

第13次作业.

1. (柯 P118. 3)  $M$ : 乘法么半群.  $t \in M$  定义运算  $*$ :  $x * y = xty$

证明  $(M, *)$  构成半群;  $(M, *)$  构成么半群  $\Leftrightarrow t$  可逆, 此时  $t^{-1}$  为单位元.

Pf.  $\cap$  封闭性  $\forall x, y \in M \because t \in M$  且  $M$  对乘法封闭  $\therefore xty \in M \Rightarrow x * y \in M$ .

结合律  $\forall x, y, z \in M. (x * y) * z = (xty)tz = xt(ytz) = xt(y * z) = x * (y * z)$

$\therefore (M, *)$  构成半群.

$M$  么半群  $a$  不一定可逆

错误:  $\forall a \in M. a * e = at e = a \neq t e = 1$

2)  $(\Rightarrow)$  设  $e$  为乘法单位元,  $\varepsilon$  为  $(M, *)$  的么元. 则  $e = e * \varepsilon = e t \varepsilon = t \varepsilon$

$e = \varepsilon * e = \varepsilon (t e) = \varepsilon t \Rightarrow t \cdot \varepsilon = \varepsilon \cdot t = e \Rightarrow t$  可逆且  $\varepsilon = t^{-1}$ .

$(\Leftarrow)$   $\forall x \in M \quad t^{-1} * x = (t^{-1} t)x = ex = x, \quad x * t^{-1} = x(t t^{-1}) = x \therefore t^{-1}$  为  $*$  单位元.

$\therefore (M, *)$  构成么半群.

2. 定义运算  $\circ: n \circ m = n + m + mn = (1+n)(1+m) - 1$  证明  $\mathbb{Z}$  关于  $\circ$  构成交换么半群.

种  $(\mathbb{Z}, \circ)$  的 单位元 和 全部可逆元.

Pf. 封闭性:  $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \circ m \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} n \circ m \circ p = ((1+n)(1+m) - 1) \circ p \\ \parallel \\ = (1+n)(1+m)(1+p) - 1 \\ n \circ (m \circ p) = n \circ ((1+m)(1+p) - 1) = (1+n)(1+m)(1+p) - 1 \end{array} \right)$$

结合律:  $\forall n, m, p \in \mathbb{Z}. (n \circ m) \circ p = (n + m + mn) \circ p = n + m + mn + p + (n + m + mn)p$

$$= n + m + p + mn + mp + np + mnp$$

$$= n(p + m + mp) + (p + m + mp) + n$$

$$= n \circ (p + m + mp) = n \circ (m \circ p)$$

单位元:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n \circ 0 = 0 \circ n = 1 + n - 1 = n \Rightarrow 0$  为  $(\mathbb{Z}, \circ)$  单位元.

交换:  $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}. n \circ m = (1+n)(1+m) - 1 = (1+m)(1+n) - 1 = m \circ n$ .

可逆元: 设  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  可逆 即  $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $n \circ m = (1+n)(1+m) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (1+n)(1+m) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow 1+n=1 \text{ or } 1+n=-1 \Rightarrow n=0 \text{ or } n=-2 \quad (\text{且 } 0^{-1}=0, (-2)^{-1}=-2)$$

$\therefore$  可逆元为  $\{0, -2\}$ .

3. 设  $G$  是群,  $1 \in G$  为单位元. 证明若  $\forall x \in G, x^2=1$  则  $G$  交换.

Pf.  $\forall x, y \in G. (xy)^2 = (xy)(xy) = x(yx)y = 1 = x \cdot 1 = x^2 \cdot y^2 = x(xy)y$

$$\Rightarrow x^{-1}(x(yx)y)y^{-1} = x^{-1}(x(xy)y)y^{-1} \Rightarrow yx = xy \Rightarrow G \text{ 交换 } \square$$

5. 找出  $\mathbb{Z}_{30}$  全部可逆元. 证明全部可逆元构成群.

