

1. 设 p 为素数, 记 $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times = \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$

(a) 证明: $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times, \cdot, 1)$ 构成一个群

(b) 设 $p=5$, 计算 $\bar{3}, \bar{2}$ 关于运算 $\cdot$ 的逆元

(c) 列出 $(\mathbb{Z}_5^\times, \cdot)$ 和 $(\mathbb{Z}_5, +, \bar{0})$ 的乘法表

(d) 寻求 $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_5^\times$, 使得 $\{\bar{a}^i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}^+\} = \mathbb{Z}_5^\times$.

pf: (a) 封闭性 + 结合律 + 单位元 + 可逆元

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times, \exists p \nmid a, p \nmid b. \Rightarrow p \nmid ab. \Rightarrow ab \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times.$$

故 " $\cdot$ " 满足封闭性

显然 " $\cdot$ " 满足结合律

$$\forall \bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times, \bar{1} \cdot \bar{a} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{1} = \bar{a}. \Rightarrow \bar{1} \text{ 是单位元.}$$

$$\forall \bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times, \text{ 则 } \gcd(a, p) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, s.t. \quad ua + vp = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{u} \cdot \bar{a} + \bar{v} \cdot \bar{p} = \bar{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{u} \cdot \bar{a} = \bar{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{u} = \bar{a}^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{a}$ 存在逆元 $\bar{u}$.

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times, \cdot, \bar{1})$ 构成一个群. $\text{ord}(\bar{2}) = 4$

$$(b). \quad \bar{3} \cdot \bar{2} = \bar{1}, \quad \bar{3}^{-1} = \bar{2}, \quad \bar{2}^{-1} = \bar{3}.$$

(c).

$\cdot$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$
$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{3}$
$\bar{3}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{2}$
$\bar{4}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{1}$

$+$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$
$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{0}$
$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$
$\bar{3}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$
$\bar{4}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$

$$(d) \quad a = 2, \quad \bar{2}^1 = \bar{2}, \quad \bar{2}^2 = \bar{4}, \quad \bar{2}^3 = \bar{4} \cdot \bar{2} = \bar{3}, \quad \bar{2}^4 = \bar{1}.$$

2. 设 $\phi: S_n \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$.

$$\sigma \mapsto \epsilon_\sigma$$

其中 ϵ_σ 是置换 σ 的符号. 验证: ϕ 是从置换群 S_n 到群 $\{1, -1\}$ 的同态

pf: 设 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_n$, 则 $\phi(\sigma_1 \sigma_2) = \epsilon_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \epsilon_{\sigma_1} \epsilon_{\sigma_2} = \phi(\sigma_1) \phi(\sigma_2)$
 $\Rightarrow \phi$ 是从置换群 S_n 到群 $\{1, -1\}$ 的同态.

群元素的阶

设 $(G, \cdot, e)$ 是一个群, $g \in G$, 如果不存在 $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, s.t. $g^n = e$, 则称 g 是无限阶的.
 否则称为有限阶的. 如果 k 是最小的正整数满足 $g^k = e$, 则称 k 是 g 的阶,
 记为 $\text{ord}(g)$.

prop. 如果 G 是有限群, $\text{ord}(g) \mid \text{card}(G)$.

$$\text{若 } g^m = e, \quad m \mid \text{ord}(g) \mid m$$

3. $\text{ord}(a) = m, \text{ord}(b) = n$. 证明: 如果 $ab = ba$, 且 $\text{gcd}(m, n) = 1$.

$$\text{ord}(ab) = mn.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf: } (ab)^{mn} &= a^{mn} b^{mn} \quad (\because ab=ba) \\ &= (a^m)^n (b^n)^m \\ &= e^n e^m = e \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(ab) \mid mn.$$

设 $\text{ord}(ab) = s$.

$$(ab)^s = e \Rightarrow (ab)^{sm} = e.$$

$$\parallel$$

$$(a^m)^s b^{sm} = b^{sm}.$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid sm.$$

$$\text{由于 } \text{gcd}(m, n) = 1 \Rightarrow n \mid s.$$

$$\Rightarrow (ab)^{sn} = e.$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a^{sn} (b^n)^s = e$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$a^{sn} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow m \mid sn.$$

$$\text{ord } m \mid S \Rightarrow mn \mid S, (\because \gcd(m, n) = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(ab) = mn$$

4. 设 H, K 是群 G 的两个子群, 证明: HK 是 G 的子群 $\Leftrightarrow HK = KH$.

Pf: " $\Leftarrow$ "
 因 $(G, \cdot, e)$ 是群, H 是 G 的非空子集, 则 H 是 G 的子群 $\Leftrightarrow \forall h_1, h_2 \in H, h_1 h_2^{-1} \in H$.

由于 $e \in H, K, \Rightarrow e \in HK \Rightarrow HK$ 是非空集合.

