

例4乙：4阶矩阵  $G = \{e, a, b, c\}$

	$e$	$a$	$b$	$c$
$e$	$e$	$a$	$b$	$c$
$a$	$a$	$e$	$c$	$b$
$b$	$b$	$c$	$e$	$a$
$c$	$c$	$b$	$a$	$e$

$$1) \text{ 例 } G = \left\{ e, a, b, c \right\} \quad a+b=c, \quad a+c=b.$$

$$G = \left( \begin{array}{c} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{C} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha^2 = b^2 = c^2 = e$$

$$\alpha c = \alpha a = b, \quad \alpha b = b c = a$$

$$\alpha b = b \alpha = c, \quad \alpha c = \alpha a = b, \quad \alpha b = b c = a$$

$$A^2 = B^2 = C^2 = E$$

$$BC = CB = A$$

$$\alpha^2 = b^2 = c^2 = e$$

$$\alpha b = b \alpha = c, \quad \alpha c = \alpha a = b, \quad \alpha b = b c = a$$

$$\text{定理1: } +: (\overline{\mathbb{Z}_2} \times \overline{\mathbb{Z}_2}) \times (\overline{\mathbb{Z}_2} \times \overline{\mathbb{Z}_2}) \xrightarrow[G]{G} \overline{\mathbb{Z}_2} \times \overline{\mathbb{Z}_2}$$

$$(\bar{m}, \bar{n}), (\bar{k}, \bar{l}) \mapsto (\bar{m}+\bar{k}, \bar{n}+\bar{l})$$

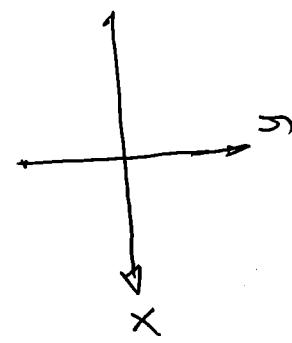
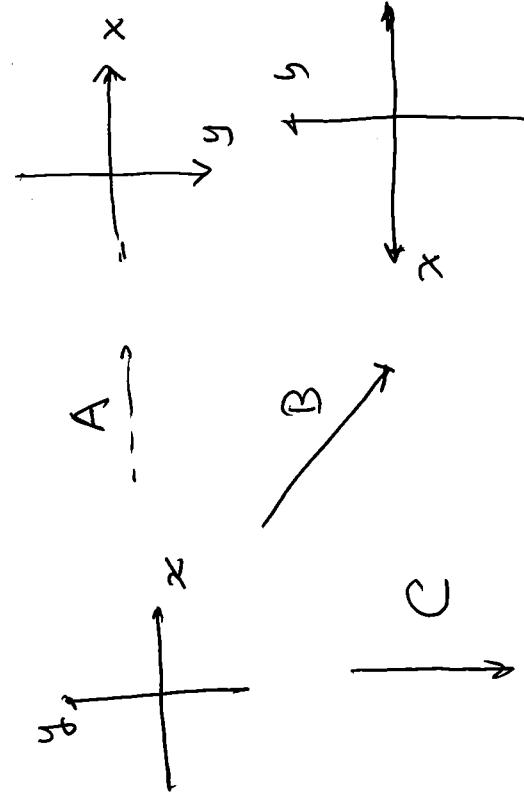
$$e = (\bar{0}, \bar{0}), \quad a = (\bar{1}, \bar{0}), \quad b = (\bar{1}, \bar{1}), \quad c = (\bar{0}, \bar{1})$$

$$\alpha + \alpha = (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) + (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) = (\bar{1}+\bar{1}, \bar{0}+0)$$

$$= (\bar{2}, \bar{0}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$$

$$2) \text{ 例 } b + b = c + c = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$$

$$b + c = (\bar{1}, \bar{1}) + (\bar{0}, \bar{1}) = (\bar{1}+\bar{0}, \bar{1}+\bar{1}) = (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) = a$$



	e	a	b	c
e	e	b	c	b
a	a	e	c	e
b	b	c	a	e
c	e	b	e	a

$$G = \{e, b, b^2, b^3\}$$

对称关系 - 同构.

