

# 第12章

8. 解: (1)  $4 * b = 4$

$$7 * 3 = 3$$

(2) ①  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$x * y = \min(x, y) = \min(y, x) = y * x$$

满足交换律

②  $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$(x * y) * z = \min(\min(x, y), z) = \min(x, y, z)$$

$$x * (y * z) = \min(x, \min(y, z)) = \min(x, y, z)$$

满足结合律

③  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$x * x = \min(x, x) = x$$

满足幂等律.

(3) 无单位元

零元为 1

$\mathbb{Z}^+$  中无可逆元素

17. 解:  $V_1$  的所有子代数数为  $\langle \{1\}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \{1, 2\}, 0, 1 \rangle$

$$\langle \{1, 3\}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \{1, 2, 3\}, 0, 1 \rangle$$

平凡子代数数为  $\langle \{1\}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \{1, 2, 3\}, 0, 1 \rangle$

真子代数数为  $\langle \{1, 2\}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \{1, 3\}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \{1\}, 0, 1 \rangle$

$V_2$  的所有子代数数为  $\langle \{b\}, *, b \rangle, \langle \{5, b\}, *, b \rangle$

均为平凡子代数, 真子代数数为  $\langle \{b\}, *, b \rangle$

18. 解: (1)  $f(x \cdot y) = |xy|$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = |x| \cdot |y| = |xy|$$

为自同态, 不是单自同态、满自同态和自同构.

$$f(V) = \langle \mathbb{R}_+, \cdot \rangle$$

(2)  $f(xy) = 2xy$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = 4xy$$

不是  $V$  的自同态

(3)  $f(xy) = (xy)^2 = x^2 y^2$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = x^2 \cdot y^2 = x^2 y^2$$

是  $V$  的自同态, 不是单自同态、满自同态和自同构.

$$f(V) = \langle \mathbb{R}_+, \cdot \rangle$$

(4)  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy}$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{xy}$$

是  $V$  的自同态, 是单自同态、满自同态和自同构.

$$f(V) = V$$

(5)  $f(x \cdot y) = -(x \cdot y) = -xy$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = (-x) \cdot (-y) = xy$$

不是  $V$  的自同态

(6)  $f(x, y) = xy + 1$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = (x+1)(y+1)$$

不是  $V$  的自同态

20. 证: 设  $V_1 \times V_2 = \langle A \times B, \cdot \rangle, \forall \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in A \times B$

$$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle = \langle x_1 \circ x_2, y_1 * y_2 \rangle$$

只需证:  $\forall \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in A \times B$

$$f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) = f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) \circ f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle)$$

$$\text{LHS} = f(\langle x_1 \circ x_2, y_1 * y_2 \rangle) = x_1 \circ x_2$$

$$\text{RHS} = x_1 \circ x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LHS} = \text{RHS},$$

故  $f$  是  $V_1 \times V_2$  到  $V_1$  的同态映射,

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