

7. G 为群, 故 G 非空, $\forall a, b \in G$, 有 $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$ 而 G 中所有元的逆元是其本身
 $\therefore (ab)^{-1} = ab$ 且 $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = ba$
 $\therefore ab = ba \therefore ab$ 为交换群

8. $\because 0 \in G$, 故 G 非空

① 封闭: $\forall a, b \in G$, 则 $\exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a = k_1 m \quad b = k_2 m \quad a+b = (k_1+k_2)m \in G$.

② 结合: $\forall c \in G, \exists k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $c = k_3 m \quad (a+b)+c = (k_1+k_2)m + k_3 m = (k_1+k_2+k_3)m$
 $a+(b+c) = k_1 m + (k_2+k_3)m = (k_1+k_2+k_3)m$ 故 $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$

③ 幺元: $0 \in G, \forall a \in G$ 有 $a+0=0+a=a$, 故 0 为幺元

④ 逆元: $\forall a \in G, \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, a = km$, 则 $\exists a^{-1} = -km \quad a+a^{-1} = a^{-1}+a = 0$
 即 G 中任意元素均有逆元, 且逆元 $\in G$.

综上, $(G, +)$ 为群

11. $(a, b)(c, d) = (ac, cb+d)$

$\because (1, 0) \in G$, 故 G 非空.

① 封闭: $\forall (a, b)(c, d) \in G$, 则 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0, c \neq 0, cb+d \in \mathbb{R}, ac \neq 0$ 且 $ac \in \mathbb{R}$, 故
 $(a, b)(c, d) = (ac, cb+d) \in G$.

② 结合: $\forall (e, f) \in G, [(a, b)(c, d)](e, f) = (ac, cb+d)(e, f) = (ace, ecb+ed+f)$
 $(a, b)[(c, d)(e, f)] = (a, b)(ce, ed+f) = (ace, bce+ed+f)$

③ 幺元: $\forall (a, b) \in G, (a, b)(1, 0) = (a, b) \quad (1, 0)(a, b) = (a, b) \therefore (1, 0)$ 为单位元

④ 逆元: $\forall (a, b) \in G$, 取 $(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}) \in G$ 且 $(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a})(a, b) = (a, b)(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}) = (1, 0)$.
 即 G 中任意元素均有逆元, 且逆元 $\in G$

综上 G 为群

12. G 为么群, 故 G 非空. 设单位元为 e 则: $\forall a, b \in G, ae = ea = a \quad eb = be = b$

① 若 $b = a^{-1}$, 则 $ab = ba = e$. 而么群符号结合律

$\therefore aba = (ab)a = ea = a \quad ab^2a = (ab)(ba) = e^2 = e$

② 若 $aba = a$ 且 $ab^2a = e$. 故 $(aba)(b^2a) = ab^2a = e$

而 $(aba)(b^2a) = (ab)(ab^2a) = (ab)e = ab$ 故 $ab = e$. b 为右逆

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

而 $(ab^2)(aba) = ab^2a = e$ 故 $ba = e$. b 为左逆

综上: $b = a^{-1}$

③ 综上: b 为 a^{-1} 的必要条件为 $aba = a$ 且 $ab^2a = e$

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

$(x^{-1}h_1x)(x^{-1}h_2x) = x^{-1}(h_1h_2)x$ H 为 G 子群. 故 H 对运算封闭, 故 $h_1h_2 \in H$.

$\therefore x^{-1}(h_1h_2)x \in H_1$

② 单位元: 设 e 为 G 的单位元. 则 $e \in H$. 令 $h=e$. 则 $x^{-1}hx = x^{-1}ex = e \in H_1$.

③ 逆元: 因为 H 为子群, $\forall h \in H, \exists h^{-1} \in H, h$ 为 h 逆元

$\forall x^{-1}hx \in H_1, \exists x^{-1}h^{-1}x \in H_1$, 且 $x^{-1}hx \cdot x^{-1}h^{-1}x = x^{-1}h^{-1}x \cdot x^{-1}hx = e \in H_1$

故 H_1 中任意元素均有逆元, 且逆元 $\in H_1$

综上, H_1 为 G 子群.

15.

Klein 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

设 Klein 群为循环群, 则 \exists 生成元 $t \in \{e, a, b, c\}$

且 $o\langle t \rangle = \text{群阶} = 4$.

而 $o\langle e \rangle = 1, o\langle a \rangle = o\langle b \rangle = o\langle c \rangle = 2$

这与 $o\langle t \rangle = 4$ 矛盾.

故 Klein 群不为循环群.



