

1. 子群: 非空子集, 取逆, 乘法封闭

正规子群: 子群^H, 且 $gHg^{-1} = H, \forall g \in G$.

① $G = S_3, H = \{ (1), (12) \}$.

$(12)^2 = (1)$. 所以 H 是子群

$g = (123)$

$gHg^{-1} = \{ (1), (13) \} \neq H$

② $G = S_3 \times \mathbb{Z}, H = \{ (1), (12) \} \times \mathbb{Z}$

同 ①

$n=0$ 时 $N_{G/H}(G) = G$ (没写扣 1 分)

2. G p -群. $|G| = p^n, |H| = p^m, m > n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 H 的左陪集 gH 全体. G/H .

$|G/H| = p^{n-m} \equiv 0 \pmod p$

H 左乘作用于 G/H , 有 $G/H = \cup O_i$

其中 $O_1 = \{ H \}$, $|G/H| = 1 + \sum_{i \geq 2} |O_i|$

又 $|O_i| \mid |H| = p^m$

$\Rightarrow |O_i| \equiv 1, 0 \pmod p$

所以必有 $i \geq 2, |O_i| = |gH|$

$$\forall h \in H, hgH = gH$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}hg \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow g \in N_G(H) \text{ \& } g \notin H$$

$$\Rightarrow N_G(H) \not\subseteq H$$

3.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad ad - bc = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b & -a \\ d & -c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ -a & -b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = c, \quad d + a = 0$$

$$A, B \text{ 均非 } E \Leftrightarrow \exists \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & -a \end{bmatrix} \in G.$$

$$1. \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & -a \end{pmatrix} = -a^2 - b^2 < 0 < 1$$

所以 A, B 不共轭.

$$2. \quad a^2 + b^2 \equiv -1 \quad , \quad p=2 \text{ 有解}$$

$$p \geq 3. \text{ 考虑 } X = \{ a^2 \mid a \in \mathbb{F}_p \}$$

$$= \{ 0 \} \cup \{ a^2 \mid a \in \mathbb{F}_p^* \}$$

$$\text{由于 } \mathbb{F}_p^* \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}, \Rightarrow |X| = 1 + \frac{p-1}{2}$$

(或者由 $x^2 - a^2 = 0$ 有 2 个不同根 $a, -a$)

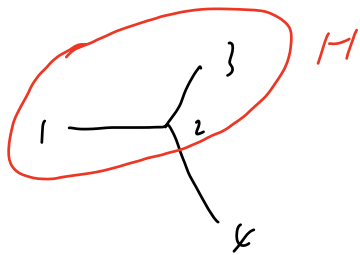
$$Y = \{ -1 - b^2 \mid b \in \mathbb{F}_p \}, |Y| = |X| = 1 + \frac{p-1}{2}$$

$$|X| + |Y| \geq p+1 \Rightarrow X \cap Y \neq \emptyset.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p, \quad a^2 + b^2 = -1.$$

$\Rightarrow A, B$ 共轭

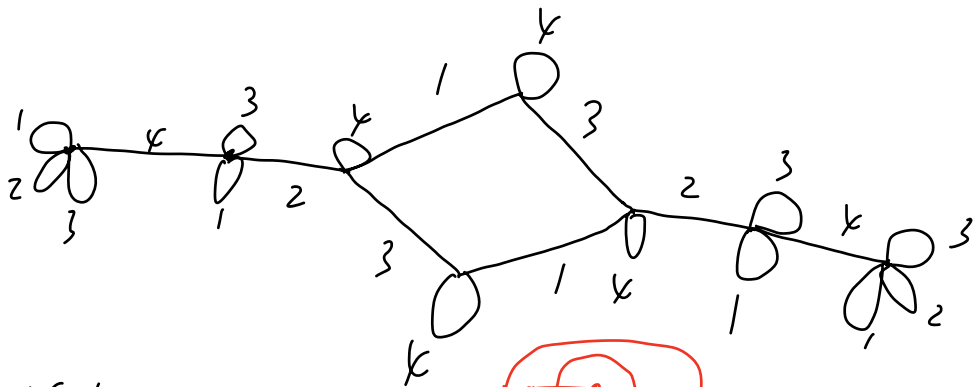
4.



