

$$21. \sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = (1\ 3)(2\ 4)$$

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

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

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

~~$$27. \sigma = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4) = (1\ 3)(3\ 2)(2\ 4)(4\ 1)$$~~

~~(1\ 2), (3\ 4) 均未出现在 σ 中, 故有 4 个陪集:~~

~~$$H, (1\ 2)H, (3\ 4)H, (1\ 2)(3\ 4)H.$$~~

$$30. \text{由 Lagrange 定理, } [G:1] = [G:A][A:1] = [G:B][B:1]$$

$$\therefore \frac{[G:A]}{[G:1]} = \frac{[A:1]}{[B:1]} \quad \text{又 } [A:1] = [A:B][B:1]$$

$$\therefore \frac{[A:1]}{[B:1]} = [A:B] \quad \therefore [G:B] = [G:A][A:B]$$

~~$$33. \text{由 } H_1, H_2 \text{ 是 } H \text{ 的子群, 故 } H_1 H_2 \text{ 是 } H \text{ 的子群, 下证 } H_1 H_2 = H_2 H_1.$$~~

~~$$\forall x \in H_1 H_2, y \in H_2 H_1. \text{ 令 } x = h_1 h_2, y = h_2 h_1, h_1, h_2 \in H_1, h_2, h_1 \in H_2.$$~~

~~$$xy^{-1} = h_1 h_2 h_1^{-1} h_2^{-1} = h_1 h_2 h_1^{-1} h_2^{-1} \in H_1 H_2 \text{ 且 } xy^{-1} \in H_2 H_1.$$~~

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由 H_1 是正规子群得 $h_2 h_3 h_1 h_4 h_3^{-1} h_2^{-1} = h_2 h_3 h_1 h_2^{-1} h_5$
 $= h_5 h_2 h_1 h_2^{-1} h_5 \quad (h_5, h_6 \in H)$.

再由 H_2 是正规子群得 $h_5 h_2 h_1 h_2^{-1} h_5 = h_6 h_1' h_2 h_2^{-1} h_5 = h_6 h_1' h_5 \quad (h_1' \in H_1)$

再由 H_3 是正规子群得 $h_6 h_1' h_5 = h_1' h_7 h_5 = h_1' h_8 \quad (h_7, h_8 \in H)$.

$\therefore h_2 h_3 h_1 h_4 h_3^{-1} h_2^{-1} \in H_1 H$. $H_1 H \trianglelefteq H_2 H$.

$xyx^{-1} =$

$$27. \alpha = (1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 4) \quad \alpha^2 = (1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha^3 = (1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$\alpha^4 = (1)(2)(3)(4) \quad \therefore \alpha \text{ 的阶是 } 4.$$

置换的乘法满足交换律, 故只需写出所有左陪集.

$$\text{令 } \gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有6个左陪集, 分别为 $\langle \alpha \rangle, \gamma_1 \langle \alpha \rangle, \gamma_2 \langle \alpha \rangle, \gamma_3 \langle \alpha \rangle, \gamma_4 \langle \alpha \rangle, \gamma_5 \langle \alpha \rangle$.