§2.2 群同态与群同构

$$\begin{pmatrix} e & a & b & c \\ e & a & c & b \\ a & b & c & a \\ b & c & a & b \\ c & a & b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}\}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_4, +, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b+b &= \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{2} = a \\ b+b+b &= \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{3} = c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ \text{且 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是单位元, } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是逆元, } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是双射. } \end{matrix}$$

$$(G, \cdot, E)$$

如果  $G$  和  $H$  之间有一个群同构. 则  $G \cong H$ .

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$B^3 = A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

引理. 2. 4 例  $(G, \star, e)$  在  $(H, \star, \varepsilon)$   
是同态.  $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$  是同态

(iii)  $\forall h_1, h_2 \in H. \quad \varphi(h_1 \star h_2) = \varphi(h_1) \star \varphi(h_2) \in G^{\star}$

使得  $\varphi(g_1) = h_1, \varphi(g_2) = h_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证.} \quad & \text{(i)} \quad \varphi(e) = \varepsilon \\ & \text{(ii)} \quad \forall g \in G, \quad \varphi(g^{-1}) = \varphi(g)^{-1} \\ & \text{(iii)} \quad \text{从 } \varphi \text{ 是同态.} \quad \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = g_1^{-1} \circ \varphi(g_2) \\ & \varphi^{-1}: H \rightarrow G \quad \text{是同态.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证: (i)} \quad \varphi(e) = \varphi(e \star e) = \varphi(e) \star \varphi(e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(e) \star \varphi(e)^{-1} &= [\varphi(e) \star \varphi(e)] \star \varphi(e)^{-1} \\ &= \varphi(e) \star (\varphi(e) \star \varphi(e)^{-1}) \\ &= \varphi(e) \star \varepsilon = \varphi(e) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon = \varphi(e) \star \varepsilon = \varphi(e)$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \text{从 } \varphi \text{ 是同态.} \quad \varphi(g \star g^{-1}) = \varphi(g) \star \varphi(g^{-1})$$

$$\varepsilon = \varphi(e) = \varphi(g \star g^{-1}) = \varphi(g) \star \varphi(g^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(g)^{-1} \star \varepsilon &= \varphi(g^{-1}) \star (\varphi(g) \star \varphi(g^{-1})) \\ &= (\varphi(g^{-1}) \star \varphi(g)) \star \varphi(g^{-1}) \\ &= \varepsilon \star \varphi(g^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(g)^{-1} = \varphi(g^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: (iii)} \quad & \varphi(h_1 \star h_2) = h_1 \star h_2 \Rightarrow \\ & \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = h_1 \star h_2 \Rightarrow \\ & \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = \varphi^{-1}(h_1 \star h_2) \\ & \varphi^{-1}(h_1 \star h_2) = g_1 \star g_2 = (\varphi^{-1}(h_1) \star \varphi^{-1}(h_2)) \quad \boxed{\text{证}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: (iii)} \quad & \text{从 } \varphi \text{ 是同态.} \quad \varphi(h_1 \star h_2) = h_1 \star h_2 \\ & \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = h_1 \star h_2 \Rightarrow \\ & \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = \varphi^{-1}(h_1 \star h_2) \\ & \varphi^{-1}(h_1 \star h_2) = g_1 \star g_2 = (\varphi^{-1}(h_1) \star \varphi^{-1}(h_2)) \quad \boxed{\text{证}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi: \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: (iii)} \quad & \text{从 } \varphi \text{ 是同态.} \quad \varphi(h_1 \star h_2) = h_1 \star h_2 \\ & \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = h_1 \star h_2 \Rightarrow \\ & \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi(g_1 \star g_2) = \varphi^{-1}(h_1 \star h_2) \\ & \varphi^{-1}(h_1 \star h_2) = g_1 \star g_2 = (\varphi^{-1}(h_1) \star \varphi^{-1}(h_2)) \quad \boxed{\text{证}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi(a+b) = \overline{a+b} = \overline{a} + \overline{b} = \pi(a) + \pi(b).$$

