

近世代数 (H) 第二周作业

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2025 年 3 月 14 日

Exercise 1 设 $p \triangleleft R$, 若 R/p 是整环, 则 p 是素理想

Proof $\forall a, b \notin p$, 则 $a+p, b+p \neq p=0_{R/p}$, 由 R/p 是整环知, $(a+p)(b+p) = (ab+p) \neq p=0_{R/p}$, 故 $ab \notin p$, 因此 p 是素理想 \square

Exercise 2 求证: $2 \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$ 是不可约元, 但不是素元

Proof 假设 $2 = (a+b\sqrt{-3})(c+d\sqrt{-3})$, 两边同时取模得

$$2 = \sqrt{(a^2+3b^2)(c^2+3d^2)} \Rightarrow 4 = (a^2+3b^2)(c^2+3d^2)$$

所以 $a^2+3b^2 = 1, 2, 4$

①若 $a^2+3b^2 = 1$, 则只能是 $a = \pm 1, b = 0$, 而 $\pm 1 \in U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}])$ 为平凡分解

②若 $a^2+3b^2 = 2$, 因为 a^2, b^2 的取值为 $0, 1, 4$, a^2+3b^2 不可能为 2 , 矛盾!

③若 $a^2+3b^2 = 4$, 此时 $c^2+3d^2 = 1$, 故只能是 $c = \pm 1, d = 0$, 而 $\pm 1 \in U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}])$ 为平凡分解

综上, 2 为不可约元

另一方面, 我们有 $(1+\sqrt{-3})(1-\sqrt{-3}) = 4 = 2 \times 2 \in (2)$, 但实际上 $1+\sqrt{-3}, 1-\sqrt{-3} \notin (2)$, 这是因为若 $1 \pm \sqrt{-3} \in (2)$, 则 $\exists a+b\sqrt{-3} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$, s.t. $1 \pm \sqrt{-3} = 2(a+b\sqrt{-3})$, 对比实部、虚部得

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 1 \\ 2b = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

这与 $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ 矛盾! 故 (2) 不是素理想, 故 2 不是素元 \square

Exercise 3 设 R, S 是环, $\psi: R \rightarrow S$ 是环同态, $s \in S$, 则 \exists 环同态 $\tilde{\psi}: R[x] \rightarrow S$, s.t. $\tilde{\psi}|_R = \psi$, 且 $\tilde{\psi}(x) = s$

Proof 即验证 $\tilde{\psi}$ 是环同态: 首先, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\tilde{\psi}(x^n) = \overbrace{\tilde{\psi}(x) \cdots \tilde{\psi}(x)}^{n \uparrow} = s^n$, 所以

1. $\tilde{\psi}(1_{R[x]}) = \psi(1_R) = 1_R$

2. 设 $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0, g(x) = b_m x^m + \cdots + b_1 x + b_0$, 若 $n > m$, 我们记 $b_k = 0_R, \forall m < k \leq n$, 则 $g(x) = b_m x^m + \cdots + b_1 x + b_0 = b_n x^n + \cdots + b_1 x + b_0$, 因此我们不妨设 $m = n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}(f(x) + g(x)) &= \tilde{\psi}((a_n + b_n)x^n + \cdots + (a_1 + b_1)x + (a_0 + b_0)) \\ &= \tilde{\psi}(a_n + b_n)\tilde{\psi}(x^n) + \cdots + \tilde{\psi}(a_1 + b_1)\tilde{\psi}(x) + \tilde{\psi}(a_0 + b_0) \\ &= \psi(a_n + b_n)s^n + \cdots + \psi(a_1 + b_1)s + \psi(a_0 + b_0) \\ &= [\psi(a_n)s^n + \cdots + \psi(a_1)s + \psi(a_0)] + [\psi(b_n)s^n + \cdots + \psi(b_1)s + \psi(b_0)] \\ &= \tilde{\psi}(a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0) + \tilde{\psi}(b_n x^n + \cdots + b_1 x + b_0) \\ &= \tilde{\psi}(f(x)) + \tilde{\psi}(g(x)) \end{aligned}$$

