

四乙 且 $G_3 = \{e, a, b\}$ 是群
 $(G_3, *, e)$ 是群

*	e	a	b
e	e	a	b
a	a	b	e
b	b	e	a

且 G_n 是什么

$(G_n, *, g_1)$ 是群

g_1	g_1^2	\dots	$g_1 g_j$	\dots	g_n
g_2	g_2^2	\dots	$g_2 g_j$	\dots	$g_2 g_n$
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
g_n	$g_n g_1$	\dots	$g_n g_j$	\dots	g_n^2

$\underbrace{g_i g_1 \dots g_i g_j \dots g_i g_n}_{\text{第 } i \text{ 行}} \underbrace{\frac{g_j(g_1), \dots, g_j(g_n)}{g_j(g_1)}}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{①} \\ \begin{aligned} g_i g_j &= \begin{cases} e, & i=j \\ R_{g_j}(g_i) & i \neq j \end{cases} \\ \text{第 } i \text{ 行} &= \begin{pmatrix} R_{g_j}(g_1) & \dots & R_{g_j}(g_n) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \dots & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ R_{g_j}(g_n) & \dots & R_{g_j}(g_1) & \dots & R_{g_j}(g_n) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} G_3 \text{ 为 } \text{ 例 } \\ (\mathbb{Z}_3, +, 0) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha = 1, \quad a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 0, \quad a = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right), \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right) \\ A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = B \\ E = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ AB = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ |3| \# BA = E, \quad B^2 = A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \theta = 120^\circ \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$\text{card}(G) = 4$. 家例

$$\mathbb{Z}_4 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}\} \quad (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0}) \text{ 二元解}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} + & e & a & b & c \\ \hline e & \bar{0} & a & b & c \\ a & a & b & c & e \\ b & b & c & e & a \\ c & c & e & a & b \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & e & a & b & c \\ \hline e & \bar{0} & a & b & c \\ a & a & b & c & e \\ b & b & c & e & a \\ c & c & e & a & b \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{1}, \bar{0}), (\bar{0}, \bar{1}), (\bar{1}, \bar{1})\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \bar{0} & \bar{1} \\ \hline \bar{0} & \bar{0} & \bar{1} \\ \bar{1} & \bar{1} & \bar{0} \end{array}$$

$$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2,$$

$$(x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2) := (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \bar{0} & \bar{1} \\ \hline \bar{0} & \bar{0} & \bar{1} \\ \bar{1} & \bar{1} & \bar{0} \end{array}$$

homomorphism.

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

§2.2 群同态

定理: $\exists (G, *, e), (H, \star, \varepsilon)$ 使得
 $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ 为从 G 到 H 的一个同态

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & g_1 & g_2 \\ \hline \varphi & \varphi(g_1, g_2) \in G \end{array}$$

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

若 φ 为同态

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \varphi(g_1) & \varphi(g_2) \\ \hline \varphi & \varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2) \end{array}$$

是同态

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \varphi(g_1) & \varphi(g_2) \\ \hline \varphi & \varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \varphi(g_1) & \varphi(g_2) \\ \hline \varphi & \varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2) \end{array}$$

isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \varphi(g_1) & \varphi(g_2) \\ \hline \varphi & \varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \varphi(g_1) & \varphi(g_2) \\ \hline \varphi & \varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) \star \varphi(g_2) \end{array}$$

(iii)

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

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

$$\text{Vor: } \forall e \in G \quad \varphi(e) = \varphi(e * e) = \varphi(e) * \varphi(e)$$

$$(3) \quad \varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) * \varphi(g_2) = h_1 * h_2$$

