

49. ① 包含性 $x \in G$ (已知条件)

② 非空: 由 $eH = He$ 得 $e \in X$.
 $e \in G$
 所以 $X \neq \emptyset$.

③ 混合封闭性

$\forall x, y \in X$. 则 $x, y \in G$. $xH = Hx, yH = Hy$.

$\forall y^{-1} * h \in y^{-1}H$ 有 $h \in H$ 即 $h * y \in Hy$

$\exists h_1 \in H$ 使 $y * h_1 \in yH$ 且 $h * y = y * h_1$

即 $y^{-1} * h = h_1 * y^{-1}$ 即 $y^{-1} * h \in Hy^{-1}$.

即 $y^{-1}H \subseteq Hy^{-1}$.

同理 $Hy^{-1} \subseteq y^{-1}H$. 即 $Hy^{-1} = y^{-1}H$

$\forall (x * y^{-1}) * h \in (x * y^{-1})H \quad \exists h_1, h_2 \in H$

$(x * y^{-1}) * h = x * (y^{-1} * h) = x * (h_1 * y^{-1})$

即 $(x * y^{-1})H \subseteq H(x * y^{-1}) = (x * h_1) * y^{-1}$

同理 $H(x * y^{-1}) \subseteq (x * y^{-1})H = (h_2 * x) * y^{-1}$

即 $(x * y^{-1})H = H(x * y^{-1}) = h_2 * (x * y^{-1}) \in H(x * y^{-1})$

综上, 有 $x * y^{-1} \in X$. 即 $\langle H, * \rangle$ 是 $\langle G, * \rangle$ 子群.

59. 证明: ① $\langle \mathbb{Z}, \oplus \rangle$ 是交换群.

① 封闭性: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \oplus b \in \mathbb{Z}$

② 结合律: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(a \oplus b) \oplus c = (a + b - 1) \oplus c = a + b + c - 1 - 1$$

$$= a + (b + c - 1) - 1$$

$$= a + (b \oplus c) - 1$$

$$= a \oplus (b \oplus c) \text{ 所以 } \oplus \text{ 有结合律.}$$

③ 有元. $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 1 \oplus a = a \oplus 1 = a + 1 - 1 = a$ 所以有元

④ 有逆元 $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists b \in \mathbb{Z}, b = -a + 2$ 所以有逆元

$$a \oplus b = a + b - 1 = a + (-a + 2) - 1 = 1$$

$$b \oplus a = -a + 2 + a - 1 = 1$$

⑤ 交换律: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a \oplus b = a + b - 1 = b + a - 1 = b \oplus a \text{ 所以有交换律.}$$

综上, $\langle \mathbb{Z}, \oplus \rangle$ 是交换群.



(2) 证明: $\langle \mathbb{Z}, \otimes \rangle$ 是交换含么半群

① 封闭性: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a \otimes b = a + b - ab \in \mathbb{Z}$

② 结合律: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}(a \otimes b) \otimes c &= (a + b - ab) \otimes c \\&= a + b - ab + c - (a + b - ab)c \\&= a + b + c - bc - (a - ab)c - ab \\&= a + b + c - bc - a(b + c - bc) \\&= a \otimes (b + c - bc) \\&= a \otimes (b \otimes c) \quad \text{所以 } \otimes \text{ 有结合律.}\end{aligned}$$

③ 有么元

$$\begin{aligned}a \otimes e &= a + e - ae = a \Rightarrow e = 0 \\ \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \otimes a &= a \otimes 0 = a \quad \text{所以 } \otimes \text{ 运算有么元.}\end{aligned}$$

④ 交换律: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z},$

$$a \otimes b = a + b - ab = b + a - ba = b \otimes a$$

所以 \otimes 运算有交换律

所以 $\langle \mathbb{Z}, \otimes \rangle$ 是交换含么半群.

(3) \otimes 对 \oplus 有分配律

$$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \otimes (b \oplus c) = a \otimes (b + c - 1)$$

所以 \otimes 对 \oplus 有分配律

$$= a + b + c - 1 - a(b + c - 1)$$

$$= a + b + c - 1 - ab - ac + a$$

综上, $\langle \mathbb{Z}, \oplus, \otimes \rangle$ 是一个含么的交换环。

$$\begin{aligned}&= (a + b - ab) + (a + c - ac) - 1 \\&= (a + b - ab) \oplus (a + c - ac) \\&= (a \otimes b) \oplus (a \otimes c)\end{aligned}$$



$$x \oplus x = (x \oplus x) \oplus 0$$

$$= (x \oplus x) \oplus ((x \oplus x) \oplus (-(x \oplus x)))$$

$$= ((x \oplus x) \oplus (x \oplus x)) \oplus (-(x \oplus x))$$

$$\text{由 } x \oplus x = x$$

$$\text{得 } (x \oplus x) \oplus (x \oplus x) = x \oplus x$$

$$\text{由环的分配律 } ((x \oplus x) \otimes x) \oplus ((x \oplus x) \otimes x) = x \oplus x$$

$$\text{即 } ((x \otimes x) \oplus (x \otimes x)) \oplus ((x \otimes x) \oplus (x \otimes x)) = x \oplus x$$

$$\text{即 } (x \oplus x) \oplus (x \oplus x) = x \oplus x$$

$$\text{则 } x \oplus x = (x \oplus x) \oplus (-(x \oplus x)) \\ = 0$$

12) 证明: \oplus 具有交换律

$$\forall x, y \in R \quad (x \oplus y) \otimes (x \oplus y) = x \oplus y$$

$$\text{由分配律: } ((x \oplus y) \otimes x) \oplus ((x \oplus y) \otimes y) = x \oplus y$$

$$\text{即 } ((x \otimes x) \oplus (y \otimes x)) \oplus ((x \otimes y) \oplus (y \otimes y)) = x \oplus y$$

$$\text{即 } (x \oplus (y \otimes x)) \oplus ((x \otimes y) \oplus y) = x \oplus y$$

$$\text{即 } x \oplus (y \otimes x) \oplus (x \otimes y) \oplus y = x \oplus y$$

$$\text{即 } (y \otimes x) \oplus (x \otimes y) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } (y \otimes x) \oplus (x \otimes y) = (x \otimes y) \oplus (x \otimes y)$$

$$\text{消去律. 即 } y \otimes x = x \otimes y$$

所以 \otimes 运算可交换.

综上 $\langle R, \oplus, \otimes \rangle$ 是交换环.

