

# On Research for Some Properties of General Keune Symbol

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Received: Dec. 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017; accepted: Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018; published: Jan. 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018

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## Abstract

Keune defined ternary symbol  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$  (named by Keune symbol) of commutative ring in 1981, Fan etc generated it to a general ring with identity, and some relations of this symbol are discussed in 2013. In this Paper, we discuss some its properties, these properties are very important to give the presentation of  $K_2$  of stable range one ring.

## Keywords

Steinberg Group,  $K_2$  Group, Keune Symbol

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# 关于广义Keune符号的若干性质的研究

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收稿日期: 2018年12月18日; 录用日期: 2018年1月1日; 发布日期: 2018年1月8日

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## 摘要

1981年, Keune给出了交换环的三元符号  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$  (我们称之为Keune符号)。2013年, 范自强等将Keune符号推广到一般环(含单位元), 并讨论了该符号的一些关系。本文将讨论广义Keune符号的若干性质, 这些性质对研究稳定秩1环的  $K_2$  群是非常重要的。

## 关键词

Steinberg群,  $K_2$ 群, Keune符号

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## 1. 引言

设  $R$  是含有单位元 1 的环。环  $R$  的 Steinberg 群  $St_n(R)$ , 其中  $n \geq 3$ , 由如下的生成元和关系所决定:

生成元:  $x_{ij}(r)$ , 其中  $r \in R$  且  $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$ ;

关系:

$$1) x_{ij}(r)x_{ij}(s) = x_{ij}(r+s);$$

$$2) [x_{ij}(r), x_{kl}(s)] = \begin{cases} 1, & i \neq l, j \neq k, \\ x_{ij}(rs), & i \neq l, j = k, \end{cases}$$

其中  $[u, v] = uvu^{-1}v^{-1}$  是换位子。

由于  $e_{ij}(r)$  是环  $R$  的初等群  $E_n(R)$  的生成元, 并且满足上述关系, 在[1]中, J.Milnor 定义了同态  $\varphi: St_n(R) \rightarrow E_n(R), x_{ij}(r) \mapsto e_{ij}(r)$ , 其中  $n \geq 3$ 。

在[4]中, 范自强等基于[2] [3], 将 Keune 符号推广到非交换环的情形。而本文将研究广义 Keune 符号的若干性质, 这些性质对研究稳定秩 1 环的  $K_2$  群是非常重要的[5]。

## 2. 群 $K(R)$ 的若干关系

以下本文中的  $R$  均为含单位元 1 的环,  $U(R)$  是  $R$  的单位群,  $i$  和  $j$  为互异的正整数。设  $u \in R$  且  $u \in U(R)$ , 令

$$w_{ij}(u) = x_{ij}(u)x_{ji}(-u^{-1})x_{ij}(u)$$

设  $a, b, c \in R$  且  $u = a + c - abc \in U(R), v = a + c - cba$ , 令

$$W_{ij}(a, b, c) = x_{ij}(-a)x_{ji}(b)x_{ij}(-c)x_{ji}(u^{-1}(1-ab))x_{ij}(-v(1-bc))$$

令  $W_n(R)$  是由  $W_{ij}(a, b, c)$  生成的  $St_n(R)$  的子群, 其中  $a, b, c \in R$  且  $a + c - abc \in U(R)$ 。

设  $a, b, c \in R$  且  $u = a + c - abc \in U(R), v = a + c - cba$ , 令

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle_1 = W_{12}(a, b, c)w_{12}(v)$$

称  $\langle a, b, c \rangle_1$  为 Keune 符号。令  $K(R)$  是由 Keune 符号  $\langle a, b, c \rangle_1$  生成的  $St_n(R)$  的子群。在[4]中给出了如下定理:

**定理 2.1:** 设  $R$  是环, 在  $K(R)$  中符号  $\langle a, b, c \rangle_1$  满足以下关系:

$$1) \langle a, b, c \rangle_1 = \langle c, b, a \rangle_1^{-1};$$

$$2) \langle a, b, d \rangle_1 = \langle ub, du^{-1}, (1-ab) \rangle_1;$$

$$3) \langle a, b + c - bac, d \rangle_1 = \langle a, b, (1-ac)d \rangle_1 \cdot \langle a, c, d(1-ba) \rangle_1;$$

