

2. (a) 对 gf 的值域中每个 x , 存在唯一的 $y \in B$ 使 $g(y) = x$.
 由 f 是单射, 对 B 中每个 y , 存在唯一的 $z \in A$ 使 $f(z) = y$.

\therefore 对 gf 的值域中每个 x , 存在唯一的 $z \in A$ 使 $g(f(z)) = x$, 即 $gf(z) = x$.

故 gf 是单射.

(b) $\forall x \in C$, 存在 $y \in B$ 使 $g(y) = x$ (由 g 是满射).

$\forall y \in B$, $\exists z \in A$ 使 $f(z) = y$ (由 f 是满射).

$\therefore \forall x \in C$, $\exists z \in A$ 使 $g(f(z)) = x$, 即 $gf(z) = x$.

故 gf 是满射.

(c) f, g 都是双射 $\Rightarrow f, g$ 都是单射 $\xRightarrow{(a)}$ gf 是单射

f, g 都是双射 $\Rightarrow f, g$ 都是满射 $\xRightarrow{(b)}$ gf 是满射.

gf 既是单射又是满射 $\Rightarrow gf$ 是双射.

10. 自反性: $\forall (a, b) \in N^2$, 有 $a+b=b+a$. 故 $(a, b) \sim (a, b)$.

对称性: $\forall (a, b), (c, d) \in N^2$, 若 $a+d=b+c$ 则 $c+b=d+a$. 故 $(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Rightarrow (c, d) \sim (a, b)$.

传递性: $\forall (a, b), (c, d), (e, f) \in N^2$. 若 $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ 且 $(c, d) \sim (e, f)$,

则 $\begin{cases} a+b=d+c \\ c+d=f+e \end{cases}$ 两式相加得 $a+f+c+d=b+e+c+d$, $a+f=b+e$.

$\therefore (a, b) \sim (e, f)$. 传递性成立.

12. 由表格知运算可交换, 故只需考虑运算数按 e, a, b, c 顺序排列的情况.

若三个运算数中有重复, 形如 $x \cdot x \cdot y$ 或 $x \cdot y \cdot y$ 则

$$(x \cdot x) \cdot y = e \cdot y = y$$

$$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = \begin{cases} x \cdot z = y & (x \neq e) \\ x \cdot y = y & (x = e) \\ x \cdot x = e = y & (y = e) \end{cases}$$

$$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = \begin{cases} x \cdot y = x & (y = e, x \neq e) \\ z \cdot y = x & (y \neq e, x \neq e) \\ y \cdot y = e = x & (x = e) \end{cases}$$

综上, 它们均满足结合律.

若三个运算数不重复, 经检验,

$$(e \cdot a) \cdot b = e \cdot (a \cdot b) = c \quad (e \cdot a) \cdot c = e \cdot (a \cdot c) = b$$

$$(e \cdot b) \cdot c = e \cdot (b \cdot c) = a \quad (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c) = e$$

\therefore 运算满足结合律.

$\because e \cdot a = a, e \cdot b = b, e \cdot c = c, e \cdot e = e \therefore e$ 为左单位元. $\therefore e$ 为右单位元.

$\because a \cdot e = a, b \cdot e = b, c \cdot e = c, e \cdot e = e \therefore e$ 为右单位元.

每个元均可逆, 且逆元均为它本身.

15. 作 $S \rightarrow P$ 的映射 $f, f(a)=3, f(b)=2, f(c)=1$.

则 $\forall a, b \in S$ 满足 $f(a \times b) = f(a) \cdot f(b)$. $\therefore (S, \times)$ 与 (P, \cdot) 同构.

验证:

$f(a \times a) = f(a) = 3$	$f(a) \cdot f(a) = 3 \cdot 3 = 3$
$f(a \times b) = f(b) = 2$	$f(a) \cdot f(b) = 3 \cdot 2 = 2$
$f(a \times c) = f(c) = 1$	$f(a) \cdot f(c) = 3 \cdot 1 = 1$
$f(b \times a) = f(b) = 2$	$f(b) \cdot f(a) = 2 \cdot 3 = 2$
$f(b \times b) = f(b) = 2$	$f(b) \cdot f(b) = 2 \cdot 2 = 2$
$f(b \times c) = f(c) = 1$	$f(b) \cdot f(c) = 2 \cdot 1 = 1$
$f(c \times a) = f(c) = 1$	$f(c) \cdot f(a) = 1 \cdot 3 = 1$
$f(c \times b) = f(b) = 2$	$f(c) \cdot f(b) = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$
$f(c \times c) = f(c) = 1$	$f(c) \cdot f(c) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$$2. (a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_1, b_2) = (a_1 \cdot b_1, a_2 \cdot b_2) \cdot (c_1, c_2) = (a_1 \cdot b_1) \cdot c_1, (a_2 \cdot b_2) \cdot c_2$$

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

(S, \cdot) 是半群. $\therefore \begin{cases} (a_1 \cdot b_1) \cdot c_1 = a_1 \cdot (b_1 \cdot c_1) \\ (a_2 \cdot b_2) \cdot c_2 = a_2 \cdot (b_2 \cdot c_2) \end{cases} \therefore$ 以上两式相等, 结合律满足. $(S \times S, \cdot)$ 是半群.

设 S 的单位元为 e . 则对于 $S \times S$ 中的 (e, e) , 有

$$(e, e) \cdot (b_1, b_2) = (e \cdot b_1, e \cdot b_2) = (b_1, b_2)$$

$$(a_1, a_2) \cdot (e, e) = (a_1 \cdot e, a_2 \cdot e) = (a_1, a_2)$$

$\therefore (e, e)$ 为 $S \times S$ 的单位元.

乘法运算有结合律, 且对 Z 封闭. $\therefore (Z, \times)$ 是半群.

4. 又 Z 中有单位元 1 . $\therefore \forall x \in Z$ 有 $1 \times x = x, x \times 1 = x$.

$\therefore (Z, \times)$ 是么群.

$\{0\} \in Z$, 且 $\{0\}$ 对乘法封闭. 故 $(\{0\}, \times)$ 是子半群.

设 $e = 0$ 或 $e = 1$. 满足 $e \times x = x, x \times e = x$.

(Z, \times) 只有一个单位元 1 .
 $\therefore \{0\}$ 不是 (Z, \times) 的子么群.
 且 $1 \notin \{0\}$. $\therefore (\{0\}, \times)$ 不是 (Z, \times) 的子么群.