解:  $\bar{n} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}$  可逆  $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, 30) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{n} \text{ 可逆} &\Leftrightarrow \exists \bar{m} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30} \text{ s.t. } \bar{n} \cdot \bar{m} = \bar{1} \Leftrightarrow \overline{m \cdot n - 1} = \bar{0} \Leftrightarrow m \cdot n - 1 = 30k \ (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow m \cdot n + (k) \cdot 30 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, 30) = 1) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \mathbb{Z}_{30}$  全部可逆元为  $S = \{ \bar{1}, \bar{7}, \bar{11}, \bar{13}, \bar{17}, \bar{19}, \bar{23}, \bar{29} \}$

$\Rightarrow$  封闭性  $\forall \bar{m}, \bar{n} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}$  可逆, 则  $\exists \bar{m}', \bar{n}'$  s.t.  $\bar{m} \cdot \bar{m}' = \bar{1} = \bar{n} \cdot \bar{n}'$   
 $(\bar{m} \cdot \bar{n}) \cdot (\bar{n}' \cdot \bar{m}') = \bar{m} \cdot (\bar{n} \cdot \bar{n}') \cdot \bar{m}' = \bar{1} \Rightarrow \bar{m} \cdot \bar{n}$  可逆

结合律自然成立,  $\bar{1}$  自然为  $S$  中单位元.

$\forall \bar{m} \in S \because \bar{m}$  可逆  $\Rightarrow \exists \bar{n} \in \mathbb{Z}_{30}$  s.t.  $\bar{m} \cdot \bar{n} = \bar{1} \Rightarrow \bar{n}$  可逆  $\Rightarrow \bar{n} \in S$

$\therefore S$  构成群.

4.  $SL_n(\mathbb{Z}) = \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}) \mid |A| = 1 \}$  则  $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  关于矩阵乘法构成群.

解: 封闭性:  $\forall A, B \in SL_n(\mathbb{Z}) \ A \cdot B \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$  且  $|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B| = 1 \Rightarrow A \cdot B \in SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$

结合律自然成立,  $E_n$  自然为  $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  单位元.

$\forall A \in SL_n(\mathbb{Z}) \because |A| = 1 \therefore A$  关于乘法可逆  $\Rightarrow \exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$  且  $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = A^* \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$

又:  $|A^{-1}| = |A^*| = 1 \Rightarrow A^{-1} \in SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  综上所述  $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  构成群.

6. 证明  $\varphi: GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R})$  为同构.  
 $A \mapsto (A^{-1})^t$

解: 群同态:  $\forall A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \ \varphi(A \cdot B) = ((AB)^{-1})^t = (B^{-1}A^{-1})^t = (A^{-1})^t \cdot (B^{-1})^t = \varphi(A) \cdot \varphi(B)$

单:  $(A^{-1})^t = E_n \Rightarrow A^{-1} = E_n \Rightarrow A = E_n \Rightarrow$  单

( $\varphi$  单  $\Leftrightarrow \ker \varphi = \{ A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \varphi(A) = E_n \} = \{ E_n \}$ .)

( $\Rightarrow$ ) 若  $(A_1^{-1})^t = (A_2^{-1})^t \Rightarrow A_1^{-1} = A_2^{-1} \Rightarrow A_1 = A_2 \Rightarrow$  则  $\varphi$  单 ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 显然

~~若  $\varphi(A_1) = \varphi(A_2) \Rightarrow \varphi(A_1) \cdot \varphi(A_2)^{-1} = \varphi(A_1/A_2) = E \Rightarrow A_1/A_2 = E$~~

$A_1 = A_2$   
 $\uparrow$

若  $\varphi(A_1) = \varphi(A_2) \Rightarrow \varphi(A_1) \cdot (\varphi(A_2))^{-1} = \varphi(A_2 \cdot A_1^{-1}) = E = \varphi(A_1 \cdot A_2^{-1}) \Rightarrow A_1 \cdot A_2^{-1} = E$

满:  $\forall A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \because |A| \neq 0 \therefore A$  可逆  $\exists B = (A^{-1})^t$  则  $\varphi(B) = ((A^{-1})^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t = A$

# 群

## Def 子群

设  $(G, \cdot, e)$  为群.  $H \subseteq G$ . 若  $H$  关于  $\cdot$  封闭且  $e \in H$  则称  $H$  为  $G$  子群. 记  $H \leq G$ .  
 且  $\forall h \in H \exists h^{-1} \in H$   
 (即子群是子集 + 群结构)  
 判定:  $H \leq G \iff \forall a, b \in H. a \cdot b^{-1} \in H$ .

