

第七周作业答案

P76.3:

$$x^n + \dots + x^m$$

3. 证明: 当 $n=6m+5$ 时, 多项式 x^3+xy+y^2 整除多项式 $(x+y)^n - x^n - y^n$; 当 $n=6m+1$ 时, 多项式 $(x^3+xy+y^2)^2$ 整除多项式 $(x+y)^n - x^n - y^n$, 这里 m 是使 $n>0$ 的整数, 而 x, y 是实数.

法一: (用枚举法) 需指出 (x^3+xy+y^2) 乘以如何组合他的各项系数.

证明: 用数学归纳法:

① 当 $n=0$ 时 $(x+y)^5 - x^5 - y^5 = 5(x^2y+5xy^2)(x^3+xy+y^2)$ ✓

② 当 $n=k$ 时 ✓

③ 当 $n=k+1$ 时

$$(x+y)^6 - x^6 = 6x^5y + 5x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5 + y^6$$

$$= (6x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + 5xy^3 + y^4)(x^3+xy+y^2)$$

$$(x+y)^6 - y^6 = x^6 + 6x^5y + 5x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5$$

$$= (x^4 + 5x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + 6xy^3)(x^3+xy+y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6 - x^6, \quad (x^3+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6 - y^6$$

$$(x^3+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6 \left((x+y)^{6k+5} - x^{6k+5} - y^{6k+5} \right) + ((x+y)^6 - x^6)x^{6k+5}$$

$$+ ((x+y)^6 - y^6)y^{6k+5}$$

$$= (x+y)^{6(6k+5)} - x^{6(6k+5)} - y^{6(6k+5)}$$

对于 $n=6k+1$ 同样用数学归纳法:

① 当 $n=0$ 时，即 $n=0$ 时 $(x+y)-xy=0 \quad \checkmark$

② 当 $n=k+1$ 时

③ 当 $n=k+1$ 时

$$\text{令 } T = ((x+y)^6 - x^6) x^{6k+1} + ((x+y)^6 - y^6) (y^{6k+1})$$

由 6 项，情形 2

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{T}{x^2+xy+y^2} &= (6x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + 5xy^3 + y^4)x^{6k+1} + (x^4 + 5x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + 6xy^3)y^{6k+1} \\ &= (6x^{6k+2}y + 3x^{6k+1}y^2 + (-4)x^{6k}y^3 + 2x^{6k-1}y^4 + 2x^{6k-2}y^5 \\ &\quad + (-4)x^{6k-3}y^6 + 2x^{6k-4}y^7 + 2x^{6k-3}y^8 + (-4)x^{6k-2}y^9 + \dots + 2x^4y^{6k+1} \\ &\quad + (-4)x^3y^{6k+2} + 3x^2y^{6k+3} + 6xy^{6k+4}) (x^2+xy+y^2) \\ &\Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2)^3 \mid T\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6((x+y)^{6(k+1)} - x^{6(k+1)} - y^{6(k+1)}) + T \\ &= (x+y)^{6(k+1)+1} - x^{6(k+1)+1} - y^{6(k+1)+1} \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

法二： $(x^2+xy+y^2) = (x-uy)(x-uy^2)$ 其中 u 为本原 3 次单位根

$$\therefore g(t) = (t+u)^{-1} - t^{-1}$$

$$g(u) = (u+u^2)^{-1} u^{-1} = (u^2)^{-1} u^{-1} = -(u^2+u^3) = 0$$

$$g(u^2) = (u^2+u^3)^{-1} u^{-1} = -u^{-1} - u^{-2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-u)(t-u^2) \mid g(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists h(t) \in \mathbb{R}[t], \text{ s.t. } (t-u)(t-u^2)h(t) = g(t)$$

$$\text{两边代入 } t=\frac{x}{y}, \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{y}-u\right)\left(\frac{x}{y}-u^2\right)h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

两边乘以
得是到

$$(x-y)(x-y^2) \left(h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = (x+y)^2 x^2 y^2$$

