

$O_n = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^T = -A\}$ 正交群
 $GL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid |A| \neq 0\}$ 一般线性群
 $SL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid |A| = 1\}$ 特殊线性群
 M_n 为变换

$m: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, m \in M_n$
 m 为刚体, 且 $m(0) = 0$
 TFAE: 1. $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, (m(x), m(y)) = (x, y)$
 2. $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, (m(x), m(y)) = (x, y)$
 3. $m = Ax, A$ 为正交阵

Proof: $1 \rightarrow 2$: $(m(x) - m(y), m(x) - m(y)) = |x - y|^2$
 $\Rightarrow (m(x) - m(y), m(x) - m(y)) = (x - y, x - y)$
 $\Rightarrow (x(m(x), m(x)) = |x|^2, (m(y), m(y)) = |y|^2)$
 $\therefore (m(x), m(y)) = (x, y)$
 $2 \rightarrow 3$: $m(x) = Ax, m(y) = Ay$
 $\therefore (m(x), m(y)) = (Ax, Ay) = x^T A^T A y = (x, y) = y^T x$
 $\forall x, y = e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \Rightarrow A^T A = I \Rightarrow A$ 为正交阵

$3 \rightarrow 1$: $m(0) = 0$ 显然
 下证 m 为刚体
 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, (m(x) - m(y), m(x) - m(y)) = |x - y|^2$
 $= (Ax - Ay, Ax - Ay) = (x - y, x - y) = |x - y|^2$

TFAE 4
 定理: 若 m 满足 $m(e_i) = e_i$ 则 $m = I$
 Proof: $m(e_i) = e_i$ 设 m 对应 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow m(x) = x$ 即 $m = I$

Def 5: 对称群 K 为图形 $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$
 $S(K) = \{m \in M_n \mid m(K) = K\}$
 则称 $(S(K), \circ)$ 为 K 的对称群

Ex: $K = \square$ (正方形)
 $m(x) = \begin{cases} \text{旋转} \\ \text{轴反射} \end{cases}$
 $\therefore S(K) = \{I, \rho_{\pi/2}, \rho_{\pi}, \rho_{3\pi/2}, \sigma_{\text{轴}}\}$ (旋转)
 or $\rho_{\pi/2}, \rho_{\pi}, \rho_{3\pi/2}, \sigma_{\text{轴}}$ (轴反射)

Def 6: 带饰: 指图形的对称变换沿直线进行
 $\Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < \pi$: 滑动反射
 $\odot < \alpha, \beta >$: 旋转
 $\odot < \alpha, \beta, \gamma >$: 轴反射
 $\odot < \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta >$: 轴反射

§2 数域的对称

def 1: 若 $F \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, F 为一数集, 则称 F 为数域
 当: F 关于加、减、积、商封闭 \Rightarrow 必包含 $0, 1$
 Ex: $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$
 def 2: F 为数域, $\phi: F \rightarrow F$ 为双射
 当: $\phi(x+y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y), \phi(xy) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$
 则 ϕ 称为 F 的一个自同构
 注: $\phi(0) = 0, \phi(1) = 1, \phi(-x) = -\phi(x)$
 且 $\forall x, y \in F, \phi(x-y) = \phi(x) - \phi(y)$

def 3: $\text{Aut}(F) = \{\phi \mid \phi \text{ 为 } F \text{ 的自同构}\}$
 注: $\forall \sigma, \tau \in \text{Aut}(F), \sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$
 proof: $\sigma \circ \tau$ 为双射显然
 \circledast 只需证 $\sigma(\tau(x+y)) = \sigma(\tau(x) + \tau(y)) = \sigma(\tau(x)) + \sigma(\tau(y)) = \sigma(\tau(x)) + \sigma(\tau(y))$
 $\circledast (\tau^{-1} \circ \sigma^{-1}) \circ (\sigma \circ \tau) = \text{id} \Rightarrow \sigma \circ \tau$ 有逆 \Rightarrow 双射
 同 $\circledast: \sigma(\tau(x+y)) = \sigma(\tau(x) + \tau(y)) = \sigma(\tau(x)) + \sigma(\tau(y))$
 $\sigma(\tau(x)) = \sigma(\tau(x)) = \sigma(\tau(x))$
 $\therefore \sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$

注: 此时 $\forall \sigma, \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$ 有 $\sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$
 $\{ \text{id} \in \text{Aut}(F) \text{ 且 } \text{id} \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \text{id} = \sigma \}$
 $\forall \sigma \in \text{Aut}(F)$ 有 $\sigma^{-1} \in \text{Aut}(F)$
 $(\sigma \circ \tau)^{-1} = \tau^{-1} \circ \sigma^{-1}$
 则 $\text{Aut}(F)$ 为 F 的自同构群
 对: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{\text{id}\}$
 $\forall f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ 有:

$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, f(m) = f(1 + \dots + 1) = m f(1) = m$
 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^-, f(-m) = -f(m) = -m$
 $\therefore \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0 \Rightarrow m = n f(m/n) = n f(m/n)$
 $\therefore f(m/n) = m/n \Rightarrow f = \text{id}$
 故 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{\text{id}\}$

对: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}) = \{\text{id}\}$
 $\forall f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{R})$ 有: $f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = f(a) + f(b\sqrt{2}) = a + b f(\sqrt{2})$
 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Q}, f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a + b f(\sqrt{2}) = a + b f(\sqrt{2})$
 $\therefore f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a + b f(\sqrt{2}) = a + b f(\sqrt{2})$
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对: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) = \{\text{id}, \sigma\}$
 $\sigma(a+bi) = a-bi$
 $\sigma(a+bi) = a-bi$
 $\sigma(a+bi) = a-bi$
 $\sigma(a+bi) = a-bi$
 $\sigma(a+bi) = a-bi$
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 $\sigma(a+bi) = a-bi$

Ex: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q})$
 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \text{id}, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \}$
 $\sigma_1(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}) = a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}$
 $\sigma_2(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}) = a-b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}$
 $\sigma_3(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}) = a+b\sqrt{2}-c\sqrt{3}$
 $\sigma_4(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}) = a-b\sqrt{2}-c\sqrt{3}$

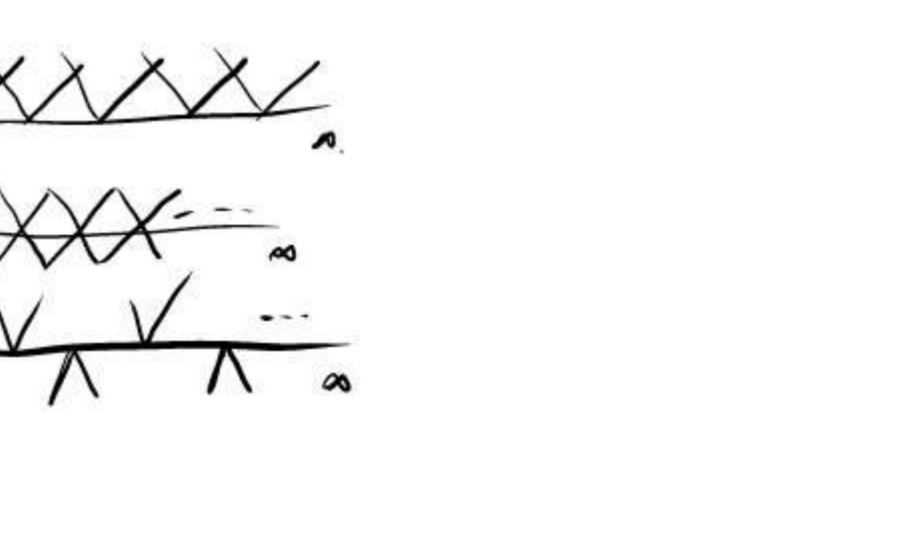
Def 1: $m: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 变换
 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, |m(x) - m(y)| = |x - y|$
 m 为刚体运动
 Def 2: $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ 则 " \circ " 为复合
 $\circ: M_n \times M_n \rightarrow M_n$
 $(f, g) \mapsto f \circ g$
 则 f, g 是刚体下, $f \circ g$ 也为刚体: $|f \circ g(x) - f \circ g(y)| = |g(x) - g(y)| = |x - y| \Rightarrow$ 刚体
 即: 刚体运动的复合为刚体运动

