

一元多项式的带余除法与根

F 代表某个选定的域 $\therefore F$ 是整环, F 是交换环 $\therefore F[X]$ 是交换环.

命题 (多项式的带余除法) ~~定理~~ 对 $\forall a, d \in F[X]$, 若 $d \neq 0$, 则存在唯一的 $q, r \in F[X]$, 使得 $\deg(r) < \deg(d)$ 而且

$$a = dq + r. \text{ 此处定义 } \deg(0) := -\infty$$

Proof: 考虑集合 $A = \{a - dq : q \in F[X]\} \subseteq F[X]$

$$\therefore a = a - d \cdot 0 \in A \quad \therefore A \neq \emptyset.$$

$$\therefore \{\deg(a - dq) : q \in F[X]\} \subseteq \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

$$\text{且 } \{\deg(a - dq) : q \in F[X]\} \neq \emptyset$$

\therefore 由非负整数的良序原理, $\exists q \in F[X]$ s.t. $\deg(a - dq)$ 极小 (容许为 $-\infty$;

$$\text{设 } r = a - dq \in F[X] \therefore a = dq + r.$$

若 $r = 0$, 则 $\deg(r) = -\infty < \deg(d)$ (因为 $d \neq 0$, 所以 $\deg(d) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$)

若 $r \neq 0$, 则 设 $r = \alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}$, $d = \beta_m X^m + \text{低次项}$

$$(\text{因为 } r \neq 0 \therefore \deg(r) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \quad \therefore \alpha_n \neq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

$$\therefore d \neq 0 \quad \therefore \deg(d) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \quad \therefore \beta_m \neq 0, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})$$

假设 $\deg(r) \geq \deg(d)$, 则有 $n \geq m$

$$\therefore r - \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)d = (\alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}) - (\beta_m X^m + \text{低次项}) \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)$$

$$= (\alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}) - (\alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}) = \text{次数} < n \text{ 的项}.$$

$$\therefore \deg\left(r - d \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)\right) < n = \deg(r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a - d\left(q + \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right) &= a - \left(dq + d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)\right) \\ &= a - dq - d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right) = r - d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \deg\left(a - d\left(q + \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)\right) = \deg\left(r - d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)\right) < \deg(r)$$

$$= \deg(a - dq). \quad \text{与 } \deg(a - dq) \text{ 极小矛盾.}$$

$$\therefore \deg(r) < \deg(d) \quad \text{存在性得证.}$$

假设存在 $q_1, r_1, q_2, r_2 \in F[X]$, s.t.

$$a = dq_1 + r_1, \quad \deg(r_1) < \deg(d)$$

$$a = dq_2 + r_2, \quad \deg(r_2) < \deg(d)$$

$$\therefore dq_1 + r_1 = a = dq_2 + r_2$$

$$\therefore d(q_1 - q_2) = dq_1 - dq_2 = r_2 - r_1$$

$$\therefore \deg(r_2 - r_1) = \deg(d(q_1 - q_2))$$

~~假设 $q_1 - q_2 = 0$ 则有: $q_1 = q_2 \Rightarrow r_2 - r_1 = d(q_1 - q_2) = d \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow r_2 = r_1$~~

假设 $q_1 - q_2 \neq 0$. 则 $d \neq 0$ 且 $q_1 - q_2 \neq 0$.

$$\therefore \deg(r_2 - r_1) = \deg(d(q_1 - q_2)) = \deg(d) + \deg(q_1 - q_2) \geq \deg(d)$$

$$\therefore \deg(d) \leq \deg(r_2 - r_1) = \deg(r_2 + (-r_1)) \leq \max\{\deg(r_2), \deg(-r_1)\}$$

$$= \max \{ \deg(r_2), \deg(r_1) \} < \deg(d) \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

$$\therefore q_1 - q_2 = 0 \quad \therefore q_1 = q_2 \quad \therefore r_2 - r_1 = d(q_1 - q_2) = d \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore r_1 = r_2. \quad \text{唯一性得证.} \quad \square$$

定义(多项式的整除). 设 $a, d \in F[X]$. 如果存在 $q \in F[X]$, s.t. $a = dq$, 则称 d 整除 a , 记作 $d|a$.

