

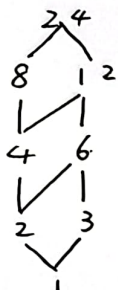
1. 解:

循环分解 $\pi = (13875)(264)(910)$

阶数 $\text{ord}(\pi) = \text{lcm}(5, 3, 2) = 30$

置换符号 $\sum \pi = (-1)^{4+2+1} = (-1)^7 = -1$

2. $24 = 2^3 \times 3$. 故 24 的所有正因子为 $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24\}$



3. 置换 $\pi \in S_n$ 含有 m 个互不相交的循环, 形式为

$$\pi = \pi_1 \pi_2 \dots \pi_m, \quad l_i \text{ 为 } \pi_i \text{ 的长度且 } l_i > 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

令

$$m' = n - \sum_{k=1}^m l_k$$

则 m' 个符号(或点)保持不变. 数 $d(\pi) = n - (m + m')$ 叫做置换 π 的减量. 验证

$$\sum \pi = (-1)^{d(\pi)}$$

证明: $\sum \pi = (-1)^{\sum_{k=1}^m (l_k - 1)} = (-1)^{\sum_{k=1}^m l_k - m} = (-1)^{n - m' - m} = (-1)^{n - (m + m')} = d(\pi)$

π 使 m' 个符号不变: 由 $A = \{a \mid a \text{ 出现在 } \pi_i \text{ 中}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 从而

$\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus A$ 在 π 作用下保持不动, 且由于 π_i 与 π_j 互不相交, 故 $\forall a \in A$,

$\exists i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, s.t. a 在 π_i 中, 从而 a 移动了.

故 π 使 m' 个符号保持不动.

4. 计算置换

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \dots & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的符号}$$

解: 当 n 为偶数时,

$$\pi = (1, n) (2, n-1) \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$\sum \pi = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

当 n 为奇数且 $n > 1$ 时,

$$\pi = (1, n) (2, n-1) \dots \left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{n+3}{2}\right)$$

$$\sum \pi = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$n=1$ 时, $\pi = (1)$, $\sum \pi = 1$.

①

4. 证明: 反身性: $\forall a \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \exists 0 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } a = \sigma^0(a), \text{ 故 } a \sim^\sigma a.$

对称性: $\forall a, b \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 满足 $a \sim^\sigma b$, 则 $\exists i \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } a = \sigma^i(b)$

从而 $b = \sigma^{-i}(a)$, 故 $b \sim^\sigma a$

传递性: $\forall a, b, c \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 满足 $a \sim^\sigma b, b \sim^\sigma c$, 则 $\exists i, j \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t.}$

$a = \sigma^i(b), b = \sigma^j(c)$, 从而 $a = \sigma^i(b) = \sigma^{i+j}(c)$, 故 $a \sim^\sigma c$

5. 证明: $\forall \sigma \in S_n, \exists$ 互不相交的循环 $\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_m$ (π_i 的长度大于1), s.t.

$$\sigma = \pi_1 \dots \pi_m.$$

设 π_i 的长度为 l_i , 则 $\sum_{i=1}^m l_i \leq n$

对每个循环 π_i , 设 $\pi_i = (j_1 j_2 \dots j_{l_i})$, 则 $\pi_i = (j_1 j_{l_i}) (j_1 j_{l_i-1}) \dots (j_1 j_2)$.

即 π_i 可分解为 $l_i - 1$ 个对换之积.

类似地, π_i 可分解成 $l_i - 1$ 个对换之积.

从而 σ 可分解为 $\sum_{i=1}^m (l_i - 1)$ 个对换之积.

$\sum_{i=1}^m (l_i - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^m l_i - m \leq n - m \leq n - 1$. 故命题成立.

补充: 例

S_n 中任何置换都可以写成对换

$$(12), (13), (14), \dots, (1, n-1), (1, n).$$

的乘积.

