

## 第五章. 习题一.

1.  $S^S$  中有 4 个元素:

$$f_1: \begin{matrix} a \rightarrow a \\ b \rightarrow b \end{matrix}$$

$$f_2: \begin{matrix} a \rightarrow a \\ b \rightarrow a \end{matrix}$$

$$f_3: \begin{matrix} a \rightarrow a \\ b \rightarrow b \end{matrix}$$

$$f_4: \begin{matrix} a \rightarrow b \\ b \rightarrow a \end{matrix}$$

可验证

$$f_2 \circ f_3 = f_3$$

$$f_3 \circ f_2 = f_2$$

$$f_2 \neq f_3$$

$\therefore \langle S^S, \circ \rangle$  不是  
可交换半群.

3. 充分性:

已知:  $(ab)^2 = a^2b^2$  求证  $\langle S, \circ \rangle$  是可交换半群.

$$\therefore \forall a, b \in \langle S, \circ \rangle.$$

$$\text{有 } (ab)^2 = a^2b^2$$

$$\therefore abab = a^2b^2$$

$\therefore \langle S, \circ \rangle$  中满足消去律.

$$\therefore ba = ab.$$

$\therefore \langle S, \circ \rangle$  中交换律成立.

必要性:

已知  $\langle S, \circ \rangle$  可交换. 求证  $a^2b^2 = (ab)^2$

$$\therefore ab = ba$$

$$\therefore ab \cdot ab = (ab)^2 = aa \cdot bb = a^2b^2$$

$$\therefore (ab)^2 = a^2b^2$$

综上: 二者为充必要条件.

习题二:

2.  $\langle S, * \rangle$  是么半群.

$\therefore \langle S, * \rangle$  中存在单位元.

$$\therefore e^{-1} = e \in S$$

$$\therefore e \in \langle SL, * \rangle$$

$\therefore \forall a \in \langle SL, * \rangle$ , 由  $\langle SL, * \rangle$  定义知

$$a^{-1} \in SL.$$

$\therefore \langle SL, * \rangle$  满足消去律.

$\therefore \forall a, b \in \langle SL, * \rangle$

都有:  $a^{-1} \in S, b^{-1} \in S$

$$\Rightarrow b^{-1}a^{-1} \in S \quad \text{即} \quad ab \in SL$$

$\therefore$  封闭性满足.

又由结合律自然保持, 得  $\langle SL, * \rangle$  为群.

5.  $\forall a \in G$  待证  $ab = ba, (a, b \in G)$

$\therefore \forall a, b \in G$  有  $a^{-1} = a, b^{-1} = b$

$$\therefore a * b = a^{-1} * b^{-1} = (b * a)^{-1}$$

$\therefore \forall c \in G, c^{-1} = c$

$$\therefore (b * a)^{-1} = b * a$$

$$\text{即} \quad a * b = b * a$$

$\therefore$  综上  $\langle G, * \rangle$  为可交换群得证

6. 若证  $f$  是  $G$  的同构, 只需证明 1.  $f(xy) = f(x) * f(y)$ .

2.  $f$  为双射.

先证:  $\forall x \in G, y \in G$

$$\text{有 } f(x) = a * x * a^{-1} \quad f(y) = a * y * a^{-1}$$

$$\therefore f(x) * f(y) = (a * x * a^{-1}) * (a * y * a^{-1}) = a * (x * y) * a^{-1}$$

$$\therefore f(x * y) = f(x) * f(y)$$

再证双射成立:

①  $\forall x, y \in G$

$$\text{有 } f(x) = a x a^{-1} \quad f(y) = a y a^{-1}$$

若  $f(x) = f(y)$

$$\text{则 } a x a^{-1} = a y a^{-1}$$

消去律  $x = y$ , 与条件矛盾.

$\therefore f(x) = f(y)$  即  $f$  是单射.

②  $\forall y \in G$  设为  $y = f(x)$

$$\text{有 } f(x) = a x a^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a^{-1} f(x) a = a^{-1} y a \text{ 与之对应.}$$

即  $f$  是满射.

$\therefore f$  是双射.

综上  $G \cong G$ .

习题三:

3.  $\because |a| = 2$

$$\therefore a^2 = e$$

$\therefore$  消去律成立

$$\therefore a^{-1} \cdot a^2 = a^{-1} e$$

$$\Rightarrow a = a^{-1} \text{ 得证}$$

4. 设  $|a^{-1}| = x \quad |a| = y$

若证  $x = y$  只需证  $x|y, y|x$  即可

$$\because a^x = (a^{-1})^{-x} = ((a^{-1})^x)^{-1} = e^{-1} = e$$

$$\therefore y|x$$

$$\text{又 } (a^{-1})^y = (a^y)^{-1} = e^{-1} = e$$

$$\therefore x|y$$

$$\therefore x = y \Rightarrow |a^{-1}| = |a| \text{ 得证}$$

6. 不妨设  $|ab| = n$   $|ba| = m$

$$\therefore (ab)^n = e$$

$$\therefore ab \cdot ab \cdot ab \cdots ab = e$$

$$\Rightarrow a(ba)^{n-1}b = e$$

$$\Rightarrow (ba)^{n-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} = (ba)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (ba)^n = e$$

