

P119. 3. proof: ①  $V$  上两个线性变换和仍为  $V$  的线性变换.

$\Rightarrow$  线性变换加、乘法仍是  $\text{End}_n(V)$  的代数运算.

② 线性变换加法满足交换、结合律. 且零变换  $0$  是零元.

③ 线性变换  $A$ ,  $-A$  也是线变且  $A + (-A) = 0$ . 负元  $\checkmark$

④ 恒等变换  $E$  也是线变.  $AE = EA = A$ . 单位元  $\checkmark$

⑤ 乘法满足结合律. 但且  $n \geq 2$  时, 乘法不满足交换律.

⑥ 线性变换乘法对加法满足两个分配律.

故:  $\text{End}_n(V)$  是关于线性变换的加、乘法构成的一个有单位元的非交换环.

19. (1)  $R = \{2^n \cdot m \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . 显然  $R \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$

且  $\forall m_1, n_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, 2^{n_1} m_1, 2^{n_2} m_2 \in R$  令  $n = \min\{n_1, n_2\}$

$\Rightarrow 2^{n_1-n}, 2^{n_2-n} \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 2^{n_1} m_1 - 2^{n_2} m_2 = 2^n (2^{n_1-n} m_1 - 2^{n_2-n} m_2) \in R$ .

$2^{n_1} m_1 \cdot 2^{n_2} m_2 = 2^{n_1+n_2} m_1 m_2 \in R$ .

$R$  是  $\mathbb{Q}$  子环.

(2) 由  $R$  定义.  $U(R) = \{\pm 2^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

23. Proof: 显然题中运算都为代数运算.

①  $(A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$ .  $(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$ .

加、乘满足结合律.

②  $\emptyset$  为零元.  $X$  为单位元. 又:  $A+A = \emptyset \Rightarrow A$  为  $A$  负元.

③  $A+B = (A-B) \cup (B-A) = (B-A) \cup (A-B) = B+A$ .  $A \cdot B = B \cap A = B \cdot A$ .

加、乘满足交换律.

④  $(A+B) \cdot C = (A \cdot C) + (B \cdot C)$  同理  $C \cdot (A+B) = C \cdot A + C \cdot B$ . 乘法对加法满足结合律.

故:  $P(X)$  关于所定义运算构成有单位元的交换环.



25. 构造  $\phi: U(M_2(\mathbb{Z}_4)) \rightarrow U(M_2(\mathbb{Z}_2))$ .  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ .

可知  $\phi$  是满同态. 故有:  $U(M_2(\mathbb{Z}_4))/\ker\phi \cong U(M_2(\mathbb{Z}_2))$ .

由高代知识,  $\ker\phi$  有 16 个元素.  $\Rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{Z}_4)$  有  $16 \times 6 = 96$  个可逆矩阵.

显然, 令  $S$  由  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  构成, 那么与  $\ker\phi$  相乘可得  $M_2(\mathbb{Z}_4)$  中所有元素.  $\Rightarrow U(M_2(\mathbb{Z}_4)) = \{AB \mid A \in S, B \in \ker\phi\}$ .

P30.4.  $\forall x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 有:  $\alpha = x_1 + y_1\sqrt[3]{2} + z_1\sqrt[3]{4}, \beta = x_2 + y_2\sqrt[3]{2} + z_2\sqrt[3]{4} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}]$

$$\alpha - \beta = (x_1 - x_2) + (y_1 - y_2)\sqrt[3]{2} + (z_1 - z_2)\sqrt[3]{4} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}].$$

$$\alpha\beta = (x_1x_2 + 2y_1z_2 + 2z_1y_2) + (x_1y_2 + y_1x_2 + 2z_1z_2)\sqrt[3]{2} + (x_1z_2 + y_1y_2 + x_2z_1)\sqrt[3]{4} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}].$$

又:  $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$  且不全为 0.

$$(a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4})^{-1} = \frac{(a^2 - 2bc) + (2c^2 - ab)\sqrt[3]{2} + (b^2 - ac)\sqrt[3]{4}}{a^3 + 2b^3 + 4c^3 - 6abc} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}].$$

故  $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}]$  关于通常数加、乘法构成一个域.

14.