性质: 记为 I , 则 $I \circ f = f = f \circ I$
 逆仍为刚体运动: $|f^{-1}(x) - f^{-1}(y)| = |f(f^{-1}(x)) - f(f^{-1}(y))| = |x - y|$
 $(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$
 Def 3: (M_n, \circ) 为运动群

Def 4: 平移: $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n, t_b(x) = (x_1 + b_1, \dots, x_n + b_n)$ 则 t_b 为平移
 (显然, 平移为刚体)
 Proof: \forall 刚体 $m, m = Ax + b, A$ 为正交阵 (记 $m(0) = b$)
 $\therefore t_b \circ m(0) = t_b(b) = 0$
 $\therefore t_b \circ m(x) = Ax, A$ 为正交阵
 $\therefore m(x) - b = Ax \Rightarrow m(x) = Ax + b$

对正交阵 $A: |A| = 1, A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ 旋转, $\rho_\theta = Ax$
 $|A| = -1, A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ 反射, 称为 ρ_θ
 故 $\forall m$ 为 $t_b \rho_\theta$ 或 $\rho_\theta t_b, m$ 为刚体
 对 ρ_θ : 即关于 θ 轴反射
 对 ρ_π : 即关于 x 轴反射

性质: $t_a \circ t_b = t_{a+b}, \rho_\theta \rho_\eta = \rho_{\theta+\eta}$
 $\rho_\theta t_a = t_{a'} \rho_\theta, a' = (\rho_\theta(a))$



§2 对称群 S_n

def 1: M 为非空集合, $S(M) = \{f: M \rightarrow M \text{ 的双射}\}$
 则 $(S(M), \circ)$ 为 M 的变换群
 若 $M = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$, 则 $S(M)$ 为 n 元对称群, 记为 S_n
 $\forall \sigma \in S_n, \sigma = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 故 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的排列
 S_n 中有 $n!$ 个元素
 对 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
 则 $\sigma \circ \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

def 2: $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 取 $\sigma \in S_n$, 若 $\sigma(a_1) = a_2, \sigma(a_2) = a_3, \dots, \sigma(a_{n-1}) = a_n$ 且 $\sigma(a_n) = a_1$ 且 σ 不在其余数作用
 则 σ 是一个轮换, 记为 $(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)$, 也记为 m 轮换, m 记称为对换
 $\therefore \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (12)$ 为对换
 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1243)$ 为 4 轮换
 若 $\sigma = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m) \tau = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_n)$ 称 σ, τ 不相交, 当: $a_i \neq b_j (i, j = 1, \dots, n, m)$
 或 $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$
 Ex: $(1234) = (134)$ 与 $(2134) = (12)$ 不相交
 注: $\alpha = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m), \beta = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_l)$ 不相交, 则 $\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha$
 proof: $\beta(\alpha(i)) = \beta(a_i) = a_i$
 $\alpha(\beta(j)) = \alpha(b_j) = b_j$
 $\alpha\beta(i) = \alpha(\beta(i)) = \alpha(b_i) = b_i$
 $\beta\alpha(j) = \beta(\alpha(j)) = \beta(a_j) = a_j$
 故 $\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha$

注: 任意一个 n 元置换可以写成不相交的轮换的积
 (表示唯一)
 proof: 唯一: 若 $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k = \tau_1 \dots \tau_l$
 (其中 σ_i, τ_j 为不相交)

设 $\sigma(a_1) = a_2, \sigma(a_2) = a_3, \dots, \sigma(a_{j-1}) = a_j, \sigma(a_j) = a_1$
 $\sigma(a_{j+1}) = a_{j+1}, \dots, \sigma(a_n) = a_n$
 $\sigma(a_1) = a_2, \sigma(a_2) = a_3, \dots, \sigma(a_{j-1}) = a_j, \sigma(a_j) = a_1$
 $\sigma(a_{j+1}) = a_{j+1}, \dots, \sigma(a_n) = a_n$
 同理 $\tau = (a_{j+1} \dots a_n)$
 故 $\sigma \circ \tau = \tau \circ \sigma \Rightarrow$ 归纳: $\sigma_i = \tau_i$

$\therefore \sigma$ 分解唯一

数域的对称

def 1: 若 $F \neq \emptyset$, F 为一数集, 则称 F 为数域.
当: F 关于加, 减, 积, 商封闭 \Rightarrow 必包含 "0" 与 "1".

Ex: $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{a+b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$

def 2: F 为数域, $\phi: F \rightarrow F$ 为双射.
当: $\phi(x+y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y), \phi(xy) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y)$.

则 ϕ 称为 F 的一个自同构.
注: $\phi(0) = 0, \phi(1) = 1, \phi(-y) = -\phi(y)$.

且 $x, y \in F, \phi(x-y) = \phi(x) - \phi(y)$.

def 3: $\text{Aut}(F) = \{F \text{ 的全体自同构}\}$
注: $\forall \sigma, \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$, 有 $\sigma^{-1}, \sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$.

proof: ① σ^{-1} 为双射显然.
② 只需证 $\sigma^{-1}(x+y) = \sigma^{-1}(x) + \sigma^{-1}(y), \sigma^{-1}(xy) = \sigma^{-1}(x) \sigma^{-1}(y)$

③ $(\tau^{-1} \circ \sigma^{-1}) \circ (\sigma \circ \tau) = \text{id}$. $\therefore \sigma \circ \tau$ 有逆 \Rightarrow 双射.
同 ④: $\sigma \tau(x+y) = \sigma[\tau(x) + \tau(y)] = \sigma \tau(x) + \sigma \tau(y)$.

$\sigma \tau(xy) = \sigma(\tau(x) \cdot \tau(y)) = \sigma \tau(x) \cdot \sigma \tau(y)$
 $\therefore \sigma \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$.

注: 此时 $\forall \sigma, \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$ 有 $\sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$

$\{ \text{id} \in \text{Aut}(F) \text{ 且 } \text{id} \circ \sigma = \sigma = \sigma \circ \text{id} \}$
 $\{ \forall \sigma \in \text{Aut}(F) \text{ 有 } \sigma^{-1} \in \text{Aut}(F) \}$

$(\sigma \circ \tau) \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ (\tau \circ \sigma)$
则称 $\text{Aut}(F)$ 为 F 的自同构群.

对: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ 证: $\{ \text{id} \}$

$\forall f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ 有:
 $f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, f(m) = f(1+1+\dots+1) = mf(1)$
 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, f(-m) = -f(m) = -mf(1)$
 $\therefore \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0 \Rightarrow m = mf(1) = f(m) = f(n \cdot \frac{m}{n}) = n \cdot f(\frac{m}{n})$
 $\therefore f(\frac{m}{n}) = \frac{m}{n} \Rightarrow f = \text{id}$

故 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \text{id} \}$

对: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ $\text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})]$

$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \text{id} \}, f: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ (也是 $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$)
 $\therefore \forall a \in \mathbb{Q}, f \in \text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})] \Rightarrow f(a) = a$
 $\therefore f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = f(a) + f(b\sqrt{2}) = a + bf(\sqrt{2})$
 $\because 2 = f(2) = f(\sqrt{2}^2) = [f(\sqrt{2})]^2 \Rightarrow f(\sqrt{2}) = \pm\sqrt{2}$
 $\therefore f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a \pm b\sqrt{2}$

令 $\phi_1: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \phi_1: \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$
 $\phi_2: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \phi_2: \sqrt{2} \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}$

故 $\phi_1(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a+b\sqrt{2}, \phi_2(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a-b\sqrt{2}$.

$(\phi_1, \phi_2 \in \text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})])$

对: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \{ a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}+d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q} \}$
 $\text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})]: f(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}+d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}) = a + bf(\sqrt{2}) + cf(\sqrt{3}) + d f(\sqrt{2}) f(\sqrt{3})$

而 $f(\sqrt{2}) = \pm\sqrt{2}, f(\sqrt{3}) = \pm\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow f(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}+d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}) = \text{四种}$

def 4: E, F 为数域, $F \subseteq E$, 称 F 为 E 的子域 (E 为扩域).