$$\therefore m|n$$

$$\text{同理: } (ba)^m = e$$

$$\therefore b(ab)^{m-1}a = e$$

$$\Rightarrow (ab)^m = e$$

$$\therefore n|m$$

$$\therefore \text{得证 } m=n$$

$$\text{即 } |ab| = |ba| \text{ 成立.}$$

7.  $\langle \mathbb{Z}_6, +_6 \rangle = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$\therefore [0]^1 = e = [0]$$

$$\therefore |[0]| = 1$$

$$[1]^6 = [0]$$

$$|[1]| = 6$$

$$[2]^3 = [0]$$

$$|[2]| = 3$$

$$[3]^2 = [0]$$

$$|[3]| = 2$$

$$[4]^3 = [0]$$

$$|[4]| = 3$$

$$[5]^6 = [0]$$

$$|[5]| = 6$$

习题四:

1. 设  $G = \langle a \rangle$ , 且  $|G| = n$ , 往证  $\forall b, c \in G$   $bc = cb$ .

$\therefore b, c$  是循环群中元素

$$\therefore b = a^i, c = a^j$$

$$\therefore bc = a^i \cdot a^j = a^{i+j} = a^{j+i} = ca = cb$$

$\therefore G$  为可交换群.

证毕.

2. 生成元:  $[1], [2], [3], [4]$ .

子群:  $\langle [1] \rangle = \{ [0], [1], [2], [3], [4] \}$

$\langle [2] \rangle = \{ [0], [1], [3], [2], [4] \}$

$\langle [3] \rangle = \{ [0], [1], [2], [3], [4] \}$

$\langle [4] \rangle = \{ [0], [1], [2], [3], [4] \}$ .

4. 反证法.

假设  $G = \langle a \rangle$  为无限循环群, 且存在一有限子群  $\langle b \rangle$ .

且  $|b| = m$

则  $\langle a \rangle$  为循环群. 即  $|a|$  的所有有限.

$$\therefore b = a^i$$

与条件矛盾.

$$\therefore |b| = m$$

$\therefore$  子群阶无限.

$$\therefore b^m = e$$

且显然  $|e| = 1$

$$\therefore a^{im} = e \Rightarrow |a| = im.$$

习题五:

$$1. \quad \varphi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \varphi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

令  $\varphi_2 x = \varphi_1$ .

则  $x = \varphi_2^{-1} \varphi_1$ .

$$\therefore \varphi_1 \varphi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_2 \varphi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\varphi_2)^{-1} \varphi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 四阶群有2种, 故与之同构的4次置换群也有2种.

①  $\begin{array}{c|cccc} & e & a & b & c \\ \hline e & e & a & b & c \\ a & a & e & c & b \\ b & b & c & e & a \\ c & c & b & a & e \end{array}$  故置换群可为  $G_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  (分别为  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4$ )

∴ 置换群运算表如左:

	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$
$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$
$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$
$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$
$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$

②  $\begin{array}{c|cccc} & e & a & b & c \\ \hline e & e & a & b & c \\ a & a & e & c & b \\ b & b & c & a & e \\ c & c & b & e & a \end{array}$   $\Rightarrow$  置换群  $G_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

运算表:

	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$
$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$
$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$
$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_2$	$\varphi_1$
$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_4$	$\varphi_3$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$

习题六.

1. 定理3:

(1).  $eH = [e] = \{eh \mid h \in H\} = \{h \mid h \in H\} = H$   
 $\therefore eH = H$  得证

(2) 充分性:

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

$\therefore \exists b^{-1}a = h_0, h_0 \in H$

故  $a = bh_0$

$\therefore aH = \{ah \mid h \in H\} = \{bh_0h \mid h \in H\}$

$\therefore h_0h \in H$

$\therefore aH = \{bh_1 \mid h_1 \in H\} = bH$

必要性:  $\therefore aH = bH$

$\therefore a \in aH \Rightarrow a \in bH$

$\therefore a = bh$

$\Rightarrow h = b^{-1}a \in H$

$\therefore$  必要性得证

13) 必要性:

$$\because aH = H \quad a \in aH$$

$\therefore a \in H$ . 必要性成立.