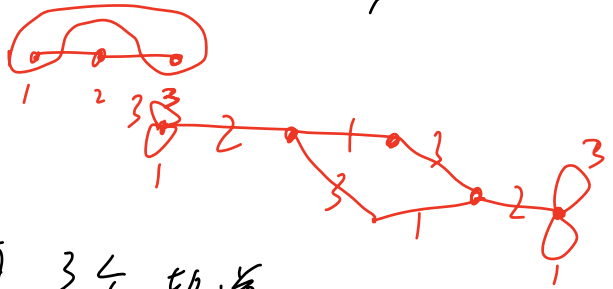
考虑子群 $H \subset G$, $H = \langle s_1, s_2, s_3 \rangle$

则 $|H| \leq |S_k| = k!$. 且 H 是 S_k 的子群.

由 Coxeter-Todd.



$|G/H| = 8$.



$H \triangleleft G/H$ 有 3 个轨道,
 其中一个轨道大小为 6.

$6 \mid |H|$, 而 S_k 的正子群有

记 $S \notin V$
 $\left. \left\{ (1), (12), (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23) \right\} \right\} A_4$
基为 V . (2) $S_4/V \cong H$, $|H| = 6$

$|H|$ 作用在 O 上的任一点, 有 $\text{Stab} = \{e\}$

而 $S_1, S_3 \in \text{Stab} \Rightarrow |H| \leq 2$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{H = S_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = |S_4| \cdot 8 = 24 \cdot 8 = 192$$

5. $a_3 = \#$ of sylow 3 group

$$a_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad a_3 | 2 \Rightarrow a_3 = 1$$

$$|H| = 9. \quad H \cong \text{B} \text{ 的正规子群. } |HK| = 18$$

$$|K| = 2. \quad K = \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow HK = G$$

① $H \cong C_3 \times C_3, \varphi: K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C_3 \times C_3)$

1.1 $\forall \varphi$ trivial. then $G \cong (C_3 \times C_3) \rtimes C_2$

1.2 $\forall \varphi$ nontrivial. $\varphi(x) = f$

1.2.1 $\exists \alpha \in C_3 \times C_3 \setminus \{e\}, f(\alpha) \notin \langle e, \alpha, \alpha^2 \rangle$

1.2.2 $\langle \alpha, f(\alpha) \rangle = C_3 \times C_3, f(f(\alpha)) = \alpha.$

$$1.2.1) \quad G = \langle \alpha, \beta, \tau \mid \alpha^3 = \beta^3 = \tau^3 = e$$

$$\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha,$$

$$\exists \varphi: (G_3 \times G_3) \xrightarrow{\varphi} G_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau\alpha\tau^{-1} &= \beta \\ \tau\beta\tau^{-1} &= \alpha \end{aligned} \quad \rangle$$

$$(\varphi(\tau))(\alpha) = \beta$$

$$(\varphi(\tau))(\beta) = \alpha$$

$$1.2.2. \quad \text{若 } \forall \alpha \in G_3 \times G_3 \setminus \{e\}, \quad \varphi(\tau)(\alpha)$$

$$\in \langle e, \alpha, \alpha^2 \rangle,$$

$$\exists \alpha, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^2.$$

$$\text{取 } \beta \notin \langle e, \alpha, \alpha^2 \rangle$$

$$\text{则 } \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = H.$$

$$1.2.2.1 \quad f(\beta) = \beta, \quad f(\alpha\beta) = \alpha^2\beta \notin$$

与 1.2.2 假设矛盾

$$\langle e, \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

$$1.2.2.2 \quad f(\beta) = \beta^2.$$

$$((G_3 \times G_3) \xrightarrow{\varphi} G_2, \quad (\varphi(\tau))(\alpha) = \alpha^2$$

$$(\psi(x))(\beta) = \beta^2.$$

此时可验证满足 1.2.2 的假设

② $H \cong C_9 = \langle \alpha \rangle$. 生成元有 $\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^4, \alpha^5, \alpha^7, \alpha^8$

$C_2 = \langle x \rangle$

$$\psi: C_2 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C_9)$$

记 $\psi(x) = f$. 由于 $f^2 = id$.

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha \text{ 或者 } f(\alpha) = \alpha^8.$$

2.1. $f(\alpha) = \alpha \Rightarrow G \cong C_9 \times C_2$

2.2 $f(\alpha) = \alpha^8 \Rightarrow G \cong C_9 \rtimes C_2$

$$(\psi(x))(\alpha) = \alpha^8.$$

① 与 ② 不同构因为 Sylow-3 子群不一样.

2.1. 2.2 不同, 因为 2.1 交换, 2.2 不交换
同理 1.1 与 1.2 不同构.