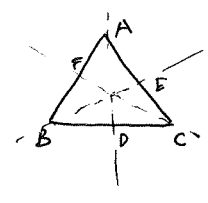
eg1. 设  $\varphi: (G, \cdot, e) \rightarrow (G', *, e')$  为群同态.

则  $\ker \varphi := \{g \in G \mid \varphi(g) = e'\} \leq G$   
 $\text{im } \varphi := \varphi(G) = \{g' \in G' \mid \exists g \in G \text{ s.t. } g' = \varphi(g)\} \leq G'$   
 另外  $\ker \varphi = \{e\} \iff \varphi$  单.

Pf  $\forall a, b \in \ker \varphi \quad \varphi(a \cdot b^{-1}) = \varphi(a) * (\varphi(b))^{-1} = e' * (e')^{-1} = e' \Rightarrow a \cdot b^{-1} \in \ker \varphi$   
 $\forall a', b' \in \text{im } \varphi. \exists a, b \in G \text{ s.t. } a' = \varphi(a), b' = \varphi(b) \quad \text{则 } a' * b'^{-1} = \varphi(a \cdot b^{-1}) \in \text{im } \varphi.$   
 $(\Rightarrow)$  若  $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) \Rightarrow \varphi(a) * (\varphi(b))^{-1} = e' = \varphi(a \cdot b^{-1}) \Rightarrow a \cdot b^{-1} \in \ker \varphi = \{e\}$   
 $\therefore a \cdot b^{-1} = e \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow \varphi$  单  
 $(\Leftarrow)$   $\because \varphi$  同态  $\therefore \exists e \in \ker \varphi$  又  $\because \varphi$  单  $\therefore \{e\} = \ker \varphi$ .

(略讲)  
 eg2 所有将等边三角形变为自身之变换构成群且  $\cong S_3$  同构.

PR.  $G = \{ \varphi : \{A, B, C\} \rightarrow \{A, B, C\} \mid \varphi \text{ 为一一映射} \}$   
 $G$  对关于变换之复合显然满足封闭性和结合律.  
 单位元:  $\text{id}$   $\varphi$  逆元即为  $\varphi^{-1}$  ( $\because \varphi$  为双射, 就是变回来).



{	旋转 (逆时针)	$0^\circ \quad \text{id} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ A & B & C \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (1)$
		$120^\circ \quad \varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ C & A & B \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (132)$
		$240^\circ \quad \varphi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ B & C & A \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (123)$
	翻转 (对称)	沿 AD $\varphi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ A & C & B \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (23)$
		沿 BE $\varphi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ C & B & A \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (13)$
		沿 CF $\varphi_5 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ B & A & C \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (12)$

自己验证  $G \cong S_3$

eg3. 设  $(G, \cdot, e)$  为有限群.  $H \subseteq G$  是非空子集  
若  $H$  关于  $\cdot$  封闭 则  $H \leq G$ .

Pf.  $\because H \neq \emptyset$  则  $\exists a \in H$ .  $\because G$  为有限群 则  $d = \text{ord}(a) < +\infty$  且  $a^d = e$   
 $\because H$  关于  $\cdot$  封闭  $\therefore a^d \in H \Rightarrow e \in H$   
且  $a \cdot a^{d-1} = a^{d-1} \cdot a = e \Rightarrow a^{-1} = a^{d-1} \in H$  }  $\Rightarrow H \leq G$ .