3. 同上, 我们不妨设 $\deg f = \deg g$, 注意到 $a_{n+1} = b_{n+1} = a_{n+2} = b_{n+2} = \cdots = a_{2n} = b_{2n} = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\psi}(f(x)g(x)) &= \tilde{\psi}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{2n}\left(\sum_{l=0}^k a_l b_{k-l} x^k\right)\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{2n}\left(\sum_{l=0}^k \tilde{\psi}(a_l b_{k-l} x^k)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{2n}\left(\sum_{l=0}^k \tilde{\psi}(a_l b_{k-l}) \tilde{\psi}(x^k)\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{2n}\left(\sum_{l=0}^k \psi(a_l b_{k-l}) s^k\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{2n}\left(\sum_{l=0}^k \psi(a_l) \psi(b_{k-l}) s^k\right) \\ &= [\psi(a_n) s^n + \cdots + \psi(a_1) s + \psi(a_0)] \cdot [\psi(b_n) s^n + \cdots + \psi(b_1) s + \psi(b_0)] \\ &= \tilde{\psi}(f(x)) \tilde{\psi}(g(x))\end{aligned}$$

综上, $\tilde{\psi}$ 是环同态

□

Exercise 4 证明: $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a) = (x - a)$

Proof 因为

$$\text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a) = \{f(x) \in R[x] \mid \text{ev}_a(f(x)) = 0_R\} = \{f(x) \in R[x] \mid f(a) = 0_R\}$$

①. $(x - a) \subseteq \text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a)$: 设 $g(x) \in (x - a)$, 则 $\exists h(x) \in R[x]$, s.t. $g(x) = h(x)(x - a)$, 所以 $g(a) = h(a)(a - a) = 0_R$, 故 $g(x) \in \text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a)$, 即 $(x - a) \subseteq \text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a)$

②. $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a) \subseteq (x - a)$: 设 $m(x) \in \text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a)$, 则 $m(a) = 0$, 由留数公式, $\exists q(x) \in R[x]$, s.t. $m(x) = q(x)(x - a) + m(a) = q(x)(x - a)$, 因此 $m(x) \in (x - a)$, 即 $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a) \subseteq (x - a)$

综上, $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}_a) = (x - a)$

□

Exercise 5 设 X 是集合, R 是环, $\text{Map}(X, R) = \{\theta \mid \theta : X \rightarrow R\}$, 在 $\text{Map}(X, R)$ 上定义加法、乘法: 设 $\theta, \delta \in \text{Map}(X, R)$

$$\theta + \delta : X \longrightarrow R$$

$$x \longmapsto \theta(x) + \delta(x)$$

$$\theta \cdot \delta : X \longrightarrow R$$

$$x \longmapsto \theta(x) \cdot \delta(x)$$

求证 $(\text{Map}(X, R), +, \cdot)$ 为含么交换环

Proof 由定义知加法、乘法满足封闭性, 接下来验证八条公理以及交换性

(A1) 加法结合律: 设 $\theta, \varphi, \psi \in \text{Map}(X, R)$, 则 $\forall x \in X$

$$((\theta + \varphi) + \psi)(x) = (\theta + \varphi)(x) + \psi(x) = \theta(x) + \varphi(x) + \psi(x) = \theta(x) + (\varphi + \psi)(x) = (\theta + (\varphi + \psi))(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $((\theta + \varphi) + \psi) = (\theta + (\varphi + \psi))$

(A2) 加法交换律: 设 $\psi, \varphi \in \text{Map}(X, R)$, 则由 R 是交换环知, $\forall x \in X$

$$(\psi + \varphi)(x) = \psi(x) + \varphi(x) = \varphi(x) + \psi(x) = (\varphi + \psi)(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $\varphi + \psi = \psi + \varphi$