$$\varphi^{-1}(h_1 * h_2) = g_1 * g_2 = \varphi^{-1}(g_1) * \varphi^{-1}(h_2)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \forall g \in G. \quad & \varphi(g * g^{-1}) = \varphi(g) * \varphi(g^{-1}) \\ & \xrightarrow{\varphi \text{ ist ein Homomorphismus}} \\ &= \varphi(g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad \forall g \in G. \quad & \varphi(g) * \varphi(g^{-1}) = \varepsilon \\ & \Rightarrow \varphi(g) * \varphi(g^{-1})^{-1} = \varepsilon \\ & \Rightarrow \varphi(g^{-1}) = \varphi(g)^{-1} \quad [\text{Ausschluss 2.1}] \\ & \Rightarrow \exists h_1, h_2 \in H. \quad \exists! g_1, g_2 \in G \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Durch } \varphi(h_1) = g_1, \quad \varphi(h_2) = g_2 \\ & \text{Durch } h_1 = \varphi^{-1}(g_1), \quad h_2 = \varphi^{-1}(g_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi^{-1}(h_1 * h_2) = g_1 * g_2 = \varphi^{-1}(g_1) * \varphi^{-1}(h_2) \\ & \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1} \xrightarrow{\varphi \text{ ist ein Homomorphismus}} \varphi^{-1}(g_1) * \varphi^{-1}(h_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Durch:} \quad \pi_n: \quad \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \quad \text{Bedeutet} \\ & \quad \frac{\varphi}{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) \xrightarrow{\pi_n} (\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \overline{0}) \quad \text{ist ein Kandidat} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Durch:} \quad \pi_n: \quad \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \quad \text{Bedeutet} \\ & \quad \alpha \mapsto \overline{\alpha} \quad \text{ist ein Kandidat} \\ & \quad \pi_n(\alpha + b) = \overline{\pi_n(\alpha) + \pi_n(b)} \quad [\text{Von Kandidaten}] \\ &= \overline{\alpha} + \overline{b} \quad [\text{Von Kandidaten}] \\ &= \pi_n(\alpha) + \pi_n(b) \quad [\text{Von Kandidaten}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{det: } \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^* \\ & \quad \text{G}_{\text{GL}_n}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ ist } ((\mathbb{R}^*, : 1) \text{ ist ein Kandidat}) \\ & \quad A, B \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}). \quad \text{Durch} \\ & \quad \pi_n: \quad \det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B) \quad [\text{Von Kandidaten}] \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{1) } \begin{array}{l} \text{群} \\ \text{構成} \end{array} \quad \varphi: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{0} & \mapsto & 1 \\ \bar{1} & \mapsto & -1 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\text{2) } \varphi(\bar{0} + \bar{1}) = \varphi(\bar{0}) \varphi(\bar{1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\bar{1} + \bar{1}) &= \varphi(\bar{0}) = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi(\bar{1} + \bar{1}) \\ &= \varphi(\bar{1}) \cdot \varphi(\bar{1}) = (-1)(-1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{类似にして } \varphi(\bar{0} + \bar{0}) = \varphi(\bar{0}) \varphi(\bar{0})$$

$$\text{3) } \varphi \text{ は } \text{同} \neq \text{全}$$

自己演習： $\text{card}(G) = 3$ のとき

$\text{群 } G$ の乗法実験表を

$$\text{例 } \begin{array}{l} \text{問} \\ \text{3) } (\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \bar{0}) \end{array}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, (\bar{0}, \bar{0})) \text{ の } \text{同} \neq \text{全}.$$

④

$$\text{問 } \begin{array}{l} \text{問} \\ \text{構成} \end{array} \quad \varphi: (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, (\bar{0}, \bar{0}))$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{1) } \text{群} \\ \text{構成} \end{array} \quad \varphi: (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0}) \rightarrow [\beta | \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\bar{0}) &= (\bar{0}, \bar{0}) \\ \varphi(\bar{1}) &= (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) \\ \varphi(\bar{2}) &= (\bar{0}, \bar{1}) \\ \varphi(\bar{3}) &= (\bar{1}, \bar{1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\bar{1} + \bar{1}) &= \varphi(\bar{2}) = -1 \\ \varphi(\bar{2}) \varphi(\bar{1}) &= 1 \cdot (-1) = -1 \\ \varphi(\bar{1} + \bar{1}) &= \varphi(\bar{1}) + \varphi(\bar{1}) \\ \varphi(\bar{2}) &= (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) + (\bar{1}, \bar{0}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{类似にして } \varphi(\bar{0} + \bar{0}) = \varphi(\bar{0}) \varphi(\bar{0}).$$

$$\text{2) } \text{群} \neq \text{全 } (\mathcal{G}, *, e), (H, \star, \varepsilon)$$

$$(\mathcal{K}, \Delta, \lambda) \text{ が } \mathcal{G} \text{ の } \text{同} \neq \text{全}.$$

$$\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H, \quad \forall: H \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{3) } \text{問} \\ \text{構成} \end{array} \quad \psi \circ \varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$$

