

§7. 对称群与对称多项式.

$A \neq \emptyset$.

$S_A := \{ \sigma: A \rightarrow A \mid \sigma \text{ 为双射} \}$ 在映射复合下构成群

(S_A, \circ) : A 的对称群 注: S_A 中单位元为恒等映射.

性质: 若 $\#A = \#B > 0$, 则 $(S_A, \circ) \cong (S_B, \circ)$.

Pf: 取双射 $f: A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$. 则 $\sigma \mapsto f \circ \sigma \circ f^{-1}$ 给乘同构映射. \square

定义: $\forall n \geq 1$. 称 $S_n := S_{\{1, 2, \dots, n\}}$ 为 n 阶对称群

称 S_n 中的元素为 $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 的置换 (或排列, permutation)

例: $S_1: \{1\} \rightarrow \{1\}$
 $1 \mapsto 1$

$S_2: \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$
 $\text{id}: \begin{matrix} 1 \mapsto 1 \\ 2 \mapsto 2 \end{matrix}$
 $\tau: \begin{matrix} 1 \mapsto 2 \\ 2 \mapsto 1 \end{matrix}$

$S_3: \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 \mapsto a \\ 2 \mapsto b \\ 3 \mapsto c \end{matrix}$
 $\{a, b, c\}$ 为 $\{1, 2, 3\}$ 的一个排列
 共 6 种排列. $\Rightarrow \#S_3 = 3! = 6$.

命题: (1) $\#S_n = n!$

(2) $\forall n \geq 3$, S_n 为非交换的.

(1) 由排列数性质可得.

(2). $n \geq 3$ $\sigma(1)=2, \sigma(2)=3, \sigma(3)=4, \dots, \sigma(n-1)=n, \sigma(n)=1$

$\tau(1)=2, \tau(2)=1, \tau(3)=3, \dots, \tau(n-1)=n-1, \tau(n)=n$

$\Rightarrow \sigma\tau(1)=3, \tau\sigma(1)=1 \Rightarrow \sigma\tau \neq \tau\sigma \Rightarrow S_n$ 不交换

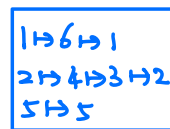
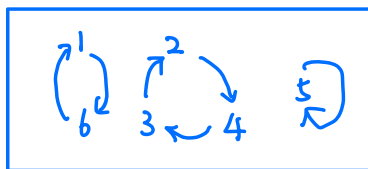
简化表达: $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$

$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \dots & \sigma(n) \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{列}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ \sigma^{-1}(1) & \sigma^{-1}(2) & \dots & \sigma^{-1}(n) \end{pmatrix}$

例如: $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

进一步简化:

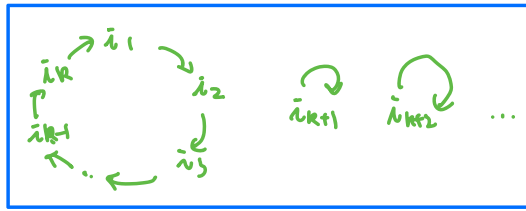
$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$\begin{matrix} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{matrix}$

取 $\{1, \dots, n\}$ 中 k 个元素 i_1, \dots, i_k 考虑如下置换

$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &\mapsto i_2 \\ i_2 &\mapsto i_3 \\ &\vdots \\ i_{k-1} &\mapsto i_k \\ i_k &\mapsto i_1 \end{aligned}$$



$$j \mapsto j \quad (\forall j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_k\})$$

将其记为 (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) , 称之为 k 轮换 (k -cycle)

若 $k=2$, 则称 (i_1, i_2) 为对换 (transposition)

若 $k=1$, 则其为 S_n 中的单位元

性质: $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k)^{-1} = (i_k, i_{k-1}, \dots, i_1)$

定义: 若 $\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \cap \{j_1, \dots, j_l\} = \emptyset$, 则称 (i_1, \dots, i_k) 与 (j_1, \dots, j_l) 不相交, 否则称它们相交