(已证明)

证明: 任何置换 π 皆可写成若干对换的乘积, 又注意到

$$(i, j) = (1 i) (1 j) (1 i)$$

$\Rightarrow$ 任意置换皆可表为 $(1, 2), \dots, (1, n)$ 的乘积

例 当 $n \geq 3$ 时, 证明: 任何置换都可以写成 3-循环 的乘积.

pf: 设 π 为偶置换, 则存在对换 $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{2m-1}, \tau_{2m}$, 使得 $\pi = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_{2m-1} \tau_{2m} \Rightarrow a \sim b$.

考虑相邻两个对换 $\tau_{2j-1} \tau_{2j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 下证 $\tau_{2j-1} \tau_{2j}$ 总可以写成

3-循环乘积. 可设 $\tau_{2j-1} = (s, t), \tau_{2j} = (s', t')$

① $\{s, t\} \cap \{s', t'\} \neq \emptyset$

若 $s = s'$, 则 $(s, t)(s, t') = (s, t', t)$

若 $s = t'$, 则 $(s, t)(s', s) = (s, s', t)$

②

互不相交的循环之积

4. 补充: $\sigma = \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_s$

$a \sim^\sigma b \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, \dots, s\},$

s.t. a, b 落在同一个 σ_i 中.

⑤ $a \sim^\sigma b,$

$\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } \sigma^r(b) = a$

设 σ 属于轮换 σ_i 上

$$(a = \sigma^r(b) = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_s)^r(b)$$

$$= \sigma_1^r \sigma_2^r \dots \sigma_s^r(b)$$

$$= \sigma_i^r(b)$$

$\Rightarrow a$ 也属于轮换 σ_i .

" $\Leftarrow$ ": 设 a, b 属于同一个轮换 σ_i , 则

存在 $r \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } \sigma_i^r(b) = a$

$$\Rightarrow (a = \sigma_i^r(b) = (\sigma_1^r \dots \sigma_s^r)(b) = \sigma^r(b)$$

情况 2. $\{s, t\} \cap \{s', t'\} = \emptyset$, 则

$$(s, t)(s', t') = (s, t) \circ (s', t') = (s, t)(t, s')(t, s')(s', t') \\ = (t, s', s)(s', t', t)$$

由于每对 $\tau_{2j-1} \tau_{2j}$ 都可以写成 3-循环乘积, 则 π 亦可以.

扩展的辗转相除法.

输入: $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

输出: $g \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $g = \gcd(m, n)$ 和 $um + vn = g$. Bezout 公式

1. [初始化]. 令 $r_0 := m$; $r_1 := n$; $i := 1$;

$$u_0 := 1; v_0 := 0; u_1 := 0; v_1 := 1;$$

2. [循环]. while $r_i \neq 0$ do.

(a) $i := i + 1$

(b) $q_i := \text{quo}(r_{i-2}, r_{i-1}); r_i := \text{rem}(r_{i-2}, r_{i-1})$

(c) $u_i := u_{i-2} - q_i u_{i-1}; v_i := v_{i-2} - q_i v_{i-1};$

end do;

3. [准备返回]. $g := r_{i-1}; u := u_{i-1}; v := v_{i-1}$

4. [返回] return g, u, v ;

注:

$$\text{lcm}(m, n) \gcd(m, n) = mn.$$

例 利用扩展的欧几里得算法求 161 和 253 的 $\gcd$ 和 lcm , 并求 $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$, s.t. $161u + 253v = \gcd(161, 253)$

解: $r_0 := 253, r_1 := 161$

$$u_0 = 1, v_0 = 0, u_1 = 0, v_1 = 1$$

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

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

$$u_2 = u_0 - q_2 u_1 = 1 - 1 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$v_2 = v_0 - q_2 v_1 = 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

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

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

$$u_3 = u_1 - q_3 u_2 = 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$v_3 = v_1 - q_3 v_2 = 1 - 1 \cdot (-1) = 2$$

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

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

$$u_4 = u_2 - q_4 u_3 = 1 - 1 \cdot (-1) = 2$$

$$v_4 = v_2 - q_4 v_3 = -1 - 1 \cdot 2 = -3$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \gcd(253, 161) = r_4 = 23$$

$$u = u_4 = 2,$$

$$v = v_4 = -3.$$

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

$$= 253 \times 7$$

$$= 1771$$

设 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\overbrace{a, b}^{\text{不全为 } 0}$, 求方程 $ax+by=c$ 的整数解.