も含めて

$$\begin{aligned}
 & G \xrightarrow{\varphi} H \\
 & \downarrow \psi \\
 & \psi \circ \varphi(g_1, g_2) = \psi(\varphi(g_1) * \varphi(g_2)) \\
 & = \psi(\varphi(g_1) \diamond \psi(\varphi(g_2))) \\
 & = \psi \circ \varphi(g_1) \diamond \psi \circ \varphi(g_2) \quad \text{图}
 \end{aligned}$$

定义：若 G, H 是两个群，且 $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ 是群同态，则 φ 称为 G 到 H 的群同态。

若 $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ 是一个映射，则 $\varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) * \varphi(g_2)$ ，则 φ 称为 G 到 H 的群同态。

若 $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ 是一个映射，则 $\varphi(g_1 * g_2) = \varphi(g_1) * \varphi(g_2)$ ，则 φ 称为 G 到 H 的群同态。

(5) 例 5.1.3. $\varphi: G, H, K$ 为群

$$\begin{aligned}
 & G \simeq H, \quad H \simeq K \\
 & \exists \varphi: G \rightarrow H, \quad \exists \psi: H \rightarrow K \\
 & \text{同构、则 } \psi \circ \varphi \text{ 为 } G \text{ 到 } K \text{ 的群同态} \\
 & \text{第 } 3 \text{ 题 } (3.3) \quad \text{证 } (\varphi \circ \psi)(g) = \varphi(\psi(g)) \\
 & \text{由 } (3.3, P4) \\
 & \Rightarrow \psi \circ \varphi \text{ 为 } G \text{ 到 } K \text{ 的群同态} \\
 & \Rightarrow G \simeq K.
 \end{aligned}$$

群论基本问题：给定一羣，求这个羣的子羣。

在“ \simeq ”下的子羣，并对每个子羣找一个代表元。

13| 一个子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣

= 第 1 子羣： -1 子羣。 代表元 $(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \bar{0})$

-1 子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣

= 第 2 子羣： 0 子羣。 代表元 $(\mathbb{Z}_3, +, \bar{0})$

= 第 3 子羣： 1 子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣

= 第 4 子羣： 2 子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣

四阶群 $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\})$, $(\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \bar{0})$

五阶群 一个子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣 一个子羣 代表元 $(\mathbb{Z}_5, +, \bar{0})$

(6)

练习题.

二阶群. 有逆元素
 $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}, (+, \bar{0})$ 为 S_3 不同的

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in S_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} ab &= ((12)(13)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & ab \neq ba \\ ba &= ((13)(12)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{假设 } \varphi: \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow S_3 \text{ 为同态}$$

$$\varphi(x) = a,$$

$$\varphi(y) = b$$

$$\varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) = ab \Rightarrow ab = ba \rightarrow$$

$$\varphi(y+x) = \varphi(y)\varphi(x) = ba$$

由: 交换群和非交换群不可约

$$\text{但它们之间不能同态: } \frac{\det}{S}$$

$\S 2.3$ 子群 (subgroups)

