

习题八.

7. $\because G$ 是群 $\therefore G$ 非空, 且 $\forall a, b \in G, (a \cdot b)^{-1} = b^{-1} a^{-1}$

$$\therefore (a \cdot b)^{-1} = b^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} = b \cdot a$$

又 $\because G$ 中任意元的逆元都是它自身, 且 G 中每个元素逆元唯一

$$\therefore a \cdot b = b \cdot a.$$

$\therefore G$ 是交换群

8. $\because 0 \in G \therefore G$ 非空

$\forall a, b \in G$, 设 $a = k_1 m, b = k_2 m$, 则 $a + b = (k_1 + k_2)m \in G. \therefore G$ 关于 $+$ 封闭.

$\forall c \in G$, 设 $c = k_3 m$, 则 $(a + b) + c = (k_1 + k_2)m + k_3 m = (k_1 + k_2 + k_3)m = k_1 m + (k_2 + k_3)m = a + (b + c). \therefore +$ 满足结合律

$\because 0 \in G, \forall a \in G, a + 0 = 0 + a = a \therefore G$ 有单位元 0 .

又 $\because \forall a = km \in G, \exists a^{-1} = (-k)m \in G$, s.t. $a^{-1} + a = a + a^{-1} = 0 \therefore G$ 中任一元素有逆元.

$\therefore (G, +)$ 为群.

11. $\because (1, 0) \in G \therefore G$ 非空.

$\because \forall (a, b), (c, d) \in G, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0, c \neq 0 \Rightarrow ac \in \mathbb{R}, cb + d \in \mathbb{R}, ac \neq 0.$

$\therefore (ac, cb + d) \in G \therefore G$ 关于运算封闭.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (e, f) \in G, ((a, b)(c, d))(e, f) &= (ac, cb + d)(e, f) = (ace, e(cb + d) + f) \\ &= (ace, cbe + de + f) \end{aligned}$$

$$(a, b)((c, d)(e, f)) = (a, b)(ce, ed + f) = (ace, ceb + ed + f) = ((a, b)(c, d))(e, f)$$

\therefore 满足结合律.

又 $\because \forall (a, b) \in G, (a, b)(1, 0) = (a, b) = (1, 0)(a, b) \therefore (1, 0)$ 为单位元.

且对 $\forall (a, b) \in G, (\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}) \in G$. 且 $(a, b)(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}) = (\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a})(a, b) = (1, 0)$

$\therefore G$ 中任一元素均有逆元. $\therefore G$ 为群.

12. 由 G 为么群, 得 G 非空.

设么群中单位元为 e . 则 $\forall a, b \in G, ae = ea = a, be = eb = b$.

一方面, 若 b 为 a 逆元, 则 $ab=ba=e$

\therefore 在群上运算满足结合律 $\therefore aba=(ab)a=ea=a$.

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

另一方面, 若 $aba=a$ 且 $ab^2a=e$

$$\text{则 } (aba)(b^2a)=ab^2a=e$$

$$\text{且 } (aba)(b^2a)=(ab)(ab^2a)=abe=ab \Rightarrow ab=e.$$

$$(ab^2)(aba)=(ab^2a)(ba)=eba=ba$$

$$\text{且 } (ab^2)(aba)=ab^2a=e \Rightarrow ba=e$$

$\therefore b$ 为 a 逆元. \therefore 综上, a 有逆元 b 的充要条件是 $aba=a, ab^2a=e$.

13. $\therefore \forall x^{-1}h_1x \in H_1, x^{-1}h_2x \in H_1, h_1, h_2 \in H$.

$$(x^{-1}h_1x)(x^{-1}h_2x)=x^{-1}h_1(x x^{-1})h_2x=x^{-1}(h_1h_2)x$$

$$\because H \text{ 为子群 } \therefore H \text{ 对运算封闭 } \therefore h_1h_2 \in H \therefore x^{-1}(h_1h_2)x \in H_1$$

$\therefore H_1$ 对运算封闭.

$\therefore H$ 是 G 的子群

\therefore 设 G 单位元为 e , 则 $e \in H$.

\therefore 令 $h=e$, 则 $x^{-1}ex=x^{-1}x=e \in H_1$. $\therefore H_1$ 中有单位元 e .

又 $\because H$ 是 G 子群

$\therefore \forall h \in H, \exists h^{-1} \in H, h^{-1}$ 为 h 逆元.

$$\therefore \forall x^{-1}hx \in H_1, \exists x^{-1}h^{-1}x \in H_1, \text{ 且 } (x^{-1}hx)(x^{-1}h^{-1}x)=x^{-1}(hh^{-1})x=x^{-1}ex=x^{-1}x=e,$$

$$(x^{-1}h^{-1}x)(x^{-1}hx)=x^{-1}h^{-1}(xx^{-1})hx=x^{-1}(h^{-1}h)x=x^{-1}x=e.$$

$\therefore H_1$ 中任一元素都有在 H_1 中逆元.

15. Klein 四元群运算表如下:

\cdot	e	a	b	c
e	e	a	b	c
a	a	e	c	b
b	b	c	e	a
c	c	b	a	e

若 Klein 四元群为循环群, 且有生成元 $t \in \{e, a, b, c\}$.

则 $\langle t \rangle =$ 循环群元素数 $= 4$

$$\text{且 } \forall e^1=e, a^2=b^2=c^2=e$$

$$\therefore \langle e \rangle, \langle a \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle c \rangle \leq 2 < 4$$

\therefore 不存在这样的生成元. \therefore 该群不是循环群.