改变 Sylow-2 子群的选取不改变 1.2.1 与 1.2.2

中的分类性质, 因为 $Hk = G$.

对 $k' = \langle e, x' \rangle$, $x' = h \cdot x$.

而 $| \cdot |$ 交换 $(hx) \alpha (hx)^{-1} = x \alpha x^{-1}$
 所以一共 5 种.

b. $|G| = 72 = 8 \cdot 9$.

Sylow 3 子群有 1 个, 4 个 2 种可能

若有 1 个, 则 G 有 Sylow 3 子群正规

若有 4 个, $G \cong \{H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4\}$ 两两互作 $\neq \emptyset$

H_i Sylow 3 子群

$f: G \rightarrow S_4$ 非平凡. $| \ker f | \mid 24$

$\Rightarrow \ker f \neq \{e\}$.

7. 1. $\varphi: SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{F}_2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \pmod{2}$$

φ 是群同态, $\Rightarrow \ker \varphi$ 是正规子群

$$\ker \varphi = \Gamma(2)$$

2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma(2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ c \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$ad - bc \equiv 1, \Rightarrow$$

若 $c \neq 0$, a, c 互素.

由 Bezout 引理: $(m, n) = 1, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, |m| > |n| > 1$

$$\exists q \in \mathbb{Z}, m = n(2q) + r.$$

$$|r| < |n|$$

由带余除法, $m = nk + r \quad |r| < |n|$
 $r \neq 0$

若 k 为奇数, 取 $m = (k-1)n + (r-n)$

$$m = (k-1)n + (r+n)$$

必有一个 $|r-n| < n$ 或 $|r+n| < n$.

$$|r+n| < n$$

若 $|a|, |c| \geq 2$.

对 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, 可用引理中的步骤相乘,

相当于左乘 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2a \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}, \quad = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

使得 $\max(|a|, |c|)$ 严格减小.

直到 $\min(|a|, |c|) = 1$

必能是 $|a| = 1, |c| = 2k$.

再左乘 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ 2k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 或者 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ -2k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

得到 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2k \\ & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

乘以 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 得到 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. 考虑 $(1, 2) / (5, 7)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 中的角点原

点的直线上的作用 $X = \{ y = kx \} \cup \{ \infty \}$

$$X_1 = \{ y = kx, |k| < 1 \}$$

$$X_2 = x \mid x_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+2y \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

if $\left| \frac{y}{x} \right| \geq 1$, then $\left| \frac{y}{x+2y} \right| < 1$.

and for $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

line $x=0$ is mapped to $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

if $\left| \frac{y}{x} \right| < 1$, then $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \frac{2x+y}{x} \right| > 1$$

所以 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot X_2 \subset X_1$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot X_1 \subset X_2$

又 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 阶数 = two.

$\Rightarrow \Gamma(2) / \{ \pm I \} \cong \langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rangle * \langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rangle$

= free group generated by
two elements

8. $|\mathrm{PSL}(2, F_5)| = \frac{(5^2-1)(5^2-5)/2}{\#\{\lambda \in F_5 \mid \lambda^2=1\}}$
 $= \frac{24 \cdot 5}{2} = 60$

$\mathrm{PSL}(2, F_5) \cong A_5$ 单群.

下证 60 阶单群均同构于 A_5 .

$$|G| = 60 = 4 \cdot 15 = k \cdot 3 \cdot 5.$$

Sylow 2-group 有 1, 3, 5, 15 四种可能.
若有 15, 与 G 单群矛盾.

若有 3, 有 $G \rightarrow S_3$ 同态, 非单

$|G| > |S_3|$, \Rightarrow 非单

若有 5, 有 $f: G \rightarrow S_5$ 同态, 非单

$$\ker f = \{e\} \Rightarrow f \text{ 单射}$$

$f(G)$ 是 S_5 的指数为 2 的子群.

下证只能是 A_5 . $S_5 / f(G) \cong \{\pm 1\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \text{满同态: } S_5 & \xrightarrow{P} & \{\pm 1\} \\ s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & & & \end{array}$$

$$S_5 = \langle s_i \rangle$$

12) 存在 $\rho(s_i) = -1$.

$$\Rightarrow \rho((s_j s_i)^3) = 1, \quad j = i \pm 1$$

$$(\rho(s_j))^3 = (\rho(s_i))^3 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(s_j) \neq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(s_k) = -1 \quad \text{for } k=1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ker } \rho = A_5$$

共有 15 个.