定义: 若 $(G, *, e)$ 为群. 则 $H \subseteq G$

注: 群 G 有核子群. $G/\{e\}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{若 } \forall (G, *, e) \text{ 为群. } H \trianglelefteq G \text{ 且}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall h_1, h_2 \in H, h_1^{-1} h_2 \in H$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } &\Leftrightarrow \text{若 } H \text{ 为群. } h_1^{-1} \in H \\ &\quad \vdots h_1, h_2 \in H \Rightarrow h_1 h_2^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow e \in H \\ &\quad " \Rightarrow " \text{ 为 } h \in H. \quad \forall h h^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow e \in H. \\ &\quad \text{由此 } e h^{-1} \in H. \quad h^{-1} \in H. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } &\Leftrightarrow \text{若 } h \in H. \quad \forall h h^{-1} \in H. \\ &\quad \text{由此 } e h^{-1} \in H. \quad h_1, h_2 \in H \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } &\Leftrightarrow h_1^{-1} \in H \\ &\quad \Rightarrow h_1^{-1} h_2 \in H \\ &\quad \Rightarrow (h_2)^{-1} h_1^{-1} \in H \\ &\quad \Rightarrow h_2 h_1^{-1} = e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } &\text{得 } h_2^{-1} h_1 = e \\ &\quad h_2 = (h_1^{-1})^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow h, h_2 \in H. \quad \boxed{H \trianglelefteq G}$$

(7)

$$\text{证 } \forall g \in G, (g^{-1})^{-1} = g.$$

$\forall A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q})$

$$\forall B \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \quad [\text{等式成立}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists B^{-1} \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}). \\ & \Rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \text{ 有逆元} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{证 } H \subset \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall a, b \in H \quad a-b \in H \Rightarrow H \text{ 有减法} \\ & \varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H \\ & n \mapsto 2^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(a+b) = 2^{a+b} = 2^a + 2^b = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b)$$

$$\varphi \text{ 是单射.} \Rightarrow (\varphi \text{ 是 } \mathbb{Z} \text{ 的单射})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall g \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \quad g \text{ 是单射} \\ & \Rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 中行列式为 } 1 \end{aligned}$$

在 \mathbb{Z} 中也成立.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall g \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}), SL_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 有逆元} \\ & GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 有逆元} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \\ & \forall B \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \quad [\text{等式成立}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall B \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \\ & |AB| = |A||B^{-1}| = |A||B| \\ & |B| = |B^{-1}| = |B| \Rightarrow |B| = 1. \\ & |AB| = |A||B| = |A| \Rightarrow |A| = 1. \\ & \Rightarrow |AB| = |A| \Rightarrow A \in SL_n(\mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A, B \in SL_n(\mathbb{R}) \\ & |AB| = |A||B^{-1}| = |A||B| \\ & |B| = |B^{-1}| = |B| \Rightarrow |B| = 1. \\ & |AB| = |A||B| = |A| \Rightarrow |A| = 1. \\ & \Rightarrow |AB| = |A| \Rightarrow A \in SL_n(\mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A \in SL_n(\mathbb{R}) \\ & A_n = \{ \sigma \in S_n \mid \sigma \text{ 有逆元} \} \\ & \forall \sigma \in A_n, \quad \sigma \text{ 有逆元} \\ & \forall \sigma, \tau \in A_n, \quad \sigma \tau \in A_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma = (i_1, j_1) \dots (i_{2p}, j_{2p}) \\ & \tau = (k_1, l_1) \dots (k_{2q}, l_{2q}) \\ & \tau^{-1} = (l_1, j_1) \dots (l_{2p}, i_{2p}) \\ & \sigma \tau^{-1} = (i_1, j_1) \dots (i_{2p}, j_{2p}) (k_{2q}, l_{2q}) \dots (k_1, l_1) \in A_n \end{aligned}$$

补充内容: Lagrange 定理 (简化版)

$\forall G$ 直积群. $H \trianglelefteq G$ 子群.

则 $\text{card}(H) \mid \text{card}(G)$

$\forall g \in G, \quad gH := \{gh \mid h \in H\}$

(ad-hoc) 称为 H 的左倍数 (coset).

由 3.2.2. $\text{card}(gH) = \text{card}(H)$.

($\because gH = hg(H)$ 而且 g 等价)

$\therefore \text{card}(G) < \infty$ 且 $g \in GH$.

