

T46. 证明:

$$\textcircled{1} H_1 \cap H_2 \subseteq G : H_1 \subseteq G, H_2 \subseteq G \Rightarrow H_1 \cap H_2 \subseteq G$$

$$\textcircled{2} H_1 \cap H_2 \neq \emptyset : e \in H_1, e \in H_2 \Rightarrow e \in H_1 \cap H_2$$

③混合封闭性 ($\forall a, b \in H_1 \cap H_2 (a * b^{-1} \in H_1 \cap H_2)$):

$$a, b \in H_1 \wedge a, b \in H_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a, b^{-1} \in H_1 \wedge a, b^{-1} \in H_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a * b^{-1} \in H_1 \wedge a * b^{-1} \in H_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a * b^{-1} \in H_1 \cap H_2, \text{得证}$$

综上①②③可知 $\langle H_1 \cap H_2, *\rangle$ 是 $\langle G, *\rangle$ 的子群.

G显然非空.T50. (1) 证明: ①封闭性: f_1, f_2 结果唯一. $\forall x$, 取

$$f_1(x) = a_1x + b_1, f_2(x) = a_2x + b_2, a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in R, a_1 \neq 0, a_2 \neq 0, \text{则}$$

$$(f_1 \circ f_2)(x) = f_1(f_2(x)) = f_1(a_2x + b_2) = a_1(a_2x + b_2) + b_1$$

$$= a_1a_2x + (a_1b_2 + b_1)$$

$a_1, a_2, a_1a_2 + b_1 \in R$ 且 $a_1, a_2 \neq 0$. 故 $f_1 \circ f_2 \in G$;

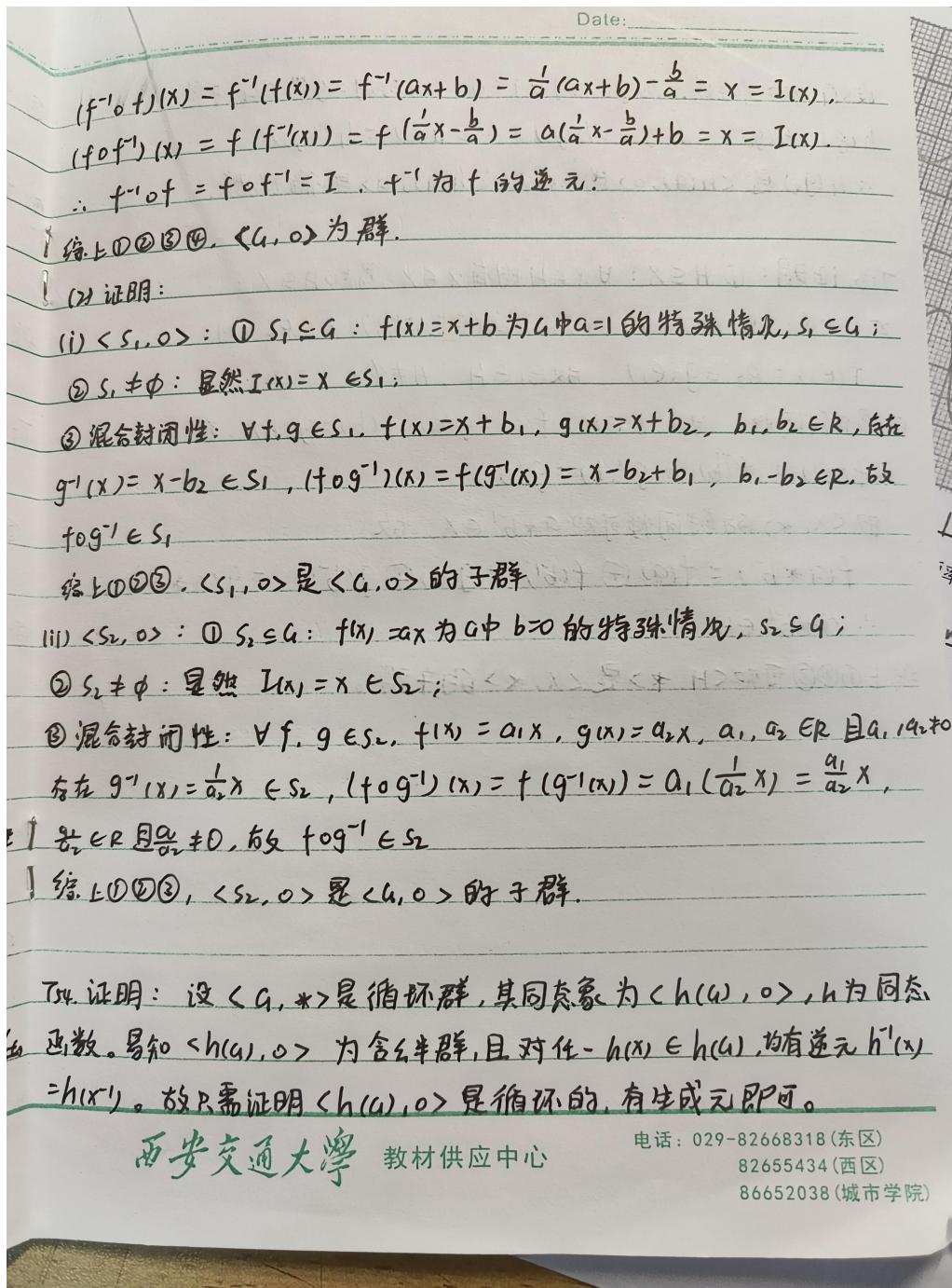
②结合律: 由于函数的复合运算均满足结合律, 故 \circ 在 G 上满足结合律.