对限定映射: $f: E \rightarrow E \Rightarrow f|_F: F \rightarrow F$

$\text{Aut}(E/F) = \{ \phi \in \text{Aut}(E) \mid \phi|_F = \text{id} \}$ 称 E 在 F 上的自同构群

Ex: $\text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})]$

对称群 S_n

def 1: M 为非空集合, $S(M) = \{ f: M \rightarrow M \text{ 的双射} \} \neq \emptyset$
则 $(S(M), \circ)$ 为 M 的变换群

若 $M = \{ 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \}$, 则 $S(M)$ 为 n 元对称群, 记为 S_n .
 $\forall \sigma \in S_n, \sigma = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 故 a_1, \dots, a_n 为 $1 \sim n$ 的排列
 S_n 中有 $n!$ 个元素.

对 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\sigma \circ \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\tau: \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & \diagdown & / & \\ & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix} \quad \sigma: \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & \diagdown & / & \\ & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

def 2: 取 $\sigma \in S_n$, 若 $\sigma(a_1) = a_2, \sigma(a_2) = a_3, \dots, \sigma(a_n) = a_1$ 且 σ 不在其余数作
则 σ 是一个轮换, 记为 $\sigma \triangleq (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)$, 也记为 m 轮换, $m=2$ 称为对换.

$\therefore \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (34)$ 为对换.

$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1243)$ 为 4 轮换.

若 $\sigma = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m), \tau = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_n)$ 称 σ, τ 不相交, 当: $a_i \neq b_j (i, j = 1 \sim n, m)$

或当: $\{ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \} \cap \{ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \} = \emptyset$

Ex: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (34)$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (12)$ 不相交

注: $\alpha = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m), \beta = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_l)$ 不相交, 则 $\alpha \beta = \beta \alpha$.

proof: $\beta \alpha(i) = \beta(\alpha(i))$
① $i \in \{ a_1, \dots, a_m \}$ 故 $\alpha(i) = i \rightarrow \beta \alpha(i) = \beta(i)$

② $i \in \{ b_1, \dots, b_l \}$ 故 $\alpha(i) = i \rightarrow \beta \alpha(i) = \beta(i)$

对 $\alpha \beta(i) = \alpha(\beta(i))$
① $i \in \{ b_1, \dots, b_l \}$ 故 $\beta(i) = i \rightarrow \alpha(\beta(i)) = \alpha(i)$

② $i \in \{ a_1, \dots, a_m \}$ 故 $\beta(i) = i \rightarrow \alpha(\beta(i)) = \alpha(i)$

而 $i \in \{ b_1, \dots, b_l \} \Leftrightarrow i \in \{ a_1, \dots, a_m \}$

故可知: $\alpha \beta = \beta \alpha$.

注: 任意一个 n 元置换, 可以写成 "不相交的轮换的积". (表示唯一)

proof 唯一: 若 $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_l = \tau_1 \dots \tau_t$

(其中 σ_i, τ_j 为不相交)

设 $\sigma_1(a_1) = \sigma_1(a_1) = \tau_1(a_1), a_2 = \sigma_1(a_1), \dots, a_j = \sigma_1(a_{j-1}), a_1 = \sigma_1(a_j)$.

下证: $\sigma_1 = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j)$

$\because \sigma_1(a_2) = \sigma_1(\sigma_1(a_1)) = \sigma_1(a_1) = \sigma_1^2(a_1)$

故 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_1^2$ 类似: $\sigma_1^i = \sigma_1^i \Rightarrow \sigma_1 = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j)$.

同理 $\tau_1 = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j)$

故 $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l = \tau_1 \dots \tau_t \Rightarrow$ 由归纳: $\sigma_i = \tau_i$

$\therefore \sigma$ 分解唯一.

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def 1: 若 $F \neq \emptyset$, F 为一数集, 则称 F 为数域.

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当: $\phi(x+y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y), \phi(xy) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y)$.

则 ϕ 称为 F 的一个自同构.

注: $\phi(0) = 0, \phi(1) = 1, \phi(-y) = -\phi(y)$.

且 $x, y \in F, \phi(x-y) = \phi(x) - \phi(y)$.

def 3: $\text{Aut}(F) = \{F \text{ 的全体自同构}\}$

注: $\forall \sigma, \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$, 有 $\sigma^{-1}, \sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$.

proof: ① σ^{-1} 为双射显然.

② 只需证 $\sigma^{-1}(x+y) = \sigma^{-1}(x) + \sigma^{-1}(y), \sigma^{-1}(xy) = \sigma^{-1}(x) \sigma^{-1}(y)$

③ $(\tau^{-1} \circ \sigma^{-1}) \circ (\sigma \circ \tau) = \text{id}$. $\therefore \sigma \circ \tau$ 有逆 \Rightarrow 双射.

同 ④: $\sigma \tau(x+y) = \sigma[\tau(x) + \tau(y)] = \sigma \tau(x) + \sigma \tau(y)$.

$\sigma \tau(xy) = \sigma(\tau(x) \cdot \tau(y)) = \sigma \tau(x) \cdot \sigma \tau(y)$

$\therefore \sigma \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$. □

注: 此时 $\forall \sigma, \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$ 有 $\sigma \circ \tau \in \text{Aut}(F)$

$\{ \text{id} \in \text{Aut}(F) \text{ 且 } \text{id} \circ \sigma = \sigma = \sigma \circ \text{id} \}$

$\{ \forall \sigma \in \text{Aut}(F) \text{ 有 } \sigma^{-1} \in \text{Aut}(F) \}$

$(\sigma \circ \tau) \circ \sigma^{-1} = \sigma \circ (\tau \circ \sigma^{-1})$

则称 $\text{Aut}(F)$ 为 F 的自同构群.

对: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ 证: $\{ \text{id} \}$

$\forall f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ 有:

$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, f(m) = f(1+1+\dots+1) = mf(1)$

$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, f(-m) = -f(m) = -mf(1)$

$\therefore \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0 \Rightarrow m = mf(1) = f(m) = f(n \cdot \frac{m}{n}) = n \cdot f(\frac{m}{n})$

$\therefore f(\frac{m}{n}) = \frac{m}{n} \Rightarrow f = \text{id}$.

故 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \text{id} \}$

对: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ $\text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})]$

$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \text{id} \}, f: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ (也是 $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$)

$\therefore \forall a \in \mathbb{Q}, f \in \text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})] \Rightarrow f(a) = a$.

$\therefore f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = f(a) + f(b\sqrt{2}) = a + bf(\sqrt{2})$

$\because 2 = f(2) = f(\sqrt{2}^2) = [f(\sqrt{2})]^2 \Rightarrow f(\sqrt{2}) = \pm\sqrt{2}$.

$\therefore f(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a \pm b\sqrt{2}$.

令 $\phi_1: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \phi_1: \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$

$\phi_2: \sqrt{2} \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}$

故 $\phi_1(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a+b\sqrt{2}, \phi_2(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a-b\sqrt{2}$.

$(\phi_1, \phi_2 \in \text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})])$

对: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \{a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}+d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$\text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})]: f(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}+d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}) = a + bf(\sqrt{2}) + cf(\sqrt{3}) + d f(\sqrt{2}) f(\sqrt{3})$

而 $f(\sqrt{2}) = \pm\sqrt{2}, f(\sqrt{3}) = \pm\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow f(a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{3}+d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}) =$ 四种.

def 4: E, F 为数域, $F \subseteq E$, 称 F 为 E 的子域 (E 为扩域).

对限定映射: $f: E \rightarrow E \Rightarrow f|_F: F \rightarrow F$

$\text{Aut}(E/F) = \{ \phi \in \text{Aut}(E) \mid \phi|_F = \text{id} \}$ 称 E 在 F 上的自同构群

Ex: $\text{Aut}[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})]$

对称群 S_n

def 1: M 为非空集合, $S(M) = \{ f: M \rightarrow M \text{ 的双射} \} \neq \emptyset$

则 $(S(M), \circ)$ 为 M 的变换群

若 $M = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$, 则 $S(M)$ 为 n 元对称群, 记为 S_n .

$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \sigma = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 故 a_1, \dots, a_n 为 $1 \sim n$ 的排列

S_n 中有 $n!$ 个元素.

对 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\sigma \circ \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\tau: \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & \diagdown & / & \\ & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix} \quad \sigma: \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & \diagdown & / & \\ & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

def 2: 取 $\sigma \in S_n$, 若 $\sigma(a_1) = a_2, \sigma(a_2) = a_3, \dots, \sigma(a_n) = a_1$ 且 σ 不在其余数作

则 σ 是一个轮换, 记为 $\sigma \triangleq (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)$, 也记为 m 轮换, $m=2$ 称为对换.

