

回忆: 定理3.3 证 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. 则 $\text{rank}(A) = r \Leftrightarrow \text{引理3.4}$

定理3.3 条件

- (i) $\text{rank}(A) = r$
 $\forall k > r$. A 的 k 行子式都不是零, 且
 $\exists \alpha \in A$ 为 r 行子式非零
- (ii) A 有 $r+1$ 行子式都为零, 且
 $\forall k \in A$ 为 $r+1$ 行子式非零.
- (iii) A 有 $r+1$ 行子式都为零, 且
 $\forall k \in A$ 为 r 行子式非零.

证: A 有 r 行子式定义为 1

推论3.1 证 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. 则
 $\text{rank}(A) \leq r$ 等于 A 中非零子式的个数

大行数.

定理3.4 证 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$,
 $M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \hat{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \hat{A}_{i_r}$ 线性无关且
 $\hat{A}^{(i_1)} \cdots \hat{A}^{(j_r)}$ 线性无关

① $\Rightarrow \text{引理3.4}$

\Leftarrow 证 $B = (\hat{A}_{i_1}^{(j_1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{i_r}^{(j_r)})^{r \times n}$

$\therefore \hat{A}_{i_1}^{(j_1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{i_r}^{(j_r)}$ 线性无关

$\therefore \text{rank}(B) = r$.

$\forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$

$\exists l \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 使得 $\hat{A}_{i_l}^{(k)}$ 是 B 的第 k 行

则 $\hat{A}_{i_l}^{(k)} \neq \hat{A}_{i_1}^{(j_1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{i_r}^{(j_r)}$ 且 $\hat{A}_{i_l}^{(k)} \neq \hat{A}_{i_1}^{(j_1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{i_r}^{(j_r)}$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = r$ 且 $\hat{A}_{i_l}^{(k)} \neq \hat{A}_{i_1}^{(j_1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{i_r}^{(j_r)}$

$\therefore \hat{B}_k \neq \hat{B}_{i_1}, \dots, \hat{B}_{i_r}$

由上可知

$V_r(B) = \langle \hat{B}_{i_1}^{(k)}, \dots, \hat{B}_{i_r}^{(k)} \rangle$

$\therefore \dim V_r(B) = r$

$\therefore \hat{B}_{i_1}^{(k)}, \dots, \hat{B}_{i_r}^{(k)}$ 线性无关且
子空间 V_r 行列式 $\det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{B}_{i_1}^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{B}_{i_r}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

即 $M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ \square

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2 \quad (\because \vec{A}_3 = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2)$$

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2 \\ 1, 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

问题: 线性方程组的解子式
 $\text{rank}(A) \neq r - k$ 时不存在解子式

$$\text{定义: } \begin{cases} \text{若 } U = M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{且 } A \text{ 有 } r-k \text{ 个 } 1 \times 1 \text{ 子式}, s \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, \\ t \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \end{cases}$$

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \text{ 称为 } U \text{ 的 } s-t \text{ 行边子式}$$

定理 3.5 若 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 则 $\text{rank}(A) = r$

\Leftrightarrow $\forall t \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 有 $r-k$ 个 1×1 子式不存在、且该子式的行数 s 与 t 都无重于 r 的行子式

证明: " \Rightarrow " 定理 3.4

$$\Leftrightarrow N = M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists s \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \vec{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r} \quad s \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$N_{st} = M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{U} &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1, j_1}, & a_{i_1, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_1, j_r}, \\ a_{i_2, j_1}, & a_{i_2, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_2, j_r}, \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r, j_1}, & a_{i_r, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_r, j_r}, \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1, j_1}, & a_{i_1, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_1, j_r}, \\ a_{i_2, j_1}, & a_{i_2, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_2, j_r}, \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r, j_1}, & a_{i_r, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_r, j_r}, \end{pmatrix}_{(r \times r)} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{st} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1, j_1}, & a_{i_1, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_1, j_r}, \\ a_{i_2, j_1}, & a_{i_2, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_2, j_r}, \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r, j_1}, & a_{i_r, j_2}, & \dots, & a_{i_r, j_r}, \end{pmatrix}_{(r \times r)} = 0$$