□

例題:  $\forall \exists$   $(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \bar{0})$  と  $(\{\bar{1}, -1\}, \cdot, 1)$

1) 同構:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi: & \mathbb{Z}_2 & \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4 \\ & \bar{0} & \mapsto 1 \\ & \bar{1} & \mapsto -1 \end{array}$$

$$\varphi(\bar{0}, +, \bar{0}) = \varphi(\bar{0}) + \varphi(\bar{0}) = 1 + 1 = \varphi(0) \cdot \varphi(0)$$

$$\varphi(\bar{0} + \bar{1}) = \varphi(\bar{1}) = -1 = 1 \cdot (-1) = \varphi(0) \cdot \varphi(1)$$

$$\varphi(\bar{1} + \bar{0}) = \varphi(\bar{1}) + \varphi(\bar{0}) = (-1) + 1 = 1.$$

$$\varphi(\bar{1} + \bar{1}) = \varphi(\bar{0}) = 1. = (-1) + (-1) = \varphi(\bar{1}) + \varphi(\bar{1}).$$

$\varphi$  同構

図

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

$$(\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0})$$

同構

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, (\bar{m}, \bar{n}))$$

同構

$$(\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{1})$$

同構

$$\varphi((\bar{m}, \bar{n})) = \bar{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_4$$

同構

2)  $\varphi(\bar{0}, \bar{0}) = \bar{0}$

$\therefore (\bar{m}, \bar{n}) = (\bar{1}, \bar{0}), \exists (\bar{0}, \bar{1}), \exists (\bar{1}, \bar{1})$

$\exists$  な  $\exists (\bar{m}_2 \times \bar{n}_2) \neq (\bar{m}, \bar{n}) + (\bar{m}, \bar{n}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$

$\Rightarrow \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \varphi((\bar{m}, \bar{n}) + (\bar{m}, \bar{n})) =$

$$= \varphi(\bar{0}, \bar{0}) = \bar{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{1} + \bar{1} &= \bar{2} \neq \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} + \bar{1} &= \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{2} \neq \bar{0}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\bar{0}, \star, \varepsilon) = 1 \cdot 1 = \varphi(0) \cdot \varphi(0)$$

$$\varphi(\bar{1}, \star, \varepsilon) = \bar{1} \cdot \bar{1} = \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(1)$$

$$\varphi(\bar{0}, \star, \varepsilon) = (\bar{G}, \star, \varepsilon), (H, \star, \varepsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\varphi(\bar{1}, \star, \varepsilon) = (\bar{G}, \star, \varepsilon), (H, \star, \varepsilon). \\ &(K, \star, \varepsilon) = \varphi(H, \star, \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: G &\rightarrow H, \quad \varphi: H \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{群同態} \\ \varphi &\circ \varphi = \varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi.$$

$$\varphi(g_1, g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2)$$

$$\varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi. \\ &\varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\varphi(g_1, g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2)$$

命題 2.1 群同构“ $\sim$ ”是等价关系

若:  $G, H, K \models$  等于群

$G \rightarrow G$  为恒同映射  
 $\exists$  同构  $f: G \sim G$ , 有反像映射  
群同构.

$\forall$   $G \sim H$ . 则存在同构

$$\varphi: G \rightarrow H$$

$\varphi|_{H^3} \sim 3$  (iii).  $\varphi^*: H^T \rightarrow G$  也是群同构

$\exists$   $H \simeq K$ . ( $\varphi$  是恒同)

$\exists$   $G \simeq H$ .

$\varphi$  为群同构. 则  $G$  为群同构

$\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ ,  $\varphi = H \rightarrow K$

$\varphi$  为群同构且是双射.  $\Rightarrow$  同构

$\exists$   $\varphi: G \sim K$ . 传递律成立.

$\exists$   $\varphi: G \sim H$ . 令定一关系.