为 x, y 的二元的项式

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2) | (x+y)^2 - y^2 x^2$$

当 $n=6, m=1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } g(u) &= -(u+u^2+1)=0 \\ g(u^2) &= -(u^2+u+1)=0 \end{aligned}$$

(g 为上面的 g)

$$\text{即 } g(t) = (t+1)^2 t^{-1}$$

$$\text{由刚才做法知 } (x^2+xy+y^2) | (x+y)^2 - y^2 x^2$$

下证 u 及 u^2 为 $g(t)$ 的根:

$$g(t) = n((t+1)^{p-1} - t^m) = n((t+1)^{6n} - t^{6n})$$

$$g'(u) = n(-u^5)_2 u^{6n} = 0$$

$$g'(u^2) = n(-u^{11})_2 (u^2)^{6n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-u)(t-u^2) \mid g'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists h(t) \in \mathbb{R}[t] \text{ s.t. } (t-u)(t-u^2)h(t) = g(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \frac{(t-u)(t-u^2)}{(t-u)(t-u^2)} \mid g(t) \\ &\Rightarrow (t-u) \mid g(t) \quad (t-u^2) \mid g(t) \\ &\Rightarrow (t-u)^2 \mid g(t) \end{aligned}$$

同理 $(t-u^2)^2 \mid g(t)$

由于 $(t-u) \mid (t-u^2)$ 互素

$$\Rightarrow (t-u)^2 (t-u^2) \mid ((t-u)(t-u^2))^2 \mid g(t)$$

两边乘以 g^2

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + xy + y^2)^2 \mid (x+y)^2 \cdot x^2 y^2 \quad \#$$

2.

$$(2) f(x) = x^6 + 2x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 8x - 5, g(x) = x^5 + x^2 - x + 1;$$

用辗转相除法得余数如下：

$$h_1(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5$$

$$h_2(x) = \frac{29}{4}(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$h_3(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gcd(f, g) = x^2 - x + 1$$

3.

$$(2) f(x) = 3x^5 + 5x^4 - 16x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 6, g(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 - x - 2;$$

$$(4) f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1, g(x) = x^2 - x - 1.$$

$$(2) f(x) = 3x^5 + 5x^4 - 16x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$g(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 - x - 2$$

$$f(x) = (x+3)g(x) - (3x^3 + 2x^2)$$

$$g(x) = (x-2)(3x^3 + 2x^2) + (3x^2 - x - 2)$$

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

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

将 $3x-2$ 用 $3x^3 + 2x^2$, $3x^2 - x - 2$ 带出,

再将 $3x^2 - x - 2$ 用 带出

再用 $3x^3 + 2x^2$ 用 $+ g(x)$ 带出

$$\text{得 } f(x) \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + g(x) \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} \right) = x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$l(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$d(x) = x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - x - 1$$

$$f(x) = (x-3)g(x) + x-2$$

$$g(x) = (x+1)(x-2) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x)(-x+1) + g(x)(x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = -(x+1) \quad l(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 2, \quad d(x) = 1$$

4.

$$(2) f(x) = x^4, g(x) = (1-x)^4;$$

我们取 $\deg u < \deg g$, $\deg l < \deg f$

$$U(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$V(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^3$$

$$x^2 U(x) + (x)^4 U(x) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } & b_0 + (-4b_0 + b_1)x + (6b_0 - 4b_1 + b_2)x^2 + (-4b_0 + 6b_1 - 4b_2 + b_3)x^3 \\ & + (a_0 + b_0 - 4b_1 + 6b_2 - 4b_3)x^4 + (a_1 + b_1 - 4b_2 + 6b_3)x^5 \\ & + (a_2 + b_2 - 4b_3)x^6 + (a_3 + b_3)x^7 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_0 = 1 \\ -4b_0 + b_1 = 0 \\ 6b_0 - 4b_1 + b_2 = 0 \\ -4b_0 + 6b_1 - 4b_2 + b_3 = 0 \\ a_0 + b_0 - 4b_1 + 6b_2 - 4b_3 = 0 \\ a_1 + b_1 - 4b_2 + 6b_3 = 0 \\ a_2 + b_2 - 4b_3 = 0 \\ a_3 + b_3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 35 \\ a_1 = -84 \\ a_2 = 70 \\ a_3 = -20 \\ b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 = 4 \\ b_2 = 10 \\ b_3 = 20 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x) = -20x^3 + 70x^2 - 84x + 35$$

$$V(x) = 20x^3 + 10x^2 + 4x + 1$$

S

($x=2$) 你叫水入 λ 与 α .
 9. 求次数最低的多项式 $f(x)$, 使得 $f(x)$ 被多项式 $x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 10x - 7$ 除时余式为 $x^2 + x + 1$, 被多项式 $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 13x - 10$ 除时余式为 $2x^2 - 3$.

10. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $n+1$ 次多项式, n 为正整数, $f(x) + 1$ 能 $f(x-1)$ 整除, 而 $f(x)-1$ 不能.

问题转化为同余方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \equiv x^2 + x + 1 \pmod{f_1(x)} \\ f(x) \equiv 2x^2 - 3 \pmod{f_2(x)} \end{array} \right. \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{其中 } f_1(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 10x - 7 \\ f_2(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 13x - 10 \end{array} \right)$$

由于 $(f_1, f_2) = 1$ (去算一下)

设 $h(x)$ 为一特解

$$h(x) = h_1(x) + g(x) f_1(x) f_2(x)$$

我们去算一特解 $h(x)$

由辗转辗转降次计算

$$(x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 7) f_1(x) + (x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 5) f_2(x) =$$

\uparrow 记作 $h_1(x)$ \uparrow 记作 $h_2(x)$

由中国剩余定理 的证明得 h_2

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= h_1(x) g_1(x) f_2(x) + h_2(x) g_2(x) f_1(x) \\ &= (-x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 5)(x^2 + x + 1)(x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 13x - 10) \\ &\quad + (x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 7)(2x^2 - 3)(x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 10x - 7) \end{aligned}$$

为一特解, 且 $\deg h(x) = 9 > 8$

用带余除法 将 $h(x)$ 除以 $f_1(x) f_2(x)$ 的余项为

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= -5x^7 + 13x^6 + 27x^5 - (30x^4 + 75x^3 + 266x^2 \\ &\quad - 440x + 19) \end{aligned}$$

为余项

故次数最低的为 2 次

ff

6

1. 把下列复系数多项式分解为一次因式的乘积：

(1) $(x + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n + (x + \cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^n$;

(2) $(x+1)^n + (x-1)^n$;

(3) $x^n - C_{2n}^2 x^{n-1} + C_{2n}^4 x^{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n C_{2n}^{2n}$;

(4) $x^{2n} + C_{2n}^2 x^{2n-2} (x^2 - 1) + C_{2n}^4 x^{2n-4} (x^2 - 1)^2 + \dots + (x^2 - 1)^n$;

(5) $x^{2n+1} + C_{2n+1}^2 x^{2n-1} (x^2 - 1) + C_{2n+1}^4 x^{2n-3} (x^2 - 1)^2 + \dots + x(x^2 - 1)^n$.

(2)

$(x-i)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的因式 \Leftrightarrow i 为 f 的根

$\Leftrightarrow (t+i)^n + (t-i)^n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(t+i)^n}{(t-i)^n} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{t+i}{t-i} = e^{\frac{i(4k-1)\pi}{n}} \quad |k \leq 7|$

$\Rightarrow t = -\frac{(4 \cos \frac{2k-1}{n}\pi + i \sin \frac{2k-1}{n}\pi)}{1 + 2 \cos \frac{2k-1}{n}\pi - i \sin \frac{2k-1}{n}\pi} = -i \omega + \frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi$

故 $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^7 (x + i \omega e^{\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi})$

(4) $\Leftrightarrow f(x) = x^7 + C_7^2 x^{7-2}(x^2 - 1) + C_7^4 x^{7-4}(x^2 - 1)^2 + \dots + (x^2 - 1)^7$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^7 + \frac{1}{2} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^7 = 0$

$\left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right)^7 = -1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \sqrt[7]{-1}$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{7}} + \sqrt[4]{7} \right) = 10 \frac{\frac{1}{4}(k+1)}{\sqrt[4]{7}} \pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (x - 10 \frac{(2k+1)}{\sqrt[4]{7}} \pi)$$

7.