回顾: Lagrange 定理: 设  $G$  为有限群,  $H \leq G$  则  $|H| \mid |G|$

Cor1 设  $G$  为有限群  $\forall a \in G$   $\text{ord}(a) \mid |G|$

Cor2 设  $G$  为有限群  $\forall a \in G$   $a^{|G|} = e$

注: 一般 Lagrange 定理的逆命题不成立 即对  $|G|$  的一个因子  $d$  不一定有一个子群  $H$  s.t.  $|H|=d$ .  
但如果  $G$  是循环群且有限 则逆命题成立 即  $\forall d \mid |G|, \exists! H \leq G$  s.t.  $|H|=d$ .

eg4. 给出  $(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, 0)$  的所有子群. 求  $\bar{5}, \bar{8}$  的阶.

解: 设  $H \leq \mathbb{Z}_2 = \langle \bar{1} \rangle$  则  $|H| \mid 2 \Rightarrow |H|$  可能等于 1, 2. 3, 4, 6, 12

若  $|H|=1$  则  $H = \{0\}$ .  
若  $|H|=2$  则  $H = \langle \bar{0} \rangle$ .  
若  $|H|=3$  则  $H = \langle \bar{0} \rangle$ .

若  $|H|=4$  则  $H = \langle \bar{0} \rangle$

若  $|H|=6$  则  $H = \langle \bar{0} \rangle$

若  $|H|=12$  则  $H = \langle \bar{1} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_2$

设  $\text{ord}(\bar{5}) = d_1$  则  $d_1 \cdot \bar{5} = \overline{d_1 \cdot 5} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow 12 \mid d_1 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 12 \mid d_1 \stackrel{d_1 \mid 12}{\Rightarrow} \text{ord}(\bar{5}) = 12$

设  $\text{ord}(\bar{8}) = d_2$  则  $d_2 \cdot \bar{8} = \overline{d_2 \cdot 8} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow 12 \mid d_2 \cdot 8 \Rightarrow 3 \mid 2 \cdot d_2 \Rightarrow d_2 = 3$   $\square$

eg5. 设  $\varphi: (G, \cdot, e) \rightarrow (G', *, e')$  为群同态  $\begin{matrix} \text{若 } a^n = e \text{ (} n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{)} \\ \text{则 } \text{ord}(\varphi(a)) \mid n. \end{matrix}$

若  $\varphi$  是同构 则  $\text{ord}(\varphi(a)) = \text{ord}(a)$

Pf.  $\underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a}_n = e \Rightarrow \varphi(a^n) = \varphi(e) = e' \because \varphi$  是同态  $\varphi(a^n) = \varphi(a)^n = \underbrace{\varphi(a) * \cdots * \varphi(a)}_{n \uparrow} = e'$

$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\varphi(a)) \mid n$  若  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^-$  则  $\underbrace{a^{-1} \cdots a^{-1}}_{-n \uparrow} = e$   $\varphi((a^{-1})^{-n}) = (\varphi(a^{-1}))^{-n} = (\varphi(a))^{-(-n)} = (\varphi(a))^n = e'$

若  $\varphi$  是同构 则  $\varphi^{-1}$  也是群同构. 则  $\text{ord}(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(a))) \mid \text{ord}(\varphi(a)) \mid \text{ord}(a)$

$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\varphi(a)) = \text{ord}(a) = n$ .

eg6 设置换  $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} \in S_n$  定义  $E_\sigma = (\vec{e}^{(i_1)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_n)})$  其中  $\vec{e}^{(j)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow j$

例如  $n=3$  时  $E_{(12)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $E_{(123)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $E_{(132)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

令  $G_n = \{ E_\sigma \mid \sigma \in S_n \}$  则  $G_n$  为  $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$  的子群且  $G_n \cong S_n$ .

证.  $\forall E_\sigma \in G_n$  由行列式定义  $\det(E_\sigma) = (-1)^{\text{sgn} \sigma} \neq 0 \Rightarrow E_\sigma \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \dots G_n \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

断言:  $\forall \sigma, \tau \in S_n \quad E_\sigma \cdot E_\tau = E_{\sigma\tau}$

证.  $\tau = \text{id}$  恒同置换时  $E_\tau = E_n$  单位矩阵 则  $E_\sigma \cdot E_n = E_\sigma = E_{\sigma \cdot \text{id}}$  自然成立.