设 $a, b \in HK$, 则 $\exists h_1, h_2 \in H, k_1, k_2 \in K, s.t.$

$$a = h_1 k_1, b = h_2 k_2.$$

$$ab^{-1} = (h_1 k_1)(h_2 k_2)^{-1} = h_1 k_1 k_2^{-1} h_2^{-1}$$

由于 K, H 为子群, 故 $k_1 k_2^{-1} \in K, h_2^{-1} \in H$, 则 $k_1 k_2^{-1} h_2^{-1} \in KH$

由于 $HK = KH \Rightarrow \exists h' \in H, k' \in K, s.t. (k_1 k_2^{-1}) h_2^{-1} = h' k'$

$$\Rightarrow ab^{-1} = h_1 h' k' \in HK$$

$\Rightarrow HK$ 是 G 的子群

" $\Rightarrow$ " $\forall hk \in HK, HK \leq G \Rightarrow (hk)^{-1} \in HK$.

$$\Rightarrow (hk)^{-1} = h^{-1} k^{-1} \in G \Rightarrow hk = k^{-1} h^{-1} \in KH.$$

$$\Rightarrow HK \subset KH.$$

$$\forall kh \in KH, (kh)^{-1} = h^{-1} k^{-1} \in HK.$$

$$HK \leq G \Rightarrow ((kh)^{-1})^{-1} \in HK$$

$$\Rightarrow KH \subseteq HK.$$

$$\Rightarrow HK = KH.$$

5. Pf: $\phi(e_G) = e_H \Rightarrow e_G \in \ker(\phi) \Rightarrow \ker(\phi) \neq \emptyset$

$$\forall a, b \in \ker(\phi), \phi(ab^{-1}) = \phi(a)\phi(b)^{-1} = e_H \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in \ker(\phi)$$

$\therefore \ker(\phi)$ 是 G 的子群

$$\Rightarrow \ker(\phi) \sim 1$$

设 G, H 为两个群, 单位元分别为 e_G, e_H . 设 $\phi: G \rightarrow H$ 为群同态, 记

$$\ker(\phi) = \{g \in G \mid \phi(g) = e_H\}.$$

证明:

(a) $\ker(\phi)$ 为 G 的一个子群

(b) $g\ker(\phi) = \ker(\phi)g$ 对任意 $g \in G$ 成立. 其中

$$g\ker(\phi) = \{gg' \mid g' \in \ker(\phi)\}, \quad \ker(\phi)g = \{g'g \mid g' \in \ker(\phi)\}.$$

(c) ϕ 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(\phi) = \{e_G\}$

证 (c): $\nRightarrow$ $\forall a \in g\ker(\phi)$, $\exists b \in \ker(\phi)$, s.t. $a = gb$.

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a) = \phi(g)\phi(b) = \phi(g)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a)\phi(g)^{-1} = e_H$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(ag^{-1}) = e_H$$

$$\Rightarrow ag^{-1} \in \ker(\phi).$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists b' \in \ker(\phi), \text{ s.t. } ag^{-1} = b'$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b'g \in \ker(\phi)g$$

$$\Rightarrow g\ker(\phi) \subset \ker(\phi)g$$

$$\text{同理, } g\ker(\phi) \supset \ker(\phi)g$$

$$\Rightarrow g\ker(\phi) = \ker(\phi)g.$$

(c). " $\Rightarrow$ " 由单射定义

$$"\Leftarrow" \quad \forall a, b \in G, \text{ s.t. } \phi(a) = \phi(b).$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \phi(ab^{-1}) = e_H$$

$$\ker(\phi) = e_G \Rightarrow ab^{-1} = e_G \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow \phi \text{ 是单射}.$$

... 证明: 任意 $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$, 有 $\langle g \rangle \neq G$

6. 设 $(G, \cdot)$ 是群且 $\text{ord}(G) = p$, p 为素数, 证明: $\forall g \in G, \text{ord}(g) \mid \text{ord}(G)$.

pf: $\forall g \in G, \text{ord}(g) \mid \text{ord}(G)$.

限个素数, 或 $\text{ord}(g) = 1$ or p .

$$g \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(g) \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(g) = p$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \{g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{p-1}\} \Rightarrow \langle g \rangle.$$

换句话说, 素数阶有限群是循环群.

同态与同构:

设 $\varphi: (G, \cdot) \rightarrow (G', *, e')$ 为群同态, 且 $\text{ord}(a) < \infty$, 则 $\text{ord}(\varphi(a)) \mid \text{ord}(a)$.

pf: 设 $\text{ord}(a) = n$, 则 $a^n = e_G$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(a^n) = \varphi(e_G) = e_{G'}$$

$$\varphi(a)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\varphi(a)) \mid \text{ord}(a)$$

若 φ 是同构, 则 φ 也是群同态.

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\varphi(\varphi(a))) \mid \text{ord}(\varphi(a))$$

$$\text{ord}(a).$$

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

例 $GL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \mid A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})\}$ 可逆, 证明: $\varphi: GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 为同构

$$A \mapsto (A^{-1})^t$$

$$\text{pf: } \forall A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), \varphi(AB) = ((AB)^{-1})^t = (B^{-1}A^{-1})^t = (A^{-1})^t(B^{-1})^t = \varphi(A)\varphi(B).$$

单: φ 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(\varphi) = E_n$.

$$(A^{-1})^t = E_n \Rightarrow A^{-1} = E_n \Rightarrow A = E_n. \quad \checkmark$$

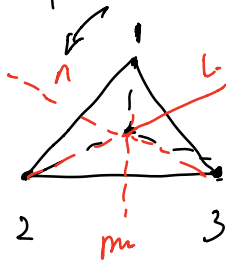
满: $\forall A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \exists B = (A^t)^{-1}$

$$\varphi(B) = ((B)^{-1})^t = (A^t)^t = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(B) \subseteq (H \cup \{1\}) \cup \dots$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ 是满射.