接着证 \vec{U} 展开 N_{st} .

$$(*) \quad a_{1s}a_{i_1, t} + \dots + a_{rs}a_{i_r, t} + N_{st} = 0$$

其 a_{1s}, \dots, a_{rs} 与 $a_{i_1, t}, \dots, a_{i_r, t}$ 都不为零、 $N_{st} \neq 0$

\Leftrightarrow $\forall t \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 有 $r-k$ 个 1×1 子式不存在、且该子式的行数 s 与 t 都无重于 r 的行子式

(3)

$$\text{证: } M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{证: } M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$d_{rs}(a_{i_1,1}, \dots, a_{i_1,n}) + N(a_{s,1}, \dots, a_{s,n}) = 0$$

$$\text{由 } d_{rs} \vec{A}_{i_1} + \dots + \vec{A}_{i_r} + N \vec{A}_s = 0$$

$$\therefore N \neq 0 \quad \because \vec{A}_s = \left(\frac{d_{rs}}{N} \right) \vec{A}_{i_1} + \dots + \left(-\frac{d_{rs}}{N} \right) \vec{A}_{i_r}$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{A}_s \in \langle \vec{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{A}_{i_r} \rangle, \quad s=1,2, \dots, m$$

$$\therefore \forall r \quad \forall_r(A) = \langle \vec{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{A}_{i_r} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \leq r$$

$$\therefore N \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{rank}(A) \geq r$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = r$$

$$\Rightarrow M \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{证: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可得

$$d_{rs}(a_{i_1,1}, \dots, a_{i_1,n}) + N(a_{s,1}, \dots, a_{s,n}) = 0$$

$$\text{由 } d_{rs} \vec{A}_{i_1} + \dots + \vec{A}_{i_r} + N \vec{A}_s = 0$$

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

由上知 $\text{rank}(A) \neq 3$ 且 A 不为对称阵
且非零子式

§4 方程组对应的矩阵方程组

" \Rightarrow " $\nexists P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n$ 使得 $P_0 + P_1x_1 + \dots + P_nx_n = b$ 上

$$\nexists A \in M_n, \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(L) \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad (H) \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_n$$

$$\text{i) } (L) \text{ 有解} \iff \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A; \vec{b})$$

$$\text{ii) } (L) \text{ 空集} \iff \text{rank}(A) = n \iff \det(A) \neq 0$$

$$\text{iii) } (H) \text{ 有解} \iff \text{rank}(A) < n \iff \det(A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(P) = 0$$

$$\text{证: } \nexists P_i = (p_{i1}, \dots, p_{in}) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}, i=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$\nexists P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} P_0, & P_0, & \cdots & P_0 \\ P_1, & P_1, & \cdots & P_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_n, & P_n, & \cdots & P_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\nexists \vec{x} \text{ 使得 } P_0 + P_1x_1 + \dots + P_nx_n = 0$$

$$\nexists P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{01} & P_{02} & \cdots & P_{0n} \\ P_{11} & P_{12} & \cdots & P_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{n1} & P_{n2} & \cdots & P_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 使得 } P_0 + P_1x_1 + \dots + P_nx_n = 0$$

$$\text{" \Leftarrow " } \nexists \det(P) \neq 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|c} a_1 \\ \hline a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \\ \hline b \end{array} \right) \text{ 使得 } \forall i$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \\ \hline b \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\nexists \vec{x} \text{ 使得 } P_0 + P_1x_1 + \dots + P_nx_n = 0$$

$$\nexists \vec{x} \text{ 使得 } P_0 + P_1x_1 + \dots + P_nx_n = b$$

第四章 环、环、域

$$\star: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto |x-y|$$

S1. \star = 二元运算

定义: 设 S 非空集合

$$f: S \times S \rightarrow S$$

二元运算

记号: $\forall x, y \in S$ $f(x, y)$ 记作 $x \star y$.