(A3) 零元存在性: 考虑

$$0 : X \longrightarrow R$$

$$\forall x \longmapsto 0_R$$

则 $\forall \varphi \in \text{Map}(X, R), \forall x \in X$

$$(\varphi + \mathbf{0})(x) = \varphi(x) + \mathbf{0}(x) = \varphi(x) + 0_R = \varphi(x) = 0_R + \varphi(x) = \mathbf{0}(x) + \varphi(x) = (\mathbf{0} + \varphi)(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $\varphi + \mathbf{0} = \varphi = \mathbf{0} + \varphi$, 则上面定义的 $\mathbf{0}$ 即为零元

(A4) 负元存在性: 对 $\forall \varphi \in \text{Map}(X, R)$, 定义

$$\begin{aligned}\psi : X &\longrightarrow R \\ x &\longmapsto -\varphi(x)\end{aligned}$$

则对 $\forall x \in X$

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi + \psi)(x) = \varphi(x) + \psi(x) = \varphi(x) - \varphi(x) = 0_R = \mathbf{0}(x) \\ (\psi + \varphi)(x) = \psi(x) + \varphi(x) = -\varphi(x) + \varphi(x) = 0_R = \mathbf{0}(x) \end{cases}$$

由 x 的任意性, $\varphi + \psi = \mathbf{0} = \psi + \varphi$, 故 ψ 为 φ 的负元

(M1) 乘法结合律: 设 $\theta, \varphi, \psi \in \text{Map}(X, R)$, 则 $\forall x \in X$

$$((\theta \cdot \varphi) \cdot \psi)(x) = (\theta \cdot \varphi)(x) \cdot \psi(x) = (\theta(x) \cdot \varphi(x)) \cdot \psi(x) = \theta(x) \cdot (\varphi(x) \cdot \psi(x)) = (\theta \cdot (\varphi \cdot \psi))(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $((\theta \cdot \varphi) \cdot \psi) = (\theta \cdot (\varphi \cdot \psi))$

(M2) 幺元存在性: 考虑

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{1} : X &\longrightarrow R \\ \forall x &\longmapsto 1_R\end{aligned}$$

则 $\forall \varphi \in \text{Map}(X, R), \forall x \in X$

$$(\varphi \cdot \mathbf{1})(x) = \varphi(x) \cdot \mathbf{1}(x) = \varphi(x) \cdot 1_R = \varphi(x) = 1_R \cdot \varphi(x) = \mathbf{1}(x) \cdot \varphi(x) = (\mathbf{1} \cdot \varphi)(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $\varphi \cdot \mathbf{1} = \varphi = \mathbf{1} \cdot \varphi$, 上面定义的 $\mathbf{1}$ 即为幺元

(D1) 左分配律: 对 $\forall \theta, \varphi, \psi \in \text{Map}(X, R), \forall x \in X$

$$((\theta + \varphi) \cdot \psi)(x) = (\theta + \varphi)(x) \cdot \psi(x) = (\theta(x) + \varphi(x)) \cdot \psi(x) = \theta(x) \cdot \psi(x) + \varphi(x) \cdot \psi(x) = (\theta \cdot \psi)(x) + (\varphi \cdot \psi)(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $(\theta + \varphi) \cdot \psi = \theta \cdot \psi + \varphi \cdot \psi$

(D2) 右分配律: 对 $\forall \theta, \varphi, \psi \in \text{Map}(X, R), \forall x \in X$

$$(\theta \cdot (\varphi + \psi))(x) = \theta(x) \cdot (\varphi + \psi)(x) = \theta(x) \cdot (\varphi(x) + \psi(x)) = \theta(x) \cdot \varphi(x) + \theta(x) \cdot \psi(x) = (\theta \cdot \varphi)(x) + (\theta \cdot \psi)(x)$$

由 x 的任意性, $\theta \cdot (\varphi + \psi) = \theta \cdot \varphi + \theta \cdot \psi$

故 $\text{Map}(X, R)$ 是含幺环, 最后验证 $\text{Map}(X, R)$ 是交换的: $\forall \varphi, \psi \in \text{Map}(X, R), \forall x \in X$

$$(\varphi \cdot \psi)(x) = \varphi(x) \cdot \psi(x) = \psi(x) \cdot \varphi(x) = (\psi \cdot \varphi)(x)$$