$\therefore G$ 有 n 个 H 的左倍数的并

$\therefore G = g_1H \cup g_2H \cup \dots \cup g_kH$

其中 $g_1, \dots, g_k \in G$ 且 $k \in \mathbb{N}$

断言: g_1H, g_2H, \dots, g_kH 互不相交

断言: $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G, \quad g_1 \cap g_2 = \emptyset$

$\exists h \in g_1H \cap g_2H, \quad \exists h_1 \in g_1H, h_2 \in g_2H$

$$\text{这样 } g_1h_1 = g_2h_2$$

$$g_1 = g_2(h_1^{-1}h_2) \Rightarrow g_1 \subseteq g_2$$

$$\forall h \in H, \quad g_1(h_1^{-1}h_2)h = g_1(h_1h_2^{-1})h \in g_1H$$

由 P. $g_1H \subset g_2H$

$\Rightarrow G = g_1H \cup g_2H \cup \dots \cup g_kH$.

断言成立.

$\therefore \text{card}(G) = \text{card}(g_1H) + \dots + \text{card}(g_kH)$

$$\therefore \text{card}(G) = k \cdot \text{card}(H)$$

例: $\forall g \in G, \quad \text{card}(G) = \text{card}(gH)$ 是素数. 则 G 为简单

例: $\forall g \in G, \quad \text{card}(G)$ 是素数. 则 G 为简单

非平凡子群

例: $\forall g \in G, \quad \text{card}(G)$ 是素数. 则 G 为简单

例: $\forall g \in G, \quad \text{card}(G)$ 是素数. 则 G 为简单

$\therefore \text{card}(H) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{card}(H) = \text{card}(G)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{card}(H) = 1 \Rightarrow H = \{e\} \Rightarrow H = G$$

§2.4 简单而生成的元

$\forall G, \quad \forall g \in G, \quad \text{card}(G) : e \text{ 是简单}$

$\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad g^m \in G$

$$g^m = \begin{cases} g & m > 0 \\ e & m = 0 \\ g^{-1} \cdots g^{-1} & m < 0 \end{cases}$$

自己邊緣: $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$g^{m+n} = g^m g^n \quad g^{mn} = (g^m)^n = (g^n)^m$$

\Rightarrow 組成 $G \cong (G, +, D)$ 的

$$mg := \begin{cases} \underbrace{g + \dots + g}_m & m > 0 \\ 0 & m = 0 \\ \underbrace{(-g) + \dots + (-g)}_{-m} & m < 0 \end{cases}$$

自己邊緣 $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(m+n)g = mg + ng \quad (m \otimes g = m(g)) \quad (n \otimes g = n(g))$$

定義: $\forall (G, +, e)$ 是群. $S \subset G$

$$\text{非空 } \langle S \rangle := \left\{ \underbrace{x_1 + \dots + x_m}_{\text{非空子集}}, \quad \forall i, \dots, m \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad \text{是群}$$

$\langle S \rangle$ 為由 S 生成的子群.

$\langle S \rangle$ 為 G 的子群.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a = x_1^{i_1} \dots x_m^{i_m}, \quad b = y_1^{j_1} \dots y_n^{j_n}. \\ \exists \# x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n \in S. \quad i_1, \dots, i_m, j_1, \dots, j_n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^{-1} &= (x_1^{-i_1} \dots x_m^{-i_m}) (y_1^{-j_1} \dots y_n^{-j_n})^{-1} \\ &= (x_1^{i_1} \dots x_m^{i_m}) (y_1^{-j_1} \dots y_n^{-j_n}) \\ &= x_1^{i_1} \dots x_m^{i_m} y_1^{-j_1} \dots y_n^{-j_n} \in \langle S \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \# 2, 3. \quad &\langle S \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{則: } &\langle S \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle = \{1\} \\ \text{或: } &\langle S \rangle = \langle -1 \rangle = \{-1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 上 非空有界子集} \\ \text{生成} &[\text{充要 } 2-5 \text{ 論證}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &\text{ 由 } \text{非空有界子集生成} \quad [\text{補題 1-4 論證}] \\ \text{也可由} &\text{有界子集生成} \quad [\text{補題 1-4 論證}] \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n = \langle (12), (12 \dots n) \rangle \quad [\text{由上 P128.10}]$$

§2.5 群中元素的阶

定义: $\forall (G, \cdot, e)$ 是群, $\forall g \in G$, $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$.

