

习题七

2. (a) $\because f$ 为单射 $\therefore \forall a_1, a_2 \in A$, 若 $f(a_1) = f(a_2) \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$.
 $\because g$ 为单射 $\therefore \forall b_1, b_2 \in B$, 若 $g(b_1) = g(b_2) \Rightarrow b_1 = b_2$.
 $\therefore \forall a_1, a_2 \in A$, $g \circ f(a_1) = g \circ f(a_2) \Rightarrow f(a_1) = f(a_2) \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$.
 $\therefore g \circ f$ 为单射

(b) $\because g$ 为满射, 故 $\forall c \in C$, $\exists b \in B$, s.t. $g(b) = c$
 又 f 为满射, 故 $\forall b \in B$, $\exists a \in A$, s.t. $f(a) = b$
 $\therefore \forall c \in C$, $\exists a \in A$, s.t. $g \circ f(a) = g(f(a)) = g(b) = c$

(c) 由于 f, g 都为双射, 故由定理 7.12 推论有: \exists 逆映射 $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$, $g^{-1}: C \rightarrow B$
 故 $g^{-1}f^{-1}$ 为 C 到 A 的映射, 且 $(g \circ f)(f^{-1}g^{-1}) = (g \circ f)(f^{-1})g^{-1} = (g(f^{-1}))g^{-1} = g \circ g^{-1} = I_C$
 $(f^{-1}g^{-1})(g \circ f) = (f^{-1}g^{-1}g) \circ f = (f^{-1}I_B) \circ f = f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$.
 故 $g \circ f$ 可逆, 故 $g \circ f$ 为双射

10.

(1) 自反: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $a+b = a+b$, 故 $(a, b) \sim (a, b)$

(2) 对称: $\forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N}$, 若 $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ 则 $a+d = b+c$, 则 $c+b = d+a$ 故 $(c, d) \sim (a, b)$

(3) 传递: $\forall a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{N}$ 若 $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ $(c, d) \sim (e, f)$, 则: $a+d = b+c$, $c+f = d+e$
 $\therefore a+d+c+f = b+c+d+e \therefore a+f = b+e \therefore (a, b) \sim (e, f)$

故 \sim 符合自反对称且传递, 故 \sim 为 \mathbb{N} 上等价关系

12. 欲证 (K, \cdot) 可结合, 则只需证 $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in K$, $(x_1 \cdot x_2) \cdot x_3 = x_1 \cdot (x_2 \cdot x_3)$

又: 表格对称, 故 \cdot 运算可交换, 即 $x_1 \cdot x_2 = x_2 \cdot x_1$

故仅考虑运算按照 e, a, b, c 顺序进行, 若以 e, a, b, c 顺序进行运算后符合结合律, 则交换顺序后仍符合结合律

① 考虑有重复元 A $x_1 \cdot (x_2 \cdot x_2)$ 与 $(x_1 \cdot x_2) \cdot x_2$ 而 $x_2 \cdot x_2 = e$ 故 $x_1 \cdot (x_2 \cdot x_2) = x_1 \cdot e = x_1$
 而 $(e \cdot a) \cdot a = e$ $(e \cdot b) \cdot b = e$ $(e \cdot c) \cdot c = e$ $(a \cdot b) \cdot b = a$ $(a \cdot c) \cdot c = a$ $(b \cdot c) \cdot c = b$
 故 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in K$, $x_1 \cdot (x_2 \cdot x_2) = (x_1 \cdot x_2) \cdot x_2$

B. $(x_1 \cdot x_1) \cdot x_2$ 与 $x_1 \cdot (x_1 \cdot x_2)$ $\therefore (x_1 \cdot x_1) \cdot x_2 = e \cdot x_2 = x_2$

且 $e \cdot (e \cdot a) = a$ $e \cdot (e \cdot b) = b$ $e \cdot (e \cdot c) = c$ $a \cdot (a \cdot b) = b$ $a \cdot (a \cdot c) = c$ $b \cdot (b \cdot c) = c$
 故 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in K$, $(x_1 \cdot x_1) \cdot x_2 = x_1 \cdot (x_1 \cdot x_2)$

② 考虑无重复元

$e \cdot (a \cdot b) = c = (e \cdot a) \cdot b$ $e \cdot (a \cdot c) = b = (e \cdot a) \cdot c$ $e \cdot (b \cdot c) = a = (e \cdot b) \cdot c$ $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = e = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
 故 \cdot 符合结合律

③ 又由表, $\forall x \in K$, $x \cdot e = e \cdot x = x$, 故 e 为左单位元与右单位元, 故 e 为单位元

④ 而 $\forall x \in K$, $x \cdot x = x \cdot x = e$, 故 x 左可逆且右可逆, 每个元都可逆

15. \times 与 \cdot 均为 2 元运算, 故 (S, \times) 与 (P, \cdot) 为同类型代数系统

令 $f: S \rightarrow P$. $f(a)=3, f(b)=2, f(c)=1$.