$$\text{例: } +: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x + y.$$

满足交换律和结合律

$$-: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x - y$$

不满足交换律和结合律.

$$\therefore M_n \times M_n \longrightarrow M_n$$

$$A, B \mapsto AB$$

满足结合律但不满足交换律

\star 满足结合律可以 ~~任意选取~~ 任意次序结合

\star 满足结合律

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{定理 1.1} (\star \text{ 满足结合律}): \quad \text{若 } * \text{ 是集合 } S \text{ 上满足} \\ & \text{结合律的二元运算,} \quad \text{则 } x_1, \dots, x_n \in S, n > 2 \\ & \text{满足} \quad f_k, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\} \\ & \quad \forall \quad (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad = (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad \dots \\ & \quad \text{其中 } x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}, x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n, x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}, \\ & \quad x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n \text{ 的运算顺序可以} \quad \text{任意次序结合} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \quad x, y = \star \star x \\ & (1 \star 2) \star 4 = |1-2| \star 4 = |\star 4 = |-4| = 3 \\ & (\star (2 \star 4)) = |\star |2-4| = |\star 2 = ||-2| = 1 \\ & \text{不满足交换律, 但不满足结合律.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{定理 1.1} (\star \text{ 满足结合律}): \quad \text{若 } * \text{ 是集合 } S \text{ 上满足} \\ & \text{结合律的二元运算,} \quad \text{则 } x_1, \dots, x_n \in S, n > 2 \\ & \text{满足} \quad f_k, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\} \\ & \quad \forall \quad (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad = (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad \dots \\ & \quad \text{其中 } x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}, x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n, x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}, \\ & \quad x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n \text{ 的运算顺序可以} \quad \text{任意次序结合} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{定理 1.1} (\star \text{ 满足结合律}): \quad \text{若 } * \text{ 是集合 } S \text{ 上满足} \\ & \text{结合律的二元运算,} \quad \text{则 } x_1, \dots, x_n \in S, n > 2 \\ & \text{满足} \quad f_k, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\} \\ & \quad \forall \quad (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad = (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad \dots \\ & \quad \text{其中 } x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}, x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n, x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}, \\ & \quad x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n \text{ 的运算顺序可以} \quad \text{任意次序结合} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{定理 1.1} (\star \text{ 满足结合律}): \quad \text{若 } * \text{ 是集合 } S \text{ 上满足} \\ & \text{结合律的二元运算,} \quad \text{则 } x_1, \dots, x_n \in S, n > 2 \\ & \text{满足} \quad f_k, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\} \\ & \quad \forall \quad (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad = (x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}) (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \\ & \quad \dots \\ & \quad \text{其中 } x_1 * \dots * x_{k_1}, x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n, x_1 * \dots * x_{k_2}, \\ & \quad x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n \text{ 的运算顺序可以} \quad \text{任意次序结合} \end{aligned}$$

设当 α 与运算 $*$ 对于素数小于n时定理

成立. 设 $k, l \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$

$\forall j \in \text{自然数}$

$$\begin{aligned} &x_1 * \dots * x_k &= x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n \\ &x_1 * \dots * x_l &= x_{l+1} * \dots * x_n \end{aligned}$$

于是当 $k = l$ 时定理成立

设 $k > l$

$$(x_1 * \dots * x_2 * x_{3+1} * \dots * x_n) * (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= ((x_1 * \dots * x_l) * [(x_{l+1} * \dots * x_k) * (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n)]) \text{ 结合律} \\ &= (x_1 * \dots * x_l) * [(x_{l+1} * \dots * x_k * x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n)] \text{ 结合律} \\ &= (x_1 * \dots * x_l) * (x_{l+1} * \dots * x_n) \quad \text{由} \end{aligned}$$

记号: 各结合律满足时

$x_1 * x_2 * \dots * x_n$ 代表 n 元素将

任何运算进行运算后唯一值.

$$\underbrace{x_1 * x_2 * \dots * x_n}_n = x_n$$

$n \geq 1$

例: X 为非空集合. T_X 表示 X 到 X 的

所有有映射的集合

$$o: T_X \times T_X \rightarrow T_X$$

$$(f, g) \mapsto f \circ g.$$

满足结合律.