③有幺元: 羣元为么函数 $I(x) = x \in G$, 证明如下: 对 $\forall f \in G$,

$$(I \circ f)(x) = I(f(x)) = I(ax + b) = ax + b = f(x).$$

$$(f \circ I)(x) = f(I(x)) = f(x), I \circ f = f \circ I = f, I \text{ 为 } G \text{ 的幺元.}$$

④有逆元: $\forall f \in G, f = ax + b, a, b \in R$ 且 $a \neq 0$ 的逆元 $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{a}x - \frac{b}{a}$ 且 $\frac{1}{a} \neq 0, \frac{1}{a} - \frac{b}{a} \in R, f^{-1} \in G$.



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设 $\langle G, * \rangle$ 中生成元为 g_0 , 则 $\forall g \in G, \exists m \in \mathbb{N}, g = g_0^m \in G$, 于是
 $h(g) = h(g_0^m) = h(g_0) \circ h(g_0) \circ \dots \circ h(g_0) = h^m(g_0)$
 $\therefore h(g_0)$ 是 $\langle h(a), \circ \rangle$ 的生成元, $\langle h(a), \circ \rangle$ 是循环群.

T5b. 证明: ① $H \subseteq X: \forall x \in H$ 均有 $x \in X$, 易知 $H \subseteq X$;

② $H \neq \emptyset$: 设 $\langle X, * \rangle, \langle Y, \oplus \rangle$ 的幺元分别为 e_1, e_2 , 则

$$f(e_1) = e_2 = g(e_1), \text{ 故 } e_1 \in H, H \neq \emptyset;$$

③ 混合封闭性: $\forall a, b \in H, f(a) = g(a), f(b) = g(b)$, 有

$$f(b^{-1}) = f(\bar{b}) = g^{-1}(b) = g(b^{-1})$$

由 $\langle X, * \rangle$ 的封闭性可知 $a * b^{-1} \in X$, 故

$$f(a * b^{-1}) = f(a) \oplus f(b^{-1}) = g(a) \oplus g(b^{-1}) = g(a * b^{-1})$$

$$\therefore a * b^{-1} \in H$$

综上①②③可知 $\langle H, * \rangle$ 是 $\langle X, * \rangle$ 的子群.