共有 6 个 Sylow 5-group

至少 4 个 Sylow 3-group

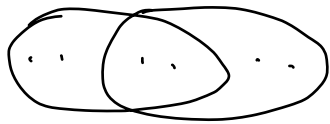
$$3 \text{ 个元素} \geq 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$5 \text{ 个元素} \geq 6 \cdot 4 = 24$$

15 个 Sylow 2-group, H_i 与 H_j 互不相交, 且 H_i 与 H_j 的交集为 $\{1\}$.

4个元素 $\geq 2 \cdot 15 = 30$. $2 \cdot 24 + 30 > 60$

H_i
 所以为 $C_2 \times C_2$. 一定存在两个 $H_i \neq H_j$. $H_i \cap H_j = \{1, g\}$



否则 2个元素个数 $\geq 3 \cdot 15 = 45$

考虑 G 的 centralizer, C . $C \supset H_i, H_j$
 $|C| \geq 6$. $|H_i| \mid |C|$, $\Rightarrow |C| = 12, 20, 60$.

$|C| = 60 \Rightarrow \{1, g\}$ 正规.

$|C| = 20 \Rightarrow G \cong G/C \Rightarrow G \rightarrow S_3$ 非平凡

$|C| = 12 \Rightarrow G \cong G/C \Rightarrow G \rightarrow S_5$ 非平凡

$\Rightarrow G \cong A_5$.

$\Rightarrow PSL(2, F_5) \cong A_5$

9. 1. $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$ 是加法子群.

且 $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}, s \in \mathbb{Z}, r \cdot s \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$. \mathbb{Q} 是域, \mathbb{Z} 不是 \mathbb{Q} 的理想

2. $\mathbb{Z} \subsetneq \mathbb{R}$ 是理想.

且 $\forall J \supsetneq \mathbb{Z}$ 是理想,

则 $J = \mathbb{R}$

(0) $\subset \mathbb{Z}$ 是素理想, 不是极大理想

$$(10) \quad \forall f, g \in R, g \neq 0$$

$$\exists b' \neq 0, \tilde{S}(g) = S(g \cdot b')$$

$$b'f = (g \cdot b') \cdot g + r'$$

$r' = 0$, 即 $f = g \cdot g$

或者 $r' \neq 0$,
 $S(r') < S(g \cdot b')$

$$\text{取 } r = f - g \cdot g$$

$$(12) \quad S(r') = S(r \cdot b') \geq \tilde{S}(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{S}(r) \leq S(r') < \tilde{S}(g)$$

$$(12) \quad \nexists_0 a|b, (12) \quad b = a \cdot c, c \neq 0.$$

$$\forall m \neq 0. \quad S(b \cdot m) = S(a \cdot m) \\ \geq \vec{S}(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{S}(b) \geq \vec{S}(a)$$

$$11. \quad \left(\frac{2}{6} \right) / (3x-1) \\ \cdot \quad \frac{2}{\bar{x}}$$

$$\approx \frac{2\bar{x}}{(6, 3x-1)}$$

$$-2(3x-1) + 6x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\bar{x}}{(2, 6, 3x-1)} \\ = \frac{2\bar{x}}{(2, 3x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{z/\bar{z}(x)}{2z} / (3x-1)$$

$$= \frac{z/2z(x)}{2z} / (x+1)$$

$$t = x+1$$

$$\cong \frac{z/2z(t)}{2z} / (t)$$

$$= \frac{z/2z}{2z}$$

$$2. \quad z(i) / (5) = z(i) / (1+2i) \cdot (1-2i)$$

$$\bar{I} = (1+2i), \quad J = (1-2i)$$

$$\bar{I} \cap J = (0), \quad \rightarrow \bar{I} + J = z(i)$$

$$\bar{I} \cap J = (0) \quad \bar{I} = 1+2i \text{ 极大}, \quad J \notin \bar{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i] / \mathbb{I}\mathbb{J} \cong (\mathbb{Z}[i] / \mathbb{I}) \times (\mathbb{Z}[i] / \mathbb{J})$$

$$(1) \mathbb{Z}[i] \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}[i] / \mathbb{I}) \times (\mathbb{Z}[i] / \mathbb{J})$$

或由中国剩余
定理.