由 x 的任意性知 $\varphi \cdot \psi = \psi \cdot \varphi$, 故它是交换环 □

Exercise 6 验证环同态

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ev} : R[x] &\longrightarrow \text{Map}(R, R) \\ g(x) &\longmapsto \text{多项式函数 } g\end{aligned}$$

Proof

①. 因为 $1_{R[x]}$ 为常值多项式 $\mathcal{I}(x) = 1_R$, 它对应的多项式函数为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I} : R &\longrightarrow R \\ r &\longmapsto \mathcal{I}(r) = 1_R\end{aligned}$$

故对 $\forall r \in R$ 都有 $\mathcal{I}(r) = 1_R$, 即 $\text{ev}(\mathcal{I}(x)) = \mathbf{1}$, 其中 $\mathbf{1}$ 为 *Exercise 5* 中定义的幺元, 故 $\text{ev}(1_{R[x]}) = 1_{\text{Map}(R, R)}$

②. 对 $\forall f(x), g(x) \in R[x], \forall r \in R$

$$\text{ev}(f(x) + g(x))(r) = (f + g)(r) = f(r) + g(r) = \text{ev}(f(x))(r) + \text{ev}(g(x))(r)$$

由 $r \in R$ 的任意性知 $\text{ev}(f(x) + g(x)) = \text{ev}(f(x)) + \text{ev}(g(x))$

③. 对 $\forall f(x), g(x) \in R[x], \forall r \in R$

$$\text{ev}(f(x)g(x))(r) = (f \cdot g)(r) = f(r) \cdot g(r) = \text{ev}(f(x))(r) \cdot \text{ev}(g(x))(r)$$

由 $r \in R$ 的任意性知 $\text{ev}(f(x)g(x)) = \text{ev}(f(x))\text{ev}(g(x))$

因此 ev 是环同态

□

Exercise 7 考虑

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ev} : \mathbb{F}_2[x] &\longrightarrow \text{Map}(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_2) \\ f(x) &\longmapsto f\end{aligned}$$

验证:

(1) ev 为满射

(2) $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}) = (x^2 + x)$

(3) $\text{Map}(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_2)$ 不是整环

Proof 因为 $\mathbb{F}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$, 所以

$$\text{Map}(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_2) = \{\text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}_2}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{F}_2}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{F}_2}, \theta\}$$

其中 $\text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$ 为恒等映射; $\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\bar{1}) = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\bar{0}) = \bar{0}$; $\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\bar{1}) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\bar{0}) = \bar{1}$; $\theta(\bar{0}) = \bar{1}, \theta(\bar{1}) = \bar{0}$

(1) 考虑 $f_1(x) = x$, 则 $\text{ev}(f_1)(x) = f_1, f_1(\bar{1}) = \bar{1}, f_1(\bar{0}) = \bar{0}$, 所以 $\text{ev}(f_1(x)) = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

考虑 $f_2(x) = x^2 + x$, 则 $\text{ev}(f_2)(x) = f_2, f_2(\bar{1}) = f_2(\bar{0}) = \bar{0}$, 所以 $\text{ev}(f_2(x)) = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

考虑 $f_3(x) = x + \bar{1}$, 则 $\text{ev}(f_3)(x) = f_3, f_3(\bar{1}) = \bar{0}, f_3(\bar{0}) = \bar{1}$, 所以 $\text{ev}(f_3(x)) = \theta$

考虑 $f_4(x) = x^2 + x + \bar{1}$, 则 $\text{ev}(f_4)(x) = f_4, f_4(\bar{0}) = f_4(\bar{1}) = \bar{1}$, 所以 $\text{ev}(f_4(x)) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

综上, ev 是满射

(2) 因为

$$\text{Ker}(\text{ev}) = \{f(x) | \text{ev}(f(x)) = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{F}_2}\} = \{f(x) | f(\bar{0}) = f(\bar{1}) = \bar{0}\}$$