推论: 对 $\forall a, d \in F[X]$, $d \neq 0$, \exists 唯一的 $q, r \in F[X]$ 使得 $\deg(r) < \deg(d)$ 而且 $a = dq + r$. 则有:

$$d|a \iff r=0$$

$$\text{proof: } (\Leftarrow): \because r=0 \quad \therefore a=dq \quad \because q \in F[X] \quad \therefore d|a$$

$$(\Rightarrow): \because d|a \quad \therefore \exists \lambda \in F[X], \text{ s.t. } a = d\lambda$$

$$\therefore a = d\lambda + 0, \quad \lambda \in F[X], \quad 0 \in F[X], \quad \deg(0) = -\infty < \deg(d)$$

$$\therefore a = dq + r, \quad q, r \in F[X], \quad \deg(r) < \deg(d)$$

$$\therefore \text{由唯一性知: } q = \lambda, \quad r = 0 \quad \therefore r = 0 \quad \square$$

命题(整环 R 上的一元多项式环 $R[X]$ 上的带余除法) R 是一个整环, 对 $\forall a, d \in R[X]$, $d \neq 0$, d 的最高次项系数属于 R^\times , 则存在唯一的 $q, r \in R[X]$, 使得 $\deg(r) < \deg(d)$ 且 $a = dq + r$.

Proof: ~~考虑集~~ $\because R$ 是整环 $\therefore R$ 是非零交换环 $\therefore R[X]$ 是交换环,

考虑集合 $A = \{a - dq \mid q \in R[X]\} \subseteq R[X]$.

$$\because 0 \in R[X] \quad \therefore a - d \cdot 0 \in A \quad \therefore a - d \cdot 0 = a - 0 = a$$

$$\therefore a \in A \quad \therefore A \neq \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \{\deg(a - dq) \mid q \in R[X]\} \subseteq \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\text{且 } \{\deg(a - dq) \mid q \in R[X]\} \neq \emptyset.$$

\therefore 由非负整数的良序原理, $\exists q \in R[X]$, s.t. $\deg(a - dq)$ 极小 (容许为 $-\infty$).

$$\text{设 } r = a - dq. \quad \because a, d \in R[X], q \in R[X] \quad \therefore r \in R[X].$$

$$\therefore q, r \in R[X], \text{ 且有 } dq + r = dq + (a - dq) = dq + (a + (-dq)) = a$$

$$\therefore a = dq + r$$

$$\text{若 } r = 0, \text{ 则有 } \deg(r) = -\infty < \deg(d)$$

$$\text{若 } r \neq 0, \text{ 则有 } \deg(d) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \deg(r) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } r = \alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项} \quad (\text{其中 } \alpha_n \neq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})$$

$$d = \beta_m X^m + \text{低次项} \quad (\text{其中 } \beta_m \neq 0, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \quad (\text{已知 } \beta_m \in R^\times)$$

$$\text{假设 } \deg(r) \geq \deg(d), \text{ 则有 } n \geq m \quad \therefore n - m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\therefore r - d \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m} \right) = (\alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}) - (\beta_m X^m + \text{低次项}) \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m} \right)$$

$$= (\alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}) - (\alpha_n X^n + \text{低次项}) = \text{次数} < n \text{ 的项}.$$

$$\because q \in R[X], \quad \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m} \in R[X] \quad \therefore q + \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m} \in R[X]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a - d\left(q + \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right) &= a - \left(dq + d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)\right) \\ &= a - dq - d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right) = r - d\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right) = \text{次数} < n \text{ 的项}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \deg\left(a - d\left(q + \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_m} X^{n-m}\right)\right) < n = \deg(r) = \deg(a - dq)$$

与 $\deg(a - dq)$ 极小矛盾.

$$\therefore \deg(r) < \deg(d) \quad \therefore \text{存在性得证}.$$

唯一性的证明与之前的完全一样. \square