- 4)  $\langle a, b, c \rangle_1 = \langle a\gamma^{-1}, \gamma b, c\gamma^{-1} \rangle_1$ , 其中  $\gamma \in U(R)$ ;  
 5)  $x \langle a, b, c \rangle_1 x^{-1} = \langle \pi a, b\pi^{-1}, \pi c \rangle_1$ , 其中  $x \in K(R)$  且  $\pi = \varphi(x)$ 。

### 3. 广义 Keune 符号的若干性质

**定义 3.1:** 设  $R$  是环,  $K_R$  是由如下生成元和关系所决定的群:

生成元:  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ , 其中  $a, b, c \in R$  且  $a + c - abc \in U(R)$ ;

关系: K1)  $\langle a, b, c \rangle^{-1} = \langle c, b, a \rangle$ ;

K2)  $\langle a, b, d \rangle = \langle ub, du^{-1}, (1-ab) \rangle$ ;

K3)  $\langle a, b + c - bac, d \rangle = \langle a, b, (1-ac)d \rangle \cdot \langle a, c, d(1-ba) \rangle$ ;

K4)  $\langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle a\gamma^{-1}, \gamma b, c\gamma^{-1} \rangle$ , 其中  $\gamma \in U(R)$ ;

K5)  $\langle A, B, C \rangle \langle a, b, c \rangle \langle A, B, C \rangle^{-1} = {}^x \langle a, b, c \rangle$ ,

其中  $x = (A + C - ABC)(A + C - CBA)^{-1}$ ,  ${}^x \langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle xa, bx^{-1}, xc \rangle$ 。称  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$  为广义 Keune 符号。

显然存在同态  $\psi: K_R \rightarrow K(R)$ ,  $\tau: K_R \rightarrow E_n(R)$ ,  $\langle a, b, c \rangle \mapsto \langle a, b, c \rangle_1$ 。令  $\tau = \varphi\psi$ , 即同态  $\tau: K_R \rightarrow E_n(R)$ 。

**定义 3.2:** 若  $a, b \in R$ , 且  $1-ab, u, v \in U(R)$ ,  $\beta = 1-ba$ 。定义

$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle a-1, -1, b-1 \rangle$ ,  $\{u, v\} = \langle u(v-1), u^{-1} \rangle$ , 我们称  $\langle a, b \rangle$  为 Dennis-Stein 符号,  $\{u, v\}$  为 Steinberg 符号。

令  $D_R$  是由所有  $\langle a, b \rangle$  生成的  $K_R$  的子群,  $S_R$  是由所有  $\{u, v\}$  生成的  $K_R$  的子群。若  $u \in U(R)$ , 记

$${}^u a = uau^{-1}, \quad {}^u \{v, w\} = \{uvu^{-1}, uvu^{-1}\}, \quad {}^u \langle a, b \rangle = \langle uau^{-1}, ubu^{-1} \rangle$$

由[4], 我们有

**命题 3.3:** 下列结论在  $D_R$  中成立:

D1)  $\langle a, b \rangle^{-1} = \langle b, a \rangle$ ;

D2)  $\langle b + c - bac, a \rangle = {}^{1-ba} \langle c, a \rangle \cdot \langle b, a \rangle$ ;

D3)  $\langle a, bc \rangle \langle b, ca \rangle \langle c, ab \rangle = 1$ ;

D4)  $\langle a, b \rangle \langle c, d \rangle \langle a, b \rangle^{-1} = {}^\pi \langle c, d \rangle$ , 其中  $\pi = (1-ab)(1-ba)^{-1}$ 。

**命题 3.4:** 下列结论在  $D_R$  中成立:

S1)  $\{u, 1-u\} = 1$ ;

S2)  $\{u, -u\} = 1$ ;

S3)  $\{u, vw\} = \{u, v\} \cdot {}^v \{u, w\}$ ;

S4)  $\{uv, w\} = {}^u \{v, w\} \{u, w\}$ 。

由上述命题很容易得到如下两个命题:

**命题 3.5:** 下列结论在  $D_R$  中成立:

D5)  $\langle a + c, b \rangle = \langle c\alpha^{-1}, {}^\alpha b \rangle \langle a, b \rangle$ ,  $\langle a, b + c \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle \langle {}^\beta a, c\beta^{-1} \rangle$ , 其中  $\alpha = 1-ab$ ,  $\beta = 1-ba$ ;

