

Chapter 5 作业

1. 设 R 是特征为 p 的交换环, $a, b \in R$, 有 $(a-b)^p = a^p - b^p$.

证明: $(a-b)^p = a^p + C_p^1 a^{p-1}(-b) + \dots + C_p^{p-1} a(-b)^{p-1} + b^p$.

对: $1 \leq k \leq p-1$: $C_p^k = \frac{p!}{k!(p-k)!} = \frac{p \cdot (p-1)!}{k!(p-k)!} \rightarrow$ 整数

$\Rightarrow k!(p-k)! \mid p \cdot (p-1)!$ $\therefore k!(p-k)!$ 与 p 互素.

$\Rightarrow k!(p-k)! \mid (p-1)! \Rightarrow C_p^k$ 是 p 的倍数 $\Rightarrow \frac{C_p^k \cdot a^{p-k} \cdot b^k}{p} = 0$
 \downarrow p 的倍数

$\Rightarrow (a-b)^p = a^p + (-b)^p \therefore p$ 为素数

\therefore ① $p > 2$ 时, p 为奇 $\Rightarrow (a-b)^p = a^p - b^p$

② $p = 2$ 时, $(a-b)^p = (a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2$?

2. \mathbb{Z} 为整数环, 在集合 $S = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ 上定义:

$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

$$(a, b) \cdot (c, d) = (ac+bd, ad+bc)$$

证明: S 在这两个运算下成一具有单位元素的环.

① $(S, +)$ 交换群: 1° 封闭性: $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ 上显然封闭

2° 结合律: $[(a, b) + (c, d)] + (e, f) = (a+c, b+d) + (e, f)$
 $= (a+c+e, b+d+f)$
 $= (a+b) + [(c+d) + (e, f)]$

3° 零元: $(a, b) + (0, 0) = (a, b)$

4° 负元: $(a, b) + (-a, -b) = (0, 0)$

5° 交换: $(a, b) + (c, d) = (c, d) + (a, b)$.

② S 满足乘法结合: $[(a, b) \cdot (c, d)] \cdot (e, f) = (ac+bd, ad+bc) \cdot (e, f)$
 $= [e(ac+bd) + f(ad+bc), f(ac+bd) + e(ad+bc)]$
 $= (a, b) \cdot [(c, d) \cdot (e, f)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \text{ 乘对加满足分配律: } (a, b) \cdot [(c, d) + (e, f)] \\
 = (a, b) \cdot [c+e, d+f] = a(c+e) + b(d+f), a(d+f) + b(c+e) \\
 = [(a, b) \cdot (c, d)] + [(a, b) \cdot (e, f)]
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 在实数集 \mathbb{R} 上重定义加法 " \oplus " 与乘法 " \odot " 为:

$$a \oplus b = ab, \quad a \odot b = a + b$$

试问 \mathbb{R} 在这 2 个运算下是否成环?

解: $\textcircled{1}$: (\mathbb{R}, \oplus) 又交换律: 显然满足封闭性、结合性.

$$\text{单位元: } a \oplus 1 = a.$$

$$\text{逆元: } a \oplus \frac{1}{a} = 1 \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{1}{a} \in \mathbb{R} \therefore \text{无逆元}).$$

\therefore 不构成环.

4. 设 $\mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a+bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, i^2 = -1\}$, 证明: $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ 关于复数的加法和乘法构成一个环.

证明: $\textcircled{1}$ $(\mathbb{Z}[i], +)$ 交换律. $1^\circ (a_1+bi) + (a_2+b_2i) \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ 封闭
 $2^\circ [(a_1+bi) + (a_2+b_2i)] + (a_3+b_3i) = (a_1+bi) + [(a_2+b_2i) + (a_3+b_3i)]$
 \therefore 结合

$$3^\circ \text{ 单位元: } 0+0i$$

$$4^\circ \text{ 逆元: } [-a_1 + (-b_1)i]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \text{ } \mathbb{Z}[i] \text{ 乘法结合: } [(a_1+bi) \cdot (a_2+b_2i)] \cdot (a_3+b_3i) \\
 = (a_1a_2 + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i - b_1b_2) \cdot (a_3+b_3i) \\
 = (a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) \cdot a_3 + [(a_1a_2 - b_1b_2)b_3 + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)a_3]i - b_3(a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i \\
 = (a_1+bi) \cdot [(a_2+b_2i) \cdot (a_3+b_3i)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{3}$ 乘对加分配律:

$$(a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot [(a_2 + b_2 i) + (a_3 + b_3 i)]$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot [a_2 + a_3 + (b_2 + b_3)i] = a_1(a_2 + a_3) + [a_1(b_2 + b_3) + b_1(a_2 + a_3)]i - b_1(b_2 + b_3)$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot (a_2 + b_2 i) + (a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot (a_3 + b_3 i)$$

∴得证.

5. 证明: 一个至少有 2 个元但无 0 因子的有限环是除环

证: 即证明: R^* 是群 (乘法)

① R 中无 0 因子: R^* 对乘法封闭

② 选 $a \neq 0 \in R$, 若 $aa_i = aa_j$, 则 $a_i = a_j$

$$\text{因 } \{aa_1, aa_2, \dots, aa_p\} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$$

$$\text{同理, } \{a_1a, a_2a, \dots, a_na\} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$$

故对 $\forall a, b \in R^*$, $ax=b$ 和 $xa=b$ 在 R 中有解

$\Rightarrow R^*$ 是群.

$\Rightarrow R$ 是除环

证毕

6. 举例: $\{\mathbb{Z}_{18}, +(\text{mod } 18), \times(\text{mod } 18)\}$

$$\{3\} = \{0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15\} = 0 + I = 3 + I = 6 + I = 9 + I = 12 + I = 15 + I$$

$$\leftarrow \{1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16\}$$

$$\{2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17\}$$

逆元.