

第10次课后作业

1. 证明: 封闭性: $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac & ad+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\because ac, ad+b \in \mathbb{Q} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} ac & ad+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G$ 满足封闭性

结合律: $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \otimes \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac & ad+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ace & acf \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} ace & acf+ad+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \left[\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} ce & cf+ad \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ace & acf+ad+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore (A \otimes A_2) \otimes A_3 = A_1 \otimes (A_2 \otimes A_3)$ 满足结合律

单位元: $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

即单位元为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

可逆性: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -b \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (A \neq a)$

即 $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \cdot A$

即 G 具有“ \otimes ”运算且满足结合律, 单位元, 可逆性, 则 G 为一个群

2. 证明: 封闭性: $\begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ a & a \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} b & b \\ b & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2ab & 2ab \\ 2ab & 2ab \end{pmatrix} \in G$ 或 $\bar{2}$

结合律: $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ a & a \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & b \\ b & b \end{pmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} c & c \\ c & c \end{pmatrix}$

则 $(A \otimes A_2) \otimes A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2ab & 2ab \\ 2ab & 2ab \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} c & c \\ c & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4abc & 4abc \\ 4abc & 4abc \end{pmatrix}$

$A_1 \otimes (A_2 \otimes A_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 4abc & 4abc \\ 4abc & 4abc \end{pmatrix}$ 即 $(A_1 \otimes A_2) \otimes A_3 = A_1 \otimes (A_2 \otimes A_3)$ 满足结合律

单位元: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 即 e 为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

可逆性: 对 $\forall \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} a \neq 0, \exists \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix}$ 使 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

即 G 关于乘法运算有封闭性, 结合律, 单位元, 可逆性为一个乘法构成群

3. 证明: 令 $a_k = a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_r$

则 $\forall G$ 是群 $\therefore a_k \in G$ 且 $a_k^{-1} \in G$

$$a_k^{-1} = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_r)^{-1} \quad a_k \cdot a_k^{-1} = a_k^{-1} \cdot a_k = e$$

$$(a_1 a_2 \dots a_r)^{-1} a_k = e$$

$$\text{又: } a_r^{-1} a_{r-1}^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1} a_k = a_r^{-1} a_{r-1}^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1} a_1 a_2 \dots a_r$$

$$\text{则 } a_1^{-1} a_1 = e \quad a_2^{-1} a_2 = e \dots a_r^{-1} a_r = e$$

$$\text{即 } a_r^{-1} a_{r-1}^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1} a_k = e$$

又: 逆元是唯一的

$\therefore (a_1 a_2 \dots a_r)^{-1}$ 与 $a_r^{-1} a_{r-1}^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1}$ 都为 a_k 的逆元

$$\text{即 } (a_1 a_2 \dots a_r)^{-1} = a_r^{-1} a_{r-1}^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1}$$

4. 证明: $\forall a, b \in G, G$ 为群:

$$\therefore ba = eba = a^{-1}aba$$

$$\text{且 } e = a^{-1}a \quad \text{则 } ba = eba = a^{-1}aba$$

$$\text{又 } ab = e \quad \therefore a^{-1}a = e$$

即 $ba = e$ 得证