充分性:

$$\because a \in H$$

$$\therefore \forall h \in H$$

由封闭性知

$$ah \in H$$

$$\therefore aH \subseteq H$$

又  $\because |aH| = |H|$  (拉格朗日定理)

$$\therefore aH = H$$

充分性成立

$\therefore$  综上所述 (1) (2) (3)

定理 3 成立

$$3. S_3 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ (分别) 为 } \varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4, \varphi_5.$$

$$H = \{ \varphi_0, \varphi_2 \} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\therefore \varphi_0 H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = H. \quad H \varphi_0 = H$$

$$\varphi_1 H = \{ \varphi_1, \varphi_5 \}.$$

$$H \varphi_1 = \{ \varphi_1, \varphi_4 \}$$

$$\varphi_2 H = \{ \varphi_2, \varphi_0 \}$$

$$H \varphi_2 = \{ \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \}$$

$$\varphi_3 H = \{ \varphi_3, \varphi_4 \}$$

$$H \varphi_3 = \{ \varphi_3, \varphi_5 \}$$

$$\varphi_4 H = \{ \varphi_4, \varphi_3 \}$$

$$H \varphi_4 = \{ \varphi_4, \varphi_1 \}$$

$$\varphi_5 H = \{ \varphi_5, \varphi_1 \}$$

$$H \varphi_5 = \{ \varphi_5, \varphi_2 \}$$

$\therefore$  左陪集为:  $\{ \varphi_1, \varphi_5 \}, \{ \varphi_2, \varphi_0 \}, \{ \varphi_3, \varphi_4 \}.$

右陪集:  $\{ \varphi_1, \varphi_4 \}, \{ \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \}, \{ \varphi_3, \varphi_5 \}.$

左商集:  $\{ \{ \varphi_1, \varphi_5 \}, \{ \varphi_2, \varphi_0 \}, \{ \varphi_3, \varphi_4 \} \}.$

右商集:  $\{ \{ \varphi_1, \varphi_4 \}, \{ \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \}, \{ \varphi_3, \varphi_5 \} \}.$

6. 设  $|(ab)| = k$ . 下证  $(ab)$  为  $G$  的生成元 ( $k \neq 0$ )

$$\because (ab)^{pq} = (a^p)^q (b^q)^p = e$$

$$\therefore k \mid pq$$

$$\text{又} \because (ab)^k = e \quad \therefore a^k = b^{-k} \in \langle b \rangle \quad \therefore |ak| \mid p.$$

又  $\because |a^k| |q|$  且  $p, q$  互质

$$\therefore a^k = 1$$

$$\therefore p | k$$

同理  $q | k$

$$\therefore pq | k$$

$$\text{又} \because k | pq$$

$$\therefore k = pq$$

故  $ab$  周期为  $pq$ .

$\therefore G = \langle ab \rangle$  为循环群.

7.  $\because (m, n) = 1 \quad \therefore m, n$  两数互质.

不妨设

$$|H| = m, |K| = n.$$

反证法

假设  $H \cap K \neq \{e\}$ , 即至少有一个元素  $C \in H, C \in K$ .

$$\therefore (C)^m = e = (C)^n$$

设  $(C)^T = e$ . 即  $C$  的周期为  $T$ .

则  $T | m, T | n$ , 与  $m, n$  互质矛盾.

$$\therefore H \cap K = \{e\}.$$

习题七:

1. 设  $H_1, H_2$  为群  $G$  的正规子群.

则由定义知:  $\forall a \in G$  有  $aH_1 = H_1a \quad aH_2 = H_2a$ .

$$\text{设 } H = H_1 H_2.$$

$$\forall b \in H$$

$$\text{有 } b \in H_1 H_2 \Rightarrow b \in H_1, b \in H_2.$$

$\therefore H_1, H_2$  均为正规子群

$$\therefore \forall a \in G \quad a^{-1}b a \in H_1, a^{-1}b a \in H_2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a^{-1}b a \in H$$

即  $\forall b \in H, a \in G$  有  $a^{-1}b a \in H$

由定理 1 知  $H a = a H$  故  $H$  也为正规子群



3.  $\therefore A, B$  均为  $G$  的子群.

设  $a, b \in A$ , 则有

$$ab \in AB, ba \in AB$$

$$\therefore eB = B \in AB$$

$\therefore e$  为单位元

$$\text{又} \because \forall a \in A \quad \exists a^{-1} \in A$$

$$\text{使得: } a^{-1}b \in AB$$

$\therefore AB$  满足消去律

$\therefore$  综上  $AB$  为群

5. ① 设  $H$  为群  $G$  中心  $C$  的子群.

则  $\forall b \in H$ , 有  $\forall x \in G, bx = xb$ .

$$\therefore bH = \forall x \in G \quad xH = Hx.$$

$\therefore H$  为正规子群

② 若  $G/H$  是循环群, 往证  $G$  为 Abel 群.

设  $G/H = \langle aH \rangle$  且  $|G/H| = |aH| = m$

$\therefore G/H$  为循环群

则由商集的定义知:

$$\forall b \in G, c \in G$$

$$bH \in G/H, cH \in G/H$$

$$\text{都有 } bH = (aH)^i = a^iH$$

又  $G$  为群, 群中满足消去律

$$\text{故 } b = a^i$$

$$\text{同理可证 } c = a^j$$

$$\therefore b \cdot c = a^i a^j = a^{j+i} = cb$$

故  $G$  为 Abel 群