

第14次作业.

(P28.3)

1. 群 G . $a, b \in G$ 满足 $ab=ba$ (乘法可交换). $\text{ord}(a)=s, \text{ord}(b)=t$.

若 $\text{gcd}(s, t)=1$ 则 G 中有一个 (st) 阶循环子群 $\langle a, b \rangle (= \langle a \cdot b \rangle)$

Pf. 首先证明 $\langle a, b \rangle$ 是循环群 即 $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

显然 $a \cdot b \in \langle a, b \rangle \therefore \langle a \cdot b \rangle \subseteq \langle a, b \rangle$

$\therefore \text{gcd}(s, t)=1 \therefore \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $us+vt=1$ (Bézout's relation)

则 $a = a^{s+tv} = (a^s)^u \cdot a^{tv} = a^{tv} = a^{tv} \cdot (b^t)^v = a^{tv} \cdot b^{tv} = (a \cdot b)^{tv} \in \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

同理 $b \in \langle a \cdot b \rangle \therefore \langle a, b \rangle \subseteq \langle a \cdot b \rangle \therefore \langle a, b \rangle = \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

再证 $|\langle a \cdot b \rangle| = st$

$(a \cdot b)^{st} = a^{st} \cdot b^{st} = (a^s)^t \cdot (b^t)^s = e \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a \cdot b) \mid st$

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $(a \cdot b)^m = e \Rightarrow (a \cdot b)^{m \cdot s} = (a^s)^m \cdot b^{m \cdot s} = e \Rightarrow b^{m \cdot s} = e \Rightarrow t \mid m \cdot s$

同理 $s \mid m \cdot t \therefore \text{gcd}(s, t)=1 \therefore t \mid m$ 且 $s \mid m \Rightarrow st \mid m$

$\therefore \text{ord}(a \cdot b) = st$ 即 $|\langle a \cdot b \rangle| = st$.

综上 $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle a \cdot b \rangle$ 是一个 (st) 阶循环子群.

(P28.5)

2. 设 G 是么半群. 若 $\forall a, b \in G$ $ax=b, ya=b$ 均有唯一解.

则 G 是一个群.

Pf. 设 e 为 G 中单位元. $\forall g \in G$ $gx=e, y \cdot g=e$ 均有唯一解 设为 $x_0, y_0 \in G$

则 $(y_0 \cdot g)x_0 = e \cdot x_0 = x_0$
 $y_0 \cdot (gx_0) = y_0 \cdot e = y_0$
 $\therefore x_0 = y_0 \therefore \exists x_0 \in G$ s.t. $gx_0 = x_0 \cdot g = e$

则 x_0 为 g 的逆元 由 g 任意性 $\Rightarrow G$ 为群.

3. (P28.7) 群 $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 含元素 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 阶分别为 4, 3.

证明 $\langle AB \rangle$ 是无限循环群.

即群 G 中两个有限阶元相乘不一定有限阶.

这在 Abel 群中成立吗?

解: $A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$(AB)^n = (-E_2 - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix})^n = (-1)^n \cdot \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^i = (-1)^n [\binom{n}{0} \cdot E_2 + \binom{n}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}]$
 $= (-1)^n \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq E_2$ 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $\therefore AB$ 为无穷阶.

若 G 为 Abel 群 (交换群) 则两个有限阶元相乘一定是有限阶.

\therefore 设 $a, b \in G$ 且 $\text{ord}(a) = s, \text{ord}(b) = t, s, t \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.

则 $(a \cdot b)^{st} \stackrel{\text{交换}}{=} a^{st} \cdot b^{st} = (a^s)^t \cdot (b^t)^s = e \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a \cdot b) \mid s \cdot t \Rightarrow$ 有限. \square

4. (P28. 8) 群 G . 若 $|G| = 2^n$ 为偶数 则 $\exists g \in G$ s.t. $g^2 = e$ 且 $g \neq e$.

解 (反证) 假设 $\forall g \neq e$ 且 $g \in G, g^2 \neq e$ 则对 $\forall g \in G \setminus \{e\}$ $g \neq g^{-1}$

$\therefore |\{g, g^{-1}\}| = 2$ 又 $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G$. 若 $g_1 = g_2$ 或 $g_1 = -g_2$ 时

则 $\{g_1, g_1^{-1}\} = \{g_2, g_2^{-1}\} \therefore \{g_1, g_1^{-1}\} \neq \{g_2, g_2^{-1}\} \Rightarrow \{g_1, g_1^{-1}\} \cap \{g_2, g_2^{-1}\} = \emptyset$

\therefore 可以对 G 作分解 (划分) $G = \{e\} \cup \{g_1, g_1^{-1}\} \cup \dots \cup \{g_s, g_s^{-1}\}$

$\therefore |G| = 2s + 1$ 为奇数 矛盾. $\therefore \exists g \neq e$ 且 $g^2 = e$ \square .

