

第10次课后作业

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

$\because ac, d, ad+b \in Q$ PP $\{ac, ad+b\} \in G$. 满足封闭性

结合律： $G \models (A_1 \otimes A_2) \otimes A_3 = A_1 \otimes (A_2 \otimes A_3)$

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

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

PP $(A_1 \otimes A_2) \otimes A_3 = A_1 \otimes (A_2 \otimes A_3)$ 满足结合律.

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

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

可逆性： $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -b \\ -a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (A非零)

PP $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & -\frac{b}{a} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \cdot A$.

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： $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ a & d \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ b & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2ab & 2ab \\ 2ab & 2ab \end{pmatrix} \in G$ 成立

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

则 $(A_1 \otimes A_2) \otimes A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2ab & 2ab \\ 2ab & 2ab \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4abc & 4abc \\ 4abc & 4abc \end{pmatrix}$

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

单位元: $(\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{smallmatrix})$ $(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}) \otimes (\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{smallmatrix}) = (\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix})$ PP e 为 $(\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{smallmatrix})$

可逆性: 对 $\forall A = (\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix})$, $a \neq 0$, $\exists (\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{da} & \frac{c}{da} \\ \frac{b}{da} & \frac{1}{da} \end{smallmatrix})$ 使 $(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}) \otimes (\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{da} & \frac{c}{da} \\ \frac{b}{da} & \frac{1}{da} \end{smallmatrix}) = (\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})$

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 $a_k = a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 \dots a_r$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

又 \because 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

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

4. 证明: $\because a, b \in G$, G 为群:

$$\because ba = eba = \cancel{a} \cancel{aba} \cancel{a}$$

$$\text{且 } e = a^t a, \text{ 则 } ba = eba = a^t aba$$

$$\text{又 } ab = e \therefore = a^t a = e$$

$$\text{PP } ba = e \text{ 得证}$$