解: 设 $g = \gcd(a, b)$, $a' = \frac{a}{g}$, $b' = \frac{b}{g}$, 则 $\gcd(a', b') = 1$.

① 若 $g \nmid c$, 则方程无整数解.

② 若 $g \mid c$, 设 $c' = \frac{c}{g}$, 则方程化为 $a'x + b'y = c'$

由 Bezout 关系式, $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$, s.t. $a'u + b'v = 1$. 注: (m, n) 不全为 0, m, n 互素

$$\Rightarrow a'u c' + b'v c' = c'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$um + vn = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = uc' \\ y_0 = vc' \end{cases} \text{ 是方程的一组整数解}$$

设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$ 是方程另一组整数解, 则 $a'\tilde{x} + b'\tilde{y} = c' = a'x_0 + b'y_0$

$$\Rightarrow a'(\tilde{x} - x_0) = b'(y_0 - \tilde{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow a' \mid b'(y_0 - \tilde{y}),$$

$$\Rightarrow a' \mid y_0 - \tilde{y} (\because \gcd(a', b') = 1).$$

同理 $b' \mid \tilde{x} - x_0$.

$$\text{故可设 } \begin{cases} \tilde{y} = y_0 - ka' \\ \tilde{x} = x_0 + kb' \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

经验证, (1) 确实为 $ax+by=c$ 的一组解.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u \frac{c}{g} + k \frac{b}{g} \\ y = v \frac{c}{g} - k \frac{a}{g} \end{cases} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 为方程的全部整数解.}$$

$\gcd$ 的一些性质.

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

pf: 方法一: 令 $g_1 = \gcd(a, b)$, $g_2 = \gcd(a, r)$. 下证 $g_1 = g_2$.

$$g_1 \mid a, g_1 \mid b \Rightarrow g_1 \mid b - am, \text{ 即 } g_1 \mid r$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 \text{ 是 } a, r \text{ 的公因子.}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 \mid g_2.$$

$$g_2 \mid a, g_2 \mid r \Rightarrow g_2 \mid am + r \Rightarrow g_2 \mid b. \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2 \text{ 是 } a, b \text{ 的公因子} \Rightarrow g_2 \mid g_1$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 = g_2.$$

(4)

$$(i) \gcd(ma, mb) = m \gcd(a, b), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$(ii) \gcd(a, b) = 1, \text{ 则 } \gcd(ab, m) = \gcd(a, m) \gcd(b, m), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

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

$$\text{则 } ma = n_1 mg, \quad mb = n_2 mg.$$

$$\Rightarrow \gcd(ma, mb) = mg = m \gcd(a, b).$$

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

$$g_1 | a, g_2 | b \Rightarrow g_1 g_2 | ab$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow g_1 g_2 \text{ 是 } ab, m \text{ 的公因子,}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 g_2 | g$$

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

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

$$g | m, g | ab \Rightarrow g | g_1 g_2$$

$$\text{综上, } g = g_1 g_2.$$

证: ① $g_1 | m, g_2 | m \xRightarrow{\gcd(g_1, g_2) = 1} g_1 g_2 | m.$

例 $2 | 12, 4 | 12, \text{ 但 } 8 \nmid 12.$

② 若 $\gcd(a, b) \neq 1$, 则 (ii) 中等式不一定成立.

例 $a = 2, b = 4, m = 6, \gcd(ab, m) = \gcd(8, 6) = 2, \gcd(a, m) \gcd(b, m) = 2 \times 2 = 4 \neq \gcd(ab, m).$

素数:

prop. ① p 是素数, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, 若 $p | ab$, 则 $p | a$ 或 $p | b$.