5. (P18. 14) 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $(AB)^m = E$ 那么必有 $(BA)^m = E$ 吗?

解: 是

$\therefore \exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $(AB)^m = E \therefore |(AB)^m| = |AB|^m = |A|^m \cdot |B|^m = 1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0$

$\therefore A, B$ 均可逆.

$(BA)^m = B(AB)^{m-1}A = B \cdot (AB)^{m-1} \cdot (AB)^{-1} \cdot A$
 $= B \cdot (AB)^{-1} A = B \cdot B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} \cdot A = E.$

若 $m=0$ 则显然, $(BA)^m = E$

若 $m > 0$ 则 $A^{-1}(AB)^m A = A^{-1}EA = A^{-1}A = E$

$(A^{-1}A) \underbrace{(BA)(BA) \dots (BA)(BA)}_{2m \uparrow} = (BA)^m$

若 $m < 0$ 则 $B(AB)^m B^{-1} = E = B((AB)^{-1})^m B^{-1} = B(B^{-1}A^{-1})^m B^{-1} = (A^{-1}B^{-1})^{-m} = (BA)^m$

$\therefore (BA)^m = E$ 对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 成立 \square

6. 证明 (1) 所有四阶群都是 Abel 群.

(14)(23) 群

(2) \forall 四阶群 G 要么 $G \cong U = \langle (1234) \rangle$, 要么 $G \cong V_4 = \{e, (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$

(V_4 也称为 Klein 群)

(3) $L_1 = \{ \pm E_2, \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \}$, $L_2 = \{ \pm E_2, \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \}$ 均为 $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ 子群

且并给出同构映射 $U \rightarrow L_1, V_4 \rightarrow V L_2$.

证. (1) 设群 G 为 4 阶群 即 $|G|=4$ 则 $\forall a \in G \text{ ord}(a) | 4 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a) = 1, 2, 4$

若 $\exists a \in G \text{ s.t. } \text{ord}(a) = 4$ 则 G 为循环群 $\langle a \rangle \Rightarrow G$ 交换.

若 G 中无 4 阶元 则 $\forall a \in G \ a^2 = e$ 由上同作业 G 交换.

(2) 若 $\exists a \in G \text{ s.t. } G = \langle a \rangle \therefore$ 任意四阶循环群均同构于 $(\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0})$

$\therefore G \cong \langle (1234) \rangle$

若 G 中无 4 阶元 则设 $G = \{e, a, b, c\}$ 且 $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = e \ ab = c, ac = b, bc = a$.

(\because 若 $ab = a$ 则 $a \cdot a \cdot b = a \cdot a = e \Rightarrow b = e \rightarrow \leftarrow$)

构造 $\varphi: G \rightarrow V_4$
 $e \mapsto e$
 $a \mapsto (12)(34)$
 $b \mapsto (13)(24)$
 $c \mapsto (14)(23)$

显然 $\varphi(a \cdot b) = \varphi(c) = (14)(23)$
 $\varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(b) = (12)(34)(13)(24) = (14)(23)$

$\therefore \varphi(a \cdot b) = \varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(b)$ 同理可证 φ 为同态

显然 φ 良定义且为双射 $\therefore \varphi$ 同构.

b). $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E_2 \quad \left(\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = E_2$ 易证为子群.

构造 $\varphi_1: U \rightarrow L_1$
 $\sigma \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\sigma^2 \mapsto -E_2$
 $\sigma^3 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $e \mapsto E_2$

$\varphi_2: V_4 \rightarrow L_2$
 $e \mapsto E_2$
 $(12)(34) \mapsto -E_2$
 $(13)(24) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(14)(23) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

注: Klein 群 ^{一般指} $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, (\bar{0}, \bar{0}))$

环

1. 定义: 设集合 R 上有 2 个运算: $+, \cdot$ 且有 2 个特别一元元素 $0, 1 \in R$

若 1) $(R, +, 0)$ 构成交换群.

2) $(R, \cdot, 1)$ 构成么半群 (如果交换 则称交换环).

3) 分配律: $\forall a, b, c \in R.$

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c \\ (b+c) \cdot a = b \cdot a + c \cdot a \end{cases}$$

则称 R 为环. 记为 $(R, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$

等价定义: 设集合 R . 有 2 个二元运算 $+, \cdot$ $\exists 0, 1 \in R$ s.t. $0 \neq 1$ 且

$\forall a, b, c \in R$	i) $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$ $0+a = a+0 = a$ $\exists d \in R$ s.t. $a+d = d+a = 0$ (ie $d = -a$) $a+b = b+a.$	}	关于 $+$ 构成 交换群
	ii) $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$ $1 \cdot a = a \cdot 1 = a$	}	关于 \cdot 构成 么半群
	iii) $a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$ $(b+c) \cdot a = b \cdot a + c \cdot a$	}	分配 律.