D6)  $\langle a, 0 \rangle = \langle 0, b \rangle = 1$ 。

**命题 3.6:** 下列结论在  $D_R$  中成立:

S5)  $\{u, v\} \{v, u\} = 1$ ;

$$S6) \{u, 1\} = \{1, u\} = 1;$$

$$S7) \{u, vw\} \{v, wu\} \{w, uv\} = 1;$$

$$S8) \{v, u\} = {}^u \{u^{-1}, v\} = \{u^{-1}, {}^u v\};$$

$$S9) \{u, v\} \{u', v'\} \{u, v\}^{-1} = {}^{[u, v]} \{u', v'\}.$$

**命题 3.7:** 下列结论在  $D_R$  中成立:

$$1) {}^u \{v, v\} = \{v, v\}, \text{ 其中 } u, v \in U(R);$$

$$2) \{uv, uv\} = \{u, u\} \{v, v\}, \text{ 其中 } u, v \in U(R);$$

$$3) {}^u \{v, w\} = \{v, w\} \{x^{-1}, u\}, \text{ 其中 } x = [v, w], u \in U(R);$$

$$4) {}^u \langle a, b \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle \{\pi^{-1}, u\}, \text{ 其中 } \pi = (1-ab)(1-ba)^{-1}, u \in U(R);$$

$$5) {}^u \rho = \rho \{x^{-1}, u\}, \text{ 其中 } x = \tau(\rho), \rho \in D_R, u \in U(R);$$

$$6) \{\alpha, \alpha\} = \{\beta, \beta\}, \text{ 其中 } a \in R \text{ 或者 } b \in R, \alpha = 1-ab, \beta = 1-ba;$$

$$7) \langle a, b \rangle = \{\alpha, \beta^{-1}\} \langle -b\alpha^{-1}, a \rangle = \langle b, -a\beta^{-1} \rangle \{\alpha^{-1}, \beta\}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = 1-ab, \beta = 1-ba.$$

**证明:** 1) 由 D4 知,  $\{v, v\}$  属于  $D_R$  的中心, 根据 S3, S4 得

$${}^u \{v, v\} = \{uvu^{-1}, uvu^{-1}\} = \{uv, vu^{-1}\} \{u^{-1}, uvv\} = \{uvv, u^{-1}\} \{v, v\} \cdot \{u^{-1}, uvv\} = \{v, v\}$$

$$2) \text{ 由 S3, S4 得 } \{uv, uv\} = \{uv, u\} \cdot {}^u \{uv, v\} = {}^u \{v, u\} \{u, u\} \{v, v\} \cdot {}^u \{u, v\} = \{u, u\} \{v, v\}$$

$$3) \text{ 令 } x = [v, w], \text{ 则 } wv = x^{-1}vw, \{u^{-1}, uwv\} = {}^{u^{-1}} \{uwv, u\} = \{wvu, u\}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$x^{-1}vwu \{u, u^{-2}\} = \{u, u^{-2}\} = \{u, u^{-1}\} \{u, u^{-1}\} = \{u, u\} \{u, u^{-1}\} = 1$$