例: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (16)(243)$

定理 (1) $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 =$ 不相交的两轮换 $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1$

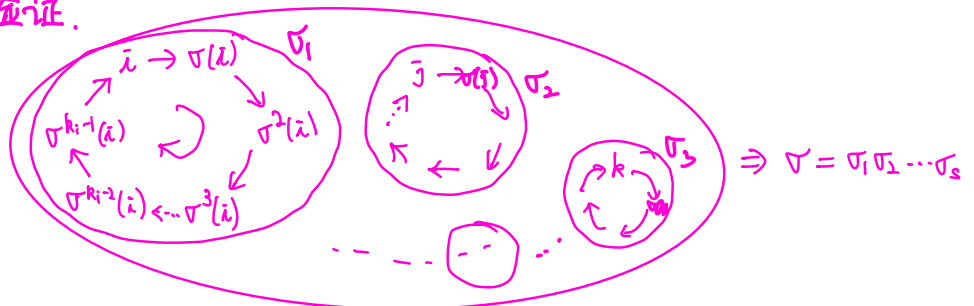
(2) $\forall \sigma \in S_n \exists$ 两两不交的轮换 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_s$ s.t.

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_s$$

且表达在去除 1 轮换下唯一.

pf: (1) 直接验证.

(2) 存在性:



-7-2- 唯一性: $\sigma = \sigma' \Leftrightarrow D_\sigma = D_{\sigma'} \Leftrightarrow \sigma$ 与 σ' 拆法相同.

例: $(15)(24)(13) = (135)(24)$
 $(1234)(3456)(5678) = (123)(45)(678)$

例:

$S_2 = \{ 1, (12) \}$ $2 = 1+1$ 1^2
 (12) $= 2$ 2^1

$S_3 = \{ 1, (12), (13), (23), (123), (132) \}$ $3 = 1+1+1$ 1^3
 $(12), (13), (23)$ $= 2+1$ $1^2 1$
 $(123), (132)$ $= 3$ 3^1

$S_4 = \{ 1, (12), (13), (14), (23), (24), (34), (123), (132), (124), (142), (134), (143), (234), (243), (1234), (1243), (1324), (1342), (1423), (1432), (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23) \}$ $4 = 1+1+1+1$ 1^4
 $(12), (13), (14), (23), (24), (34)$ $= 2+1+1$ $1^2 2^1$
 $(123), (132), (124), (142), (134), (143), (234), (243)$ $= 3+1$ $1^3 1$
 $(1234), (1243), (1324), (1342), (1423), (1432)$ $= 4$ 4^1
 $(12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)$ $= 2+2$ 2^2

$n = \underbrace{1+\dots+1}_{\lambda_1} + \underbrace{2+\dots+2}_{\lambda_2} + \dots + \underbrace{n+\dots+n}_{\lambda_n}$ $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$
→ n 的一个拆分, 记为 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$

拆分函数
 $P(n) := \# \{ (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \mid \lambda_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^n i \lambda_i = n \}$
→ n 的一个拆分 (partition)

例: $P(2)=2, P(3)=3, P(4)=5$

定义: $\sigma \in S_n$ 若 σ 写为两两不交的轮换乘积中 k 轮换的个数为 λ_k ($k=1, \lambda_1 = \#\{i_1, \dots, n\} \setminus \sigma$), 则称 σ 的型为 $1^{\lambda_1} 2^{\lambda_2} \dots n^{\lambda_n}$ (对应一个拆方, 型的总数为分拆函数)

性质: 1) $\forall \sigma, \sigma' \in S_n$

σ 与 σ' 共轭 $\Leftrightarrow \sigma$ 与 σ' 有相同的型.

