

Lemma:  $R$  是整环, 则有:  $\text{char}(R) \neq 1$

Proof:  $\because R$  是整环  $\therefore \text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , 且对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 都有  
 $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \iff \text{char}(R) \mid n$

假设  $\text{char}(R) = 1$ , 则有: 对于  $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\because \text{char}(R) = 1 \quad \therefore \text{char}(R) \mid 1 \quad \therefore 1 \cdot 1_R = 0_R$$

$$\therefore 1_R = 0_R \quad \because R \text{ 是整环} \quad \therefore R \text{ 是非零环} \quad \therefore 1_R \neq 0_R$$

矛盾.  $\therefore \text{char}(R) \neq 1$   $\square$

## 域的特征

Lemma:  $R$  是一个任意的环, 则有: 存在唯一的环同态  $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$ .

Proof: 令  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$   
$$x \mapsto x \cdot 1_R$$

对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $f(x) = x \cdot 1_R \in R \quad \therefore f(\mathbb{Z}) \subseteq R$

又对  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

若  $x_1 = x_2$ , 则有:  $f(x_1) = x_1 \cdot 1_R = x_2 \cdot 1_R = f(x_2)$

$\therefore f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$  是一个映射.

又对  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = (x_1 + x_2) \cdot 1_R = x_1 \cdot 1_R + x_2 \cdot 1_R = f(x_1) + f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_1 x_2) = (x_1 x_2) \cdot 1_R = x_1 (x_2 \cdot 1_R) = (x_1 \cdot 1_R) (x_2 \cdot 1_R)$$

↓  
整数和整数的乘法

$$= f(x_1) f(x_2)$$

$$f(1_{\mathbb{Z}}) = f(1) = 1 \cdot 1_R = 1_R$$

↓  
数“1”

$\therefore f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$  是环同态. 存在性得证.

假设  $\alpha: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$  是环同态,  $\beta: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$  也是环同态. 则有:

$$\alpha(1) = 1_R = \beta(1), \quad \alpha(0) = 0_R = \beta(0)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}, \text{ 有: } \alpha(x) = \alpha(\underbrace{1+1+\cdots+1}_{x \uparrow 1})$$

$$= \underbrace{\alpha(1) + \alpha(1) + \cdots + \alpha(1)}_{x \uparrow \alpha(1)} = \underbrace{\beta(1) + \beta(1) + \cdots + \beta(1)}_{x \uparrow \beta(1)}$$

$$= \beta(\underbrace{1+1+\cdots+1}_{x \uparrow 1}) = \beta(x)$$

$$\alpha(-1) = -\alpha(1) = -\beta(1) = \beta(-1)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq -2}, \text{ 有: } x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } x \leq -2 \quad \therefore x = -(-x), \quad -x \geq 2$$

$$\therefore \alpha(x) = \alpha(-(-x)) = -\alpha(-x) = -\beta(-x) = \beta(-(-x)) = \beta(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 有: } \alpha(x) = \beta(x)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \beta. \quad \text{唯一性得证.} \quad \square$$

定义 ( $\mathbb{Z}$  的子集  $K_R$ )  $R$  是一个任意的环, 定义集合:

$$K_R = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \cdot 1_R = 0_R\}$$

$$\therefore 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } 0 \cdot 1_R = 0_R \quad \therefore 0 \in K_R \quad \therefore K_R \text{ 是 } \mathbb{Z} \text{ 的非空子集.}$$

$$\text{对 } \forall x, y \in K_R, \text{ 有:}$$

$$\therefore x \in K_R \quad \therefore x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } x \cdot 1_R = 0_R$$

$$\therefore y \in K_R \quad \therefore y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } y \cdot 1_R = 0_R$$

$$\because x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore x+y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\because (x+y) \cdot 1_R = x \cdot 1_R + y \cdot 1_R = 0_R + 0_R = 0_R$$

$$\therefore x+y \in K_R$$

对  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall x \in K_R$ , 有:

$$\because x \in K_R \quad \therefore x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } x \cdot 1_R = 0_R$$

$$\because a \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore ax \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\because (ax) \cdot 1_R = a(x \cdot 1_R) = a \cdot 0_R = 0_R$$

$$\therefore ax \in K_R$$

$$\therefore \text{存在唯一的 } g \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \text{ s.t. } K_R = g\mathbb{Z} = \{gd : d \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Lemma:  $R$  是一个任意的环, 定义集合  $K_R = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \cdot 1_R = 0_R\}$ .