$\therefore \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (34)$ 为对换.

$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1243)$ 为 4 轮换.

若 $\sigma = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m), \tau = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_n)$ 称 σ, τ 不相交, 当: $a_i \neq b_j (i, j = 1 \sim n, m)$

或当: $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\} \cap \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\} = \emptyset$

Ex: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (34)$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (12)$ 不相交

注: $\alpha = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m), \beta = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_l)$ 不相交, 则 $\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha$.

proof: $\beta\alpha(i) = \beta(\alpha(i))$

① $i \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ 故 $\alpha(i) = i \rightarrow \beta\alpha(i) = \beta(i)$

② $i \in \{b_1, \dots, b_l\}$ 故 $\alpha(i) = a_j, j \in 1 \sim m \rightarrow \beta\alpha(i) = \beta(a_j) = a_j = \alpha(i)$

对 $\alpha\beta(i) = \alpha(\beta(i))$

① $i \in \{b_1, \dots, b_l\}$ 故 $\beta(i) = i \rightarrow \alpha(\beta(i)) = \alpha(i)$

② $i \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ 故 $\beta(i) = b_j, j \in 1 \sim l \rightarrow \alpha\beta(i) = \alpha(b_j) = b_j = \beta(i)$.

而 $i \in \{b_1, \dots, b_l\} \Leftrightarrow i \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$

故可知: $\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha$. □

注: 任意一个 n 元置换, 可以写成 "不相交的轮换的积".

(表示唯一)

proof 唯一: 若 $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_l = \tau_1 \dots \tau_t$.

(其中 τ_i 记为不相交)

设 $\sigma_1(a_1) = \sigma_1(a_1) = \tau_1(a_1), a_2 = \sigma_1(a_1), \dots, a_j = \sigma_1(a_{j-1}), a_1 = \sigma_1(a_j)$.

下证: $\sigma_1 = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j)$

$\because \sigma_1(a_2) = \sigma_1(\sigma_1(a_1)) = \sigma_1(\sigma_1(a_1)) = \sigma_1^2(a_1)$.

故 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_1^2$ 类似: $\sigma_1^i = \sigma_1^i \Rightarrow \sigma_1 = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j)$.

同理 $\tau_1 = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j)$.

故 $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l = \tau_1 \dots \tau_t \Rightarrow$ 由归纳: $\sigma_i = \tau_i$.

$\therefore \sigma$ 分解唯一. □

子群

规定: (G, \cdot) 为一群, H_i 为群, $i \in I$.

记: $\underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a}_n = a^n$ $\begin{cases} \cap H_i = \wedge H_i \\ \cup H_i = \vee H_i \end{cases}$

if G 为 Abel 群, $\forall a, b \in G, a \cdot b = b \cdot a \rightarrow$ 记为 $(G, +)$

$\forall t \in (G, +) \Rightarrow \underbrace{t+t+\cdots+t}_n = nt$

def 1. 元素的阶:

若 $a \in G, \exists$ 一个 n , st $a^n = e$ 且 $\forall m < n, a^m \neq e$, 则 n 为 a 的阶

记作: $|a|$, Ex: $|e| = 1$

若 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a^n \neq e$, 则 a 的阶为 ∞

def 2. 群的中心元: 对 $a \in G$, 若 $\forall x \in G$, 有 $ax = xa$, 则 a 为中心元
 G 的中心元集合为 $C(G)$ 记为 G 的中心.

注: $e \in C(G)$

若 $a \in C(G)$, 则 $a^{-1} \in C(G)$

def 3. $H, K \subset G$, 记: $HK = \{hk | h \in H, k \in K\}, H^{-1} = \{h^{-1} | h \in H\}$

若 $H \subset G, HH \subset H, H^{-1} \subset H$, 则 H 为 G 的一个子群, 记: $H < G$.

即: $\forall a, b \in H, ab \in H, a^{-1} \in H$.

平凡子群: G 与 $\{e\}$, 其余为非平凡子群 (真子群).

注: 若 H 为 G 子群, 则 H 关于 G 中运算构成一子群, 且 $e_H = e_G$.

Proof: H 为群只需证: H 有单位元 e_H 逆元. 下证:

$\because HH \subset H \Rightarrow$ 取 $a \in H \quad \because HH^{-1} \subset HH \subset H$.

$\therefore a \cdot a^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow e_G \in H$.

又 $\forall h \in H \subset G$ 则 $h \cdot e_G = e_G \cdot h = h$.

$\therefore e_G = e_H$

$\because H \subset G, \therefore \forall a \in H$ 有逆元 a^{-1} 又 $H^{-1} \subset H \Rightarrow a^{-1} \in H$

$\therefore H$ 中有单位元 $e_H = e_G$, 逆元 $a^{-1} \in H$.

注: $H_i, i \in I$ 均为 G 的子群, 则 H_i 任意交均为 G 子群

Proof: 显然 H_i 中有 G 的单位元 e .

$\therefore \wedge H_i \neq \emptyset \quad \forall a, b \in \wedge H_i$.

$\therefore a, b \in H_i \quad (\forall i \in I)$

故 $a \cdot b \in H_i \Rightarrow a \cdot b \in \wedge H_i \Rightarrow \wedge H_i \wedge H_i \subset \wedge H_i$.

同理 $a^{-1} \in \wedge H_i \Rightarrow \wedge H_i$ 为 G 子群

注: 设 M 为 G 的一个集合, 记 H_i 为 G 子群, $M \subset H_i, \forall i \in I$

则记 G 中包含 M 的所有子群交: $\wedge H_i$ 为包含 M 的最小子群

Proof: 由上注: $\wedge H_i$ 也为包含 M 的 G 的子群

只需证: $\forall K$ 子群 $\supset M$, 有 $K \supset \wedge H_i$ 即可, 这是显然的

Ex: $M = \emptyset \Rightarrow \wedge H_i = \{e\}$

$\begin{cases} M \text{ 为一群} \Rightarrow \wedge H_i = M. \\ M \neq \emptyset \text{ 且不为一群: 即 } \exists a, b \in M, \text{ st. } ab \notin M \text{ or } a^{-1} \notin M. \end{cases}$

下求 $M \neq \emptyset$ 且不为一群的 $\wedge H_i$:

令 $\wedge H_i = \{x_1 \cdots x_n | x_i \in M \cup M^{-1}\}$ 即可

下证 $\wedge H_i$ 满足是包含 M 的最小子群:

① $\forall a, b \in \wedge H_i, \therefore a \cdot b = x_1 \cdots x_n \cdot x_1 \cdots x_n \in \wedge H_i$.

$\therefore \wedge H_i \wedge H_i \subset \wedge H_i$

② $\forall a \in \wedge H_i, \therefore a = x_1^{-1} \cdots x_n^{-1} \in \wedge H_i$

$\therefore \wedge H_i^{-1} \subset \wedge H_i$

③ 显然 $M \subset \wedge H_i$, 若 $\forall K \supset M$

$\therefore \forall a \in M, a \in K, \text{ 又 } K^{-1} \subset K \Rightarrow a^{-1} \in K$

又 $K \cdot K \cdots K \subset K \cdot K \cdots K \Rightarrow M \cup M^{-1} \cdot M \cup M^{-1} \cdots = \wedge H_i \subset K$

$\therefore \wedge H_i$ 找到, 记为 $\langle M \rangle$

def 4. $\langle M \rangle$ 记为 M 的生成元群, 基本元素为生成元.

def 5. 对 $\forall a \in G$, 作 $T_a: G \rightarrow G$ 的映射.

则 T_a 显然双射 $\Rightarrow T_a$ 为 G 的一个自同构 $\in \text{Aut}(G)$.

记为 G 的内自同构, 记 $\text{Inn}(G) = \{T_a | a \in G\}$

Ex: $\text{Inn}(G)$ 为 $\text{Aut}(G)$ 的子群

Proof: $\because T_a \cdot T_b = T_{ab} \in \text{Inn}(G)$ 而 $x T_a T_b = abx b^{-1} a^{-1} \neq abx b^{-1} a^{-1}$

且 $T_a T_a^{-1} = I_n \Rightarrow T_a^{-1} = T_{a^{-1}} \in \text{Inn}(G)$ $\therefore T_{ab} = T_a T_b$ (同构).