2) S_n 中恰有 $p(n)$ 个共轭类

pf: $\forall \sigma = (\bar{i}_1 \dots \bar{i}_{\lambda_1}) (\bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_{\lambda_2}) \dots$

$$\tau \sigma \tau^{-1} = (\tau(i_1), \dots, \tau(i_{\lambda_1})) \cdot (\tau(j_1) \dots \tau(j_{\lambda_2})) \dots$$

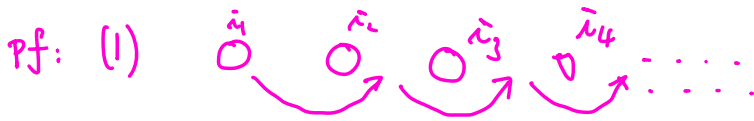
$\forall \sigma' = (\bar{i}'_1 \dots \bar{i}'_{\lambda'_1}) (\bar{j}'_1 \dots \bar{j}'_{\lambda'_2}) \dots$

$\sigma' = (\bar{i}'_1 \dots \bar{i}'_{\lambda'_1}) (\bar{j}'_1 \dots \bar{j}'_{\lambda'_2}) \dots$

$$\text{令 } \tau = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{i}_1 & \dots & \bar{i}_{\lambda_1} & \bar{j}_1 & \dots & \bar{j}_{\lambda_2} & \dots \\ \bar{i}'_1 & \dots & \bar{i}'_{\lambda'_1} & \bar{j}'_1 & \dots & \bar{j}'_{\lambda'_2} & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } \tau \sigma \tau^{-1} = \sigma'$$

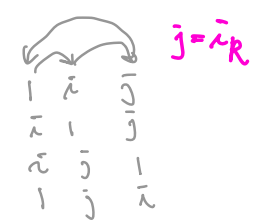
奇置换与偶置换

- 命题: 1) $(i_1, \dots, i_k) = (\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_k)(\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_{k-1}) \dots (\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_2)$
 2) S_n 由对换生成.
 3) 更一般地, S_n 可由 $(12), (13), \dots, (1n)$ 生成.
 或由 $(12), (23), \dots, (n-1, n)$ 生成.



$$(\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_k)(\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_{k-1}) \dots (\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_2)(j) = \begin{cases} j \neq \bar{j} \& \{ \bar{i}_1, \dots, \bar{i}_k \} \\ (\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_k) \dots (\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_{l+1})(\bar{i}_1, \bar{i}_l)(j) = \bar{i}_{l+1} & \bar{j} = \bar{i}_l \\ (\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_k)(j) = \bar{i}_1 & \bar{j} = \bar{i}_k \end{cases}$$

$$= (\bar{i}_1, \dots, \bar{i}_k)(j)$$



(2) $(i j) = (i i)(i j)(i i) = \underbrace{(i, i+1)(i+1, i+2) \dots (j-2, j-1)(j-1, j)(j-2, j-1) \dots (i+1, i+2)(i, i+1)}_{\text{even permutation}}$

注: 表达不唯一!

定理: 将一个置换写为对换乘积时, 对换个数的奇偶性不依赖于写法.

定义: 偶置换 (even permutation) := 偶数个对换的乘积

奇置换 (odd permutation) := 奇数个对换的乘积

推论: 1) 奇奇=偶; 奇偶=奇; 偶偶=偶.

2) $\sigma \in S_n$ 的型为 $1^{\lambda_1} 2^{\lambda_2} \dots n^{\lambda_n} \Rightarrow \sigma$ 与 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(i-1)$ 有相同的奇偶性.

pf: 长轮换可写为 $l-1$ 个对换的乘积. □

推论: $\exists!$ 群同态 $\varepsilon: S_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ s.t. $\varepsilon(\text{对换}) = -1$

pf: $\varepsilon(\text{奇置换}) = -1$ $\varepsilon(\text{偶置换}) = 1$ □

定义: $n(\sigma) := \#\{(i, j) \mid \sigma(i) > \sigma(j) \text{ \& } i < j\}$
 \hookrightarrow 置换 σ 的交错数

性质: σ 可写为 $n(\sigma)$ 个对换的乘积.

pf: 对 $n(\sigma)$ 归纳.