设  $\tau$  为  $m$  个对换之积且  $m \geq 1$  对  $m$  归纳.

$m=1$  时 设  $\tau = (p \ q)$  不妨设  $p < q$ .  $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & \dots & i_m \end{pmatrix} \in S_n$ .

则  $E_\sigma \cdot E_\tau = (\vec{e}^{(i_1)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_m)}) \cdot E_{(p \ q)}$  右乘  $E_{(p \ q)}$  相当于对换  $p, q$  两列

$$= (\vec{e}^{(i_1)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_q)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_p)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_m)})$$

$$\sigma \cdot \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & p & \dots & q & \dots & n \\ i_1 & \dots & i_p & \dots & i_q & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & p & \dots & q & \dots & n \\ 1 & \dots & q & \dots & p & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & p & \dots & q & \dots & n \\ i_1 & \dots & i_q & \dots & i_p & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore E_{\sigma\tau} = (\vec{e}^{(i_1)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_q)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_p)} \dots \vec{e}^{(i_m)})$$

$\therefore E_\sigma \cdot E_\tau = E_{\sigma\tau}$

假设  $m-1$  时成立 则  $\tau = \pi_1 \dots \pi_{m-1} \pi_m$  时 ( $\pi_k$  为对换)

$E_\sigma \cdot E_\tau = E_\sigma \cdot E_{(\pi_1 \dots \pi_{m-1}) \cdot \pi_m} \xrightarrow{\text{归纳假设}} (E_\sigma \cdot E_{\pi_1 \dots \pi_{m-1}}) \cdot E_{\pi_m} \xrightarrow{\text{归纳假设}} E_{\sigma \cdot \pi_1 \dots \pi_{m-1}} \cdot E_{\pi_m}$

归纳基础  $E_{\sigma \cdot \pi_1 \dots \pi_{m-1}} = E_{\sigma \cdot \tau}$  综上  $E_\sigma \cdot E_\tau = E_{\sigma\tau}$

由断言.  $G_n$  关于矩阵乘法封闭. 且  $\forall \sigma \in S_n \quad E_\sigma \cdot E_{\sigma^{-1}} = E_{\sigma \cdot \sigma^{-1}} = E_n$

$\Rightarrow \forall E_\sigma \in G_n$  有逆元  $E_{\sigma^{-1}}$  (乘法结合律和单位元  $E_n$  自然成立)

$\therefore G_n \leq GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

构造映射  $\varphi: S_n \rightarrow G_n$  显然是双射 (单:  $\varphi(\sigma) = E_n \Rightarrow \vec{e}^{(1)} \dots \vec{e}^{(n)} \Rightarrow \sigma = \text{id}$ )  
 $\sigma \mapsto E_\sigma$  (满和良定义的均由  $E_\sigma$  定义可知)

由断言  $\varphi(\sigma \cdot \tau) = E_{\sigma\tau} = E_\sigma \cdot E_\tau = \varphi(\sigma) \cdot \varphi(\tau) \Rightarrow \varphi$  为群同构.

Cor (柯尔.6)  $A = E_{(12 \dots n)^{\sigma}}$   $\therefore \text{ord}(\sigma) = n$  即  $\sigma^n = \text{id} \Rightarrow \varphi(\sigma^n) = \varphi(\text{id}) = E_n$

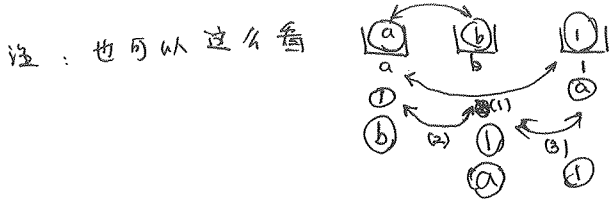
$\Rightarrow (\varphi(\sigma))^n = E_n \Rightarrow A^n = E_n \quad \square$

Lemma 设  $(i_1 i_2 \dots i_n) \in S_n$  为循环. 则  $\forall \sigma \in S_n \quad \sigma(i_1 \dots i_n)\sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(i_1) \dots \sigma(i_n))$  (习题课4P)