群论的基本问题:

求过来群在“ $\sim$ ”下的等价类

③ -阶群: 部分群  $(\{0\}, +, 0)$

= 阶群  $(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \bar{0})$

$\geq 2$  阶群  $(\mathbb{Z}_3, +, \bar{0})$

$\geq 3$  阶群  $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, (\bar{0}, \bar{0}))$

$\geq 4$  阶群  $(\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0})$

$\geq 5$  阶群  $S_3 = \{e, (12), (13), (123), (213)\}$

$(12)(13) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (123)$

$(13)(12) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (123)$

$(12)(13) \neq (13)(12).$   $S_3$  为非交换群.

$\geq 6$  阶群与生成元

$\geq 2, 3$  子群与生成元

定義: 设  $(G, *, e)$  为群.  $H \subset G$ .

$\exists$   $\varphi: (H, *, e)$  也是群. 则称

$H$  为  $G$  的子群 (subgroup).

引理 2.1  $\forall g, h \in G$ .  $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$  使  $g^{-1}h = e$

(i)  $\exists g, h \in G$ .  $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$  使  $g^{-1}h = e$

$$\forall h | h = g^{-1}$$

(ii)  $\exists g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$

$$(iii) (g * h)^{-1} = h^{-1} * g^{-1}$$

$$gh = e \Rightarrow g^{-1} * (g * h) = g^{-1} * e$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^{-1} * g) * h = g^{-1} * e \Rightarrow e * h = g^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = g^{-1}$$

$$(iv) (g^{-1})^{-1} * g^{-1} = e = g * g^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^{-1})^{-1} = g \quad (\text{消去律})$$

(v)  $\exists g \in G$

记号:  $\exists G$  为尾.  $x \in G$

$$x^0 = e, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n < 0$$

$$x^n = \underbrace{x^{-1} * \dots * x^{-1}}_{-n} \quad n x = \underbrace{(-x) + \dots + (-x)}_n$$

从左向右计算不会遗漏与

前情况下. 用  $xy$  代替  $x * y$ .

命理 2.2  $\forall G$  为群.  $e$  为其单位元

$\forall H \subseteq G$ ,  $H \neq \emptyset$ .  $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$  使  $h_1, h_2 \in H$

$h_1 h_2^{-1} \in H$ . 则  $H$  为子群.

$H$  有单位元

$\forall h \in H \exists h^{-1} \in H$  使  $h * h^{-1} = e$

元素可逆

$\forall f_1, f_2 \in H \exists f_3^{-1} \in H$

$f_1, f_2 \in H \Rightarrow f_1^{-1} * f_2^{-1} \in H$

$f_1^{-1}(f_2^{-1})^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow f_1, f_2 \in H$

$\forall f \in H \exists f^{-1} \in H$  且  $f^{-1}$  为  $f$  的逆

□

例:  $\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为单位元的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为加法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为乘法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为加法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为乘法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为加法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为乘法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为加法的结合律

$\forall g \in G$ .  $\exists n | (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$  为乘法的结合律

□

例:  $\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid$

$A$  中的素数都不出现且  $A$  的逆元也是由素数构成的

$$\cup_n(\mathbb{Z}) = \{A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A \text{ 有逆元且素数构成} \}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \cup_n(\mathbb{Z}), \text{ GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \supseteq \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$

子群

$\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}), \forall n$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$\exists A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow A^{-1} \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$

$A \in \cup_n(\mathbb{Z}) \Rightarrow A^{-1} \in \cup_n(\mathbb{Z})$

$\forall i, j \in \mathbb{N}: A, B \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \quad AB^{-1} \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$

$A, B \in \cup_n(\mathbb{Z}), AB^{-1} \in \cup_n(\mathbb{Z})$

由定理2.2,  $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}), \cup_n(\mathbb{Z})$  是群.