$$S_n \times S_n \rightarrow S_n$$

$$(\sigma, \tau) \mapsto \sigma \circ \tau.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[(x_1 * \dots * x_l) * (x_{l+1} * \dots * x_n) \right] * (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \quad \text{结合律} \\ &= (x_1 * \dots * x_l) * \left[(x_{l+1} * \dots * x_k) * (x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n) \right] \quad \text{结合律} \\ &= (x_1 * \dots * x_l) * (x_{l+1} * \dots * x_n) \quad \text{由} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n \equiv_n S_n \equiv_n$$

我们称 \equiv_n 为模 n 的同余关系

若 $a \equiv_n b$ 则记作

$$\begin{aligned} &\exists | \text{理 1. } | \text{ 使 } ac \equiv b \pmod{n}, c \equiv d \pmod{n} \\ &\text{其中 } a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \{1\} \\ &\forall | ac \equiv bd \pmod{n}, \end{aligned}$$

定理 1.1 (\mathbb{Z} 的结合律)

$\forall x, y, z \in S$ 上 满足结合律 $x * (y * z) = (x * y) * z$
证明. $x_1, \dots, x_n \in S$. $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$x_i * (x_{i+1} * \dots * x_n) = (x_i * x_{i+1}) * \dots * x_n$$

$$= (x_1 * \dots * x_l) * (x_{l+1} * \dots * x_n)$$

其中: $x_1 * \dots * x_k, x_{k+1} * \dots * x_n$

$x_1 * \dots * x_l, x_{l+1} * \dots * x_n$

的 运算顺序可任意改变结合

引理 1.1 $\forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, n > 1 \quad a \equiv b \pmod{n}, c \equiv d \pmod{n}$$

$$ac \equiv bd \pmod{n}$$

$$ac \equiv bd \pmod{n}$$

Def: $a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow n | (a-b)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a-b = kn$$

$$\exists k \nexists \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a-b = \lambda n$$

$$(a+c) - (b+d) = (k+\lambda)n$$

$$\Rightarrow n | [(ac+cd)-(b+d)] \Rightarrow ac+c \equiv b+d \pmod{n}$$

$$ac = (b+kn)(d+kn)$$

$$= bd + (kb+kd+kn)n$$

$$\Rightarrow n | (ac-bd) \Rightarrow ac \equiv bd.$$

$$\text{Def: } + : \quad \mathbb{Z}_n \times \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \quad (\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \mapsto (\bar{a} + \bar{b})$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \equiv y \pmod{n} \}, \quad \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Vor: $x \equiv y \pmod{n}$ $\Leftrightarrow x-y \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

$$\text{Def: } \begin{aligned} & \text{i)} \quad a \equiv c \pmod{n}, \quad b \equiv d \pmod{n} \\ & \bar{a} = \bar{c}, \quad \bar{b} = \bar{d} \Rightarrow a \equiv c \pmod{n}, \quad b \equiv d \pmod{n} \\ & \bar{c} + \bar{d} = \overline{c+d} = \overline{a+b} = \overline{a} + \overline{b} = \bar{c} + \bar{d} \end{aligned}$$

Def: $\bar{x} + \bar{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ \Leftrightarrow $x+y \in \mathbb{Z}_n$.

$$\text{Def: } \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{1} + \bar{1} &= \bar{2} = \bar{0} \\ \bar{3} + \bar{5} &= \bar{8} = \bar{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Def: } \cdot : \quad \mathbb{Z}_n \times \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \quad (\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \mapsto \bar{ab}$$

$$\text{Def: } \bar{a} \equiv \bar{c} \quad \text{iff} \quad \bar{a} = \bar{c} \quad \text{or} \quad \bar{a} = \bar{c} + \bar{d} \quad \text{mod } n$$

$$\text{Def: } \bar{a} \equiv \bar{c} \pmod{n} \quad \text{iff} \quad \bar{a} = \bar{c} \quad \text{or} \quad \bar{a} = \bar{c} + \bar{d} \quad \text{mod } n$$