例 P128.9 求证  $S_n = \langle (12), (13), \dots, (1n) \rangle$

Pf. 已知  $\forall \sigma \in S_n$   $\sigma$  可拆成若干对换之积.  $\therefore$  只需证  $\forall$  对换  $(ab) \in \langle (12), \dots, (1n) \rangle$

由 Lemma  $(ab) = (1a)(1b)(1a)$  则  $S_n \subseteq \langle (12), \dots, (1n) \rangle$  得证



例 P128.10 求证  $S_n = \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle = G$

Pf 先证  $S_n = \langle (12), (23), \dots, (n-1, n) \rangle = H$  只需证  $(1i) \in H$  即可  $(1 \overline{2, 3, \dots, n})$

归纳法  $(12) \in H$  假设  $(1i) \in H$  则  $(1, i+1) = (1i)(i, i+1)(1i)^{-1} \in H$  得证.

再证 所有  $(i, i+1) \in G \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n-1)$

归纳法  $(12) \in G$  假设  $(i-1, i) \in G$  则  $(i, i+1) = (12 \dots n)(i-1, i)(12 \dots n)^{-1} \in G$

$\therefore \forall i=1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (i, i+1) \in G \quad \therefore S_n = G.$

~~例 P128.11. 求证  $A_n = \langle (123), (124), \dots, (12n) \rangle \quad (n \geq 3)$  其中  $A_n$  为偶置换群 (交错群)~~

~~Pf. 首先  $A_n \leq S_n$   $\because$  偶置换相乘仍为偶置换 且 单位 (恒同置换) 为偶置换.~~

~~对  $\forall a, b, c, d \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  且  $a \neq b, c \neq d \quad (ab)(cd) = (abc)(abd)$~~

例 P128.11. 求证  $A_n = \langle (123), (124), \dots, (12n) \rangle = G \quad (n \geq 3)$  其中  $A_n$  是偶置换群 (交错群).

Pf 首先  $A_n \leq S_n$  为子群 对  $\forall$  偶置换可拆成偶数个对换之积.  $A_n \subseteq B$  而  $3$  循环是偶置换.

$(ab)(ac) = (acb) \quad (a \neq b, a \neq c, b \neq c) \quad (ab)(ab) = e \quad \Rightarrow \therefore A_n$  可由所有  $3$  循环生成  $n$  群  $B$

$(ab)(cd) = (acb)(acd) \quad (a, b, c, d$  两两不同)

$\forall \sigma \in A_n \subseteq S_n \quad \sigma = (1i_1) \dots (1i_k) \quad \therefore S_n = \langle (12), \dots, (1n) \rangle$

技巧:  $\sigma = (1i_1)(1i_2) \dots (1i_{k-1})(1i_k) = (i_1)(12)(12)(1i_2) \dots (1i_{k-1})(12)(12)(1i_k)$

$= (12i_1)(1i_2) \dots (12i_{k-1})(1i_k) \quad$  (结合律)  $\therefore (1j) = (12j)(12j)$

$= (12i_1)(12i_2)^2 \dots (12i_{k-1})(12i_k)^2 \in G$

$\therefore (12j) = (1j)(12) \in A_n \Rightarrow G \subseteq A_n \quad \therefore A_n = G \quad \square.$

循环群

群论基本问题 } 给出一类群. 找出所有不同构的群 ✓ (循环群)  
                          } 研究子群结构 ✓

Thm 1 (不同构的循环群)

设  $G = \langle a \rangle$  为循环群 则 } 若  $|G| = \text{ord}(a) = +\infty$  则  $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$   
  } 若  $|G| = \text{ord}(a) = n < +\infty$  则  $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_n, +, 0)$

子群结构

Lemma 1  $H \leq G = \langle a \rangle$  则  $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $H = \langle a^k \rangle$

Pf. 若  $H = \{e\}$  则  $H = \langle a^0 \rangle$

对  $\forall x \in H$  且  $x \neq e$  则  $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$  s.t.  $x = a^m$