② p 是素数, $k \leq p, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 则 $p \nmid \binom{p}{k}$.

利用 prop 2. + 二项式定理, 可证: (费马小定理).

$$\text{若 } p \text{ 是素数, 则 } n^p \equiv n \pmod{p}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

pf: 首先利用数学归纳法证明 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 有 $p \mid n^p - n$.

① $n=1$ 时, $n^p - n = 0 \quad \checkmark$.

② 假设命题对 n 成立, 下面来看 $n+1$ 时的情况.

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1)^p - (n+1) &= n^p + \binom{p}{1}n^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1}n + 1 - (n+1) \\ &= n^p - n + \binom{p}{1}n^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1}n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{p \mid \binom{p}{1}, \dots, p \mid \binom{p}{p-1}}_{(\text{Prop 12})}, \quad \underbrace{p \mid n^p - n}_{(\text{归纳假设})}$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid (n+1)^p - (n+1)$$

由①②可得, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $p \mid n^p - n$.

$n=0$ 时, $p \mid n^p - n$ 显然成立.

$n < 0$ 且 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 有 $p \mid (-n)^p - (-n)$.

① $p=2$, $(-n)^p - (-n) = n^2 + n = n(n+1)$, 显然 $2 \mid n(n+1)$

② $p \neq 2$ $(-n)^p - (-n) = -(n^p + n)$, $p \mid -(n^p + n)$.

$$p \nmid -1 \Rightarrow p \mid n^p + n.$$

综上, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $p \mid n^p - n$, i.e. $n^p \equiv n \pmod{p}$.

线性相关性

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

加法: $\vec{x} + \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + y_n \end{pmatrix}$, 数乘: $\lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_n \end{pmatrix}.$

加法满足交换律, 结合律,
 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} + \vec{y} &= \vec{y} + \vec{x} \\ (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) + \vec{z} &= \vec{x} + (\vec{y} + \vec{z}) \\ \vec{x} + \vec{0} &= \vec{0} + \vec{x} \\ \vec{x} + (-\vec{x}) &= \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

数乘: $\lambda(\mu \vec{x}) = (\lambda\mu) \vec{x}$
 $1 \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{x}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) &= \lambda \vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y} \\ (\lambda + \mu) \vec{x} &= \lambda \vec{x} + \mu \vec{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

2. (线性组合). 设 $\vec{w}, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, s.t.$

$$\vec{w} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k.$$

则称 $\vec{w}$ 是 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ (在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上) 的线性组合

问题: 给定 $\vec{w}, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 如何判断 $\vec{w}$ 是 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 的线性组合?

解决: 令 $B = (A | \vec{w}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (k+1)}$, 其中 $A = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$; 判断以 B 为增广矩阵的 k 元线性方程组是否相容. (利用 Gauss 消元法)

Def 设 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 如果存在 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$, 不全为 0, 使得

$$\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}.$$

则称 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ (在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上) 线性相关. 否则, 称 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ (在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上) 线性无关.

Prop. 设 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

① $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, k\}, s.t. \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关, 则 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_i, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 也线性相关. (延长不改变线性相关性)

② $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_i, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关, 则对任意 $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, 使得 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 也线性无关. (缩短不改变线性无关性)

③ $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关, 则 $\vec{v}, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \exists! \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, s.t. \vec{v} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k$.

例. 设 $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 线性无关. 判断 $\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_3, \vec{u}_3 - \vec{u}_1$ 线性相关性?

解: 设 $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}, s.t. \alpha_1(\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_3) + \alpha_3(\vec{u}_3 - \vec{u}_1) = \vec{0}$. (1)

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1 - \alpha_3) \vec{u}_1 + (\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) \vec{u}_2 + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_2) \vec{u}_3 = \vec{0}.$$

$$\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3 \text{ 线性无关} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 - \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3.$$

令 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 1$, 满足 (1).

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_3, \vec{u}_3 - \vec{u}_1$ 线性相关.