

# 第13章

2. 解: (1) 构成半群、独异点、群

(2) 构成半群、独异点、群

(3) 构成半群, 不构成独异点和群

(4) 构成半群、独异点、群

(5) 构成半群、独异点, 不构成群.

(6) 构成半群、独异点、群

3. 证: 即证:  $\langle T, \otimes_n \rangle$  为 Abel 群

$$\forall x, y \in T, (x, n) = 1, (y, n) = 1 \quad (\text{显然 } T \neq \emptyset, 1 \in T)$$

$$x \otimes_n y = xy \bmod n \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$(x, n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, ax + bn = 1$$

$$(y, n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, cy + dn = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (ac)(xy) = (1 - bn)(1 - dn)$$

$$\Rightarrow (ac)(xy) = 1 - (b + d)n + bdn^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (ac)(xy) + (b + d + bdn)n = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (xy, n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow a'xy + b'n = 1, a', b' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{设 } xy = kn + i, k \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq i < n$$

$$\text{则 } i = x \otimes_n y$$

$$\Rightarrow a'(kn + i) + b'n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a'i + (a'k + b')n = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (i, n) = 1 \Rightarrow x \otimes_n y \in T$$

故  $\otimes_n$  对  $T$  封闭.

① 结合律:

$$\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$(x \otimes_n y) \otimes_n z = ((xy \bmod n) z) \bmod n$$

$$= xyz \bmod n$$

$$x \otimes_n (y \otimes_n z) = x \otimes_n (yz \bmod n)$$

$$= xyz \bmod n$$

② 单位元为 1

③ 逆元:

$$\text{显然 } 0 \notin T, 1 \in T$$

$$\forall x \in T, (x, n) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, ax + bn = 1$$

$$\text{即 } ax \bmod n = 1, a \otimes_n x = 1$$

只需证  $\exists a, a \in T$

$$\text{显然 } (a, n) = 1$$

故只需证  $\exists a, a \in [0, n)$ .

$$\text{设 } a = kn + a' (k \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq a' < n)$$

$$\Rightarrow (kn + a')x + bn = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a'x + (b + kn)n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a', n) = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \forall x \in T, x^{-1} = a'.$$

④ 交换律显然成立.

■

$$29. \text{解: (1) } \sigma\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \sigma\tau = (1\ 4\ 2\ 3), \tau^{-1} = (1\ 4\ 2\ 5\ 3)$$

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = (1\ 5\ 2\ 4\ 3)$$

$$(3) \sigma\tau = (1\ 4)(1\ 2)(1\ 3), \text{ 奇置换}$$

$$\tau^{-1} = (1\ 4)(1\ 2)(1\ 5)(1\ 3) \text{ 偶置换}$$

$$\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = (1\ 5)(1\ 2)(1\ 4)(1\ 3), \text{ 偶置换}$$

31. 解: 由 Polya 定理:

$$\text{方案数 } M = \frac{1}{6!6} \left( \underbrace{3^6 + 3^4 + 3^2 + 3^2 + 3^2 + 3^1}_{\text{旋转}} + \underbrace{3 \times 3^3 + 3 \times 3^4}_{\text{翻转}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (729 + 3 + 9 + 27 + 9 + 3 + 81 + 243)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 1104$$

$$= 92$$

34. 解: (1) 构成环、整环、域

(2) 不构成环、整环、域 (加法不封闭)

(3) 构成环, 不构成整环、域 (乘法无单位元)

(4) 不构成环, 整环, 域 (加法存在逆元元素)

(5) 不构成环, 整环和域 (乘法不封闭)