$$\ker = \mathbb{I} \cap \mathbb{J} = \mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}, \quad \text{满射} \Rightarrow \mathbb{I}\mathbb{J} = \mathbb{Z}[i]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i] / \mathbb{I}\mathbb{J} \cong \mathbb{Z}/(5) \times \mathbb{Z}/(5)$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a^2 + b^2 \neq 0, \exists c, d \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 12. \quad (x + y\sqrt{2}) = (a + b\sqrt{2}) \cdot (c + d\sqrt{2})$$

$$\exists \vec{c}, \vec{d} \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|\vec{c} - c| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\vec{d} - d| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+y\sqrt{2}) = (a+b\sqrt{2})(\bar{c} + \bar{d}\sqrt{2}) + r$$

$$r = (a+b\sqrt{2}) \cdot |(\bar{c}' - c) + (\bar{d}' - d)\sqrt{2}|$$

由于 $s(\alpha\beta) = s(\alpha) \cdot s(\beta)$. 在 $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ 中

$$s((\bar{c}' - c) + (\bar{d}' - d)\sqrt{2})$$

$$\leq \left|\frac{1}{4}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{4}\right| \cdot 2 < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow s(r) < s(a+b\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{又 } \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}], \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad s(a+b\sqrt{2}) = |a^2 - 2b^2|$$

$$\alpha = a + a'\sqrt{2}, \quad \beta = b + b'\sqrt{2}, \quad a, a', b, b' \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(\alpha, \beta) &= S(a^2 b^2 + 4a'b' + \sqrt{2}(ab' + a'b)) \\
 &= |(a^2 b^2 + 4a'b')^2 - 2(a b' + a'b)^2| \\
 &= |a^4 b^2 + 4a'^2 b'^2 - 2a'^2 b^2 - 2a^2 b'^2|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(\alpha) S(\beta) &= |a^2 - 2a'^2| |b^2 - 2b'^2| \\
 &= |a^4 b^2 + 4a'^2 b'^2 - 2a'^2 b^2 - 2a^2 b'^2|
 \end{aligned}$$

13. $P \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y]$, $x^3 + y^3 - 1 \in P$

有 quote 系理想

homework, 没有其他解释 -1

(2) $P \cap \mathbb{C}[x]$ 是 $\mathbb{C}[x]$ 的系理想

如果 $P \cap \mathbb{C}[x] = (0)$. (2)

存在 $m = \min \{ \deg_y f(x, y) \mid f(x, y) \in P \}$.

$\deg_y f(x,y) \geq 1$

$\exists \deg_y f(x,y) \in P$ 取得.

相对系数环 $\mathbb{C}[\bar{x}]$ primitive.

可假设 $f(x,y)$ 不可约, $\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ 在 $\mathbb{C}[\bar{x}][\bar{y}]$ 中

不可约
则 $\forall h(x,y) \in P$ 有

$$h(x,y) = f(x,y) \cdot g(x,y), \quad g(x,y) \in \mathbb{C}[\bar{x}][\bar{y}]$$

$$R_1(x) h(x,y) = f(x,y) \cdot g(x,y) \cdot R_2(x)$$

$g(x,y) \in \mathbb{C}[\bar{x}, \bar{y}], R_1(x), R_2(x) \in \mathbb{C}[\bar{x}]$
 $\leftarrow \mathbb{C}[\bar{x}][\bar{y}]$ 对系数 $R = \mathbb{C}[\bar{x}]$ primitive

$$\Rightarrow h(x,y) = f(x,y) \cdot g(x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = (f(x,y))$$

又 $x^3 + y^3 - 1$ 不可约.

用 mod $(y-1)$ 的 Eisenstein 判别法

$$\Rightarrow \rho = (x^3 + y^3 - 1)$$

与 $\rho \neq (0)$ 矛盾

所以 $\rho \wedge \mathbb{C}[x] = (x-a)$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{C}[x, y] / \rho$$

$$= \mathbb{C}[x, y] / (\rho, x-a)$$

$$= \mathbb{C}[y] / \bar{\rho}$$

$$\text{又 } \bar{\rho} = (y^3 - 1) \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}[y] / \bar{\rho}$$

is a field. $\Rightarrow \rho$ maximal

14. (i) $ad - bc$ irreducible

若可约. $(ad - bc) = f(a, b, c, d) \cdot g(a, b, c, d)$

$$\deg_a f = 1, \quad \deg_a g = 0$$

$$(a + f_0(b, c, d)) \cdot g(b, c, d)$$

$$= a g(b, c, d) + f_0(b, c, d) \cdot g(b, c, d)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(b, c, d) = d$$

$$\Rightarrow d \mid bc. \quad \frac{2}{d} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$\mathbb{Z}[a, b, c, d]$ UFD $\Rightarrow ad - bc$ prime