(i) $n(\sigma) = 0 \checkmark$ 设 $n(\sigma) < k \Rightarrow \checkmark$

若 $n(\sigma) = k > 0$ 则 $\exists \bar{i}$ s.t. $n(\bar{i}) > n(\bar{i}+1)$ (否则 $\sigma = (1)$)

$$\tau := (\sigma(\bar{i}) \ \sigma(\bar{i}+1)) \cdot \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & \bar{i}-1 & \bar{i} & \bar{i}+1 & \bar{i}+2 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \dots & \sigma(\bar{i}) & \sigma(\bar{i}+1) & \sigma(\bar{i}) & \sigma(\bar{i}+1) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $n(\tau) = n(\sigma) - 1 = k - 1 \Rightarrow \tau$ 可写为 $k-1$ 个对换之积.

$\Rightarrow \sigma = (\sigma(\bar{i}) \ \sigma(\bar{i}+1)) \tau$ 可写为 k 个对换之积.

注: $\sigma \cdot (i, i+1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & i & i+1 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \dots & \sigma(i+1) & \sigma(i) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow n(\sigma(i, i+1)) = n(\sigma) \pm 1 \equiv n(\sigma) + 1 \pmod{2}$

定理证明: 仅需证明若 $\sigma = (i_1 \ j_1)(i_2 \ j_2) \dots (i_m \ j_m)$, 则 $m \equiv n(\sigma) \pmod{2}$.

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = (k_1, k_{m+1})(k_2, k_{m+1}) \dots (k_{m'}, k_{m+1}) \quad (m \equiv m' \pmod{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = n(\sigma(k_{m'}, k_{m+1}) \dots (k_2, k_{m+1})(k_1, k_{m+1})) \\ = n(\sigma) + m' \pmod{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \equiv m' \equiv n(\sigma) \pmod{2} \quad \checkmark$$

§ 7.2.2. 交错群

定义: $A_n := \ker \varepsilon = \{ \text{偶置换} \} < S_n$
 $\hookrightarrow n$ 阶交错群 (alternating group)

性质: 1) $A_n < S_n$ $\#A_n = \frac{n!}{2}$

2) $K_4 := \{ (1), (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23) \} < S_4$
($\Rightarrow K_4 < A_4$)

Pf: 1) 奇偶 = 偶, 偶·偶 = 偶 $\Rightarrow \checkmark$

2) 直接验证 $K_4 < S_n$. 而 K_4 为全体 $1^4, 2^2$ 型置换
 K_4 关于共轭封闭.

定义: 若群 $G \neq 1$ 无非平凡正规子群, 则称 G 为单群 (Simple group)

例: $G \neq 1$ 交换 则 G 单 $\Leftrightarrow \#G$ 为素数.

$\Leftarrow \checkmark$

$\Rightarrow \forall g \in G \setminus \{1\} \Rightarrow \langle g \rangle < G \Rightarrow G = \langle g \rangle \quad \forall p \mid \#G$
 $\Rightarrow \langle g^{\frac{\#G}{p}} \rangle < G \Rightarrow g^{\frac{\#G}{p}} = 1 \Rightarrow \#G = p.$

定理: $A_n (n \geq 5)$ 为单群.

有限单群分类定理 (Classification theorem of the finite simple groups)

- 素数阶循环群
- 交错群 $A_n (n \geq 5)$
- 李型单群 (Simple ops of Lie type)
- 26 个散在单群 $\hookrightarrow \underline{ABCDEF}$
- 1955 \rightarrow 2004
- 100 作者 500 篇 15 页
- A_5 最小非交换单群

$$\forall f: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}. \quad \forall \sigma \in S_n. \quad \sigma(f)(x_1, \dots, x_n) := f(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(f): \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

例: $n=3, \sigma=(123) \quad f = x_3^2 - x_1 \Rightarrow \sigma(f) = x_1^2 - x_3$

性质: 1) $\sigma=1 \Rightarrow \sigma(f) = f$
 2) $(\sigma\tau)(f) \Rightarrow \sigma(\tau(f))$
 3) σ 为 \mathbb{Z} -线性. 即
 $\sigma(f+g) = \sigma(f) + \sigma(g), \sigma(cf) = c\sigma(f)$ } 作用为 \mathbb{Z} -线性.