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $g^n = e$. 则称 g 是 n 阶的.

若 $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$. 则 g 有性质, 对于任意正整数 k , 使得 $g^k = 0$.

例: 在 S_n 中 $\sigma \in S_n$ 的阶与第一空

的阶一致

例: $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$ 中 e_3 非零元

且为零阶

例: 在 $(\mathbb{Z}_{10}, +, 0)$ 中 $\bar{2}, \bar{7}$

且 $\bar{2} + \dots + \bar{2} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{2}) = 5$

$$5 \cdot \bar{2} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \bar{2} = \bar{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 | 7 \cdot k \Rightarrow k = 10 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{7}) = 10.$$

引理 2.5 若 G 是群, $g \in G$, $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $g^n = e$. 则 $k | n$.

" \Rightarrow " $n = g^{k+r}$, 其中 $g \in \mathbb{Z}$, $r \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$

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

由 $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$. 则 g 有性质, 对于任意正整数 k , 使得 $g^k = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow e = g^r = g^{sk} + g^r = (g^k)^s \cdot g^r = e^s \cdot g^r \\ & \Rightarrow e = g^r \Rightarrow r = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$g^n = g^{2k}, \quad n = g^{2k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

引理 2.6 $\forall g \in G$. (G 是群)

- $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$, $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, i \neq j, g^i \neq g^j$
- $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $\text{ord}(g) = k < \infty$, $\forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \neq j, g^i = g^j$
- $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $\text{ord}(g) = k$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \text{ord}(g) = \infty \\ \text{if } \text{ord}(g) = k \\ \text{if } \text{ord}(g) < \infty \end{array} \right.$

(i) $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $\text{ord}(g) = k$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z}, i \neq j, g^i = g^j \\ & \Rightarrow g^{i-j} = e \Rightarrow g \text{ 为单位元} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $\text{ord}(g) = \infty$

$$k \cdot \bar{7} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \bar{7} = \bar{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 | 7k \Rightarrow k = 10 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{7}) = 10.$$

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

$$g^n = g^{sk}. g^r = g^r \in \{e, g, \dots, g^{k-1}\}$$

$$\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad g^j = g^i$$

$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 存在 $j \geq i$, 使

$$g^{j-i} = e$$

$$\forall k > j-i \geq 0 \quad \exists k_0 \quad j=k_0.$$

结论: $\forall g \in G$ 有有限群.

$$\forall g \in G, \quad \text{ord}(g) < \infty \quad \text{且} \quad \text{ord}(g) \mid \text{card}(G)$$

$$\text{证: } \exists g \in \langle g \rangle \subset G, \quad \text{使} \quad \text{ord}(\langle g \rangle) \text{ 为}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(g) \text{ 有限. } [\text{由定理 2.6 (i)}]$$

$$\text{且} \quad \text{ord}(g) = k < \infty.$$

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad g^i = g^{i \bmod k}$$

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \{e, g, \dots, g^{k-1}\} \quad \text{且} \quad \text{ord}(g) = k$$

Lagrange 定理: $\text{card}(\langle g \rangle) = k$

定理 2.5: G 为有限群. 则存在 $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $\forall g \in G$ 有 $g^i = e$.

定义: $\forall g \in G, e \in G$ 使 $G = \langle g \rangle$.

定理 2.1: $\forall g \in G$ 有有限群.

证明: $\forall g \in G, \quad \text{令} \quad S = \{g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{k-1}\}$

定理 2.1: $\forall g \in G$ 有有限群. $\text{card}(g) > 1$

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定理 2.1: $\forall g \in G$ 有有限群. $\text{card}(g) > 1$

$$\varphi(g^m \cdot g^n) = \varphi(g^{m+n}) = m+n$$

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

φ 是同态.

