

第四次作业

先复习置换的一些性质:

1. $(i_1 i_2 \dots i_k)$: 长度为 k 的循环.

$$\text{ord}((i_1 i_2 \dots i_k)) = k, \quad (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k)^{-1} = (i_k i_{k-1} \dots i_2 i_1)$$

2. $\forall \sigma \in S_n \setminus \{e\}$, σ 是有限个两两互不相交的、长度大于 1 的循环之积.

设 $\sigma = \tau_1 \dots \tau_m$, τ_i 互不相交的循环

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = \text{lcm}(\text{ord}(\tau_1), \dots, \text{ord}(\tau_m)) = \text{lcm}(l_1, \dots, l_m). \quad l_i \text{ 是 } \tau_i \text{ 的长度}$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = \tau_m^{-1} \dots \tau_1^{-1}$$

3. 奇偶置换

$(i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) = \underbrace{(i_k i_{k-1}) \dots (i_2 i_1)}_{\text{分解不唯一, 但奇偶}}$. 长度为 k 的循环可分解成 $k-1$ 个对换之积

$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \sigma = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_k = \mu_1 \dots \mu_m$. λ_i, μ_j 对换. k 和 m 的奇偶性相同.

如果 σ 可以写成奇数个对换之积, 则称 σ 为奇置换, 否则称为偶置换.

置换 σ 的符号: $\varepsilon_\sigma = (-1)^k = (-1)^m = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{偶置换} \\ -1, & \text{奇置换} \end{cases}$

性质: $\forall \sigma, \tau \in S_n$, 则 $\varepsilon_{\sigma\tau} = \varepsilon_\sigma \varepsilon_\tau$

$$\forall \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m \in S_n, \text{ 则 } \varepsilon_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_m} = \varepsilon_{\sigma_1} \varepsilon_{\sigma_2} \dots \varepsilon_{\sigma_m} = \varepsilon_{\sigma_1} \varepsilon_{\sigma_2} \varepsilon_{\sigma_3} \dots \varepsilon_{\sigma_m} = \varepsilon_{\sigma_1} \varepsilon_{\sigma_2} \dots \varepsilon_{\sigma_m}$$

以下是作业:

1. 求置换 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 8 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ 互不相交的循环分解、阶数和置换符号.

$$\sigma = \underbrace{(132564)}_{\tau_1} \underbrace{(78)}_{\tau_2} = (46)(45)(42)(43)(41)(78)$$

$$\text{ord}(\tau_1) = 6, \quad \text{ord}(\tau_2) = 2 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\sigma) = \text{lcm}(\text{ord}(\tau_1), \text{ord}(\tau_2)) = \text{lcm}(6, 2) = 6$$

τ_1 可以分解成 $6-1$ 对换的乘积, τ_2 可以分解成 $2-1$ 对换的乘积

$$\therefore \varepsilon_\sigma = \varepsilon_{\tau_1} \varepsilon_{\tau_2} = (-1)^{6-1} \cdot (-1)^{2-1} = (-1)^{5+1} = 1$$

2. 设 S_n 中置换的互不相交的循环分解为 $\pi = \pi_1 \pi_2 \cdots \pi_m$, 其中 π_k 长度为 l_k . 令

$$m' = n - \sum_{k=1}^m l_k, \text{ 则 } \pi \text{ 使集合 } \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ 中 } m' \text{ 个元素保持不动. 证明 } \epsilon_\pi = (-1)^{n-(m+m')}$$

证: $\epsilon_\pi = \epsilon_{\pi_1} \epsilon_{\pi_2} \cdots \epsilon_{\pi_m} = (-1)^{l_1-1} (-1)^{l_2-1} \cdots (-1)^{l_m-1} = (-1)^{\sum_{k=1}^m (l_k-1)}$.

其中 $\sum_{k=1}^m (l_k-1) = \sum_{k=1}^m l_k - m = (n-m') - m = n - (m+m') \Rightarrow \epsilon_\pi = (-1)^{n-(m+m')}$

3. 设 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 不全为 0, $g = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n)$. 证明: $\exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t.

$$a_1 u_1 + \cdots + a_n u_n = g.$$

证明: 方法一 (归纳法).

先证 $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}) = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k), a_{k+1}) \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1$.

令 $g_1 = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}), g_2 = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k), a_{k+1})$ 下证 $g_1 = g_2$.

一方面: $\because g_1 | a_1, \dots, g_1 | a_k, \therefore g_1$ 是 a_1, \dots, a_k 的公因子 $\therefore g_1 | \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k)$

又因为 $g_1 | a_{k+1}, \therefore g_1 | \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k), a_{k+1})$ i.e. $g_1 | g_2$.

另一方面: $\because g_2 | \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k), g_2 | a_{k+1} \therefore g_2 | a_1, \dots, g_2 | a_k, g_2 | a_{k+1}$

$\therefore g_2 | \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1})$ i.e. $g_2 | g_1$.

综上 $g_1 = g_2$.