故记 $\text{Inn}(G)$ 为 G 的内自同构群

def 6. $H < G, \forall a \in G, T_a(H) \subset H$, 则记 H 为 G 的正规子群

记作 $H \triangleleft G$.

注: $H \triangleleft G \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in G, aH = Ha \Leftrightarrow aHa^{-1} = H$.

Proof: $T_a(H) \subset H \Rightarrow \forall H, aHa^{-1} \subset H$.

$\therefore aH \subset Ha$. 同: $a^{-1}Ha \subset H \Rightarrow Ha \subset aH$

$\therefore aH = Ha$.

Ex: m 为平面的刚体: $m = \text{ta} \circ \rho$ or $\text{ta} \circ \rho$.

则 $\{\text{ta}, \rho, r\}$ 为运动群 T 的生成元集.

Ex: 对 $\langle \rho, r \rangle$, 记作 "二面体群" ($\theta = \frac{2\pi}{n}$).

则 $\rho^n = r = \text{id}$. $\therefore r \circ \rho = \rho \circ r \Rightarrow r \circ \rho^{-1} = \rho^{-1} \circ r$.

Ex: 求 S_n 生成元集

$\because S_n$ 为不相交轮换之并

$S_n = (i_1 i_2 \cdots i_k) (j_1 \cdots j_l) \cdots (d_1 \cdots d_m)$, 用轮换生成 S_n

$\forall (i_1 i_2 \cdots i_k) = (i_1 i_2) (i_2 i_3) \cdots (i_{k-1} i_k)$ 对换生成轮换证.

$\Rightarrow S_n$ 由对换的生成元集: $\langle (12), (23), \dots, (n-1, n) \rangle$

或 $\langle (ij) \rangle$ (有 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 个) (有 $n-1$ 个)

公式: $(j-2, j-1)(j-1, j) = (j-1, j-2) \rightarrow$ 右往左时 $= (j, j-1)(j-2, j-1)(j-1, j)$

def 7. $t(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$

当 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$ 记 $\sigma(t(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = t(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}) = \begin{cases} t(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Rightarrow \sigma \text{ 为偶置换} \\ -t(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Rightarrow \sigma \text{ 为奇置换} \end{cases}$

(σ 可写为对换之积, 又对换即: 行列式交换两行, 多了一个负号)

等价: 偶置换即可写为偶数个对换的积.

记 A_n 为 $\{S_n$ 中所有偶置换 $\} \Rightarrow A_n \triangleleft S_n$.

称 A_n 为 n 元交错群 ($\frac{n!}{2}$ 个元素)

注: 求 A_n 生成元集: $(jki)(kij)$

$\therefore (ij)(ik) = (ikj)$ (有 $n-1$ 个)

故 $(ij)(kl) = (ij)(jk)(jk)(kl)$

故偶数个对换 \Rightarrow 三轮换的积.

又三轮换为偶置换

$\Rightarrow A_n$ 由三轮换生成.

def 8. 若 $G = \langle a \rangle$, 记为循环群

若 $G = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ 记为有限生成群

注: 若 $G = \langle a \rangle$, 则 G 必为以下之一.

① $G = \langle \dots, a^{-2}, a^{-1}, e, a, a^2, \dots \rangle \Rightarrow$ 无限

② $G = \langle e, a, a^2, \dots, a^n \rangle \Rightarrow$ 有限

且①中若 $a^m = a^n \Rightarrow m = n$, ②中 $a^n = e, a^2 = a^j \Rightarrow n | j - i$.

Proof: ① $|a| = \infty$, 故 $\forall m \neq n$ 有 $a^m \neq a^n$.

又 $\langle a \rangle = \{x_1, x_2, \dots | x_i \in a \vee a^{-1}\}$

$\therefore G = \{ \dots, a^{-2}, a^{-1}, e, a, a^2, \dots \}$

② 若 $|a| = n, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow m = nq + r, 0 \leq r < n$ (q 可为负数)

$\therefore a^m = a^{nq+r} = a^{nq} \cdot a^r = e \cdot a^r = a^r$.

而若 $k \neq j < n$ 时 $a^k \neq a^j$ (若 $a^k = a^j \Rightarrow a^{k-j} = e \Rightarrow |a| < n$ 矛盾!)

$\Rightarrow G = \{e, a, a^2, \dots, a^{n-1}\}$

Ex: $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$: 生成元 $1 \Rightarrow G = \langle \rho \rangle, (\theta = \frac{2\pi}{n})$

\Rightarrow 在同构意义下, 循环群只有两个: $(\mathbb{Z}, +), \langle \rho \rangle$.

Proof: 若 $G = \{a^n | n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, 则令 $\theta: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$

可证 θ 为双射, 又 $\theta(x+y) = a^{x+y} = \theta(x) \cdot \theta(y)$

$\therefore \theta$ 同构对应 $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, +) \cong G$.

II. 若 $G = \{e, a, a^2, \dots, a^{n-1}\} (a^n = e)$ 则令 $\theta: G \rightarrow G$.

则对 $\theta: \theta a^i = a^j \Rightarrow n | i - j, i - j = kn, (\rho = \frac{2\pi}{n}) \rho^k \mapsto a^i$

故 $\rho^k = \rho^j \Rightarrow \rho^k = \rho^j, \therefore \theta$ 为单射, 又 θ 显然为满射 \Rightarrow 双射.

③ $\theta(\rho^i \cdot \rho^j) = \theta(\rho^{i+j}) = a^{i+j} = \theta(\rho^i) \cdot \theta(\rho^j) \Rightarrow$ 同构对应.

则 $G \cong G$

多. 子群 (续).

1. G 为平面运动群的有限子群. 则平面上 $\exists P, s.t. \forall g \in G, s.t. g(P) = P$

$g_1(P_0) \cdot g_2(P_0) \dots g_n(P_0)$
 $G = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$
 $P_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(P_0)}{n}$ 因为 n 不互素性
 $\therefore \forall h, h(P) = h(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(P_0)}{n}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n h g_i(P_0)}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h g_i(P_0)$
 $\circ h = t a \rho \Rightarrow h(P) = \rho(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(P_0)}{n}) + \vec{a}$
 $\circ h = t a \rho$ 同上 ρ 为线性 $\Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \rho g_i(P_0)}{n} + \vec{a} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\rho g_i(P_0) + \vec{a})$
 $\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h g_i(P_0)$ 又 $h g_i \in G$

假设 $h g_1 = g_2, h g_2 = g_3 \Rightarrow$ 若 $g_i = g_j \Rightarrow h g_i = h g_j \Rightarrow g_i = g_j$.

故 $h g_i$ 跑遍 $G \Rightarrow h(P) = P$ (即 $\{h g_i\} = \{g_i\}$)

应用: 适当选系, 令 P 为原点 "0".

则 G 为 $\langle \rho \rangle \subset \mathbb{C}_n$ 或 $\langle \rho, r \rangle \subset \mathbb{C}_n$ (二面体群) \Rightarrow 即为平面运动群的子群

Proof: $\circ G$ 为旋转群

令 θ 为旋转角的最小角. 则 $\forall \alpha, \alpha = m\theta + \psi$ ($0 \leq \psi < \theta$).

则 $\rho^\psi = \rho^{-m\theta} = \rho^m \in G \Rightarrow \psi = 0 \Rightarrow \psi = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = m\theta$

$\therefore G$ 中旋转为 $\rho^k \Rightarrow G = \langle \rho \rangle$.

$\circ G$ 有镜射 适当选系 令其 r (关于 x 轴反射). ($r^2 = e$)

设 $G \neq \{e, r\}$ 则存在 $g \in G$

设 H 为 G 中所有旋转 $\Rightarrow H = \langle \rho \rangle$.

故 G 中必有 $\{e, \rho, \rho^2, \dots, r\} = H'$

现 $\forall G$ 中的 g . 若 g 为旋转, 则 $g \in H'$. 若 g 为反射:

设 g 与 x 轴夹角为 $\alpha \Rightarrow$ 则 $\rho \alpha r = g \in H'$. 由 $\rho^2 \alpha = \rho^k$

故 $G = H' = \langle \rho, r \rangle$.