	0	1	-1	i	-i	1+i	-1+i	1-i	-1-i
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	-1	i	-i	1+i	-1+i	1-i	-1-i
-1	0	-1	1	-i	i	-1-i	1-i	-1+i	1+i
i	0	i	-i	-1	1	-1+i	-1-i	1+i	1-i
-i	0	-i	i	1	-1	1-i	1+i	-1-i	-1+i
1+i	0	1+i	-1-i	-1+i	1-i	-i	1	-1	i
-1+i	0	-1+i	1-i	-1-i	1+i	1	i	-i	-1
1-i	0	1-i	-1+i	1+i	-1-i	-1	-i	i	1
-1-i	0	-1-i	1+i	1-i	-1+i	i	-1	1	-i

显然  $\mathbb{Z}_5[i]$  是有限整环  $\Rightarrow$  是一个域.



15. 由乘法表知:  $(1+i)^2 = -i$ ,  $(1+i)^3 = 1-i$ ,  $(1+i)^4 = -1$ ,  $(1+i)^5 = -1-i$ ,  $(1+i)^6 = i$

$$(1+i)^7 = 1+i, (1+i)^8 = 1, (1+i)^9 = 1+i = (1+i)^1.$$

$\langle 1+i \rangle$  是循环群.  $\Rightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}[i])$  是循环群.

19.  $\mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{10}$ .

可逆元:  $(1,1) (1,3) (3,1) (3,3) (1,7) (1,9) (3,7) (3,9)$

零因子:  $(0,y) (2,y) \quad (y=1,2,\dots,9) \times \quad (0,y) \quad y=1\sim 9.$

$(x,y) \quad (x=1,3, y=0,2,4,5,6,8)$

$(2,y) \quad y=0\sim 9.$

幂零元:  $(0,0) (2,0).$

21. (1) Proof: 显然  $G$  对  $H$  乘法封闭. 且  $G$  中乘法满足结合、消律.

$\Rightarrow$  构成 8 阶群.  $\because ij \neq ji \Rightarrow$  ~~not Abelian group.~~  
非交换群.

(2) Subgroup:  $H_1 = \{1\}$ ,  $H_2 = \{\pm 1\}$ ,  $H_3 = \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$ ,  $H_4 = \{\pm 1, \pm j\}$ ,  $H_5 = \{\pm 1, \pm k\}$ .

$H_6 = G$ . 且都是正规子群.

(3)  $C(G) = \{\pm 1\}$ . 换位子群  $[G, G] = \{\pm 1\}$ .

P138.6.  $S$  所有理想:

$$I_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, I_2 = S, I_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}, I_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}, I_5 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

9. 设  $x+yi \in \langle 1+2i \rangle \Rightarrow y-2x = -(x+yi)i + (1+2i)xi \in \langle 1+2i \rangle.$

$\Rightarrow (1+2i)(y-2x) \in \langle 5 \rangle$ . 即  $5 \mid y-2x$ . 又:  $x+yi = x(1+2i) + (y-2x)i \in \langle 1+2i \rangle.$

$$\text{故 } \langle 1+2i \rangle = \{x+yi \mid y \equiv 2x \pmod{5}\}.$$

$$\overline{x+yi} = \overline{y-2x} = \overline{0} \Rightarrow 5 \mid y-2x \quad \text{同理 } 5 \mid y-2x \Rightarrow \overline{0} = \overline{y-2x}.$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbb{Z}[i]/I = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$





13. proof: 设  $a, b \in IJ \Rightarrow \exists x_i \in I, y_i \in J, i=1, \dots, m+n$ . s.t.  $a = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i, b = \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} x_i y_i, a+b \in IJ$ .

故  $\forall r \in R$ , 有  $ra = r \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i = \sum_{i=1}^m (rx_i) y_i \in IJ$ .

$ar = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i (ry_i) \in IJ$ . 故  $IJ$  为  $R$  的理想.

$IJ \subseteq I, IJ \subseteq J$ , 结合题意,  $IJ \subseteq I \cap J$  可得.

21. proof: ① 令  $k = \max\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s\}$ . 对  $\forall x \in \langle p_1 \dots p_s \rangle$ . 设  $x = p_1 p_2 \dots p_s y (y \in \mathbb{Z})$

$x^k = d \cdot p_1^{k \cdot k_1} p_2^{k \cdot k_2} \dots p_s^{k \cdot k_s} y^k \in I \Rightarrow \langle p_1 p_2 \dots p_s \rangle \subseteq \sqrt{I}$ .