因此由 S7 得

$$\begin{aligned} {}^u \{v, w\} &= \{uvu^{-1}, wvu^{-1}\} = \{uv, wu^{-1}\} \{u^{-1}, uvv\} = \{u, vwu^{-1}\} \{v, w\} \{wvu, u\} \\ &= \{v, w\} \cdot x^{-1} \{u, vwu^{-1}\} \{wvu, u\} = \{v, w\} \cdot x^{-1} \{u, vwuu^{-2}\} \{x^{-1}vwu, u\} \\ &= \{v, w\} \cdot x^{-1} \{u, vwu\} \cdot x^{-1}vwu \{u, u^{-2}\} \cdot x^{-1} \{vwu, u\} \{x^{-1}, u\} \\ &= \{v, w\} \{x^{-1}, u\} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \text{ 令 } \alpha = 1-ab, \beta = 1-ba, \text{ 则 } \beta = \pi^{-1}\alpha, \{u^{-1}, u\beta u^{-1}\} = {}^{u^{-1}} \{u\beta u^{-1}, u\} = \{\beta, u\}, \text{ 因此由 D3 和 D4 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^u \langle a, b \rangle &= \langle uau^{-1}, ubu^{-1} \rangle = \langle ua, bu^{-1} \rangle \langle bau^{-1}, u \rangle \\ &= \langle uab, u^{-1} \rangle \langle a, b \rangle \langle u^{-1}(u\beta u^{-1} - 1), (u^{-1})^{-1} \rangle \\ &= \langle u(\alpha - 1), u^{-1} \rangle \langle a, b \rangle \{u^{-1}, u\beta u^{-1}\} \\ &= \{u, \alpha\} \langle a, b \rangle \{\beta, u\} = \langle a, b \rangle \cdot \pi^{-1} \{u, \alpha\} \{\pi^{-1}\alpha, u\} \\ &= \langle a, b \rangle \cdot \pi^{-1} \{u, \alpha\} \cdot \pi^{-1} \{\alpha, u\} \{\pi^{-1}, u\} = \langle a, b \rangle \{\pi^{-1}, u\} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \text{ 由 S4, S9 得 } \{w, u\} \rho \{x^{-1}, u\} = \rho \cdot x^{-1} \{w, u\} \{x^{-1}, u\} = \rho \{x^{-1}w, u\}, \text{ 归纳可证得.}$$

$$6) \text{ 因为 } \{\beta, \beta\} \text{ 属于 } D_R \text{ 的中心, } \alpha a = a\beta, b\alpha^{-1} = \beta^{-1}b, \text{ 由定义 3.2 和 D3 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\alpha, \alpha\} &= \langle \alpha(\alpha-1), \alpha^{-1} \rangle = \langle \alpha ab, \alpha^{-1} \rangle = \langle \alpha a, b\alpha^{-1} \rangle \langle -b, -a \rangle \\ &= \langle a\beta, \beta^{-1}b \rangle \langle -b, -a \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle \langle ba\beta, \beta^{-1} \rangle \langle -b, -a \rangle \\ &= \langle a, b \rangle \langle \beta(\beta-1), \beta^{-1} \rangle \langle -b, -a \rangle \\ &= \langle a, b \rangle \{\beta, \beta\} \langle -b, -a \rangle = \{\beta, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

7) 在 D5 中, 令  $c = -a$ , 则  $\langle 0, b \rangle = \langle -a\alpha^{-1}, \alpha b\alpha^{-1} \rangle \langle a, b \rangle = 1$ , 因此由 D1 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a, b \rangle &= \langle -a\alpha^{-1}, \alpha b\alpha^{-1} \rangle^{-1} = \langle -\alpha b\alpha^{-1}, a\alpha^{-1} \rangle = \langle -\alpha b\alpha^{-1}a, \alpha^{-1} \rangle \langle -b\alpha^{-1}, a \rangle \\ &= \langle -\alpha ba\beta^{-1}, \alpha^{-1} \rangle \langle b\alpha^{-1}, a \rangle = \langle -\alpha(\beta-1)\beta^{-1}, \alpha^{-1} \rangle \langle -b\alpha^{-1}, a \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha(\beta^{-1}-1), \alpha^{-1} \rangle \langle -b\alpha^{-1}, a \rangle = \{\alpha, \beta^{-1}\} \langle -b\alpha^{-1}, a \rangle \end{aligned}$$

同理, 在 D5 中, 令  $c = -b$ , 得  $\langle a, 0 \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle \langle \beta a\beta^{-1}, -b\beta^{-1} \rangle = 1$ , 根据 D1 可证得

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, -a\beta^{-1} \rangle \{\alpha^{-1}, \beta\}.$$

为了证明下述命题, 我们在  $K_R$  中加上一条关系:

K6) 若  $x \in U(R)$ , 则  $\langle xa, bx^{-1}, xc \rangle = \langle a, b, c \rangle \{yu^{-1}, x\}$ 。

在另一篇文章中, 我们需要下述命题:

**命题 3.8:** 1)  $\langle a, b, d' \rangle \{v', u'^{-1}\} = \langle p, -(1-ab)v \rangle \cdot {}^{uu^{-1}} \langle a, b, d \rangle \cdot \{uu'^{-1}v, u^{-1}\}$ , 其中  $a, b, d, p, d' \in R$ ,  $a, u, v, u', v' \in U(R)$ ;