(ii). $\forall G = \langle g \rangle$. 例 G 为

g 的倍数集. $[3 | 12, 6]$

$$\forall \text{ord}(G) \rightarrow$$

$$G = \{g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{n-1}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \quad G &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \\ g^k &\mapsto \overline{k}, \quad k=0, \dots, n-1 \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \varphi$ 是单射.

$$\varphi(g^k \cdot g^\ell) = \varphi(g^{k+\ell})$$

$$\forall k = rn+r$$

$\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}, r \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$

(2)

$$\varphi(g^{k+\ell}) = \varphi(g^k) = \overline{k}$$

$$\varphi(g^k) + \varphi(g^\ell) = \overline{k} + \overline{\ell} = \overline{k+\ell} = \varphi(g^{k+\ell})$$

□

φ 是同构.

例: $\forall G$ 含有 4 个元素的群

$\forall G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \overline{0})$. 由橙色定理

$\forall \varphi: \quad \begin{cases} 1, 2, 3, 4, \\ \text{是 } G \text{ 中唯一的元素} \end{cases}$

$G = \langle g \rangle \cong (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \overline{0})$ [定理 2]

$G = \{e, a, b, c\}$. a, b, c 为阶是 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \quad G &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ e &\mapsto \overline{1} \\ a &\mapsto \overline{0} \\ b &\mapsto \overline{1} \\ c &\mapsto \overline{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, r \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \quad & \varphi(x) + \varphi(y) = \varphi(x+y) \\ & \varphi(x) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(0) \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.1

$$\begin{aligned} ab \neq a, & \quad ab + b = ab + e \\ (b \neq e) \quad (a \neq e) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = c \quad \varphi(ab) = \varphi(c) = (\bar{c}, \bar{1})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(ab) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{类似定理 3.1:} \quad \varphi(a \circ) &= \varphi(a) + \varphi(c) \\ \varphi(b \circ) &= \varphi(b) + \varphi(c) \end{aligned}$$

推论

§2.6. Cayley 定理和同构

定理 2.7. $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ 为同态.

推论 $\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(H)) \subseteq H$ 为子群.

推论 $\forall g_1, g_2 \in \varphi^{-1}(H)$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(g_1 g_2) &= L_{g_1} g_2 \\ \exists g_1, g_2 \in G. \quad & \quad h_1 = \varphi(g_1) \\ h_2 = \varphi(g_2) & \end{aligned}$$

定理 2.2 $\varphi(g_1^{-1}) = h_2^{-1}$

$$\varphi(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = \varphi(g_1) \varphi(g_2^{-1}) = h_1 h_2^{-1} \in \varphi(H)$$

由 $\varphi(g_2^{-1}) \not\in \varphi(H) \Rightarrow \varphi(g_2) \not\in \varphi(H)$

由 $\varphi(g_1^{-1}) \not\in \varphi(H)$

定义: $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$ 非空集.

对 (TX, \circ, id_X) 为 X 上度量解

Cayley 定理: $\forall G$ 群, $\forall G$ 同构于 T_G .

推论

对 (TG, \circ, id_G)

对: $\varphi: G \rightarrow TG$

推论: $\varphi: G \rightarrow TG$

§3 环 (ring)

§3.1 环的定义

定理: $\forall R (R, +, \cdot, 0)$ 为交换群
 $(R, +, \cdot)$ 为交换环

定理 $\forall x, y, z \in R$

$$x(y+z) = xy + xz$$

$(x+y)z = xz + yz$
 定理 $(R, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$ 为环. 若 $(R, \cdot, 1)$
 是交换/结合律的话, R 称为交换环、
 是非交换/结合律的话, R 称为非交换环.

定理: $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, \cdot 1)$ 是交换环

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \bar{0}, \bar{1})$ 是交换环
 $(M_n(R), +, O_{nn}, \cdot, E_n)$ 是非交换环

定理: $\forall r \in R$

- ① $\forall r \in R, 0 \cdot r = r \cdot 0 = 0$
- ② $\forall r \in R, r + (-r) = r + (r - 1) = 0$

定理: $\forall r \in R$ 为交换群
 $(R, +, 1)$ 为结合律

定理: $\forall x, y, z \in R$

$$(0+0)r = 0r \xrightarrow{\text{由定理}} 0 \cdot r + 0 \cdot r = 0 \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \cdot r = 0$$