故 $f: S \rightarrow P$ 为双射且

$$f(a \times a) = f(a) = 3 = 3 \cdot 3 = f(a) \cdot f(a)$$

$$f(a \times b) = f(b) = 2 = 3 \cdot 2 = f(a) \cdot f(b)$$

$$f(a \times c) = f(c) = 1 = 3 \cdot 1 = f(a) \cdot f(c)$$

$$f(b \times a) = f(b) = 2 = 2 \cdot 1 = f(b) \cdot f(a)$$

$$f(b \times b) = f(b) = 2 = 2 \cdot 2 = f(b) \cdot f(b)$$

$$f(b \times c) = f(b) = 2 = 2 \cdot 3 = f(b) \cdot f(c)$$

$$f(c \times a) = f(c) = 1 = 1 \cdot 3 = f(c) \cdot f(a)$$

$$f(c \times b) = f(c) = 1 = 1 \cdot 2 = f(c) \cdot f(b)$$

$$f(c \times c) = f(c) = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = f(c) \cdot f(c)$$

故 f 为: (S, \times) 到 (P, \cdot) 的同构映射, 且 $(S, \times) \cong (P, \cdot)$

习题八 2.

① 运算封闭性:

$\because (S, \cdot)$ 为半群, 故 $\forall a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 \in S, a_1 b_1 \in S, a_2 b_2 \in S$.

$$\forall (a_1, a_2), (b_1, b_2) \in S \times S, (a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_1, b_2) = (a_1 b_1, a_2 b_2) \in S \times S$$

故 \cdot 符合在 $S \times S$ 上封闭

② 结合律:

$$\text{令 } (a_1, a_2), (b_1, b_2), (c_1, c_2) \in S \times S, ((a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_1, b_2)) \cdot (c_1, c_2) = (a_1 b_1, a_2 b_2) \cdot (c_1, c_2)$$

$$= ((a_1 b_1) c_1, (a_2 b_2) c_2) \text{ 又 } \because (S, \cdot) \text{ 为半群, 故 } S \text{ 对 } \cdot \text{ 符合结合律}$$

$$\text{原式} = (a_1 \cdot (b_1 c_1), a_2 \cdot (b_2 c_2)) = (a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_1 c_1, b_2 c_2) = (a_1, a_2) \cdot ((b_1, b_2) \cdot (c_1, c_2))$$

$$\therefore ((a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_1, b_2)) \cdot (c_1, c_2) = (a_1, a_2) \cdot ((b_1, b_2) \cdot (c_1, c_2))$$

即 \cdot 符合结合律

③ 单位元: 设 S 中单位元为 e , 则 $\forall a_1, a_2 \in S, a_1 e = e a_1 = a_1, a_2 e = e a_2 = a_2$

$$\therefore (a_1, a_2) (e, e) = (a_1 e, a_2 e) = (a_1, a_2) \quad (e, e) (a_1, a_2) = (e a_1, e a_2) = (a_1, a_2)$$

故 (e, e) 即为 $S \times S$ 中单位元

4.

① (\mathbb{Z}, \times) 为么群:

1. 运算封闭性: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则 $a \times b$ 仍为整数, $a \times b \in \mathbb{Z}$, 故 \times 符合运算封闭性

2. 结合律: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}, (a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ 故 \times 符合结合律

3. 单位元: $1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \times a = a \times 1 = a$, 故 1 为单位元.

$\therefore (\mathbb{Z}, \times)$ 为么群

② $\{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$, 且 $\forall a, b \in \{0\}, a \times b = 0 \times 0 = 0 \in \{0\}$ 故 \times 符合运算封闭性

$\therefore (\{0\}, \times)$ 为子半群, 但 (\mathbb{Z}, \times) 中单位元 $1 \notin \{0\}$, 若 $(\{0\}, \times)$ 为子么群

则同一么群中单位元唯一, 则 $1 \in \{0\}$, 矛盾 故 $(\{0\}, \times)$ 不为子么群

