

抽象代数学 (IX)

下一个目标是刻画有限生成 Abel 群的结构。首先，引入直积的概念。

定义 设 G_1, \dots, G_n 是 n 个群，令 $G_1 \times \dots \times G_n = \{(g_1, \dots, g_n) \mid g_i \in G_i, i=1, \dots, n\}$ 。定义乘法：

$$(g_1, \dots, g_n) \cdot (h_1, \dots, h_n) = (g_1 h_1, \dots, g_n h_n)$$

则 $G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$ 在以上乘法下构成群，称为 G_1, \dots, G_n 的外直积 (external direct product)。

例 $G_1 = (\mathbb{R}, +)$, $G_2 = (\mathbb{R}^*, \cdot)$ $G_1 \times G_2$ 的乘法：

$$(a, b)(c, d) = (a + c, bd)$$

性质：(1) 令 $G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$ ，自然投影 $\pi_i: G \rightarrow G_i$ 是群同态， $\mu_i: G_i \rightarrow G$ $\mu_i(g) = (e, \dots, e, g, e, \dots, e)$ 是单群同态。 $\text{Im } \mu_i \triangleleft G$, $\text{Im } \mu_i \cong G_i$

(2) 令 $\tilde{G}_i = \text{Im } \mu_i$, $\forall x \in \tilde{G}_i, y \in \tilde{G}_j, i \neq j$, 满足 $xy = yx$

(3) $\forall g = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in G$ 的周期 = l.c.m. $\{o(g_1), \dots, o(g_n)\}$

证明: $g^k = e \in G \Leftrightarrow g_i^k = e \in G_i \quad i=1, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow o(g_i) \mid k, i=1, \dots, n$

另一方面, 若 $l = \text{l.c.m. } \{o(g_1), \dots, o(g_n)\}$ $g^l = e \in G$.



例 $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}_{mn} \iff (m, n) = 1 \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

证明: $\mathbb{Z}_m = \langle a \rangle, \mathbb{Z}_n = \langle b \rangle \quad o(a) = m, o(b) = n$

令 $l = \text{l.c.m}\{m, n\}$ 由以上性质(3), $o(a, b) = l, \langle a, b \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_l$

若 $(m, n) = 1$, 则 $|\langle a, b \rangle| = mn = |\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n| \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}_l$

反之, 若 $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}_{mn}$, 存在 $(c, d) \in \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n, \langle (c, d) \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n, o(c, d) = mn = \text{l.c.m}\{o(c), o(d)\} \Rightarrow (m, n) = 1$.

由此结论, 若 $n = p_1^{r_1} p_2^{r_2} \dots p_k^{r_k}, p_i \neq p_j, i \neq j$ 则

$$\mathbb{Z}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{r_1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{p_2^{r_2}} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p_k^{r_k}}.$$

问题: 若一个群同构于若干个群的外直积, 如何识别出 G_i ?

定理. 设 H, K 均为 G 的子群满足

(1) $H, K \triangleleft G$;

(2) $H \cap K = \{e\}$;

(3) $G = HK = \{hk \mid h \in H, k \in K\}$

则 $G \cong H \times K$

证明: 由 (1), (2), $\forall h \in H, k \in K, hkh^{-1}k^{-1} \in H \cap K = \{e\}$

$\Rightarrow hk = kh$. 定义 $H \times K \xrightarrow{\varphi} G \quad \varphi((h, k)) = hk$.

它是一个群同态. $\varphi((h, k)(h', k')) = \varphi(hh', kk') = hh'kk'$



$$= hkh'k' = \varphi((h,k)) \cdot \varphi((h',k'))$$

由(3), φ 是一个满同态. 若 $\varphi((h,k)) = e$, 则 $hk = e$.

$$h = k^{-1} \Rightarrow h \in H \cap K = \{e\} \Rightarrow (h,k) = (e,e) \in H \times K$$

因此, φ 是一个群同构.

定义 若 H, K 满足定理条件, 则称 G 是 H 和 K 的内直积 (Internal direct product).