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[a, b, c, d] / (ad - bc) \text{ 整环}$$

2. Claim a irreducible in R

$$a = f(a, b, c, d)g(a, b, c, d) + (ad - bc) \cdot h(a, b, c, d)$$

若 $\frac{a}{10^n} \neq 0$ 于 a, b, c, d 的任意数之和

$$\exists f(a, b, c, d) = f_0 + f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_k$$

$$g(a, b, c, d) = g_0 + g_1 + g_2 + \dots + g_n$$

$$h = h_0 + h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_m$$

$$\text{If } k+n \geq 2$$

$$f_k g_n = -(ad - bc) \cdot h_m$$

$\Rightarrow f_k, \text{ 或 } g_n \in (ad - bc)$, 可证明
使得 $k+n \geq 2$, 且 f_k, g_n 可约

$$\Rightarrow f = f_0 + f_1,$$

$$g = g_0$$

$$f_0 g_0 = 0, \quad f_1 g_0 = a.$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0 \nexists g_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0 = 0.$$

$$g_0 f_1 = a \quad \text{由于 } a \text{ irreducible}$$

in $\mathbb{Z}(a, b, c, d)$

$$\Rightarrow g_0 = \pm 1.$$

$$\text{For } \mathbb{Z}(a, b, c, d) / (ad - bc, a)$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}[b, c, d] / (c - bc)$$

b, c 是零因子, $\Rightarrow a$ not prime

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 不是 UFD

15. 想. 法: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 有解 (倍角公式)

$$x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, y = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{(t-i)(t+i)} = \frac{1-t^2}{(t-i)(t+i)}$$

取 $s = \frac{t-i}{t+i}$ $\Rightarrow t = \frac{2s+i}{-1+s}$

(将分母化为只含 $\frac{1}{s}$)

$$= i \frac{s+1}{s-1}$$

$$x = \frac{2i \frac{s+1}{s-1}}{1 - \frac{(s+1)^2}{(s-1)^2}} = \frac{2i \frac{s+1}{s-1} (s-1)^2}{-4s}$$

$$= -\frac{i}{2} \frac{s^2-1^2}{s}$$

$$y = \frac{1 - \frac{(s+1)^2}{(s-1)^2}}{1 - \frac{(s+1)^2}{(s-1)^2}} = -\frac{i}{2} \left(s - \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2(s^2 + 1^2)}{-4s} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(s + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$\text{Def } \varphi: \mathbb{C}(x, y) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\left(s, \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

$$x \mapsto -\frac{1}{2} \left(s - \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$y \mapsto -\frac{1}{2} \left(s + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B1)} \quad (\varphi(x))^2 + (\varphi(y))^2 &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(s - \frac{1}{s} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \left(s + \frac{1}{s} \right)^2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow φ 定义了一个 ^双同态

$$\mathbb{C}(x, y) / (x^2 + y^2 - 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\left(s, \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

满同态, 因为 $\varphi(x), \varphi(y)$ 的
线性组合生成 \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} .

单同态, 因为若 $f(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) = 0$

\Rightarrow 由带余除法

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 1) q(x, y) + r(x, y)$$

$$\deg_x r(x, y) \leq 1$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(s + \frac{1}{s}\right)\right) \left(-\frac{i}{2}\left(s - \frac{1}{s}\right)\right) + h\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(s + \frac{1}{s}\right)\right) = 0$$

取 $s \mapsto \frac{1}{s}$, 则

$$0 = r(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \neq g\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(s + \frac{1}{s}\right)\right) \neq \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{C}} \quad (s - \frac{1}{s}) \mapsto \frac{1}{s} - s$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{2}(s + \frac{1}{s})) (s - \frac{1}{s}) = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \bar{\mathbb{C}} \quad s - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{s^2 - 1}{s}, \text{ g.c.d}(s^2 - 1, s) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{2}(s + \frac{1}{s})) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g = 0 \quad (\text{比较 } s^i \text{ 的系数} \\ i \text{ 最高项})$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 1) \cdot h(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \in (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

15. 直接由 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = (x + iy)(x - iy)$

$$t = x + iy, \quad s = x - iy$$

$$\mathbb{C}(\bar{x}, y) / (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\cong \mathbb{C}(\bar{t}, s) / (ts - 1)$$

$$\cong \mathbb{C}(\bar{t}, \frac{1}{t})$$