pf: 1), 3) 显然

2): $\tau(f)(x) = f(x_{\tau(1)}, \dots, x_{\tau(n)})$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(\tau(f))(x) = f(x_{\sigma(\tau(1))}, \dots, x_{\sigma(\tau(n))}) = f(x_{\sigma\tau(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma\tau(n)})$$

$$= (\sigma\tau)(f) \quad \square$$

定理: $\forall n \geq 2, \exists!$ 非平凡群同态 $\varepsilon: S_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$. s.t. $\varepsilon(\text{对换}) = -1$.

pf: (存在性) $\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$ 则 \forall 对换 τ

$$\tau\Delta = -\Delta.$$

$\forall \sigma \in S_n. \Rightarrow \exists \bar{n}$ s.t. σ 为 \bar{n} 个对换乘积

$$\Rightarrow \sigma\Delta = (-1)^{\bar{n}}\Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(\sigma) := (-1)^{\bar{n}} \text{ 良定义 (不依赖于 } \bar{n} \text{ 的选取)}$$

$$\sigma\tau(\Delta) = \sigma(\tau(\Delta)) \Rightarrow \varepsilon(\sigma\tau) = \varepsilon(\sigma)\varepsilon(\tau).$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon \text{ 为群同态.}$$

(唯一性) $(ij) = (i\bar{i})(ij)(i\bar{i}) \Rightarrow \varepsilon((i\bar{i})) = \varepsilon((ij))$
 $(ij) = (j\bar{j})(ij)(j\bar{j}) \Rightarrow \varepsilon((j\bar{j})) = \varepsilon((ij))$
 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon((ij)) = \varepsilon((12)).$

ε 非平凡 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon((12)) = -1$ (否则) $\varepsilon(\sigma) = 1 \quad \forall \sigma$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon((ij)) = -1 \Rightarrow \checkmark.$$

§ 对称多项式

定义: 称 $f \in \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 为对称多项式, 若 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$ 皆有

$$f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

即 $\sigma(f) = f, \forall \sigma \in S_n$.

例: 1) $x_1^k + \dots + x_n^k$

2) $F(x) = (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n) = x^n - S_1 x^{n-1} + S_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n S_n$.

韦达定理 $\Rightarrow S_1 = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$

$$S_2 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j$$

⋮

$$S_k = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_k}$$

⋮

$$S_n = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$$

} 初等对称多项式

定理: 任意对称多项式均为初等对称多项式的多项式.

i.e. $\forall f$ 对称 $\exists g$ s.t. $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(S_1, \dots, S_n)$.

定理: S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n 代数独立.

即 $f \in \mathbb{R}[x] \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow f(S_1, \dots, S_n) \neq 0$. 这说明 g 的选取唯一.

pf: 反证. 设 n 为最少的变元数使得结论不成立.

设 $f \neq 0$ 为次数最小的非零多项式使得 $f(S_1, \dots, S_n) = 0$.

$$f = f_0(S_1, \dots, S_{n-1}) + f_1(S_1, \dots, S_{n-1}) S_n + \dots + f_d(S_1, \dots, S_{n-1}) S_n^d$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0 \neq 0 \quad (\text{否则 } x_n | f(\psi := \frac{f}{x_n}) \Rightarrow \psi(S_1, \dots, S_n) = 0)$$

$$\stackrel{x_n=0}{\Rightarrow} 0 = f(S_{1,0}, \dots, S_{n-1,0}, 0) = f_0(S_{1,0}, \dots, S_{n-1,0}) \quad \hookrightarrow (\text{与 } n \text{ 的最小性})$$

定义: 称 $D_f = D(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2$ 为 $f(x) = (x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n)$ 的判别式.

例 1). $f = x^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow D_f = b^2 - 4c$

2). $f = x^3 + ax + b \Rightarrow D_f = -4a^3 - 27b^2$