定理 设 G 是一个群, $G_i \leq G \quad i=1, \dots, n$. 则

$$G \cong G_1 \times \dots \times G_n \iff (1) G_i \triangleleft G \quad i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$(2) G_i \cap (G_1 \dots G_{i-1} G_{i+1} \dots G_n) = \{e\}$$

$$(G \stackrel{\phi}{=} G_1 \times G_2$$

$$(3) G = G_1 G_2 \dots G_n = \{g_1 \dots g_n \mid g_i \in G_i\}$$

\downarrow

G 是 $\phi^{-1}(G_1 \times \{e\})$ 和 $\phi^{-1}(\{e\} \times G_2)$ 的内直积)

$\Downarrow (2)$

$$(1) G_i \triangleleft G \quad i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$(2) G = G_1 \dots G_n.$$

(3) $\forall g \in G$, g 写成 G_i 元素乘积表示方法唯一.

证明: ①的证明类似上一定理, 我们证明②

$$"\Rightarrow" \text{ 设 } g = g_1 \dots g_n = g'_1 \dots g'_n \quad g_1, g'_1 \in G_1, \dots, g_n, g'_n \in G_n$$

$$\text{首先, 设 } a \in G_i, b \in G_j \quad i \neq j \quad aba^{-1}b^{-1} \in G_i \cap G_j = \{e\}$$

$$\text{则 } ab = ba, \quad (g_1 \dots g_n)(g'_1 \dots g'_n)^{-1} = e, \text{ 即 } g_1 g_2 \dots g_n (g'_n)^{-1} \dots (g'_1)^{-1} = e$$

- 0



$$\Rightarrow g_2 \cdots g_n (g_n')^{-1} \cdots (g_2')^{-1} \in G_1 \cap G_2 \cap \cdots \cap G_n = \{e\}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2 \cdots g_n = g_2' \cdots g_n', \quad g_1 = g_1', \quad \text{递归地可得 } g_i = g_i' \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$"\Leftarrow" \text{ 设 } x \in G_i \cap G_1 \cdots G_{i-1} G_{i+1} \cdots G_n$$

$$\text{即存 } x_1 \in G_1, \dots, x_{i-1} \in G_{i-1}, x_{i+1} \in G_{i+1}, \dots, x_n \in G_n$$

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{i-1} x_{i+1} \cdots x_n = x \in G_i$$

$$\text{即 } x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{i-1} x x_{i+1} \cdots x_n = e \in G \Rightarrow x_1 = e \in G_1, \dots, x = e \in G_i, \dots$$

$$\text{例 设 } p \text{ 是一个素数, } n \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ 定义 } E_{p^n} = \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}_p \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_p}_{n \uparrow}$$

$$\text{显然, } \forall x \in E_{p^n}, \quad px = 0, \quad E_{p^n} \text{ 是 Abel 群.}$$

$$E_{p^n} \text{ 有 } p^n - 1 \text{ 个非么元, } \forall x \neq e \in E_{p^n}, \{e, x, 2x, \dots, (p-1)x\}$$

$$\text{是一个 } p \text{ 阶子群, } E_{p^n} \text{ 可分成 } \frac{p^n - 1}{p - 1} \text{ 个子群 (} p \text{ 阶) 的并.}$$

~~$$\text{任取两个 } p \text{ 阶子群}$$~~

~~$$G_1 = \{e, x_1, \dots, (p-1)x_1\}, \dots, G_n = \{e, x_n, \dots, (p-1)x_n\}$$~~

$$\text{例如 } p=3, n=2 \quad E_{3^2} = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \text{ 有 4 个 3 阶子群}$$

$$\langle (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) \rangle = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{1}, \bar{0}), (\bar{2}, \bar{0})\}$$

$$\langle (\bar{0}, \bar{1}) \rangle = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{0}, \bar{1}), (\bar{0}, \bar{2})\}$$

$$\langle (\bar{1}, \bar{1}) \rangle = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{1}, \bar{1}), (\bar{2}, \bar{2})\}$$

$$\langle (\bar{2}, \bar{1}) \rangle = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{2}, \bar{1}), (\bar{1}, \bar{2})\}$$

任两个的外直积
同构于 E_{3^2} .