$$\text{Def: } \bar{a} \equiv \bar{c} \pmod{n} \quad \text{iff} \quad \bar{a} = \bar{c} \quad \text{or} \quad \bar{a} = \bar{c} + \bar{d} \quad \text{mod } n$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{10} = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \dots, \bar{9}\}$$

$$\bar{2} \cdot \bar{5} = \overline{10} = \bar{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Def: } \begin{aligned} & \text{i)} \quad a \equiv c \pmod{n}, \quad b \equiv d \pmod{n} \\ & \bar{a} = \bar{c}, \quad \bar{b} = \bar{d} \Rightarrow \bar{a} \bar{b} = \bar{c} \bar{d} \end{aligned} \\ & \frac{-8}{\bar{8}} \cdot \frac{\bar{12}}{\bar{12}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{24}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{120}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{100+2}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{100+12}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{112}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{20}} = \frac{-88}{\bar{2}} = -44 \end{aligned}$$

證明：在 \mathbb{Z} 上，“+”、“満足交換律和結合律。

$$\forall \bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c} \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) = \overline{a+b} = \overline{b+a} = \bar{b} + \bar{a}$$

得证。即 \mathbb{Z}_n 滿足加法结合律和交換律。

$$(\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) \cdot \bar{c} = \overline{ab} \cdot \bar{c} = \overline{(ab) \cdot c} = \overline{a(b \cdot c)}$$

$$= \bar{a} \cdot \overline{bc} = \bar{a} (\bar{b} \cdot \bar{c})$$

§2 群 (Group)

群的定义

定義：設 S 是集合 * $\forall S$ 上 \star 二元運算。如果 \star 滿足結合律。則稱 S 為半群 (semi-group), 即 (S, \star)

例： $\forall S$ 上 \star 二元運算的集合

$\forall (S, +)$ 為半群

例： $S = \{ A \in M_n \mid \det(A) > 1 \}$ ⑧

則 (S, \cdot) 為半群

$\det((A \cdot B))$

由證： $\overline{AB} = \overline{\det(A) \det(B)} = \det(A) \det(B) > 1$

$\forall A, B \in S$ $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$ 得证。
即 $A, B \in S$ 滿足結合律。

* S 上 \star 二元運算。

定義： $\forall S$ 上 \star 二元運算， (S, \star) 為半群。

即 $\exists e \in S$,

$\forall x \in S$ $x \star e = e \star x = x$ 則得

則稱 (S, \star, e) 為含幺半群 (monoid)

定理 1. $\forall (S, \star, e)$ 為含幺半群。

$\exists e' \in S$ 使得 $\forall x \in S$ $x \star e' = e' \star x = x$

則稱 e' 為 e 的逆元。

定義： $e' \cdot e = e' = e \Rightarrow e' = e$ ④

稱 e 為羣的單位元。

例：設 \oplus 為半次遞進的導含

$$(S, +, 0) \text{ 爲含之半群}$$

$$\forall S = \{A \in M_n \mid |A| \geq 1\}$$

$$(S, \cdot, E_n) \text{ 為含之半群}.$$

例： $\forall T_X$ 為以集合 X 到 X 的映射
映射 $e: X \rightarrow X$ 為恒同映射

$$\forall (T_X, \oplus, e) \text{ 為含之半群}.$$

定義： $\forall (S, *, e)$ 為含之半群。
 $\exists x \in S$.

$x * y = y * x = e$
則稱 x 為可逆元。 y 為 x 的一個逆

引理 2.2 $\forall (S, *, e)$ 是含之半群。
 $x \in S$ 可逆。則 x 的逆唯一。

例： $\forall y, z \in S$
 $x * y = e$

$$\begin{aligned} z * (x * y) &= z * e = z \\ &\Rightarrow z = y \end{aligned}$$

$\forall x$ 有逆 x^{-1} .