由定理2.2,

$\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z},$   $A^n \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$

$\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \langle S \rangle, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$S \subseteq \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$  为所有有理数的集合

$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$  为所有有理数的集合

于是  $\langle S \rangle$  是  $G$  中由  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  生成的子群

易验证:  $\langle S \rangle$  是群. 且  $x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q \in S$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( x_1^{k_1} \dots x_p^{k_p} \right) \left( y_1^{l_1} \dots y_q^{l_q} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left( x_1^{k_1} \dots x_p^{k_p} \right) \left( y_1^{-l_1} \dots y_q^{-l_q} \right) \\ &= \left( x_1^{k_1} \dots x_p^{k_p} y_1^{-l_1} \dots y_q^{-l_q} \right) \in \langle S \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

( $\mathbb{Z}$  为结合律)

$\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \langle S \rangle$

$\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \langle S \rangle$

不包含

$\forall A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \langle S \rangle, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$S \subseteq \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$  为所有有理数的集合

$\langle S \rangle = \{x_1^{k_1} \dots x_n^{k_n} \mid k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$  为所有有理数的集合

### ③ 4.2 群中的消去律

$\forall G$  为群、 $a, b, c \in G$

$$\exists b \in G \quad ab = ac \quad \exists b \in G \quad ba = ca$$

$$\forall b \in G \quad b = c.$$

因为  $a$  可逆  $\exists a^{-1} \in G$

$$a^{-1}(ab) = a^{-1}(ac) \Rightarrow$$

$$(a^{-1}a)b = (a^{-1}a)c \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) = \langle \{1\} \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$$

$\forall G$  由一个元素  $x$  生成

$$G = \{ x^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$+ \quad \langle 1 \rangle = \{ k \cdot 1 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$= \{ 1 + \dots + 1 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$= \{ k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$= \mathbb{Z}.$$

8.4. 循环群.

定义:  $\forall g \in G$  由一个元素生成的群.

则称  $G$  是循环群.

定义:  $\forall g \in G$  是群,  $g \in G$ .  
正整数  $k$ . 使得  $g, g^2, \dots, g^{k-1}$  都不是  $e$

而  $g^k = e$ . 则称  $g$  是  $G$  的 pif. 记为

$\text{ord}(g)$ . 由于这样是正确的不唯一

则有  $g$  在  $\mathbb{Z}^*$  中.  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

$\text{ord}(g) = +\infty$ .

例:  $S_n$  中  $\sigma$  在  $\mathbb{Z}$  与以前定义相同

例:

$\langle g \rangle = \{ g^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

$\exists k_1 \forall g \in G$  使得  $g \in \langle g \rangle$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\text{card}(\langle g \rangle) = \text{ord}(g)$

若:  $\forall g \in G$   $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$

$\langle g \rangle = \{ g^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

若  $g^{k_1} = g^{k_2}$   $k_1 \neq k_2$

$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $g^{k_1} = g^{-k} \cdot g^k$

$\Rightarrow g^{k_2 - k_1} = e \Rightarrow k_2 = k_1$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  单位元

8)  $\text{card}(\langle g \rangle) = \infty$ .

$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .  $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\text{ord}(g) = k > 0$

即  $\exists e, g, g^2, \dots, g^{k-1} \in \langle g \rangle$

由  $\exists i \in \mathbb{Z}$ :  $i \neq j$   $g^i = g^j$ .

$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$ :  $g^{i-m} = e \Rightarrow j = i - m$

$\Rightarrow \langle g \rangle \text{ card}(\langle g \rangle) \geq k$ .

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  使得  $a \in \langle g \rangle$ .  $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $1 \leq l \leq k$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  使得  $a = g^n$   $n = g^l + r$   $r \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$

$\Rightarrow \langle g \rangle \text{ card}(\langle g \rangle) \geq k$ .

