矛盾.} \Rightarrow aga^{-1} = g^2 = g^{-1}$, 即 $ag = g^{-1}a$

故 $G = \{e, g, g^2, a, ag, ag^2\} = \{a^i g^j \mid ag = g^{-1}a, a^2 = b^3 = e\}$

而 $S_3 = \{\text{id}, (12), (13), (23), (123), (132)\} = \{a^i b^j \mid ag = g^{-1}a, a = (12), b = (123)\}$

故 $G \cong S_3$