

homework 15.

习题八.

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

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

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

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

22. $S_4 = 4!$ 个 4 元置换的集合.

由 Lagrange 定理得 $|S_4| = |\langle \alpha \rangle| [S_4 : \langle \alpha \rangle]$, $[S_4 : \langle \alpha \rangle]$ 为 $\langle \alpha \rangle$ 在 S_4 中左陪集数目

$$\therefore \alpha = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha^2 = (1\ 3)(1\ 2)(1\ 4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)$$

$$\alpha^3 = (1\ 3)(1\ 2)(1\ 4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (4\ 2\ 3\ 1), \alpha^4 = (i) = e.$$

$$\therefore |\langle \alpha \rangle| = 4, \therefore [S_4 : \langle \alpha \rangle] = \frac{4!}{4} = 3! = 6. \text{ 即共有 6 个左陪集.}$$

$$\text{令 } H = \langle \alpha \rangle = \{e, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\}.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{则 } eH &= \{(1\ 3\ 2\ 4), (1\ 2)(3\ 4), (1\ 4\ 2\ 3), e\} \\ (1\ 2)H &= \{(1\ 3)(2\ 4), (3\ 4), (4\ 1)(2\ 3), (1\ 2)\} \\ (1\ 3)H &= \{(2\ 4\ 3), (1\ 2\ 3\ 4), (1\ 4\ 2), (1\ 3)\} \\ (1\ 4)H &= \{(3\ 2\ 1), (2\ 4\ 3\ 1), (3\ 4\ 2), (1\ 4)\} \\ (2\ 3)H &= \{(2\ 4\ 1), (3\ 4\ 2\ 1), (4\ 3\ 1), (2\ 3)\} \\ (2\ 4)H &= \{(3\ 4\ 1), (4\ 3\ 2\ 1), (2\ 3\ 1), (2\ 4)\} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{左陪集}$$

同理可得 H 的右陪集为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} He &= \{(13\ 24), (12)(34), (32\ 41), e\}. \\ H(1\ 2) &= \{(41)(23), (34), (31)(42), (12)\}. \\ H(1\ 3) &= \{(241), (2143), (342), (13)\}. \\ H(1\ 4) &= \{(432), (3421), (312), (14)\}. \\ H(2\ 3) &= \{(341), (2431), (421), (23)\}. \\ H(2\ 4) &= \{(321), (2341), (431), (24)\}. \end{aligned} \right\} \text{右陪集}$$

30.

由 Lagrange 定理, $[G:1] = [G:A][A:1]$
 $[G:1] = [G:B][B:1]$

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

下证 B 为 A 的子群.

由 B 为 G 的子群, 得 B 上运算封闭且结合律成立,

因为 B 中含有 G 的单位元 e . 且 A 为 G 的子群, A 中单位元也为 e . 则 B 中含有 A 的元.

又 $\forall b \in B, \exists b^{-1} \in B \therefore B$ 中任一元素有逆元. $\therefore B$ 为 A 的子群.

$$\therefore [A:1] = [A:B][B:1]$$

$$\Rightarrow [G:B] = \frac{[G:A][A:B][B:1]}{[B:1]} = [G:A][A:B].$$

33. 要证 $H_1H \triangleleft H_2H$,

首先证明 H_1H 是 H_2H 的子集.

$$\forall h_1h \in H_1H, h_1 \in H_1, h \in H. \because H_1 \subset H_2 \therefore h_1 \in H_2, h \in H$$

$$\therefore h_1h \in H_2H \therefore H_1H \text{ 是 } H_2H \text{ 的子集.}$$

再证 H_1H 是 H_2H 的子群.

$$\text{对 } \forall h_1h, h'_1h' \in H_1H, h_1, h'_1 \in H_1, h, h' \in H. \text{ 则 } (h_1h)(h'_1h')^{-1} = h_1h h'^{-1} h_1'^{-1}$$

$$\because H \triangleleft G, \text{ 且 } h'^{-1} \in H, h_1'^{-1} \in G.$$

$$\therefore \exists h_2 \in H, \text{ s.t. } h_1'^{-1} h'^{-1} = h_1'^{-1} h_2$$

$$\text{同理, } \because h \in H, h_1'^{-1} \in G.$$

$$\therefore \exists h_a \in H, \text{ s.t. } h k_1^{-1} = k_1^{-1} h_a$$

$$\therefore (h_1 h) (k_1 k')^{-1} = h_1 h_1^{-1} h_a h b, \quad h_a, h_b \in H, \quad h_1, k_1^{-1} \in H_1$$

$\therefore H_1, H$ 均为 G 的正规子群 \therefore 满足运算封闭

$$\therefore h_a h b \in H, \quad h_1 k_1^{-1} \in H_1 \quad \therefore (h_1 h) (k_1 k')^{-1} \in H_1 H \quad \therefore H_1 H \text{ 为 } H_1 H \text{ 的子群。}$$

下证 $H_1 H \trianglelefteq H_2 H$.

$$\text{即证 } \forall h_2 h \in H_2 H, \quad k_1 k' \in H_1 H, \quad (h_2 h) (k_1 k')^{-1} \in H_1 H.$$

$$\text{即证 } h_2 h k_1 k'^{-1} h_1^{-1} \in H_1 H, \quad \forall h, k' \in H, \quad k_1 \in H_1, \quad h_2 \in H_2.$$

$$\therefore k_1^{-1} \in H, \quad h_2^{-1} \in H_2 \subseteq G, \quad H \trianglelefteq G$$

$$\therefore \exists h_a \in H, \text{ s.t. } k_1^{-1} h_2^{-1} = h_2^{-1} h_a.$$

$$\text{同理, } \exists h_b \in H, \text{ s.t. } k_1 k_2^{-1} = h_2^{-1} h_b$$

$$\therefore H_1 \trianglelefteq G, \therefore \exists h_c \in H_1, \text{ s.t. } h_1 k_2^{-1} = h_2^{-1} h_c.$$

$$\text{同理, } \exists h_d \in H, \text{ s.t. } h k_2^{-1} = h_2^{-1} h_d$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = h_2 h_2^{-1} h_d h_c h_b h_a = h_d h_c h_b h_a, \quad h_a, h_b, h_d \in H, \quad h_c \in H_1.$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore h_d \in H \subseteq G, \quad h_c \in H_1, \quad H_1 \trianglelefteq G$$

$$\therefore \exists h_e \in H_1, \text{ s.t. } h_d h_c = h_e h_d$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = h_e h_d h_b h_a, \quad h_e \in H_1, \quad h_a, h_b, h_d \in H$$

$$\text{又由 } H \text{ 运算封闭性, } h_a h_b h_a \in H. \quad \therefore \text{原式} \in H_1 H. \quad \text{得证。}$$

$$\therefore H_1 H \trianglelefteq H_2 H.$$