Cayley Thm: 群 G 的 $|G| = n$. 则 $G \cong S_n$ 子群

Proof: 令 $T_a: G \rightarrow G$ ($x \rightarrow ax$) (左平移).

则 T_a 为双射. 同构. 设 $T = \{T_a, \forall a \in G\}$. 则 $T \leq S_n$

则作 $\sigma: a \mapsto T_a$. 则 σ 为双射. 同构. $\sigma(ab) = T_{ab} = T_a T_b = \sigma(a)\sigma(b)$

$\therefore G \cong T$ 即 S_n 一个子群. 记 T 为左正则表示群

“如何确定 S_n 的一个正规子群?”

I. $a, b \in G$. 若 $\exists g \in G, s.t. b = g a g^{-1}$ 则 a, b 相似. 记作 $a \sim b$ 不相似记作 $a \not\sim b$.

II. 左陪集: $H \leq G \langle aH = \{ah, \forall h \in H\} (a \in G) \Rightarrow$ 若 $aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow$ 必有 $aH = bH$.

右陪集: $H \leq G \langle rH = \{ra, \forall h \in H\} (r \in G)$.

$\therefore \{aH, a_1H, a_2H, \dots\}$ 为 H 的左陪集群. 取 $aH = bH \Rightarrow a = b h_1 \Rightarrow b^{-1} a = h_1 \in H$.

$\Rightarrow G = \cup_{a \in G} aH = a_1H \cup a_2H \cup \dots \cup a_nH$. 记 n 为 H 在 G 下指数. $\forall h, ah = bh_2 h_1 h \in bH$

\Rightarrow Lagrange: $|H| |G| = |G|$. ($|aH| = |H|$) $\therefore aH \subset bH$ 同理 $bH \subset aH \Rightarrow aH = bH$

($|G| = [G:H] |H|$) $\forall x \in G, O_x = \{g^{-1} x g \mid g \in G\}$ 为 x 的一个轨道. 也称为 x 的共轭类.

注: $x \sim y \Leftrightarrow O_x = O_y$ 且 $O_x \cap O_y = \emptyset$ 或 $O_x = O_y$ 注 $O_e = \{e\}$

若 $N \leq G$. 则 $\forall g \in G, g^{-1} N g = N$. $\circ x$ 为中心元 $\Rightarrow O_x = \{x\}$.

$\Rightarrow N = \cup_{g \in G} g^{-1} N g = \cup_{x \in N} O_x$ (正规子群 $N \triangleleft G \Leftrightarrow \forall g \in G, g^{-1} N g = N$)

\Rightarrow 正规子群即为 G 中一些轨道的并 ($N = \cup_{g \in G} g^{-1} N g = \cup_{x \in N} O_x$)

Ex: 任一置换可由轮换生成 (引)

$\Rightarrow \alpha = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_j) (a_{j+1} \dots a_k) \dots (a_{k+1} \dots a_m)$ (不交积).

则去掉括号后为 $1 \sim n$ 的一个排列.

$\Rightarrow (264)(13)(5) \Rightarrow 264135$

$\forall r \in S_n$. 则 $r \alpha r^{-1} = (r(a_1) \dots r(a_j)) \dots (r(a_{k+1}) \dots r(a_m))$ (X)

Def: n 元置换的循环分解中, 长度为 l 的轮换个数为 $\lambda_l(a) \in \mathbb{N}$.

称为 α 的型函数. 其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 称为型 $(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + \dots + n\lambda_n)$.

$\Rightarrow S_n$ 中 $r \alpha r^{-1} = \beta \Leftrightarrow \lambda_l(\alpha) = \lambda_l(\beta), \forall l \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof: \Rightarrow 由 (X) 即知.

\Leftarrow $r = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_j & \dots & a_l & \dots & a_m \\ b_1 & \dots & b_j & \dots & b_l & \dots & b_m \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r \alpha r^{-1} (b_i) = r \alpha (a_j) = a_j = b_j = \beta(b_i)$

同理: $r \alpha r^{-1} = \beta$.

Def: 整数 n 的一个划分为首序 (a_1, \dots, a_l)

满足: $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_l$ ($a_i \in \mathbb{N}$)

$|a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_l| = n$

Ex: 5 的划分

Ex: 求 S_3 的正规子群

注: 型为 $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$ 的置换个数为 $\frac{n!}{z_1! z_2! \dots z_l!}$

Ex: 求 S_4 的正规子群:

$|S_4| = 24$. 则 $|N| = 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12$.

对 4 分类:

\circ (1) (1) . $O_{(1)} = (1)$. 型为 $(4, 0, 0, 0)$ 1 个

\circ $(12)(34)$ 型: $(0, 2, 0, 0)$ $O_{(12)(34)}$ 3 个

\circ $(12)(3)$ 型: $(2, 1, 0, 0)$ $O_{(12)(3)}$ 6 个

\circ (1234) 型: $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ $O_{(1234)}$ 8 个

\circ (123) 型: $(0, 0, 0, 1)$ $O_{(123)}$ 6 个

$\therefore N = \{O_{(1)}\} \cup \{O_{(12)(34)}\} \cup \{O_{(123)}\} = A_4$

$\Rightarrow A_n \triangleleft S_n$ (由 $[S_n: A_n] = 2$).

Q: 若 $t a \in G$. 则 G 无限. (一直 $\langle t a, t^2 a, \dots, t^n a \rangle$)

但 $t a \rho \in G$?

不妨设 $\langle t a \rho \rangle \in G$.

又 $\rho t a = t \rho a \rho \Rightarrow t a \rho t a \rho = t a t \rho a \rho t a$

$\therefore \theta = \pi \Rightarrow \rho = id \Rightarrow t a \rho t a \rho = t a t \rho a \rho t a$

故 $a + \rho \pi(a) = 0$

$\therefore (t a \rho)^2 = id$

故 $t a \rho$ 可以 $\in G$ 不违反 G 有限



3. 同态

Def: $\phi: (G, \cdot) \rightarrow (H, \cdot)$
 if $\phi(xy) = \phi(x)\phi(y) \Rightarrow \phi \equiv \text{同态}$
 $\text{Im}\phi = \{\phi(x) \mid x \in G\}$ 称为像
 $\text{ker}\phi = \{g \in G \mid \phi(g) = e_H\}$ 称为核

1. $\phi \text{ 单} \Leftrightarrow \text{ker}\phi = \{e_G\}$
 $\phi \text{ 满} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im}\phi = H$
 2. $\phi(e_G) = e_H, \phi(a^{-1}) = \phi(a)^{-1}$
 Proof: 先证 2:
 $\phi(e_G e_G) = \phi(e_G) = \phi(e_G) \phi(e_G) = \phi(e_G)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \phi(e_G) = e_H$
 $\phi(a^{-1} a) = \phi(e_G) = e_H \Rightarrow \phi(a^{-1}) = \phi(a)^{-1}$
 $\phi(a^{-1} a) = \phi(a)^{-1} \phi(a) = e_H$

再证 1: I. \Rightarrow $\phi \text{ 单}$ 时, $\forall a \in \text{ker}\phi$
 $\phi(a) = \phi(e_G) = e_H \Rightarrow a = e_G \Rightarrow \text{ker}\phi = \{e_G\}$
 II. \Rightarrow $\text{ker}\phi = \{e_G\}$ 时
 $\forall \phi(g) = \phi(h) \Rightarrow \phi(g h^{-1}) = e_H \Rightarrow g h^{-1} = e_G \Rightarrow g = h$. 故 $\phi \text{ 单}$
 III. \Rightarrow $\phi \text{ 满}$ 时, $\forall h \in H$, 有 $a \in G$ 使 $\phi(a) = h$
 故 $H \subset \text{Im}\phi$. 又 $\text{Im}\phi \subset H \Rightarrow \text{Im}\phi = H$
 IV. \Leftarrow $\phi \text{ 单}$ 且 $\phi \text{ 满}$ 时, $\forall h \in H, \exists a \in G$ 使 $\phi(a) = h$ 故 $\phi \text{ 满}$

Ex 1. $\phi: G_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow (R^*, \cdot)$
 $A \mapsto |A|$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ker}\phi = S_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$
 $\text{Im}\phi = R^+ = \{x \in R^* \mid x > 0\}$
 $\phi(A \cdot B) = |AB| = |A||B| = \phi(A) \phi(B)$
 $\therefore \phi$ 为满同态