2. 子环: 设 R 为环. 集合 $S \subseteq R$ s.t. $0, 1 \in S$ 且 $(S, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$ 构成环.

则称 S 为 R 的子环.

3. 简单性质:

- 1) $\forall r \in R \quad 0 \cdot r = r \cdot 0 = 0$
- 2) $\forall r \in R. \quad -r = (-1) \cdot r = r \cdot (-1)$
- 3) $(-1) \cdot (-1) = 1$
- 4) $\forall a, b \in R. \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad \overset{\text{加法}}{\uparrow} (ma) \cdot (nb) = \overset{\text{整数乘法}}{\uparrow} (m \cdot n) \cdot \overset{\text{环中乘法}}{\uparrow} (a \cdot b)$

4. 零因子和可逆元.

Def: 设 R 为环, $a, b \in R \setminus \{0\}$ 若 $a \cdot b = 0$ 则称 a 为左零因子, b 为右零因子.

2. 设 R 为环 $a \in R$ 若 $\exists b \in R$ s.t. $a \cdot b = b \cdot a = 1$ 则称 a 为可逆元
(同理 b 也为可逆元) 且 b 为 a 的逆 (同理 a 也是 b 的逆).

eg1. $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 非交换环 $\text{rank } A < n \iff A$ 既为左零因子又为右零因子.
 \mathbb{Z}_n 交换环. $\text{rank } A = n \iff A$ 可逆. $(sm+tn=1 \implies m^{-1}=\bar{s})$
 $m \in \mathbb{Z}_n \setminus \{0\}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{m} \text{ 可逆} \iff \gcd(m, n) = 1 \\ \bar{m} \text{ 是零因子} \iff \gcd(m, n) > 1 \end{array} \right\}$

eg2. 设 $R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq M_2(\mathbb{R})$

(1) 证明 R 为子环且交换(2). 确定 R 中零因子, 可逆元.

(1) 证. 验证 $(R, +, 0)$ 为交换子群 即证 $\forall A, B \in R \quad A+B \in R$ 显然

验证 (R, \cdot, E_2) 为交换子群.

1) 封闭性 $\forall A, B \in R$ 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 & a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 \\ -(a_2 b_1 + a_1 b_2) & a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 \end{pmatrix} \in R$$

2) 结合律和乘法单位元 E_2 显然

3) 交换: $AB = BA = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 & a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 \\ -(a_2 b_1 + a_1 b_2) & a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 \end{pmatrix} = BA$.

~~验证分配律:~~

$\therefore R \subseteq M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 为交换子环.

2) $\forall A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \in R \quad |A| = a^2 + b^2 \quad \text{则 } |A| = 0 \iff A = 0$

$\therefore R$ 中无非平凡零因子.

若 $A \neq 0$ 则 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \in R \quad \therefore$ 非零元均为可逆元.

注 R 实际上是域.

eg3. 设环 R . 若 $\forall a \in R \exists! b \in R$ st. $aba = a \Rightarrow R$ 无 0 因子.

注 非交换环无 0 因子 即是 既无左零因子 又无右零因子.

证. (反证) 假设 R 有左零因子. 设为 a 则 $\exists c \in R \setminus \{0\}$ st.

$$ac = 0 \Rightarrow aca = 0 \cdot a = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \text{又} \because \exists b \in R \text{ st. } aba = a \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}}{\Rightarrow} aca + aba = a \Rightarrow a(c+b)a = a \quad (\text{分配律})$$

$\because c \neq 0 \therefore c+b \neq b$ 即 又存在一个 $c+b$ 满足题意 \therefore 唯一性矛盾.

同理可证 R 无右零因子. $\therefore R$ 无 0 因子 \square

5. 整环: 交换环 + 无 0 因子. (有消去律)

eg. \mathbb{Z} . ($F[x]$)

6. 环同态.

设环 R_1, R_2 若映射 $\varphi: (R_1, +, 0, \cdot, e_1) \rightarrow (R_2, +, 0, \cdot, e_2)$ 满足.

$$\forall a, b \in R_1 \begin{cases} \varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b) \\ \varphi(a \cdot b) = \varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(b) \\ \varphi(e_1) = e_2 \end{cases}$$

则称 φ 为环同态.