例： $\forall f: T_X$ 為可逆元 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 為雙射

定義： f 為 T_X 上的映射。
 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X$, \exists

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } f(x_1) &= f(x_2) \\ \Rightarrow f \circ f(x_1) &= f \circ f(x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e(x_1) &= e(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \end{aligned}$$

f 為單射

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in X. \\ z = f^{-1}(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) = f(f^{-1}(y)) = f \circ f^{-1}(y) = e(y) = y$$

f 為滿射
 $\forall z \in T_X$ $\exists y \in S$ 使 $f(y) = z$

$$\forall f, g = g \circ f = e$$

例：設 $f \in T_X$ 為單射，但不為滿射

~~且~~ 令 $Y = X \setminus \text{im}(f) \neq \emptyset$

定義： $g: Y \rightarrow X$

若 $x \in \text{im}(f)$ 則 $\exists! z \in X$

使得 $f(z) = x$. 此時定義 $g(x) = z$

~~若~~ $x \in Y$. $g(x) = x_0$

(*)

定義： $g \circ f = e$

~~且~~ $\forall u \in X$

$g \circ f(u) = g(f(u)) = u$.

(*) 成立

但 f 不可逆 ($\exists | \text{反證} \alpha, \beta$)

定義： $h: X \rightarrow Y$

$f \circ h(x) = f(u_x) = x$

$f \circ h(x) = f(u_x) = e$.

由 3 | 3/2.3. f 不可逆有反證.

例題 3.3 $(S, *, e)$ 為群之乘法
 $x \in S$ 使得 $y * x = e$.

$y = z$. $\exists p x^{-1} = y$.

使得 $y * x = e$.
 $y * z = e$

$\nabla \text{Ex}: (y * x) * z = e * z = z$

$y * (x * z) = y * e = y$

~~由~~此可得. \Rightarrow 例中 f 元素通. \Rightarrow $\exists h \in T_X$
使得 $f \circ h = e$.

例：設 $f \in T_X$ 為滿射. 但不為單射
 $\forall x \in X$ $\exists u \in X$ 使得 $f(u) = f(x)$.

例：設 $f \in T_X$ 為滿射. 但不為單射
 $\forall x \in X$ $\exists u \in X$ 使得 $f(u) = f(x)$.

定義： $h: X \rightarrow Y$

$f \circ h(x) = f(u_x) = x$

例題 3.3

$\exists | 3/2.3. (S, *, e)$ 為群之乘法
 $x \in S$ 使得 $y * x = e$.

$y = z$. $\exists p x^{-1} = y$.

定义：设 $\mathfrak{G} = (G, *, e)$ 是本原群

矩阵 $A \in G$, g 可逆. 则有

$(G, *, e)$ 是群.

例： $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$ 是群

$GL_n(\mathbb{R}) := \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid |A| \neq 0 \}$

$(GL_n(\mathbb{R}), \circ, E_n)$
形为 \mathbb{R} 上的一般线性群

例： (S_n, \cdot, e) 是置换群

例： $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \bar{0})$ 是群

验证： ~~$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \bar{0})$~~ $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$ 是交换群

$\bar{0} + \bar{0} = \overline{0+0} = \bar{0}$

由加法交换律 $\bar{0} + \bar{a} = \bar{a}$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{\bar{a}} = \overline{a + (-a)} = \bar{0}$$

由加法结合律

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} = \bar{0}$$

群的评价定理
群的集合论

群的性质
i) 结合律 $\forall g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G$
(i) 结合律 $(g_1 * g_2) * g_3 = g_1 * (g_2 * g_3)$
(ii) 单位元. $\exists e \in G$ 使得 $\forall g \in G$
 $g * e = e * g = g$

(iii) 逆元 $\forall g \in G, \exists h \in G$ 使得

$g * h = h * g = e$.
群 $(G, *, e)$ 是群

由理 2.1. 2.2 可知
群中单位元唯一.

定理 1.4 $(G, *)$ 群. $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G$

$$g_1 * g_2 = g_2 * g_1$$

则 G 为交换群. 为 Abelian 群.