Ex 2. $\phi: (R^*, \cdot) \rightarrow G_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$
 $r \mapsto r I_n$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ker}\phi = 1$. 注意 $e_{R^*} = 1$
 $\text{Im}\phi = \{r I_n \mid r \in R^*\}$
 $\phi(k \cdot l) = (kl) I_n = k I_n l I_n = \phi(k) \phi(l)$
 故 ϕ 为单同态

Ex 3. 嵌入同态: $\phi: H \rightarrow G$ 为单同态
 $(H \in G) \quad h \mapsto h$

Ex 4. 典范同态: $\phi: G \rightarrow G/H$ 为满同态
 $(H \in G) \quad a \mapsto aH$
 且 $\text{ker}\phi = H$

Ex 5. $\phi: (R^+, \cdot) \rightarrow (R^+, \cdot)$ 为同构. $\begin{cases} \phi(e_{R^+}) = e_{R^+} \\ \phi(a) \mapsto e^a \end{cases}$
 $\text{ker}\phi = \{1\}$
 $\text{Im}\phi = R^+$
 $\phi(a+b) = e^{a+b} = \phi(a) \phi(b)$

Ex 6. $\phi: (R^+, \cdot) \rightarrow (S^1, \cdot)$ $S^1 = \{z \in C \mid |z|=1\}$. $\begin{cases} \phi(1) = 1 \\ \phi(e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\theta} \end{cases}$
 $\text{Im}\phi = S^1$. $(e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$
 $\text{ker}\phi = \mathbb{Z}$

Ex 7. $\text{sgn}: S_n \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$
 $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} 1 & \sigma \text{ 为偶} \\ -1 & \sigma \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$
 故 $\text{sgn}(\sigma\tau) = \text{sgn}(\sigma) \text{sgn}(\tau)$
 $\text{ker}\text{sgn} = A_n$
 $\text{Im}\text{sgn} = \{1, -1\}$

3. ϕ 为 $G \rightarrow H$ 的同态
 则 $\text{Im}\phi \leq H$
 $\text{ker}\phi \leq G$

Proof: ① $\text{Im}\phi \leq H: \forall g, h \in \text{Im}\phi \Rightarrow \text{Im}\phi \leq H$
 $g = \phi(a), h = \phi(b) \Rightarrow gh^{-1} = \phi(a) \phi(b)^{-1} \in \text{Im}\phi$
 ② $\text{ker}\phi \leq G: \forall g \in G \Rightarrow \phi(g \text{ker}\phi g^{-1}) = \phi(g) \phi(\text{ker}\phi) \phi(g)^{-1} = \phi(g) e \phi(g)^{-1} = e$
 $\Rightarrow g \text{ker}\phi g^{-1} \in \text{ker}\phi$
 $\therefore \text{ker}\phi \leq G$

4. First Thm: if $H \leq G$ 则 $\phi: G \rightarrow G/H$ 为满同态
 且 $G/\text{ker}\phi \cong \text{Im}\phi \leq G/H$

Proof: ① $\phi: G \rightarrow G/H$
 $\phi(g) \phi(h) = gH \cdot hH = (gh)H = \phi(gh)$
 故 ϕ 为同态. 显然为满.

②. 作 $\theta: G/\text{ker}\phi \rightarrow \text{Im}\phi$
 $a \text{ker}\phi \mapsto \phi(a)$

则: $\text{ker}\theta = \text{ker}\phi$. (注意 $e_{G/\text{ker}\phi} = \text{ker}\phi$)
 $\text{Im}\theta = \text{Im}\phi$
 $\theta(a \text{ker}\phi \cdot b \text{ker}\phi) = \theta(ab \text{ker}\phi) = \phi(ab)$

故 θ 为同构. $\therefore G/\text{ker}\phi \cong \text{Im}\phi$

5. $\phi: G \rightarrow G'$ 同态 则 $\forall a \in G, a' = \phi(a)$
 则: $\phi^{-1}(a') = a \text{ker}\phi$
 Proof: $\forall c \in \phi^{-1}(a') \Rightarrow \phi(c) = a' = \phi(a)$
 $\therefore \phi(c a^{-1}) = e \Rightarrow c a^{-1} \in \text{ker}\phi \Rightarrow c \in a \text{ker}\phi$
 又 $\phi(a \text{ker}\phi) = \phi(a) \phi(\text{ker}\phi) = \phi(a) e = a'$
 $\therefore a \text{ker}\phi \subset \phi^{-1}(a') \Rightarrow \phi^{-1}(a') = a \text{ker}\phi$

6. $\psi: G \rightarrow G'$ 同态

则 $\text{Im}\psi \leq G'$
 $\text{ker}\psi \leq G$
 Proof: ①: $H \leq G$ 时
 $\forall \psi(h), \psi(g)$ 对: $\psi(h) \psi(g) = \psi(hg)$
 $\therefore hg^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow \psi(hg^{-1}) = \psi(h) \psi(g)^{-1}$
 $\therefore \psi(h) \psi(g)^{-1} = \psi(hg^{-1}) \in \text{Im}\psi$
 故 $\text{Im}\psi \leq G'$

②. $\forall a, b \in \psi^{-1}(H)$ 故 $\psi(a), \psi(b) \in H'$
 对: $\psi(ab) = \psi(a) \psi(b) \in H'$
 $\therefore ab \in \psi^{-1}(H) \Rightarrow \psi^{-1}(H) \leq G$

7. Second Thm: 设 ϕ 为 $G \rightarrow \bar{G}$ 的满同态, $H = \text{ker}\phi$
 $\text{Im}\phi = \bar{G}$ (含 \bar{G} 中所有子群)
 $\text{Im}\phi = \bar{G}$ 中所有子群

则: $\theta: \text{Im}\phi \rightarrow \bar{G}$ 为双射.
 $S \mapsto \phi(S) = \bar{S}$

①. $S \subset T \Leftrightarrow \phi(S) \subset \phi(T)$
 ②. $S \leq G \Leftrightarrow \phi(S) \leq \bar{G}$
 ③. $S \leq G$. 有 $G/S \cong \bar{G}/\bar{S} = (G/H)/\phi(S)$

Proof: ①. 单: $\phi(S) = \phi(T)$ 时
 $\forall \phi(s) \in \phi(S), \exists t \in T$ 使 $\phi(s) = \phi(t)$ 又 ϕ 满 $\Rightarrow s \in T \cdot \text{ker}\phi = T = T$
 $\therefore S \subset T$. 同理 $T \subset S \Rightarrow S = T$. $\therefore \theta$ 为单

满: $\forall \phi(s) \in \text{Im}\phi, \exists s \in S$ 使 $\phi(s) = \phi(s)$
 故 θ 为双射.

④. 证 $H \leq S'$. $S' \leq G$. 由 $\phi(S) \leq \bar{G}$ 且 $\phi(S) \leq \bar{S}'$
 只需证 $H \leq S'$. 由于 $e \in \phi(S)$. 故 $H \leq S'$. $\therefore \theta$ 为满.

⑤. 略

⑥. \Rightarrow $S \leq G$ 时, $\forall g \in \bar{G}, g = \phi(k)$
 \therefore 对: $g \phi(S) g^{-1} = \phi(k S k^{-1})$
 又 $S \leq G, \therefore k S k^{-1} \subset S$
 $\therefore \phi(k S k^{-1}) \subset \phi(S)$. 故 $\phi(S) \leq \bar{G}$

\Leftarrow $\phi(S) \leq \bar{G}$ 时, $\forall g \in G, g' = \phi(g) \in \bar{G}$
 对: $g' \phi(S) g'^{-1} = \phi(g S g^{-1}) \subset \phi(S)$
 故 $g S g^{-1} \subset S, \therefore S \leq G$

⑦. 说明: $G/S = G/H / S/H$ 与 G/S 对应.
 $G \xrightarrow{\pi} G/S \xrightarrow{\theta} G/S$
 $\therefore \pi$ 为满 $\Rightarrow \theta$ 为满

⑧. $\text{ker}\theta = \text{ker}\pi = \pi^{-1}(\text{ker}\theta) = \pi^{-1}(S) = S$
 故 $G/\text{ker}\theta \cong \text{Im}\theta = G/S$

8. Third Thm: 设 $N \leq G, H \leq G$. 则: $H/N \cong HN/N$
 Proof: $\pi: G \rightarrow G/N = \bar{G}$
 则: $\bar{H} = \pi(H) \leq \bar{G}$
 $\pi^{-1}(\bar{H}) = H \text{ker}\pi = HN \Rightarrow \bar{H} \cong HN/N$

又作限制 $\pi|_H: H \rightarrow \bar{H}$
 $\text{ker}(\pi|_H) = \text{ker}\pi \cap H = HN$
 $\text{Im}(\pi|_H) = \bar{H}$ 故 $\bar{H} \cong H/N$
 故 $\bar{H} \cong H/N \cong HN/N$

有限群

Lagrange: $H \leq G, |H|=m, |G|=n \Rightarrow m|n$

问 Lagrange 逆命题是否成立?