2)  $\langle a, b, d \rangle = \langle a-p, bx^{-1}, x(d+p-dbp) \rangle \{xv, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \cdot {}^{y^{-1}u^{-1}} \langle p, b \rangle \{y^{-1}u^{-1}, y\} \{u^{-1}, v\}$ , 其中  $a, b, d, p, d' \in R$ ,  $u = a+d-abd$ ,  $v = a+d-dba$ ,  $x = 1-pb$ ,  $y = 1-bp$ 。

**证明:** 1) 令  $u' = a + (1-ab)d' \in U(R)$ ,  $v = a + d(1-ba)$ ,  $v' = a + d'(1-ba)$ , 则

$$p = (1-bd')u'^{-1} - (1-bd)u^{-1} = v'^{-1}((1-d'b)u - v(1-bd))u^{-1} = v'^{-1}(d-d')u^{-1} = v^{-1}(d-d')u'^{-1}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - p(-(1-ab)v) &= 1 + p(1-ab)v = 1 + v'^{-1}(d-d')u^{-1}(1-ab)v \\ &= 1 + v'^{-1}(d-d')(1-ba) = 1 + v'^{-1}((v-a) - (v'-a)) = v'^{-1}v \in U(R) \end{aligned}$$

, 同理得  $1 - (-(1-ab)v)p = uu'^{-1}$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p, -(1-ab)v \rangle &= \langle p(1-ab), -v \rangle \langle -vp, 1-ab \rangle \\ &= \langle (1-v'^{-1}v)(-v)^{-1}, -v \rangle \langle -vp, 1-ab \rangle \\ &= \{v'^{-1}v, -v\} \langle -vp, 1-ab \rangle \\ &= {}^{v'^{-1}} \{v, -v\} \{v'^{-1}, -v\} \langle -vp, 1-ab \rangle \\ &= \{v'^{-1}, -v\} \langle -vp, 1-ab \rangle \end{aligned}$$

另注意到

$$\begin{aligned} &-vp - 1 - ab + (vp + 1)ab \\ &= -1 - vp(1-ab) = -vp - 1 + vpab = -1 - vp(1-ab) \\ &= -1 - (d-d')u'^{-1}(1-ab) = -(v' + (d-d')(1-ba))v'^{-1} = -vv'^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\langle -vp, 1-ab \rangle = \langle -vp-1, -1, -ab \rangle = \langle vv^{-1}, abv^{-1}, -vp \rangle$$

于是只需证明

$$\{-v, v^{-1}\} \langle a, b, d' \rangle \{v', u'^{-1}\} = \langle vv^{-1}, abv^{-1}, -vp \rangle \cdot {}^{uu^{-1}} \langle a, b, d \rangle \{uu^{-1}v, u^{-1}\}$$

由于  $\{-v, v^{-1}\} \langle a, b, d' \rangle = \langle a, b, d' \rangle \cdot {}^{v'u'^{-1}} \{-v, v^{-1}\}$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned} {}^{v'u'^{-1}} \{-v, v^{-1}\} \{v', u'^{-1}\} &= {}^{v'u'^{-1}} \{-v, v^{-1}\} \cdot {}^{v'} \{u'^{-1}, v^{-1}\} = {}^{v'} \left( {}^{u'^{-1}} \{-v, v^{-1}\} \{u'^{-1}, v^{-1}\} \right) \\ &= {}^{v'} \{-u'^{-1}v, v^{-1}\} = \{v', -u'^{-1}v\} \end{aligned}$$

因此只需证明

$$\langle a, b, d' \rangle \{v', -u'^{-1}v\} = \langle vv^{-1}, abv^{-1}, -vp \rangle \cdot {}^{uu^{-1}} \langle a, b, d \rangle \{uu^{-1}v, u^{-1}\}$$

由 K6, 有  ${}^{uu^{-1}} \langle a, b, d \rangle = \langle a, b, d \rangle \{vu^{-1}, uu^{-1}\}$ , 注意到  $vv^{-1} - vp + vpabv^{-1}vv^{-1} = 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle vv^{-1}, abv^{-1}, -vp \rangle \langle a, b, d \rangle &= \langle vv^{-1}a, bv^{-1}, -vpua + vv^{-1}d \rangle \\ &= \langle vv^{-1}a, bv^{-1}, vv^{-1}d' \rangle = {}^{vv^{-1}} \langle a, b, d' \rangle \\ &= \langle a, b, d' \rangle \{v'u'^{-1}, vv^{-1}\} \end{aligned}$$