则有: 存在唯一的  $g \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , s.t.  $K_R = g\mathbb{Z} = \{gd : d \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Proof: 上面已证.  $\square$

Lemma:  $R$  是一个任意的整环, 则有: 存在唯一的  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  使得对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  都有:  $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \iff \text{char}(R) \mid n$

Proof:  $\because R$  是整环  $\therefore R$  是环. 定义集合  $K_R = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \cdot 1_R = 0_R\}$ .

$\therefore$  存在唯一的  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , s.t.  $K_R = \text{char}(R)\mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore K_R = \text{char}(R)\mathbb{Z} = \{\text{char}(R) \cdot d : d \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

若  $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R$ , 则有:  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  且  $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \quad \therefore n \in K_R = \text{char}(R)\mathbb{Z}$

$\therefore \exists d \in \mathbb{Z}$ , s.t.  $n = \text{char}(R) \cdot d$

当  $\text{char}(R) > 0$  时, 有:  $\frac{n}{\text{char}(R)} = d \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore \text{char}(R) \mid n$

当  $\text{char}(R) = 0$  时,  $n = \text{char}(R) \cdot d = 0 \cdot d = 0$ . 也可以说  $\text{char}(R) \mid n$

若  $\text{char}(R) \mid n$ , 则有:  $\exists q \in \mathbb{Z}$ , s.t.  $n = \text{char}(R) \cdot q$

$\therefore n = \text{char}(R) \cdot q \in K_R \quad \therefore n \cdot 1_R = 0_R$

$\therefore$  对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 有:  $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \iff \text{char}(R) \mid n \quad \square$

定义 (整环  $R$  的特征)  $R$  是一个任意的整环, 已经证明了存在唯一的  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , 使得对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  都有:  $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \iff \text{char}(R) \mid n$ .  
称  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  为整环  $R$  的特征.

Lemma:  $R$  是整环, 则有:  $\text{char}(R) \cdot 1_R = 0_R$

Proof:  $\because R$  是整环  $\therefore \text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

若  $\text{char}(R) = 0$ , 则有:  $\text{char}(R) \cdot 1_R = 0 \cdot 1_R = 0_R$

若  $\text{char}(R) > 0$ , 则有:  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \quad \therefore \text{char}(R) \mid \text{char}(R)$

$\therefore \text{char}(R) \cdot 1_R = 0_R \quad \square$

Lemma:  $R$  是整环, 则有:  $\text{char}(R) = 0$  或  $\text{char}(R)$  是素数

Proof:  $\because R$  是整环, 则有:  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

若  $\text{char}(R) = 0$  , 则  $\text{char}(R) = 0$

若  $\text{char}(R) \neq 0$  , 则  $\text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

$\because R$  是整环  $\therefore \text{char}(R) \neq 1 \quad \therefore \text{char}(R) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$

设  $\text{char}(R) = ab$  , 其中  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  且  $a \neq 0$  ,  $b \in \mathbb{Z}$  且  $b \neq 0$  .

$\because R$  是整环  $\therefore R$  是环  $\therefore f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$  是环同态  
 $x \mapsto x \cdot 1_R$

$$\therefore f(\text{char}(R)) = \text{char}(R) \cdot 1_R = 0_R$$

$$f(\text{char}(R)) = f(ab) = f(a)f(b) = (a \cdot 1_R)(b \cdot 1_R)$$

$$\therefore (a \cdot 1_R)(b \cdot 1_R) = 0_R, \quad a \cdot 1_R \in R, \quad b \cdot 1_R \in R$$

$$\therefore R \text{ 是整环} \quad \therefore a \cdot 1_R = 0_R \text{ 或 } b \cdot 1_R = 0_R$$

$$\therefore a \in K_R \text{ 或 } b \in K_R \quad \therefore a \in \text{char}(R)\mathbb{Z} \text{ 或 } b \in \text{char}(R)\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore \text{char}(R) \mid a \text{ 或 } \text{char}(R) \mid b$$

$$\therefore ab \mid a \text{ 或 } ab \mid b.$$

$$\text{若 } ab \mid a, \text{ 则 } \exists q_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } a = abq_1 \quad \because a \neq 0 \quad \therefore bq_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } q_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } bq_1 = 1 \quad \therefore b = \pm 1 \quad \therefore a = \pm \text{char}(R)$$

$$\text{若 } ab \mid b, \text{ 则 } \exists q_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } b = abq_2 \quad \because b \neq 0 \quad \therefore aq_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } q_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } aq_2 = 1 \quad \therefore a = \pm 1 \quad \therefore b = \pm \text{char}(R)$$

$\therefore \text{char}(R)$  是素数.  $\square$