归纳法:

$n=2, \exists u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $u_1 a_1 + u_2 a_2 = g$.

假设 $n=k$ 时成立.

当 $n=k+1, g = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}) = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k), a_{k+1})$.

记 $d = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k)$. 由归纳假设 $\exists v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t.

$$d = v_1 a_1 + \cdots + v_k a_k$$

$\therefore g = \gcd(d, a_{k+1}), \exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $\alpha d + \beta a_{k+1} = g$. 即

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \alpha (v_1 a_1 + \cdots + v_k a_k) + \beta a_{k+1} \\ &= \alpha v_1 a_1 + \cdots + \alpha v_k a_k + \beta a_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

取 $u_1 = \alpha v_1, \dots, u_k = \alpha v_k, u_{k+1} = \beta$, 有 $u_1 a_1 + \cdots + u_{k+1} a_{k+1} = g$.

方法 = : 令 $S = \{u_1 a_1 + \dots + u_n a_n \mid u_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 则 S 中有正整数. 令 g 是 S 中的最小正整数. 则 $\exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $u_1 a_1 + \dots + u_n a_n = g$.

下证 $g = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n)$.

设 d 是 a_1, \dots, a_n 的公因子, 由 $d \mid a_1, \dots, d \mid a_n$ 可得 $d \mid g$.

设 $a_1 = q_1 g + r_1$, $r_1 \in \{0, 1, \dots, g-1\}$

$$\text{由 } q_1 u_1 a_1 + \dots + q_1 u_n a_n = q_1 g = a_1 - r_1$$

$$\text{得 } r_1 = (1 - q_1 u_1) a_1 + (-q_1 u_2) a_2 + \dots + (-q_1 u_n) a_n$$

由 g 的最小性和 $r_1 \in \{0, 1, \dots, g-1\}$ 可知 $r_1 = 0$. 故 $g \mid a_1$. 同理可得 $g \mid a_2, \dots, g \mid a_n$. 即 g 是 a_1, \dots, a_n 的公因子. 因此 $g = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n)$.

注: (i) 如何证 $d = \gcd(a, b)$.

方法 = : 只需证 (i). d 是 a, b 的公因子. 即 $d \mid a, d \mid b$.

(ii) 对任意的 a, b 的公因子 c , 都有 $c \mid d$

方法 = : $a = n_1 d, b = n_2 d$. 若 $\gcd(n_1, n_2) = 1$, 则 $d = \gcd(a, b)$.

(2) 若 $d = \gcd(a, b)$, 则 $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $ua + vb = d$.

注意此命题反过来不对, 即 $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $ua + vb = d \not\Rightarrow d = \gcd(a, b)$.

例: $a=3, b=2, \gcd(a, b)=1$.

$$u=2, v=2, ua+vb = 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 = 10$$

但如果 d 是 a, b 的公因子, 且 $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $ua + vb = d \Rightarrow d = \gcd(a, b)$
(可验证 $\forall c \mid a, c \mid b \Rightarrow c \mid d$)

4. 求 161, 253 的 gcd, lcm. 并计算 u, v s.t. $161u + 253v = \gcd(161, 253)$

解: $r_0 = 253, u_0 = 1, v_0 = 0, r_1 = 161, u_1 = 0, v_1 = 1$

$$r_2 = \text{rem}(r_0, r_1) = \text{rem}(253, 161) = 92$$

$$q_2 = \text{quo}(r_0, r_1) = \text{quo}(253, 161) = 1$$

$$u_2 = u_0 - q_2 u_1 = 1, \quad v_2 = v_0 - q_2 v_1 = -1$$

$$r_3 = \text{rem}(r_1, r_2) = \text{rem}(161, 92) = 69$$

$$q_3 = \text{quo}(r_1, r_2) = \text{quo}(161, 92) = 1$$

$$u_3 = u_1 - q_3 u_2 = -1, \quad v_3 = v_1 - q_3 v_2 = 2$$

$$r_4 = \text{rem}(r_2, r_3) = \text{rem}(92, 69) = 23$$

$$q_4 = \text{quo}(r_2, r_3) = \text{quo}(92, 69) = 1$$

$$u_4 = u_2 - q_4 u_3 = 2, \quad v_4 = v_2 - q_4 v_3 = -3$$

$$r_5 = \text{rem}(r_3, r_4) = \text{rem}(69, 23) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gcd(253, 161) = r_4 = 23 \quad \text{且} \quad 2 \times 253 - 3 \times 161 = 23 \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} u = -3 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{lcm}(253, 161) = \frac{253 \times 161}{23} = 1771 = 161 \times 11 = 253 \times 7$$

注: $(2+7k) \times 253 + (-3-11k) \times 161 = 2 \times 253 - 3 \times 161 = 23, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{即} \quad \begin{cases} v = 2+7k \\ u = -3-11k \end{cases}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 都可行.}$$

5. $a, b, m, r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 证明: 若 $b = am + r$, 则 $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(a, r)$

证明: 方法一:

令 $g_1 = \gcd(a, b)$, $g_2 = \gcd(a, r)$. 下述 $g_1 = g_2$.