由 线数原理  $n = g^l + r$   $n = g^k + r$   $r \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  使得  $a = g^n$   $n = g^k + r$   $r \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$

$a = g^n = g^{g^k + r} = (g^k)^g \cdot g^r = e^g \cdot g^r = g^r$

$\in \{e, g, g^2, \dots, g^{k-1}\}$

$\therefore \langle g \rangle = \{e, g, g^2, \dots, g^{k-1}\}$   $\square$

~~命題2.3~~ 若  $G$  為循環群且

$$\text{card}(G) = \infty . \quad \boxed{\text{■}}$$

$$G \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$$

$$\forall n: \quad \frac{1}{\exists} G = \langle g \rangle = \{g^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\varphi: \quad G \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$
  
$$g^k \longmapsto k$$

$$\therefore \forall k, \ell \in G. \quad g^k \neq g^\ell \quad \therefore \quad \varphi \text{ 是良定的}$$
  
$$k \neq \ell$$
  
$$\therefore \varphi \text{ 是双射.} \quad \frac{1}{\exists} . \quad a, b \in G$$

$$\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{使得} \quad a = g^m, \quad b = g^n$$
  
$$\varphi(ab) = \varphi(g^m \cdot g^n) = \varphi(g^{m+n})$$

$$= m+n = \varphi(g^m) + \varphi(g^n) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b)$$

$\therefore \varphi$  是同態. 諸而  $\varphi$  是同態  $\boxed{\text{□}}$

$\therefore \varphi$  是同家

~~命題2.4~~ 若  $G$  為循環群且

$$\text{card}(G) = \infty . \quad \boxed{\text{■}}$$

$\forall n: \quad \frac{1}{\exists} G = \langle g \rangle \quad \text{且为 } G \text{ 有限} \quad \boxed{\text{■}}$

$$\text{若 } \text{ord}(g) = k < \infty \quad (\text{即 } \exists i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 使 } g^i = e)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 使 } g^i = e \quad \text{且} \quad k = n$$

$$G \cong \{e, g, \dots, g^{n-1}\}$$

$$\varphi: \quad G \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$$
  
$$g^i \longmapsto \bar{i}$$

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \quad \text{且} \quad \varphi \text{ 是良定的}$$

$$\varphi \text{ 是双射.} \quad \frac{1}{\exists} \quad \text{且} \quad \varphi \text{ 是双射}$$
  
$$\forall a, b \in G. \quad \exists i, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \quad \text{使得}$$

$$a = g^i, \quad b = g^j$$
  
$$\varphi(ab) = \varphi(g^i \cdot g^j) = \varphi(g^{i+j}) = \overline{i+j}$$

$$= \overline{i} + \overline{j} = \varphi(g^i) + \varphi(g^j)$$
  
$$\therefore \varphi \text{ 是同態.} \quad \boxed{\text{□}}$$

$\boxed{\text{□}}$

## §2.5 Cayley 定理.

设  $G$  是群.  $T_G = \{f: G \rightarrow G \mid f \text{ 是单射}\}$

$$\forall (T_G, \circ, i_G) \text{ 是群.}$$

定理2.1  $G$  有且仅有  $T_G$  为单子群.

定理2.5. 设  $G, H$  为两个群.

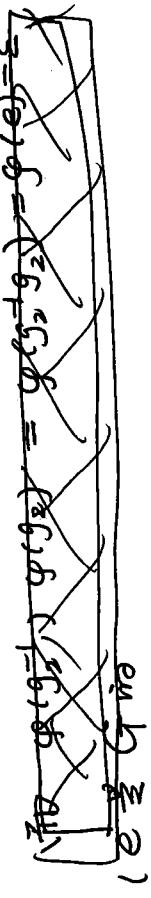
$\varphi: G \rightarrow H$  为群同态. 则

$\varphi(\varphi)$  为  $H$  的子群.

定理. 设  $h_1, h_2 \in \text{im}(\varphi)$ , 则  $\varphi(g_1) = h_1, \varphi(g_2) = h_2$

$$\varphi(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = \varphi(g_1) \varphi(g_2^{-1}) = h_1 \varphi(g_2^{-1})$$

$$= h_1 h_2^{-1} \quad (\exists z \in Z)$$



$$\Rightarrow h_1 h_2^{-1} \in \text{im}(\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{im}(\varphi) \text{ 为子群} \quad \square$$

## 定理2.1 证明

证  $\exists | \forall g_1, g_2 \in G \quad \forall g \in G$  为单

$$L_g \in T_G$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi: & G & \longrightarrow T_G \\ & g & \longmapsto L_g \end{array}$$

设  $g_1, g_2 \in G$

$\varphi(g_1) = \varphi(g_2)$ .