设 $f(x) \in \text{Ker}(\text{ev})$, 则 $f(\bar{0}) = f(\bar{1}) = \bar{0}$, 由留数定理, 存在 $q_1(x), q_2(x) \in \mathbb{F}_2[x], \text{s.t.}$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = q_1(x)(x - \bar{0}) + f(\bar{0}) = q_1(x)x \\ f(x) = q_2(x)(x - \bar{1}) + f(\bar{1}) = q_2(x)(x - \bar{1}) \end{cases}$$

所以 $x - \bar{1} \mid f(x), x \mid f(x)$, 因为 $\text{gcd}(x - \bar{1}, x) = \bar{1}$, 所以 $(x - \bar{1})x \mid f(x)$, 即 $\exists h(x) \in \mathbb{F}_2[x], \text{s.t.}$

$$f(x) = h(x)(x - \bar{1})x = h(x)(x^2 - x) = h(x)(x^2 + x)$$

所以 $f(x) \in (x^2 + x)$, 故 $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}) \subseteq (x^2 + x)$

反之, 设 $a(x) \in (x^2 + x)$, 则 $\exists b(x) \in \mathbb{F}_2[x], \text{s.t. } a(x) = b(x)(x^2 + x)$, 所以

$$a(\bar{0}) = b(\bar{0}) \cdot \bar{0} = \bar{0}, \quad a(\bar{1}) = b(\bar{1}) \cdot \bar{0} = \bar{0}$$

所以 $a(x) \in \text{Ker}(\text{ev})$, 故 $(x^2 + x) \subseteq \text{Ker}(\text{ev})$

综上, $\text{Ker}(\text{ev}) = (x^2 + x)$

(3) 通过比较次数可以看出, $x, x + \bar{1} \notin (x^2 + x)$, 故它们不是零映射, 但 $x(x + \bar{1}) = x^2 + x$ 为零映射, 所以 $\text{Map}(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_2)$ 不是整环 \square

Exercise 8 设 $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$, $a = 4, b = (1 - \sqrt{-3})^2$, 讨论 $\text{gcd}(a, b)$ 是否存在

Solution 显然 $\forall u \in U(R)$ 为 a, b 的公因子; 假设 $x + y\sqrt{-3} \notin U(R)$ 是 a, b 的公因子, 则 $x + y\sqrt{-3} \mid a, x + y\sqrt{-3} \mid b$, 故 $\exists m, n, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{s.t.}$

$$\begin{cases} (x + y\sqrt{-3})(m + n\sqrt{-3}) = 4 \\ (x + y\sqrt{-3})(p + q\sqrt{-3}) = (1 - \sqrt{-3})^2 \end{cases}$$

对第一式比较模长得

$$(x^2 + 3y^2)(m^2 + 3n^2) = 16$$

由于满足上述条件的 $x^2 + 3y^2, m^2 + 3n^2$ 为正整数, 且为 16 的因数, 接下来考虑 m^2, n^2 可取何值, 因为 $m^2 \leq 16, 3n^2 \leq 16$, 所以 $m^2 = 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, n^2 = 0, 1, 4$

(1). $m^2 + 3n^2 = 1$, 则 $m^2 = 1, n^2 = 0$, 故 $m + n\sqrt{-3} = \pm 1$, 所以 $x + y\sqrt{-3} = \pm 4$, 进而

$$p + q\sqrt{-3} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{-3})^2}{\pm 4} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{-3}}{\pm 2} \notin \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$$

故此时 $x + y\sqrt{-3} \nmid b$, 矛盾!

(2). $m^2 + 3n^2 = 2$, 这是不可能的

(3). $m^2 + 3n^2 = 4$, 则 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 = 1$ 或 $x^2 = 4, y^2 = 0$

(3.1) $x^2 = y^2 = 1$ 时在相伴意义下 (差一个 -1), 可设 $x + y\sqrt{-3} = 1 + \sqrt{-3}$ 或 $1 - \sqrt{-3}$, 因为

$$\begin{cases} (1 - \sqrt{-3})(1 + \sqrt{-3}) = 4 \\ (1 - \sqrt{-3})(1 - \sqrt{-3}) = (1 - \sqrt{-3})^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (1 + \sqrt{-3})(1 - \sqrt{-3}) = 4 \\ (1 + \sqrt{-3})(-2) = (1 - \sqrt{-3})^2 \end{cases}$$