2. 把下列实系数多项式分解为实的不可约因式的乘积:

$$(1) x^4 + 1;$$

$$(2) x^6 + 27;$$

$$(3) x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2 + 1;$$

$$(4) x^{2n} - 2x^n + 2;$$

$$(5) x^4 - ax^2 + 1, -2 < a < 2;$$

$$(6) x^{2n} + x^n + 1.$$

$$(2) \text{在 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 中 } x^6 + 27 = \prod_{k=0}^5 (x - \sqrt[3]{10} \left(\cos \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{6} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{6} \right) \right))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{共轭配对}}{=} (x+3)(x^2-3x+3)(x^2+3x+3)$$

$$(3) (x^2 + x^2 + 1)(x^4) = x^{3n} - 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{3n-1} (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{3n}})$$

$$\text{而 } x^4 = \prod_{k=0}^3 (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{4}})$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 + x^2 + 1) = \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{3n-1} (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{3n}})}{\prod_{k=0}^3 (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{4}})}$$

$$= \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - e^{\frac{i(2(3k+1)\pi)}{3n}}) (x - e^{\frac{2(3k+2)\pi i}{3n}})$$

$$\overbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}^{\text{可以计算每一项}} e^{\frac{i(2(3k+1)\pi)}{3n}} \text{ 与 } e^{\frac{2(3k+2)\pi i}{3n}} \neq 1 \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{可以计算每一项 } e^{\frac{i(2(3k+1)\pi)}{3n}} \text{ 与 } e^{\frac{2(3k+2)\pi i}{3n}} \neq 1 \text{ 时}$$

故 $f(x)$ 是分解为二次不可约的项式乘积

看哪两项是共轭的

$$f(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(x^2 - 2\cos\left(\frac{2(3k+1)\pi}{3n}\right)x + 1 \right) \quad \#$$

8.

(1) $x = ax + b, -c \sim a \sim c$; (2) $x = a + bi$.

3. 证明: 复系数多项式 $f(x)$ 对所有实数 x 恒取正值的充分必要条件是, 存在复系数多项式 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 没有实数根, 使得 $f(x) = |\varphi(x)|^2 + [\psi(x)]^2$.

证明 " \Leftarrow " 显然.

" \Rightarrow " $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

对 $f(x)$ 进行唯一分解

$f(x) = (x^2 + p_1x + q_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x^2 + p_ex + q_e)^{e_e}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}[x]$ 上分解

(注意, 分解中不会有二次因式 $(x-c)$, 否则 $x=c$ 时 $f(c)=0$)

$x^2 + p_i x + q_i$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上有两个共轭根, 记作 \bar{z}_i

$$(x^2 + p_i x + q_i) = (x - z_i)(x - \bar{z}_i) = |x - z_i|^2$$

令 $\varphi(x) = (x - z_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x - z_e)^{e_e}$

$$f(x) = \varphi(x) \cdot \bar{\varphi}(x) = |\varphi(x)|^2 \quad \#$$

9.

4. 证明: 实系数多项式 $f(x)$ 对所有实数 x 恒取非负实数值的充分必要条件是, 存在实系数多项式 $\varphi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$, 使得 $f(x) = [\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2$.

idea: 用唯一因子分解定理

$$i \in f(x) = (x-a_1)^{k_1} \cdots (x-a_s)^{k_s} (x+p_1 x + e_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x+p_t x + e_t)^{e_t}$$

其中 k_i 为常数 $i=1 \dots s$, e_i 为 $f(x)$ 在 a_i 处取得符号根

现只考虑 i 将 $h(x) = (x+p_1 x + e_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x+p_t x + e_t)^{e_t}$ 代入

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{若 } h(x) = (p(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} + (q(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= \left(\left((x-a_1)^{\frac{k_1}{2}} \cdots (x-a_s)^{\frac{k_s}{2}} \right) p(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left((x-a_1)^{\frac{k_1}{2}} \cdots (x-a_s)^{\frac{k_s}{2}} q(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$