

①  $Z_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} = \{i \mid i \in Z_n\}$ , 是个集合.

②  $S_n \curvearrowright Z_n$ , 是  $Z_n$  的对称群 / 置换群

③  $\text{Aut}(S_n) \curvearrowright S_n$ .  
同构.

④  $A \in \text{Aut}(S_n)$ ,  $\sigma \in S_n$ .

$$A: S_n \longrightarrow S_n$$

$$\sigma \longrightarrow A(\sigma)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\sigma} \sigma \tilde{\sigma}^{-1} \longrightarrow A(\tilde{\sigma} \sigma \tilde{\sigma}^{-1}) = A(\tilde{\sigma}) A(\sigma) A(\tilde{\sigma})^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$[\sigma] \longrightarrow [A(\sigma)] \quad \text{and} \quad |[ \sigma ]| = |[A(\sigma)]|$$

$$(ij) \longrightarrow (i_2 j_1) (i_2 j_2) \dots (i_k j_k), \text{ some } k.$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{注 } A((ij) (ij)) = A(e) = e \\ \quad \quad \quad \parallel \\ \quad \quad \quad A((ij)) A((ij)) \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} A((ij))^2 = e, \text{ order } 2.$$

$$(ij) \xrightarrow{A \text{ inner}} (kl) \quad [\text{对换} \xrightarrow{\text{inner}} \text{对换}]$$

$$(ij) \xrightarrow{\text{非 inner}} \text{非对换}$$

2k 个互异的数.

⑤  $T_n^k = \{ (i_2 j_1) (i_2 j_2) \dots (i_k j_k) \} \subset S_n$ , 则

$$|T_n^k| = C_n^2 C_{n-2}^2 \dots C_{n-2k+2}^2 = \frac{n!}{2^k (n-2k)!}$$

注意:  $T_n^k$  自成共轭类.

⑥ 一般来说  $|T_n^1| \neq |T_n^{k>1}|$ . 除非  $n=6$ .

$\Rightarrow$  若  $A \in \text{Aut}$ ,  $A$  不可能把共轭类  $T_n^1$  射到  $T_n^{k>1}$ .

因为元素数量不一样.



$\Rightarrow A(T_n^1) = T_n^1 \Rightarrow A$  是 inner!

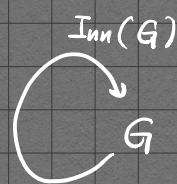
⑦ 当  $n \neq 2$ ,  $\text{Inn}(S_n) = S_n$  因为对一般  $G$ .

$$G/C(G) = \text{Inn}(G)$$

其中  $C(G)$  为  $\{z \in G \mid gz = zg, \forall g \in G\}$  为  $G$  的中心.

说明: 每一个  $\text{Inn}(G)$  的元素  $\text{inn}$  都找到  $g_0 \in G$  s.t.

$$\text{inn}_{g_0}(g) = g_0 g g_0^{-1}$$



即  $\text{Inn} : G \rightarrow \text{Inn}(G)$  是满射,  $\text{Inn}(g_0) = \text{inn}_{g_0} \in \text{Inn}(G)$

且  $\text{Inn}$  是同态:  $\text{Inn}(g_0 g_1) = \text{inn}_{g_0 g_1} \in \text{Inn}(G)$  作用在  $g$  上有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{inn}_{g_0 g_1}(g) &= (g_0 g_1) g (g_0 g_1)^{-1} \\ &= \text{inn}_{g_0} \circ \text{inn}_{g_1}(g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Inn}(g_0 g_1) = \text{Inn}(g_0) \circ \text{Inn}(g_1)$$

$\text{Inn}(G)$  中的群运算是映射复合.

但  $\text{Inn}$  不一定是单射: 可能有  $\text{inn}_{g_0}$  与  $\text{inn}_{g_1}$  对所有的  $g$  都相同作用, 即.

$$\text{inn}_{g_0}(g) = \text{inn}_{g_1}(g), \quad \forall g \in G$$

$$\Rightarrow g_0 g g_0^{-1} = g_1 g g_1^{-1}, \quad \forall g$$

$$\Rightarrow g = (g_0^{-1} g_1) g (g_0^{-1} g_1)^{-1} = \text{inn}_{g_0^{-1} g_1}(g), \quad \forall g$$

$\Rightarrow g_0^{-1} g_1$  与所有群元都交换

$\Rightarrow g_0^{-1} g_1 \in C(G)$ , 且  $\text{Inn}(g_0^{-1} g_1) = \text{Id}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  即  $C(G) = \ker \text{Inn}$  ( $\text{Inn}$  的核)  $(\text{同态 } G \xrightarrow{\text{Inn}} \text{Inn } G)$

$\Rightarrow \text{Inn}(G) = G / \ker \text{Inn} = G / C(G)$  ( $\text{同态核定理}$ )



而对  $S_{n \neq 2}$ ,  $C(S_n) = \{e\}$ . 因此

$$\text{Aut}(S_n) \stackrel{n \neq 6}{=} \text{Inn}(S_n) \stackrel{n \neq 2}{=} S_n.$$

$$\Rightarrow n \neq 2, 6 \text{ 时 } \quad \text{Aut}(S_n) = \text{Inn}(S_n) = S_n.$$

⑧ 若  $\text{Aut} G \neq \text{Inn} G$ . 则  $\text{Inn} G$  是  $\text{Aut} G$  的正规子群  
有商群

$$\text{Out}(G) = \frac{\text{Aut}(G)}{\text{Inn}(G)}.$$

⑨ 当  $n=6$  时,  $\text{Out}(S_n) \neq \{e\}$ .

⑩ 当  $n=2$  时,  $C(S_2) = S_2 \Rightarrow \text{Inn}(S_n) = \{e\} \neq S_2$   
另一方面  $\text{Aut}(S_2)$  也是  $\{e\}$ , 因为

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_2 & e & -1 \\ \text{Id} = \varphi & e & -1 \end{array}$$