例 设 G 是有限群, G 是 Sylow 子群的直积 \Leftrightarrow 所有 Sylow 子群均是正规子群.

证明: " \Rightarrow " 显然.

" \Leftarrow " 设 ~~$G = S_{p_1} \times S_{p_2} \times \cdots \times S_{p_n}$~~ 则 $S_{p_i} \triangleleft G, i=1, \dots, n$.

$$(|S_{p_i}|, |S_{p_j}|) = 1 \quad i \neq j.$$

由 Lagrange 定理 $S_{p_i} \cap S_{p_1} S_{p_2} \cdots S_{p_{i-1}} S_{p_{i+1}} \cdots S_{p_n} = \{e\}$
 $i=1, \dots, n$.

$$|S_{p_1} \cdots S_{p_n}| = |G| \Rightarrow G = S_{p_1} \cdots S_{p_n}.$$

$$\Rightarrow G \cong S_{p_1} \times \cdots \times S_{p_n}.$$

自然推论: 若 G 是有限交换群, $|G| = p_1^{k_1} \cdots p_n^{k_n}$, p_i 素数
则 $G = S_{p_1} \times \cdots \times S_{p_n}$.

记号: 加法群的^外直积称为直和, 记作 \oplus , 上式

$$G = S_{p_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus S_{p_n}.$$

因为外直积 \cong 内直积, 统称为直积.

例 设 G 有限群, $G = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_n$, 证明: 若 $H \leq G$

$$H = (H \cap G_1) \times \cdots \times (H \cap G_n) \Leftrightarrow |G_1|, \dots, |G_n| \text{ 两两互素}$$

证明: (1) 充分性, 设 $h \in H, h = a_1 \cdots a_n, a_i \in G_i, a_i a_j = a_j a_i$



$o(a_i) = n_i$, 则 $n_i \mid |G_i|$, 因为 $|G_1|, \dots, |G_n|$ 两两互素.

$\Rightarrow n_1, \dots, n_n$ 两两互素, $o(h) = n_1 \cdots n_n$

若 $h = a'_1 \cdots a'_n$ $o(a'_i) = n'_i$, 显然 $n_i = n'_i, i=1, \dots, n$

$$h^{(n_2 \cdots n_n)t} = (a'_1)^{(n_2 \cdots n_n)t} = (a_1)^{(n_2 \cdots n_n)t}$$

因为 $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad xn_1 + yn_2 \cdots n_n = 1 \quad a_i \in H \cap G_i$
 $h^{(n_2 \cdots n_n)y} = (a'_1)^{1-xn_1} = (a_1)^{1-xn_1} \Rightarrow a_1 = a'_1$ 同理 $a_i = a'_i$
 $i=1, \dots, n.$

h 表达式唯一 $\Rightarrow H = (H \cap G_1) \times \cdots \times (H \cap G_n)$

(2) 必要性, 设 $(|G_1|, |G_2|) = d > 1$, 则存在素数 $p \mid d$.

$a \in G_1, b \in G_2, o(a) = o(b) = p$, 令 $H = \langle ab \rangle \neq \{e\}$

设 $x \in H \cap G_1 \quad x = (ab)^m = a^m b^m \quad a^m \in G_1 \quad b^m \in G_2$

$b^m = a^{-m} x \in G_1 \cap G_2 = \{e\} \Rightarrow b^m = e$ 但 $o(b) = p$,
同理 $a^m = e \quad o(a) = p$.

$p \mid m \Rightarrow x = a^m b^m = e$

同理 $H \cap G_2 = \{e\} \Rightarrow H = (H \cap G_1) \times (H \cap G_2) = \{e\}$ 矛盾!

作业. 习题 2.9 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13