- ① $1 + (-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (1 + (-1))r = 0 \cdot r$
- ② $1 \cdot r + (-1)r = 0 \Rightarrow r + (-1)r = 0$
- ③ $(-1)(-1) = -(-1) = 1$

定理 3.1 (交换/结合律)
 $\forall R \models \exists R, a_1, \dots, a_m, b_1, \dots, b_n \in R$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j$$

φ 是 $\boxed{3}$ 态

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_g(x) &= g^{-1}xgy = g^{-1}xg g^{-1}yg \\ &= \varphi_g(x) \varphi_g(y) \Rightarrow \varphi_g \text{ 是 } \boxed{3} \text{ 态.} \end{aligned}$$

φ 在 G 中是单射

$$L_{g_1}(e) = L_{g_2}(e) \Rightarrow g_1 \cdot e = g_2 \cdot e \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ 是单射

子集 φ 从 G 到 $\text{in}(\varphi)$ 是 $\boxed{3}$ 单射

\star 2.1 φ 是 G 的一个元素的单射

$G \cong S_n$ 的单射

\forall

定理 2.4 φ 是 $\text{Aut}(G)$

φ 是 G 上的自同构才使得等价
关系 φ_g 是 $\boxed{3}$ 等价

定义: φ 是 G 的单射

$$\varphi: G \rightarrow G \quad \forall \quad \varphi \in \text{Aut}(G)$$

φ 在 G 上是自同构:

$$\text{证明: } \forall g \in G \quad \varphi_g: G \rightarrow G \quad \forall x \mapsto g^{-1}xg$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_g(x) &= g^{-1}xgy = g^{-1}xg = g^+yg \\ &= \varphi_g(x) \varphi_g(y) \Rightarrow \varphi_g \text{ 是 } \boxed{3} \text{ 等价} \end{aligned}$$

Def: $\forall b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(a_1 + \dots + a_m) b = a_1 b + \dots + a_m b \quad (*)$$

$m=1$. 這就

$\nexists m-1$ 證 $(*)$ 對 .

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_1 + \dots + a_{m-1}) b = \underbrace{[(a_1 + \dots + a_{m-1}) + a_m]}_\text{分配律} b \\ & = (\underbrace{a_1 + \dots + a_{m-1}}_\text{由定義}) b + a_m b \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_1 b + \dots + a_{m-1} b + a_m b \quad (1) \text{ 由定義 } (2)$$

$\vdash \nexists (*)$ 對 .

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ $n=1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \nexists m-1 \text{ 有 } \text{定理成立}. \\ & (a_1 + \dots + a_m) (b_1 + \dots + b_{m-1} + b_m) \\ & = (a_1 + \dots + a_m) (b_1 + \dots + b_{m-1}) + (a_1 + \dots + a_m) b_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i b_j + \sum_{j=1}^m a_i b_m \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i b_j \quad \text{由 } -\text{定理} \text{ 有 } \boxed{\text{得}} \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.1 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (16)

$$\forall a \quad (ma)(nb) = (mn)(ab)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{1) } 4\text{ 假設 } 1. \quad m>0, n>0 \\ & \quad \rightarrow \text{定理 3.1} \quad (ma)(nb) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{2) } 4\text{ 假設 } 2. \quad m=0. \quad \rightarrow \text{由 } 1) \text{ 有 } m=0 \\ & \quad \forall a \quad ma = 0_R \quad [\text{得证}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (ma)(nb) = 0_R (nb) = 0_R \quad [\text{得证}] \\ & (mn) ab = 0 ab = 0_R \quad [\text{得证}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{3) } 4\text{ 假設 } 3. \quad m>0, \quad n<0 \\ & \quad nb = (-n)(-b) \quad (ma)(nb) = (ma)(-n)(-b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = [m(-n)] [-a(-b)] \leftarrow [4\text{ 假設 } 1\right] \\ & = (-mn) (a(-1_R)b) = (-mn) (a(-1_R)(b(-1_R)))b \\ & = (-mn) (a(-1_R) b) = (-mn) (-ab) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = mn (a b) \quad [\text{得证}] \\ & = mn (a b) \quad m<0, \quad n>0. \quad \boxed{\text{得证}} \end{aligned}$$