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习题1:

① 错误

零环 $\{0\}$ 也是整环的子环,但 $\{0\}$ 没有单位元,不是整环

② 错误

设 $a$ 为 $r_1+s_1\pi$ ,  $b$ 为 $r_2+s_2\pi$ ,  $a, b \in \{r+s\pi \mid r, s \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ .

但 $a \times b = r_1r_2 + (r_1s_2 + r_2s_1)\pi + s_1s_2\pi^2$ , 因 $\pi^2$ 为无理数且不可表示为 $r+s\pi$  ( $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$ )

$\therefore$ 该子集对乘法不封闭

③ 正确

$\{0\}$ 显然对整数环的加法和乘法封闭,包含零元 $0$ ,且 $0$ 的加法逆元为 $0$ ,满足定义

④ 正确

$\mathbb{Z}_m$ 是整环当且仅当 $m$ 是素数。因为若 $m$ 为合数,则 $m=ab$  ( $1 < a < b < m$ ),

则 $[a][b] = [ab] = [m] = [0]$ ,存在零因子,不是整环;而素数是无限个。

习题2:

① 错误

例如 $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ , 假设 $\exists g(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ 使 $\alpha \cdot g(x) = 1$ , 设 $g(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$ ,

则 $\alpha \cdot g(x) = a_0\alpha + a_1\alpha^2 + \dots + a_n\alpha^{n+1} \neq 1 \quad \therefore \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ 不是域

② 正确

环同态 $f: R \rightarrow S$ 满足 $f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)$ ,  $f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$ 对任意 $a, b \in R$ 成立。其中

$f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)$ 正是加法群同态的定义

③ 错误

以 $K = \mathbb{Q}$ 为例,  $p(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = (x^2+1)^2$ ,  $p(x)$ 在 $\mathbb{Q}$ 中没有根,但 $p(x)$ 可约

习题3:

对多项式系数进行模5运算,  $x^3 - 7x + 6 \equiv x^3 + 3x + 1 \pmod{5}$ 使用欧几里得算法:  $x^3 + 3x + 1 = x(x^2 - 2x) + (5x + 1) = x(x^2 - 2x) + 1$ 

$$\therefore \gcd(x^2 - 2x, x^3 + 3x + 1) = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{线性组合: } 1 = 1 \cdot (x^3 + 3x + 1) - x \cdot (x^2 - 2x)$$

习题4:

$$(a) (x^4 + x^2)(x^3 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^5 + x^3 + x^2 = x^7 + 2x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 \equiv x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2$$

$$\because x^5 \equiv -x^2 - 1 \pmod{x^5 + x^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} \equiv x^2 \cdot (-x^2 - 1) + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 \equiv x^3 \pmod{x^5 + x^2 + 1}$$

$$(b) \text{若要计算 } (x^3 + x^2)^{-1} \pmod{x^5 + x^2 + 1}, \text{ 即求 } a(x), \text{ 使 } a(x)(x^3 + x^2) + b(x)(x^5 + x^2 + 1) \equiv 1$$

$$\text{取 } f(x) = x^5 + x^2 + 1, g(x) = x^3 + x^2$$

$$f(x)/g(x): x^5 + x^2 + 1 = x^2(x^3 + x^2) + (-x^4 + x^2 + 1), q_1(x) = x^2, r_1(x) = -x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x)/r_1(x): x(x^3 + x^2) = (-1) \cdot (-x^4 + x^2 + 1) + x^3 + x^2 + 1, q_2(x) = 0, r_2(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore 1 = (x-1)(x^3 + x^2) + (-x^4 + x^2 + 1) = (x-1)(x^3 + x^2) + (x^5 + x^2 + 1) - x^2(x^3 + x^2)$$

$$\equiv (x^3 + x + 1)(x^3 + x^2) + (x^5 + x^2 + 1) \pmod{(x^5 + x^2 + 1)}$$

$$\therefore (x^3 + x^2)^{-1} = (x^3 + x + 1)$$

$$(c) (25)_{10} = (11001)_2$$

$$\textcircled{1} (1) \text{ result} = x, \text{ base} = x^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} (1) \text{ result} = x \cdot x^2 = x^3, \text{ base} = x^2 \cdot x^2 = x^4$$

$$\textcircled{3} (0) \text{ base} = x^4 \cdot x^4 = x^8$$

$$\textcircled{4} (0) \text{ base} = x^8 \cdot x^8 = x^{16}$$

$$\textcircled{5} (1) \text{ result} = x^3 \cdot x^{16} = x^{19} = (x^5)^3 \cdot x^4$$

$$(x^5)^3 \cdot x^4 \equiv (-x^2 - 1)^3 \cdot x^4 \equiv (-x^6 - 3x^4 - 3x^2 - 1) \cdot x^4 \equiv x^{10} + x^8 + x^2 + 1 \equiv x^6 + 2x^2 + 1 - x^5 - x^3 + x + 1 \\ \equiv x^6 + x^3 + 1$$

$$\therefore x^{25} \equiv x^6 + x^3 + 1 \pmod{(x^5 + x^2 + 1)}$$

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习题5:

若  $R[x]$  是域, 则  $x$  有乘法逆元  $g(x) \in R[x]$

设  $g(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$ , 那么  $x \cdot g(x) = a_0x + a_1x^2 + \dots + a_nx^{n+1} = 1$

而这个等式明显不成立.  $\therefore x$  无乘法逆元

$\therefore R[x]$  不是域

习题6:

① 显然对矩阵加法封闭

② 乘法封闭:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac-bd & ad+bc \\ -(ad+bc) & ac-bd \end{pmatrix}$$

③ 非零矩阵有逆

$$\text{对 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \in F \text{ 且 } A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$$

④ 显然对乘法也满足交换律

$\therefore$  综上所述, 该集合为域

习题7:

①  $\forall a, b \in F_q$ , 有  $f(ab) = (ab)^p = a^p b^p = f(a)f(b) \therefore$  乘法同态.

②  $(a+b)^p = \sum_{k=0}^p \binom{p}{k} a^{p-k} b^k \therefore k \in [1, p-1]$  时  $\binom{p}{k} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

$\therefore (a+b)^p \equiv a^p b^0 + a^0 b^p = a^p + b^p = f(a) + f(b) \therefore$  加法同态.

④  $f(1) = 1^p = 1$  满足单位元保持

$\therefore f$  是  $F_q$  到自身的域同态