$L_{g_1}(e) = L_{g_2}(e)$ ,

$$g_1 \cdot e = g_2 \cdot e \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2$$

$$\varphi = \varphi \text{ 为单}$$

$$\varphi(g_1 g_2) = L_{g_1} g_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a \in G \quad L_{g_1 g_2}(a) &= (g_1 g_2) a = g_1 (g_2 a) \\ &= g_1 (L_{g_2}(a)) = L_{g_1} (L_{g_2}(a)) = L_{g_1} \circ L_{g_2}(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{g_1 g_2} = L_{g_1} \circ L_{g_2}$$

$$\exists \varphi(g_1 g_2) = L_{g_1} \circ L_{g_2} = \varphi(g_1) \circ \varphi(g_2)$$

$$\varphi \text{ 为单同态: } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi: & G & \longrightarrow \text{im}(\varphi) \\ & g & \longmapsto L_g \end{array}$$

□

定理:  $H$  为群,  $G$  为  $n$  阶子群  $S_n$  的一个子群.

证: Largrange 定理:  $\forall g \in G$

$$H \leq G \text{ 且 } |H| \mid \text{card}(G)$$

$$\text{等价地: } \forall g \in G \quad \text{ord}(g) \mid \text{card}(G).$$

命  $\alpha, \beta \in H$  且  $\alpha \neq \beta$ .

$$\Psi_\alpha: \begin{array}{ccc} G & \longrightarrow & G \\ g & \mapsto & \alpha^{-1}g\alpha \end{array}$$

等价地 (同构):  $\Psi_\alpha: H \rightarrow H$

为单射映射

$$\text{定理: } \Psi_\alpha: \begin{array}{ccc} G & \longrightarrow & G \\ g & \mapsto & \alpha^{-1}g\alpha \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \varphi(g) &= \Psi_\alpha(g) = \alpha(\alpha^{-1}g\alpha)\alpha^{-1} = g \\ (\varphi \circ \Psi_\alpha)(g) &= g \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 为单射} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{④} \quad g_1, g_2 \in G \\ I_\alpha(g_1g_2) &= \alpha(g_1g_2)\alpha^{-1} \\ &= (\alpha(g_1)(\alpha\alpha^{-1})(\alpha^{-1}g_2))\alpha^{-1} \\ &= (\alpha(g_1\alpha^{-1})(\alpha g_2\alpha^{-1})) = I_\alpha(g_1)I_\alpha(g_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{定理: Ex. 9, 10, 11} \\ \text{若 } |H| \geq 2, 7 \quad \text{则 } (i_1, \dots, i_r) \in S_n. \quad \forall \pi \in S_n \\ \pi(i_1, \dots, i_r)\pi^{-1} = (\pi(i_1), \dots, \pi(i_r)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{定理: } j \in \{\pi(i_1), \dots, \pi(i_r)\} \quad \forall i \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$$

$$\text{定理: } j = \pi(i_k), \quad k < r$$

$$(\pi(i_1), \dots, \pi(i_m))(j) = \begin{cases} \pi(i_{k+1}), & k < r \\ \pi(i_1), & k = r \end{cases}$$

$$\pi(i_1, \dots, i_r)\pi^{-1}(j) = \pi(i_1, \dots, i_r)(i_k) = \begin{cases} \pi(i_{k+1}), & k < r \\ \pi(i_1), & k = r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{定理: } &j \notin \{\pi(i_1), \dots, \pi(i_r)\} \\ &(\pi(i_1), \dots, \pi(i_m))(j) = j \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi(i_1, \dots, i_r)\pi^{-1}(j) = \pi(i_1, \dots, i_r)(i_k) = j. \quad \square$$