所以 $1 + \sqrt{-3}, 1 - \sqrt{-3}$ 为 a, b 的公因数

(3.2) $x^2 = 4, y^2 = 0$, 在相伴意义下, 可设 $x + y\sqrt{-3} = 2$, 因为

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 2(-1 - \sqrt{-3}) = (1 - \sqrt{-3})^2 \end{cases}$$

所以 2 为 a, b 的公因数

(4). $m^2 + 3n^2 = 8$, 这是不可能的

(5). $m^2 + 3n^2 = 16$, 此时 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 1$, 故 $x + y\sqrt{-3} = \pm 1 \in U(R)$ 为平凡分解

综上, a, b 的非平凡公因数为 $2, 1 + \sqrt{-3}, 1 - \sqrt{-3}$, 但从这三者中任取二者, 它们没有整除关系, 所以 $\text{gcd}(a, b)$ 不存在 \square

Exercise 9 设 k 是域, $0 \neq f(x) \in k[x]$, 求证: $|\text{Root}_k(f)| \leq \deg(f(x))$

Proof 对 $\deg(f(x))$ 作归纳:

若 $\deg(f(x)) = 0$, 则 $f(x) = a_0, a_0 \in k \setminus \{0_k\}$, 所以 $\forall y \in k, f(y) = a_0 \neq 0_k$, 故 $\text{Root}_k(f) = \emptyset \Rightarrow 0 = |\text{Root}_k(f)| \leq \deg(f(x)) = 0$

若 $\deg(f(x)) = 1$, 则 $\exists a_1 \in k \setminus \{0_k\}, a_0 \in k, \text{s.t. } f(x) = a_1x + a_0$, 由 $a_1 \neq 0_k$ 知, $f(-a_1^{-1}a_0) = 0$, 且 $\forall y \in k$, 若 $y \neq -a_1^{-1}a_0$, 则 $f(y) \neq 0$ (否则 $a_1y + a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -a_1^{-1}a_0$), 因此 $\text{Root}_k(f) = \{-a_1^{-1}a_0\}, 1 = |\text{Root}_k(f)| \leq \deg(f(x)) = 1$

假设 $\deg(f(x)) = k-1$ 时命题成立, 下证 $\deg(f(x)) = k$ 时, 命题也成立

若 $|\text{Root}_k(f)| = 0$, 则命题显然成立; 若 $|\text{Root}_k(f)| \neq 0$, 设 $\alpha \in \text{Root}_k(f)$, 则 $f(\alpha) = 0$, 由留数公式, $\exists q(x) \in k[x], \text{s.t.}$

$$f(x) = q(x)(x - \alpha) + f(\alpha) = q(x)(x - \alpha)$$

且 $\deg(q(x)) = \deg(f(x)) - 1 = k-1$, 故 $|\text{Root}_k(q)| \leq k-1$, 若 $\exists y \in k, \text{s.t. } f(y) = 0$, 则 $q(y)(y - \alpha) = 0$, 则 $y \neq \alpha$ 时, $q(y) = 0$, 因此 $\text{Root}_k(f) \subseteq \text{Root}_k(q) \cup \{\alpha\}$, 即

$$|\text{Root}_k(f)| \leq |\text{Root}_k(q)| + 1 \leq k-1 + 1 = k$$

由数学归纳法知, 命题对 $\deg(f(x)) = n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 均成立 □

Exercise 10

(1) 设 $k \subseteq K, f(x), g(x) \in k[x] \subseteq K[x]$, 求证 $\gcd_{k[x]}(f, g) = \gcd_{K[x]}(f, g)$

(2) 推广到一般情形 $\theta: k \hookrightarrow K$?

