

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 $| \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

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

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 $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$

$$x \mapsto x \cdot 1_R$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\downarrow
整数和整数的乘法

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

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

\downarrow
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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \alpha(x) &= \alpha(-(-x)) = -\alpha(-x) = -\beta(-x) = \beta(-(-x)) \\ &= \beta(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$\therefore \alpha = \beta$. 唯一性得证. \square

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

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

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

对 $\forall x, y \in K_R$, 有:

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

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

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

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

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

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. □

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: $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \iff \text{char}(R) | n$

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

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

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

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

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

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: $n \cdot 1_R = 0_R \Leftrightarrow \text{char}(R) \mid n$.

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
 $x \mapsto x \cdot 1_R$

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

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

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

$\because R$ 是整环 $\therefore a \cdot 1_R = 0_R$ 或 $b \cdot 1_R = 0_R$

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

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

$\therefore ab \mid a$ 或 $ab \mid b$.

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

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

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

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

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