不妨设  $a^k \in H$  且  $k$  为最小正整数 显然  $\langle a^k \rangle \subseteq H$

另一方面,  $\forall a^m \in H$  考虑带余除法  $m = q \cdot k + r$  ( $0 \leq r < k$ )

$\therefore a^m, a^k \in H$  则  $a^r = a^m \cdot (a^k)^{-q} \in H$  由  $k$  的最小性  $\Rightarrow r = 0$

$\therefore a^m = (a^k)^q \in \langle a^k \rangle \therefore \langle a^k \rangle = H$   $\square$

Lemma 2 设  $G$  为群 (不一定是循环群) 若  $a \in G$  满足  $\text{ord}(a) = n$

则对  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $a^k \in G$  且  $\text{ord}(a^k) = \frac{n}{\text{gcd}(n, k)}$

Pf. 令  $d = \text{gcd}(n, k)$  且  $n = \tilde{n} \cdot d$   $k = \tilde{k} \cdot d$  则  $\text{gcd}(\tilde{n}, \tilde{k}) = 1$

$(a^k)^{\tilde{n}} = a^{\tilde{k} \cdot d \cdot \tilde{n}} = a^{\tilde{k} \cdot n} = (a^n)^{\tilde{k}} = e^{\tilde{k}} = e \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a^k) \mid \tilde{n}$

对  $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $(a^k)^l = e$  则  $n \mid kl \Rightarrow \tilde{n} \mid \tilde{k}l \Rightarrow \tilde{n} \mid l$  ( $\because \text{gcd}(\tilde{n}, \tilde{k}) = 1$ )

$\therefore \text{ord}(a^k) = \tilde{n} = \frac{n}{\text{gcd}(n, k)}$   $\square$

Cor 群  $G$ . 若  $a \in G$  且  $\text{ord}(a) = n, \text{gcd}(n, k) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a^k) = n$ .

Thm 设  $G = \langle a \rangle$  为循环群 则

- i) 若  $|G| = n$  则对  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$  且  $k | n$ ,  $\exists! H \leq G$  st.  $|H| = k$  且  $H = \langle a^{\frac{n}{k}} \rangle$
- ii) 若  $|G| = \infty$  则  $G$  有无穷多子群.

Pf i)  $|G| = n$  设  $k | n$  且  $n = l \cdot k$  由 Lemma 2  $\text{ord}(a^l) = \frac{n}{\text{gcd}(l, n)} = \frac{n}{l} = k$   
 $\Rightarrow \langle a^{\frac{n}{k}} \rangle \leq G$  为  $k$  阶子群.

设  $H \leq G$  且  $|H| = k$  由 Lemma 1  $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}$  st.  $H = \langle a^m \rangle$

显然  $|H| = |a^m| = k = \frac{n}{\text{gcd}(m, n)} \Rightarrow \text{gcd}(m, n) = \frac{n}{k}$

由扩展 Euclidean 算法 (Bezout's 关系)  $\exists l_1, l_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$  st.  $ml_1 + nl_2 = \frac{n}{k}$

$\therefore a^{\frac{n}{k}} = (a^m)^{l_1} \cdot (a^n)^{l_2} = (a^m)^{l_1} \in \langle a^m \rangle \therefore \langle a^{\frac{n}{k}} \rangle \subseteq H$

且  $|\langle a^{\frac{n}{k}} \rangle| = |H| = k \therefore \langle a^{\frac{n}{k}} \rangle = H \Rightarrow$  唯一性.

- ii)  $|G| = \infty$  设  $\langle a \rangle, \langle a^2 \rangle, \dots$  是  $G$  中不同子群 且  $\langle a^k \rangle \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$  ( $k \geq 1$ )  
 ( $\because \text{ord}(a^k) = \infty$  否则  $\text{ord}(a^k) = d \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a) | kd \rightarrow \infty$ )

Cor 设  $G$  为  $n$  阶循环群 则 若  $n=1$  则  $G$  仅有唯一子群  $G$ .

若  $n > 1$  且  $n = p_1^{k_1} \dots p_s^{k_s}$  为标准素分解 则  $G$  有  $T(n) = \prod_{i=1}^s (k_i + 1)$  个子群.