

第一作业

例1. G 是实数对 (a, b) $a \neq 0$ 的集合. G 上定义乘法 $(a, b) \cdot (c, d) = (ac, ad+b)$.

证明 G 是群.

证明: 封闭性 设有 $g_1 = (a, b), g_2 = (c, d) \in G, a \neq 0, c \neq 0$

$$\text{对 } \forall g_1, g_2 \in G, g_1 \cdot g_2 = (ac, ad+b) \quad ac \neq 0,$$

即 $g_1 \cdot g_2 \in G$. 即证封闭性.

结合律 设有 $g_1 = (a_1, b_1), g_2 = (a_2, b_2), g_3 = (a_3, b_3)$

$$g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G, \quad a_1 \neq 0, a_2 \neq 0, a_3 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g_1 \cdot g_2) \cdot g_3 &= (a_1 a_2, a_1 b_2 + b_1) \cdot (a_3, b_3) \\ &= (a_1 a_2 a_3, a_1 a_2 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + b_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot g_3) &= (a_1, b_1) \cdot (a_2 a_3, a_2 b_3 + b_2) \\ &= (a_1 a_2 a_3, a_1 a_2 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + b_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(g_1 \cdot g_2) \cdot g_3 = g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot g_3)$$

即对 $\forall g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G$ 都有 $(g_1 \cdot g_2) \cdot g_3 = g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot g_3)$

存在唯一的单位元

$$e = (1, 0) \quad \forall g \in G \quad g = (a, b)$$

$$e \cdot g = (1, 0) \cdot (a, b) = (a, b) \quad g \cdot e = (a, b) \cdot (1, 0) = (a, b)$$

$$e \cdot g = g \cdot e = g$$

右逆元

对 $\forall g = (a, b) \in G$ 都有 $g^{-1} = (\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a})$

$$\text{仅存. } g \cdot g^{-1} = (a, b) \cdot (\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}) = (1, 0) = e$$

$$g^{-1} \cdot g = (\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}) \cdot (a, b) = (1, 0) = e$$

综上所述 (G, \cdot) 是群