

习题八 21 27 30 33

21. σ^{-1} 的意义: σ 是个双射, σ^{-1} 即逆映射.

$$\sigma = (1\ 4\ 6\ 2\ 3\ 5) \quad T = (2\ 1)(3\ 5)(4\ 6)$$

$$\sigma T(1) = \sigma(2) = 3 \quad \sigma T(2) = \sigma(1) = 4 \quad \sigma T(3) = \sigma(5) = 1 \quad \sigma T(4) = \sigma(6) = 2$$

$$\sigma T(5) = \sigma(3) = 5 \quad \sigma T(6) = \sigma(4) = 6$$

$$\therefore \sigma T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = (1\ 3)(4\ 2)$$

$$T\sigma(1) = T(4) = 6 \quad T\sigma(2) = T(3) = 5 \quad T\sigma(3) = T(5) = 3 \quad T\sigma(4) = T(6) = 4$$

$$T\sigma(5) = T(1) = 2 \quad T\sigma(6) = T(2) = 1$$

$$\therefore T\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (1\ 6)(5\ 2)$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = ((1\ 5)(1\ 3)(1\ 2)(1\ 6)(1\ 4))^{-1} = (1\ 4)(1\ 6)(1\ 2)(1\ 3)(1\ 5)$$

对换的逆为自身. $\therefore \sigma^{-1} = (1\ 5\ 3\ 2\ 6\ 4) = (1\ 5)(5\ 3)(3\ 2)(2\ 6)(6\ 4)$

$$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{且 } \sigma^{-1} = (1\ 4)(1\ 6)(1\ 2)(1\ 3)(1\ 5) \\ = (1\ 5)(5\ 3)(3\ 2)(2\ 6)(6\ 4)$$

由 $\sigma T = (1\ 3)(4\ 2)$ 与 $\sigma^{-1} = (1\ 5\ 3\ 2\ 6\ 4)$ 有:

$$\sigma T \sigma^{-1} = (1\ 3)(4\ 2)(1\ 5\ 3\ 2\ 6\ 4) = (1\ 3)(4\ 2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ = (1\ 5)(6\ 2)(4\ 3)$$

27. 由 Lagrange 定理有:

$$[G:H] = [G:1]/[H:1] \quad \text{即 } a = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4) \quad a^2 = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4)^2 = (1\ 4)(1\ 2)(1\ 3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a^3 = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4)(1\ 2)(3\ 4) \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)$$

$$= (1\ 3\ 2\ 4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (1\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 1) \quad a^4 = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4)(4\ 2\ 3\ 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = e$$

综上: $\langle a \rangle = \{e, (1\ 3\ 2\ 4), (1\ 2)(3\ 4), (1\ 4\ 2\ 3)\}$ 记为 H . $|H| = 4$

$$\text{则: } [S_4 : \langle a \rangle] = \frac{|S_4|}{|\langle a \rangle|} = 6$$

而由定理 8.5.1.4 有 $\forall x \in aH$, 有 $xH = aH$

故左陪集有

$$eH = \{e, (1\ 3\ 2\ 4), (1\ 2)(3\ 4), (1\ 4\ 2\ 3)\}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}(14)H &= \{(14), (132), (1243), (423)\} \\ (24)H &= \{(24), (134), (2143), (123)\} \\ (23)H &= \{(23), (124), (2134), (143)\}\end{aligned}$$

同理, 右陪集有:

$$\begin{aligned}He &= \{e, (1324), (12)(34), (1423)\} \\ H(12) &= \{(12), (41)(23), (34), (31)(42)\} \\ H(13) &= \{(13), (241), (2143), (342)\} \\ H(14) &= \{(14), (432), (2134), (312)\} \\ H(24) &= \{(24), (321), (1234), (431)\} \\ H(23) &= \{(23), (341), (4312), (421)\}\end{aligned}$$

30. 由 Lagrange 定理有:

$$\begin{aligned}[G:B] &= [G:I]/[B:I] & \therefore [G:B] &= [G:A][A:I]/[B:I] \\ [A:B] &= [A:I]/[B:I] & &= [G:A][A:B] \\ [G:A] &= [G:I]/[A:I] \\ \therefore [G:I] &= [G:A][A:I]\end{aligned}$$

33. $\forall a \in H, H$ 有 $a = h_1 h$, $h_1 \in H$ 且 $h \in H$. 而 $H_1 \subseteq H_2$, 故 $h_1 \in H_2$. 故 $a \in H_2 H$
故 $H_1 H \subseteq H_2 H$

$\forall \alpha \in H_1 H, \beta \in H_1 H$. 则有 $\alpha = h_a h_x, \beta = h_b h_y, h_a, h_b \in H_1, h_y, h_x \in H$
 $\alpha \beta^{-1} = h_a h_x h_y^{-1} h_b^{-1} \quad \because H \triangleleft G, \text{ 且 } h_y^{-1} \in H \text{ 故 } \exists h_z \in H \text{ 有: } h_y^{-1} h_b^{-1} = h_b^{-1} h_z$
 $\therefore \alpha \beta^{-1} = h_a h_x h_b^{-1} h_z$ 同理, $H \triangleleft G, \text{ 且 } h_x \in H, \text{ 故 } \exists h_q \in H \text{ 有: } h_x h_b^{-1} = h_b^{-1} h_q$
 $\therefore \alpha \beta^{-1} = h_a h_b^{-1} h_q h_z$ $h_a h_b^{-1} \in H_1, h_q, h_z \in H$. 而 H_1, H 均为 G 正规子群, 满足封闭性
故 $(h_a h_b^{-1}) \in H_1$ 且 $(h_q h_z) \in H$. 故 $\alpha \beta^{-1} \in H_1 H$
故 $H_1 H$ 为 $H_2 H$ 子群

下证其正规:

$\forall g \in H_2 H, f \in H_1 H$ 有 $g = h_2 h_x, f = h_1 h_y, h_2 \in H_2, h_1 \in H_1, h_x, h_y \in H$
 $g f g^{-1} = h_2 h_x h_1 h_y h_x^{-1} h_2^{-1}$
 $H \triangleleft G$, 而 $h_x \in H$, 故 $\exists h_z \in H, \text{ s.t. } h_2 h_x = h_z h_2$
 $g f g^{-1} = h_z h_2 h_1 h_y h_x^{-1} h_2^{-1}$
 $H \triangleleft G$ 而 $h_1 \in H$, 故 $\exists h_3 \in H$, 有 $h_z h_1 = h_3 h_z$, 而 $h_y, h_x^{-1} \in H$ 故 $h_y h_x^{-1} = h_p \in H$
 $g f g^{-1} = h_z h_3 h_2 h_p h_z^{-1} \quad H \triangleleft G$, 而 $h_p \in H$, 故 $h_z h_p h_z^{-1} = h_4 \in H$
 $g f g^{-1} = h_z h_3 h_4 \quad h_3 \in H_1, h_z, h_4 \in H$
 $H \triangleleft G$, 且 $h_z \in H$, 故 $\exists h_t \in H, \text{ s.t. } h_z h_3 = h_3 h_t$
 $g f g^{-1} = h_3 h_t h_4 = h_3 (h_t h_4) \quad h_3 \in H_1, h_t h_4 \in H$
 $\therefore g f g^{-1} \in H_1 H$
综上: $\forall g \in H_2 H, f \in H_1 H$ 有 $g f g^{-1} \in H_1 H$. 即 $H_1 H \triangleleft H_2 H$