Proof

(1). 记 $d(x) = \gcd_{k[x]}(f(x), g(x)), d'(x) = \gcd_{K[x]}(f(x), g(x))$

Case 1. $d(x) = 1$, 则由 Bezout 等式知, $\exists u(x), v(x) \in k[x], \text{s.t. } u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = 1$, 因为 k 是 K 的子域, 所以在 k 中也有 $u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = 1$, 由 Bezout 定理知 $\gcd_{K[x]}(f(x), g(x)) = 1$, 故 $d'(x) = d(x) = 1$

Case 2. $\deg(d(x)) \geq 1$, 则可设 $d(x)a(x) = f(x), d(x)b(x) = g(x)$, 则由 Case 1 知

$$\gcd_{k[x]}(a(x), b(x)) = \gcd_{K[x]}(a(x), b(x)) = 1$$

因为在 $K[x]$ 中, 也有 $d(x) \mid f(x), d(x) \mid g(x)$, 所以 $d(x) \mid \gcd_{K[x]}(f, g) = d'(x)$, 只需证明 $d'(x) \mid d(x)$ 即可证明二者相等, 因为 $\gcd_{k[x]}(a(x), b(x)) = 1$, 由 Bezout 定理知, $\exists u(x), v(x) \in k[x], \text{s.t. } u(x)a(x) + v(x)b(x) = 1$, 这在 K 中也成立, 因此在 K 中我们有

$$u(x)a(x)d(x) + v(x)b(x)d(x) = d(x) \Rightarrow u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = d(x)$$

由 Bezout 定理的逆定理知, $d'(x) \mid d(x)$, 因此二者相等

(2). **命题:** 考虑环同构

$$\tilde{\theta}: k[x] \longrightarrow \text{Im}\theta[x]$$

$$a \longmapsto \theta(a)$$

$$x \longmapsto x$$

设 $f(x) = a_nx^n + \cdots + a_1x + a_0$, 则 $\tilde{\theta}(f(x)) = \theta(a_n)x^n + \cdots + \theta(a_1)x + \theta(a_0)$, 则我们有

$$\tilde{\theta}\left(\gcd_{k[x]}(f, g)\right) = \gcd_{\text{Im}\theta[x]}(\tilde{\theta}(f), \tilde{\theta}(g)) = \gcd_{K[x]}(\tilde{\theta}(f), \tilde{\theta}(g))$$

证明： 由于 $\text{Im}\theta \overset{\text{子域}}{\subseteq} K$ ，由 (1) 知 $\gcd_{\text{Im}\theta[x]}(\tilde{\theta}(f), \tilde{\theta}(g)) = \gcd_{K[x]}(\tilde{\theta}(f), \tilde{\theta}(g))$ ，因此只需证明

$$\tilde{\theta} \left(\gcd_{k[x]}(f, g) \right) = \gcd_{\text{Im}\theta[x]}(\tilde{\theta}(f), \tilde{\theta}(g))$$

我们记

$$d(x) = \gcd_{k[x]}(f, g), d'(x) = \gcd_{\text{Im}\theta[x]}(\tilde{\theta}(f), \tilde{\theta}(g))$$

因为 $d(x) \mid f(x), d(x) \mid g(x)$ ，所以 $\exists a(x), b(x) \in k[x], \text{s.t. } f(x) = a(x)d(x), g(x) = b(x)d(x)$ ，同时作用 $\tilde{\theta}$ 得

$$\tilde{\theta}(f(x)) = \tilde{\theta}(a(x))\tilde{\theta}(d(x)), \quad \tilde{\theta}(g(x)) = \tilde{\theta}(b(x))\tilde{\theta}(d(x))$$

所以 $\tilde{\theta}(d(x)) \mid d'(x)$

又因为 $\tilde{\theta}^{-1}$ 也为环同构，所以同理我们有

$$\tilde{\theta}^{-1}(d'(x)) \mid d(x)$$

即 $\exists u(x) \in k[x], \text{s.t. } \tilde{\theta}^{-1}(d'(x))u(x) = d(x)$ ，两边同时作用 $\tilde{\theta}$ 得 $d'(x)\tilde{\theta}(u(x)) = \tilde{\theta}(d(x))$ ，故 $d'(x) \mid \tilde{\theta}(d(x))$ ，所以它们相互整除，故 $d'(x) = \tilde{\theta}(d(x))$ □