② 同样.  $\forall x \in \sqrt{I}, \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } x^k \in I \Rightarrow p_i^{k_i} | x^k \Rightarrow p_i | x$ .

又:  $p_i$  两两互素. 因此  $p_1 \dots p_s | x \Rightarrow x \in \langle p_1 \dots p_s \rangle \Rightarrow \sqrt{I} \subseteq \langle p_1 \dots p_s \rangle$ .

综上,  $\sqrt{I} = \langle p_1 \dots p_s \rangle$ .

26. ①  $\forall \bar{x} \in \sqrt{I}/I \Rightarrow x \in \sqrt{I} \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } x^n \in I$ .

即  $\bar{x}^n = \bar{x}^n = \bar{0}$ . 故而  $\sqrt{I}/I \subseteq \text{rad}(R/I)$ .

②  $\forall \bar{x} \in \text{rad}(R/I), \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } \bar{x}^n = \bar{0}$ . 故而  $\bar{x}^n = \bar{x}^n = \bar{0}$ .

可知  $\bar{x}^n = \bar{x}^n = \bar{0} \Rightarrow x \in \sqrt{I} \Rightarrow \text{rad}(R/I) \subseteq \sqrt{I}/I$ .

综上,  $\sqrt{I} = \sqrt{I}/I = \text{rad}(R/I)$ .

P48.6.  $\gcd(20, 30) = 10$ .  $\mathbb{Z}_{30}$  中,  $10\bar{a} = \bar{0}$  且为幂等元  $\Rightarrow \bar{a} = \bar{0}, \bar{6}, \bar{15}, \bar{21}$ .

故:  $\phi_1(\bar{x}) = \bar{0}, \phi_2(\bar{x}) = 6\bar{x}, \phi_3(\bar{x}) = 15\bar{x}, \phi_4(\bar{x}) = 21\bar{x}$ .

7.13)  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$  自同态.  $\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{4}, \bar{9}$ .

$\phi_1(\bar{x}) = \bar{0}, \phi_2(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}, \phi_3(\bar{x}) = 4\bar{x}, \phi_4(\bar{x}) = 9\bar{x}$ .



17. proof: 环第二同构定理:  $R/I = \lambda(I+J)/I \cong J/I \cap J = J/\{0\} \cong J$ . Q.E.D.

P152. 1.(2)  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ . 素理想:  $2\mathbb{Z}_{12}, 3\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ . 极大理想:  $2\mathbb{Z}_{12}, 3\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ .

2. 极大理想 (1), (2), (3), (6). 素理想: (1), (2), (3), (5), (6).

$(3+i) = (1+i)(2-i)$  且  $1+i, 2-i$  不是单位, 故无体.

6. proof: 易知  $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$  真理想为  $I$ . 设  $J$  为  $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$  理想且包含  $I$ .

任取  $(a, b) \notin I \Rightarrow 3 \nmid a \Rightarrow a = a' + 3k, (a' = 1 \text{ 或 } 2, k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

$\Rightarrow aa' = 1 + 3k' \Rightarrow (x, y) = (1, 0) \in J \Rightarrow J = R \Rightarrow$  是  $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$  极大理想.

$(x, y) = (x, 0)(1, 0) + (0, y) \in J$ .

Q.E.D.

7.  $R = \mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{30}$ .

极大理想  $I_1 = \{(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \mid \bar{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_8, \bar{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}\}$

$\text{ord}(R/I_1)$

$\text{ord } \text{ord } 2$

$I_2 = \{(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \mid \bar{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_8, \bar{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}\}$

2

$I_3 = \{(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \mid \bar{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_8, \bar{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}\}$

3

$I_4 = \{(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \mid \bar{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_8, \bar{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}\}$

5.

15. proof: ( $\Leftarrow$ ): 设  $I = \{0\}$ .  $\forall x, y \in R$ , 若  $xy \in I \Rightarrow xy = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$  或  $y=0 \Rightarrow x \in I$  或  $y \in I$ .

零理想为  $R$  素理想.

( $\Rightarrow$ ):  $I = \{0\}$  为  $R$  素理想. 若  $x, y \in R$ , 有  $xy = 0 \Rightarrow xy \in I \Rightarrow x=0$  或  $y=0$ .

故  $R$  是无零因子环.

Q.E.D.



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