Def $\text{card}(G) < \infty$ 则 G 为有限群

Def $\text{card}(G) \neq G$ 为 G 为无限.

例: $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \bar{0})$ 为 n 个交换群
 (S_n, \cdot, e) 为 $n!$ 个非交换群.

定理 2.4 $\forall (G, *, e)$ 为群. $a \in G$

$\forall g, h \in G$ $g * h \neq h * g$.

$\forall g, h \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} L_a: G &\rightarrow G \\ g &\mapsto ag \end{aligned}$$

都为双射

定理 2.5 L_a , R_a 为 G 上于 a 的左, 右平移.

平移.

$\forall g, h \in G$

$$L_a(g) = L_a(h) \Rightarrow g = ah$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{-1}(ag) = a^{-1}(ah)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^{-1} \cdot a)g = (a^{-1} \cdot a)h$$

$$\Rightarrow e \cdot g = e \cdot h$$

$$\Rightarrow g = h$$

$$\forall L_a(\overline{g}) = \overline{a^{-1}g} = a(a^{-1}g) = (aa^{-1})g$$

$$= e \cdot g = g$$

L_a 为双射.

L_a 为双射.

□

L_a 为双射.

$$\begin{aligned} R_a: G &\rightarrow G \\ g &\mapsto ga \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_a \circ L_a(g) &= L_a(ag) = a^{-1}(a \cdot g) = g \\ L_a \circ L_a^{-1}(g) &= L_a(a^{-1}g) = a(a^{-1}g) = g \end{aligned}$$

$L_a^{-1} = L_a$ 为双射.

□

13. 矩阵演算

$$1 \text{ 阶} \quad G = \{e\}$$

$$\frac{e}{e+e} \quad \text{实例: } (f_0, +, 0), (f_1, \cdot, 1)$$

$$(\{E_n\}, \cdot, E_n)$$

它们看上好像一回事儿.

$$2 \text{ 阶} \quad G = \{e, a\}$$

$$\frac{e \ a}{e \ a} \quad a^2 = e$$

$$\frac{a \ e}{a \ e} \quad a = e$$

$$\text{实例: } (f_1, -1), (\{E_n, -E_n\}, \cdot, E_n)$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \bar{0}) \quad (\{e_{(2)}, e\}, 0, e)$$

$$\downarrow S_2$$

它们看上好像一回事儿.

$$4 \text{ 阶} \quad G = \{e, a, b, c\}$$

$$\frac{e \ a \ b \ c}{e \ a \ b \ c} \quad a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = e$$

$$\begin{aligned} ab &= ba = c \\ ac &= ca = b \\ cb &= bc = a \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, \langle \bar{0} \rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) + (\bar{c}, \bar{d}) \\ &= (\bar{a} + \bar{c}, \bar{b} + \bar{d}) \end{aligned}$$

3 阶 $G = \{e, a, b\}$

$$\frac{e \ a \ b}{e \ a \ b} \quad \text{实例: } (\mathbb{Z}_3, +, \bar{0})$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}\}$$

$$G = \{e, a, a^2\}$$

$$\left(\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}, A^2 \right) ; E_2$$

$$(\{e, (123), (123)^2\}, \circ, e)$$

$$-\text{回事?}$$

$$4 \text{ 阶} \quad G = \{e, a, b, c\}$$

$$G = \{e, a, b, c\}$$

$$(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) + (\bar{c}, \bar{d})$$

$$= (\bar{a} + \bar{c}, \bar{b} + \bar{d})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & e & a & b & c \\ \hline e & & b & c & \\ e & a & e & c & b \\ e & e & c & b & a \\ \hline a & b & c & a & e \\ a & b & c & b & e \\ a & b & c & c & a \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \{e, b^2, b^3\} \\ \{a, b, c\} \\ b^4 = e \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{底} \\ \text{底} \\ \text{底} \\ \text{底} \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \{\sqrt{-1}, -\sqrt{-1}\} \\ \{0, 1\} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \{e, b^2, b^3\} \\ \{a, b, c\} \\ b^4 = e \end{array}$$