例. 所有将等边三角形变为自身的变换构成群记为 G , 则 $G \subseteq S_3$.



逆时针) 旋转.

$$\begin{cases} 0^\circ, \text{id.} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ 120^\circ, \varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (123) \\ 240^\circ, \varphi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (132) \end{cases}$$

轴对称

$$\begin{cases} l: \varphi_3 = (13) \\ m: \varphi_4 = (23) \\ n: \varphi_5 = (12) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow G \cong S_3.$$

循环群

定义 设 G 是群, 如果存在 $g \in G$, s.t. $G = \langle g \rangle$, 则称 G 为循环群

prop: 设 $(G, \cdot, e)$ 是循环群且 $\text{card}(G) > 1$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ card}(G) = n, \text{ 则 } G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \bar{0}).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ card}(G) = \infty \text{ 则 } G \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$$

prop. 循环群的子群是循环群

证明 设 $(G, \cdot, e)$ 是循环群且 $\text{card}(G) = \infty$, 设 H 是 G 的子群且 $H \neq \{e\}$. 证明

$$H \cong G.$$

pf: 设 $G = \langle g \rangle$. 则 $\exists s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, s.t. $H = \langle g^s \rangle$. 于是 $\text{ord}(g^s) = \infty$

$$\text{假设 } \text{ord}(g) < \infty \Rightarrow \text{card}(G) < \infty \rightarrow \leftarrow.$$

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

$$\rightarrow G \cong H.$$

作业题的一个证明.

设 G 是一个群, $a, b \in G$ 满足 $ab = ba$, $\text{ord}(a) = s$, $\text{ord}(b) = t$. 若

$\text{gcd}(s, t) = 1$, 则 G 中有一个 (st) 阶的循环群, $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

pf: $\text{ord}(a \cdot b) = st$

作业 3.

先证 $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle a \cdot b \rangle$.

$\langle a \cdot b \rangle \subseteq \langle a, b \rangle$

$\because \gcd(s, t) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } us + vt = 1$

$\Rightarrow a = a^{us+vt} = (a^s)^u \cdot a^{tv} = a^{tv} \cdot e = a^{tv} \cdot b^{tu} = (ab)^{tv}$

$\Rightarrow a \in \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

同理 $b \in \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \subseteq \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \langle ab \rangle = \langle a \cdot b \rangle$

例: 群中两元素的阶是有限的, 但是这两元素乘积的阶可能是无限的

$SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 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.

pf: $A^4 = E_2$, $B^3 = E_2$.

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$(AB)^n = \left(-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^n = (-1)^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = (-1)^n \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^n$

$= (-1)^n \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^i$

$= (-1)^n \left[\binom{n}{0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \binom{n}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$

$= (-1)^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq E_2, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(AB) = \infty$

上述结论在 Abelian 群不成立, 两个有限阶元素乘积的阶是有限的
交换群.

证明: ① 所有四阶群都是交换群。

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

① 若 $\exists a \in G, \text{st } \text{ord}(a) = 4$, 则 G 为循环群, 可交换.

② 若 G 中无 4 阶元, 则 $\forall a \in G, a^2 = e$.

claim: 若 G 是群, 若 $\forall x \in G, x^2 = e$, 则 G 交换.

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

$$x^2 = e, y^2 = e \Rightarrow x^2 \cdot y^2 = x(xy)y = e \cdot e = e$$

$$\Rightarrow x(yx)y = x(xy)y$$

$$\Rightarrow x(xy)y = x(xy)y$$

$$\Rightarrow yx = xy$$

$\Rightarrow G$ 交换.

② 对 4 阶群 G , 要么 $G \cong U = \langle (1234) \rangle$, 要么 $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$.

$$U_4 = \{e, (12)(34), (14)(23), (13)(24)\}$$

↑
Klein 群. 若 G 中有 4 阶元, $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, \overline{0})$.

若 G 中无 4 阶元, 则 $G = \{e, a, b, c\}$.

$$a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = e, ab = c, ac = b, bc = a.$$

$$\text{若 } ab = a \Rightarrow b = e \Rightarrow \text{矛盾}$$

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

构造 $\varphi: G \rightarrow U_4$

$$e \mapsto e$$

$$a \mapsto (12)(34)$$

$$b \mapsto (13)(24)$$

$$c \mapsto (14)(23)$$

$$\text{验证 } \varphi(ab) = \varphi(a)\varphi(b)$$

$$a^i a^j = a^{i+j} = a^j a^i$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow U_4$$

$$\overline{1} \mapsto (1234)$$

$$\text{ord}(\overline{1}) = 4$$