C

P128.9

$$\text{证: } S_n = \langle (12), (13), \dots, (mn) \rangle$$

由第一章  $S_n = \langle \{ (ab) \mid a, b \in \{1, \dots, n\}, a \neq b \} \rangle$

于是  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ :  $(ab) \in \langle (12), (13), \dots, (mn) \rangle$

$\exists j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ :  $i < j$

$$\pi(ab) = (\pi(a), \pi(b)) = (1b)$$

$$\Rightarrow (ab) = \pi^{-1}(1b) \pi \Rightarrow (1a)(1b)(1a) \in \langle (12), (13), \dots, (mn) \rangle.$$

$$P128.10 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad S_n = \langle (12), (123 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\exists j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad S_n = \langle (12), (23), \dots, (m, n) \rangle$$

$$\exists k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad S_n = \langle (12), (13), \dots, (m, n) \rangle$$

$$(12), (13), \dots, (m, n) \in \langle (12), (23), \dots, (m, n) \rangle$$

H

C(12) ✓

$$(12)(13)(12)^{-1} = (23) \Rightarrow (13) = (23)(13) \in H$$

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \exists j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad (1i)(1j)(1i)^{-1} = (1j) \Rightarrow$$

$$(1i)(1j)(1i)^{-1} = (1j) \in H \quad \text{即 } (1i)(1j)(1i)^{-1} \in H$$

$$(1i)(1j)(1i)^{-1} = (1j) \in H \quad \text{即 } (1i)(1j)(1i)^{-1} \in H$$

$\nexists f \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

只含 123:

$$(12), (13), \dots, (mn) \in \langle (12), (13), \dots, (mn) \rangle$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$i=1$ . 且

$$\forall i < n-1 \quad (i, i+1) \in \langle (12), (12 \dots n-1) \rangle$$

$$(12 \dots n) (i, i+1) (12 \dots n)^{-1} = ((12 \dots n)(i), (12 \dots n-1)) \\ = (i+1, i+2). \quad \in \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \quad (i, i+1) \in \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow H \subset \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n \subset \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle \quad \square$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \quad (i, i+1) \in \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow H \subset \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n \subset \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle \quad \square$$

$$\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \quad (i, i+1) \in \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow H \subset \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle \quad \square$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} & (12)(13)(12)^{-1} = (13) \\ & (12)(13)(12)^{-1} = (13)(12) \\ & (12)(13)(12)^{-1} = (13) \end{aligned}}$$

(B)

定義：若上式成立  $(R, +)$  為半群 (Semi-group)  
 且為簡單起見，我們只考慮  $(R, +)$  為  
 合同半群而  $\times$  不談。

$$(1 \otimes k) (1 \otimes m) (1 \otimes l) = (2 \otimes m) \in H$$

$$(k \otimes m) (2 \otimes k) (2 \otimes m)^{-1} = (k \otimes m) \in H$$

環的運算定義：  
 1.  $R$  為集合， $0, 1 \in R$  且  $0 \neq 1$ .  
 2.  $R$  上有兩種運算。

### §3. 環 (Ring)

$\forall R$  上有兩種運算， $+$ 。  
 有兩種元素， $0, 1 \in R$

$\exists$  環  $(R, +, \cdot)$  為交換半群  
 $(R, \cdot, 1)$  為交換半群。

且

$$\forall a, b, c \in R$$

$$a(b+c) = ab+ac$$

$$(b+c)a = ba+ca$$

$$(R_3)$$

$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ 異元 } d \in R \text{ 使得} \\ & \forall a \in R, \exists d \in R \text{ 使得} \\ & ad = da = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ 異元 } d \in R \text{ 使得} \\ & \forall a \in R, \exists d \in R \text{ 使得} \\ & ad = da = 0 \end{aligned}$$

則稱  $R$  為環 (含  $\leq R$ )

$$\boxed{\forall R \text{ 為半群 } \exists R \text{ 為環 } (R, +, 0, \cdot, 1)}$$