(注 \because 有加法消去律 $\therefore \varphi(0) = 0$
但乘法一般无消去律 $\varphi(e_1) = e_2$)

eg. $\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$

$$m \mapsto \bar{m} = \{m + kn \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

为环同态.

eg4. 求 \mathbb{Z}_{24} 的零因子和可逆元. (可不讲)

可逆元 $1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23$

零因子 $2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22$

求 17 的逆 求 $17s + 24t = 1$ 利用扩展 Euclidean 算法 $s = -7, t = 5$.

$$\therefore 17 \text{ 的逆为 } \overline{-7} = \overline{24-7} = \overline{17} \quad \therefore 17 \cdot 17 = \overline{1}$$

域

1. 定义: 设 F 是整环 (交换 + 元 0 因子) 且 F 中任意非 0 元可逆, 则称 F 为域

eg. $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}_p$ (p 为素数)

2. 域的特征 考虑域 $(F, +, 0, \dots, 1)$

域 F } 若不存在 $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ st. $\underbrace{1+\dots+1}_{m \text{ 个}} = 0$ 则称域 F 特征为 0.
若 $\exists p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ st. $\underbrace{1+\dots+1}_{p \text{ 个}} = 0$ 且 p 为素数 (最小正整数) 则称 F 特征为 p .

$$\text{char}(F) = \begin{cases} 0 & \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad m \cdot 1 \neq 0 \\ p & \exists \text{ 素数 } p \text{ st. } p \cdot 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

eg. $\text{char}(\mathbb{Q}) = 0, \text{char}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = p$ (p 为素数) 且 \mathbb{Z}_p 为 $\text{char} = p$ 的 $\frac{p-1}{p}$ 小域

Prop 1 (1) Freshman's dream:

设域 F $\text{char}(F) = p > 0$ 则 $\forall x, y \in F \quad (x+y)^p = x^p + y^p$.

(2) Fermat's little thm:

设域 $F, \text{char}(F) = p > 0$ 则 $\forall x \in F \quad x^p = x$ ($p+m \Rightarrow m^p \equiv m \pmod{p}$)

3. 域上 n 线性代数.

考虑 $F_p = (\mathbb{Z}_p, +, 0, \dots, 1)$ 上 n 线性代数.

$$F_p^n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_n \end{pmatrix} \mid \bar{x}_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \right\}$$

加法 $\vec{x} + \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x_1 + y_1} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{x_n + y_n} \end{pmatrix}$

数乘: $\alpha \cdot \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{\alpha x_n} \end{pmatrix}$

线性相关/无关: 称 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k \in F_p^n$ 线性相关, 如果 \exists 不全为 0 的

$$\bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_k \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ st. } \bar{y}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_1 + \dots + \bar{y}_k \cdot \vec{w}_k = \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

否则称线性无关.

$W \subseteq F_p^n$ 为子空间 如果 W 对加法数乘封闭.

4. 域同态

设 $\varphi: (E, +, 0_E, \cdot, 1_E) \longrightarrow (F, +, 0_F, \cdot, 1_F)$ 为环同态.

则 φ 为域同态.

注 $\varphi(0_E) = 0_F, \varphi(1_E) = 1_F, \varphi(-a) = -\varphi(a), \varphi(a^{-1}) = (\varphi(a))^{-1} (\forall a \neq 0_E)$

Prop 1: 若 $\varphi: E \rightarrow F$ 为域同态 则 φ 为单射.

Prop 2: 设域 E, F 若 $\text{char}(E) \neq \text{char}(F)$ 则 E, F 之间不可能有同态.

Pf: 假设 \exists 域同态 $\varphi: E \rightarrow F$.

1) 若 $\text{char}(E) = 0, \text{char}(F) = p > 0$

$$\varphi(\underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_{p \cdot 1}) = \varphi(1_E) + \dots + \varphi(1_E) = \underbrace{1_F + \dots + 1_F}_{p \cdot 1} = 0_F$$

$\therefore \varphi$ 为单射 $\therefore \underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_p = 0_E \quad \Delta \text{char}(E) = 0$ 矛盾.

\Rightarrow 若 $\text{char}(E) = p > 0, \text{char}(F) = 0$.

$$\varphi(\underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_p) = \varphi(0_E) = 0_F = \underbrace{1_F + \dots + 1_F}_p \quad \Delta \text{char}(F) = 0$$

2) 若 $\text{char}(E) = p > 0, \text{char}(F) = q > 0$

$$\varphi(\underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_p) = 0_F = \underbrace{1_F + \dots + 1_F}_q \Rightarrow \therefore \text{char}(F) = q \therefore q | p$$

$\Delta \therefore p$ 为素数 $\therefore p = q$ 矛盾. 综上所述 不存在域同态 \square .

eg1. 设 $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$ 求解 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

非零解为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

\therefore 解空间维数是 1. $V_A = \left\{ \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_3^* \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

eg2. 设 $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$ 求 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - n \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$