$\because g_1 | a, g_1 | b \therefore g_1 | b - am$. 即 $g_1 | r$. 所以 g_1 是 a, r 的公因子 $\Rightarrow g_1 | g_2$

$\because g_2 | a, g_2 | r \therefore g_2 | am + r$ 即 $g_2 | b$. 所以 g_2 是 a, b 的公因子 $\Rightarrow g_2 | g_1$

因此 $g_1 = g_2$

方法二: 令 $g = \gcd(a, b)$. 证 $g = \gcd(a, r)$.

$\because g | a, g | b \therefore g | b - am$ 即 $g | r$. $\therefore g$ 是 a, r 的公因子.

$\forall d$ 是 a, r 的公因子, $d | a, d | r \Rightarrow d | am + r$ 即 $d | b \therefore d$ 是 a, b 的公因子.

因此 $d | g \Rightarrow g = \gcd(a, r)$

方法三: 令 $g = \gcd(a, r)$. 设 $a = n_1 g$, $r = n_2 g$. 其中 $\gcd(n_1, n_2) = 1$.

则 $b = am + r = n_1 g m + n_2 g = (n_1 m + n_2) g$.

~~所以~~ $\gcd(n_1 m + n_2, n_1) = 1$ (若 $d | n_1 m + n_2, d | n_1 \Rightarrow d | n_2$
由于 (即 d 是 n_1, n_2 的公因子. $\because \gcd(n_1, n_2) = 1, \therefore d = 1$)

所以 $\gcd(a, b) = g$

方法四: 用辗转相除法看.

$r_0 = b, r_1 = a, r_2 = r$.

求 $\gcd(r_0, r_1)$: $\left. \begin{array}{l} r_0 = q_2 r_1 + r_2 \\ r_1 = q_3 r_2 + r_3 \\ \vdots \\ r_{k-2} = q_k r_{k-1} + r_k \\ r_{k-1} = q_{k+1} r_k \end{array} \right\}$ 求 $\gcd(r_1, r_2)$

因此 $\gcd(r_0, r_1) = \gcd(r_1, r_2) = r_k$. 即 $\gcd(b, a) = \gcd(a, r)$.

其实 $\gcd(r_0, r_1) = \gcd(r_1, r_2) = \gcd(r_2, r_3) = \dots = \gcd(r_{k-1}, r_k) = r_k$

6. 证明以下结论 (下面字母表示正整数)

$$(1) \gcd(ma, mb) = m \gcd(a, b)$$

$$(2) \text{若 } \gcd(a, b) = 1, \text{ 则 } \gcd(ab, m) = \gcd(a, m) \gcd(b, m)$$

证: (1)

方法一: 设 $g = \gcd(a, b)$. $a = n_1 g$, $b = n_2 g$. 其中 $\gcd(n_1, n_2) = 1$.

$$\text{则 } ma = n_1 mg, mb = n_2 mg \Rightarrow \gcd(ma, mb) = mg = m \gcd(a, b)$$

方法二: 设 $g = \gcd(a, b)$. $\because g|a, g|b \therefore mg|ma, mg|mb$.

即 mg 是 ma, mb 的公因子.

$$\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } ua + vb = g \Rightarrow uma + vmb = mg$$

任取 ma, mb 的公因子 d , $d|ma, d|mb \Rightarrow d|mg$.

$$\therefore mg = \gcd(ma, mb)$$

(2). 设 $g = \gcd(ab, m)$, $g_1 = \gcd(a, m)$, $g_2 = \gcd(b, m)$ 下证 $g = g_1 g_2$

一方面, $g_1|a, g_2|b \Rightarrow g_1 g_2|ab$.

$$\because \gcd(a, b) = 1 \therefore \gcd(g_1, g_2) = 1.$$

$$\therefore g_1|m, g_2|m \Rightarrow g_1 g_2|m.$$

即 $g_1 g_2$ 是 ab, m 的公因子, 从而 $g_1 g_2|g$.

另一方面, $\exists u_1, u_2, v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $u_1 a + v_1 m = g_1$, $u_2 b + v_2 m = g_2$

$$\therefore g_1 g_2 = u_1 u_2 ab + (u_1 v_2 m + v_1 u_2 b + u_1 v_2 a) m$$

$$\because g|ab, g|m \therefore g|g_1 g_2.$$

$$\text{因此 } g = g_1 g_2$$

注: ① $g_1|m, g_2|m \xrightarrow{\gcd(g_1, g_2)=1} g_1 g_2|m$. 例: $6|12, 4|12$ 但 $24 \nmid 12$

② 若 $\gcd(a, b) \neq 1$. 则 (2) 中公式不一定成立.

$$\text{例: } a=2, b=4, m=6, \gcd(ab, m) = \gcd(8, 6) = 2, \gcd(a, m)\gcd(b, m) = 2 \times 2 = 4$$