所以最终只需证明

$$\{v', -u'^{-1}v\} = \{v'u'^{-1}, vv^{-1}\} \{vu^{-1}, uu^{-1}\} \{uu^{-1}v, u^{-1}\} = \{v'u'^{-1}, vv^{-1}\} \{v, u'^{-1}\}$$

根据 S3 和 S7, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \{v'u'^{-1}, vv^{-1}\} &= \{v', u'^{-1}vv^{-1}\} \{u'^{-1}, v\} = \{v', -u'^{-1}v\} \cdot {}^{-u'^{-1}v} \{v', -v^{-1}\} \{u'^{-1}, v\} \\ &= \{v', -u'^{-1}v\} \cdot {}^{-u'^{-1}v} \left( {}^{-v^{-1}} \{-v', v'\} \right) \{u'^{-1}, v\} = \{v', -u'^{-1}v\} \{u'^{-1}, v\} \end{aligned}$$

2) 因为  $a - p + x(d + p - dbp) - (a - p)bx^{-1}x(d + p - dbp) = uy$ ,

$$1 - (a - p)bx^{-1} = (x - (a - p)b)x^{-1} = (1 - ab)x^{-1}, \text{ 且 } yb = bx, \quad py^{-1} = x^{-1}p,$$

$(1 - ab)(1 - db) = 1 - (a + d - abd)b = 1 - ub$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle a - p, bx^{-1}, x(d + p - dbp) \rangle \\ &= \langle uybx^{-1}, x(d + p - dbp) y^{-1}u^{-1}, (1 - ab)x^{-1} \rangle \\ &= \langle uyb, (d + p - dbp) y^{-1}u^{-1}, (1 - ab) \rangle \\ &= \langle uyb, dy^{-1}u^{-1}, (1 - uybp y^{-1}u^{-1})(1 - ab) \rangle \langle uyb, py^{-1}u^{-1}, (1 - ab)(1 - db) \rangle \\ &= {}^{uyu^{-1}} \langle ub, du^{-1}, 1 - ab \rangle \langle ubx, x^{-1}pu^{-1}, (1 - ub)x^{-1}x \rangle \\ &= {}^{uyu^{-1}} \langle a, b, d \rangle \langle ub, pu^{-1}, (1 - ub)x^{-1} \rangle \\ &= \langle a, b, d \rangle \{vu^{-1}, uyu^{-1}\} \langle ub, pu^{-1} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & \{xv, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \cdot y^{-1}u^{-1} \langle p, b \rangle \\ &= \{xv, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \langle p, b \rangle \{yx^{-1}, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \\ &= \langle p, b \rangle \cdot yx^{-1} \{xv, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \{yx^{-1}, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \\ &= \langle p, b \rangle \{yv, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\langle ub, pu^{-1} \rangle \langle p, b \rangle = \langle u, bpu^{-1} \rangle = \langle (u^{-1})^{-1}, u^{-1}(1-uyu^{-1}) \rangle = \langle uyu^{-1}, u^{-1} \rangle$$

所以只需证明

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \{vu^{-1}, uyu^{-1}\} \{uyu^{-1}, u^{-1}\} \{yv, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \{y^{-1}u^{-1}, y\} \{u^{-1}, v\} \\ &= \{vu^{-1}, uyu^{-1}\} \{uyu^{-1}, u^{-1}\} \cdot y \{v, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \{y, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \{y^{-1}u^{-1}, y\} \{u^{-1}, v\} \\ &= {}^u \{u^{-1}v, y\} \cdot {}^u \{y, u^{-1}\} \cdot y \{v, y^{-1}u^{-1}\} \{u^{-1}, v\} \\ &= {}^u \{u^{-1}v, y\} \cdot {}^u \{y, u^{-1}\} \{y, v\} \{v, u^{-1}\} \{u^{-1}, v\} \\ &= {}^u \{u^{-1}v, y\} \{u, y\} \{y, v\} = \{v, y\} \{y, v\} \end{aligned}$$

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