即: $\forall m|n, \exists H, |H|=m, H \leq G, (n=m \cdot t)$
 Δ (不一定)

1. $G = \langle a \rangle, |a|=|G|=n$. 则 $\sqrt[n]{G} = \langle a^t \rangle, b = a^t$.
 P: 则 $(a^t)^m = a^n = e$. 且 $t \cdot l < m$. $(a^t)^l = a^{tl} \neq e$. ($tl < tm = n$)
 故 $|a^t| = m$. 故 $|H| = m$. (或 $|a^t| = \frac{n}{(t, n)} = \frac{n}{t} = m$)

2. G 为有限交换? P 为素数
 其中 $|G| = n = p \cdot m$. 则 G 中必存在阶为 p 的元素
 P: 归纳: ① $m=1, |G|=p$. 则 G 为循环群
 则 $G = \langle a \rangle$ ($\because |a| \mid |G|=p \Rightarrow |a|=1$ or p 故 $G = \langle a \rangle$)

② $m > 1$. 设 $a \in G, a \neq e, \sqrt[n]{G} = \langle a \rangle$.
 I. $P \mid |H|$. 故由 1. H 中存在 b s.t. $|b|=p$.
 $\therefore b \in H \leq G \Rightarrow b \in G$

II. $P \nmid |H|$. 由于交换群子群均为正规.
 故 $\sqrt[n]{G} = G/\langle a \rangle = G/H$.
 $|G| = |G/\langle a \rangle| = pm', 0 < m' < m$.

由归纳. 在 G 中存在 b . s.t. $|b|=p \Rightarrow b^p \in \langle a \rangle = H$.
 设 $|H|=s$. 对 $(b^s)^p = (b^p)^s = e$.
 故设 b 的阶为 r . $b^r = e$. 则 $|b^s| = \frac{r}{(r, s)}$

$\Rightarrow P \mid \frac{r}{(r, s)} \Rightarrow r = p(r, s)k$
 又 $p(r, s)k < pm \Rightarrow$ 对于 $\langle b \rangle = H'$. 存在 c , s.t. $|c|=p$.

$\therefore c \in H' \leq G$.
 (或当证到 $(b^s)^p = e$ 时 故 $|b^s| \mid p$ 又 P 素数
 $\Rightarrow |b^s|=1$ or p . 又 $|b^s|=1$ 时. 则 $b^s = e$.
 $\because P \nmid |H|$. 故 $(p, s)=1 \Rightarrow 1 = pu + sv$.
 故 $b = b^{pu} \because b^p \in H$ 故 $b \in H$. 下证 $b \notin H$:
 若 $b \in H$ 时. $bH \subset H$. 故 $|b| \neq p$. 矛盾!
 故 $|b^s|=p$ 且 $b^s \in G$.)

3. G 有限交换. $|G|=n$. 则 $\forall m|n, \exists H, H \leq G, \text{ s.t. } |H|=m$.

P: 对 m 归纳: ① $m=1, \sqrt[n]{G} = \langle e \rangle$.
 ② $m > 1$ 时. 取素数 $P \mid m$. 则由 2.
 G 中存在阶为 P 的元素 a .
 对 $\bar{G} = G/\langle a \rangle, |\bar{G}| = \frac{n}{p}$ 且 $\frac{m}{p} \mid \frac{n}{p}$.

故 \bar{G} 中存在子群 \bar{H} . s.t. $|\bar{H}| = m/p$.
 对 $\pi: G \rightarrow \bar{G}, \pi(\pi^{-1}(\bar{H})) = \bar{H}$.
 $b \rightarrow b\langle a \rangle$.

对 $\pi^{-1}(\bar{H}) \leq G$. 且 $\langle a \rangle \subseteq \pi^{-1}(\bar{H})$.
 记 $\pi^{-1}(\bar{H}) = H$. 作 π 限制 $\pi|_H$.
 则 $\ker \pi|_H = H \cap \ker \pi = H \cap \langle a \rangle = \langle a \rangle$.

$\text{Im } \pi|_H = \bar{H} \Rightarrow H/\langle a \rangle \cong \bar{H}$
 故 $|H| = |\bar{H}| \cdot |\langle a \rangle| = \frac{m}{p} \cdot p = m$.

Now. 若 G 为普通的有限群?
 Def: $S \subseteq G, N(S) = \{g \in G \mid gSg^{-1} = S\}$ 记为 S 的正规化子.
 $\Rightarrow N(S) \leq G, \{O_a = \{gag^{-1} \mid g \in G\}\}$ 为 a 轨道或其共轭类
 对 $a \in C(G)$ (中心) 有: $N(a) = G, O_a = \{a\}$.

且 $S \leq G$ 有: $S \trianglelefteq N(S)$
 4. G 为有限群. S 为 G 的一个共轭元素类, $|S|=t$. 则 $\exists H \leq G$.
 s.t. $[G:H] = t$.

P: 作 $\varphi: G/N(S) \rightarrow S$.
 $a \cdot N(S) \rightarrow aSa^{-1}$
 故 $xSy^{-1} = ySy^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (x'y)^{-1}S(x'y) = S \Leftrightarrow x'y \in N(S) \Leftrightarrow x, y \in aN(S)$.
 故 $N(S) = yN(S) \Rightarrow \varphi$ 双射.

则 $|G|/|N(S)| = |S| \Rightarrow [G:N(S)] = |S| = t$.
 5. 西罗定理: G 为有限群. $|G|=n = p^r \cdot m, p$ 为素. 则 $\exists H \leq G$.
 s.t. $|H|=p^r$.

P: ① 若 $C(G) = G$ 即 G 为交换群.
 由于 $P^r \mid n$. 故由 3. 知 $\exists H \leq G, |H|=p^r$.
 ② 若 $C(G) \leq G$

I. $P \mid |C(G)|$. 则由于 $C(G)$ 为交换群 \Rightarrow 由 3. 知 \exists 阶为 P 的元素 a .
 作 $\langle a \rangle$. 则对 $\bar{G} = G/\langle a \rangle$. 由归纳 \bar{G} 中 $\exists \bar{H}, |\bar{H}| = p^{r-1}$.
 故 $|H| = |\langle a \rangle| |\bar{H}| \xrightarrow{(|G|=p^r m)} p^r$.

II. $P \nmid |C(G)|$.
 由于 $|G| = n = |C(G)| + \sum_{i=1}^t |O_i|$ (类方程).
 故 $\exists j, \text{ s.t. } p \nmid |O_j|$.

由 $|O_j| = n_i \Rightarrow \exists N \leq G, \text{ s.t. } [G:N] = |O_j| = n_i$.
 $\therefore p^r m = |G| = |N| \cdot [G:N] \Rightarrow p^r \mid |N|$.
 由归纳. $\exists H \leq N \leq G, \text{ s.t. } |H| = p^r$.

Def: 有限 P -群. 每个元素的阶都是 P 的幂次.
 则 $\Leftrightarrow |G|$ 为 P 的幂. (P^n).
 P: " \Leftarrow " $|G| = P^n$. 由 Lagrange: $\forall |a|, |a| \mid P^n \Rightarrow |a| = P^k$.

" \Rightarrow " $|G| = P_1^{n_1} P_2^{n_2} \dots P_t^{n_t}$.
 则 \exists 阶为 $P_1^{r_1}$ 的子群 H . 由于 $|H| = P^k$. 故 $\forall a \in H, |a| \mid P^k$.
 故 $|G| = P^n \Rightarrow P = P_1 \Rightarrow P_1 = P$.