

P27.

17. (2). 证明:

$$\text{令 } f(x) = (6 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - 5x^2 - x^3)^{99} (1 - 6x^2 + 5x^4 + \sqrt{2}x^6)^{89}$$

$$f(1) = (6 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 5 - 1)^{99} (1 - 6 + 5 + \sqrt{2})^{89}$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^{99} (\sqrt{2})^{89} = -2.$$

$\therefore$  原多项式展开式各项系数之和为 -2.

$$20. \quad g(x) = x^3(x+1) - 5x^2(x+1) + 9x^2 - 9$$

$$= (x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 9)(x+1)$$

$$= (x^2 - 2x + 3)(x-3)(x+1).$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0. \quad (x-1)^2 = -2. \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i.$$

$$x^2 = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i$$

$$x^4 + 2x^2 + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (x^2+1)^2 = -8. \quad x^2 = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i.$$

得  $-1 + 2\sqrt{2}i$  和  $-1 - 2\sqrt{2}i$  的两个多项式的公共根

21. (1) 证明: 若  $a$  是  $f(x)$  的  $k+1$  重根, 则  $f(x)$  可以写成:

$$f(x) = (x-a)^{k+1}g(x), \quad f(a)=0, \quad (x-a) \nmid g(x).$$

$$f'(x) = [(x-a)^{k+1}]'g(x) + (x-a)^{k+1}g'(x)$$

$$= (k+1)(x-a)^k g(x) + (x-a)^{k+1}g'(x).$$

$$f'(a) = 0.$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n [(x-a)^{k+1}]^{(i)} g^{(n-i)}(x)$$

当  $n \leq k$  时,  $f^{(n)}(a) = 0$ .

$n = k+1$  时,  $f^{(k+1)}(x)$  中只有一项不含  $(x-a)$ .

$(k+1)!g(x)$ . 由  $f(x-a) \neq g(x)$ ,  $g(a) \neq 0$ .

$\therefore f^{(k+1)}(a) \neq 0$ .

若  $f(a) = f'(a) = \dots = f^{(k)}(a) = 0$ ,  $f^{(k+1)}(a) \neq 0$ ,

则  $(x-a)$  是  $f^{(k)}(x)$  的  $k$ -重因式.

$f^{(k-1)}(x)$  的  $(k-1)$ -重因式.

$\dots$   
 $f(x)$  的  $k+1$ -重因式.

$\therefore a$  是  $f(x)$  的  $k+1$ -重根.

23.  $f(x) = x^3 + px + q$  有重根.

① 三重根,  $f(x) = (x-a)^3$   
 $= x^3 - 3ax^2 + 3a^2x - a^3$ .

$\therefore a = 0, \quad a = 0, \quad q = -a^3 = 0, \quad p = 3a^2 = 0$ .

$\therefore p = 0, q = 0$  时,  $f(x)$  有三重根.

② 二重根,  $f(x) = (x-a)^2(x-\beta)$

$= (x^2 - 2ax + a^2)(x-\beta)$

$= x^3 - (2a+\beta)x^2 + (a^2+2a\beta)x - a^2\beta$

$2a+\beta = 0, \quad p = a^2 + 2a\beta, \quad q = -a^2\beta$ .

$p = -3a^2, \quad q = 2a^3$ , ( $a$  为任意非零常数) 时.

$f(x)$  有二重根.

25.  $f(x) = (x+1)^n - (x^n+1)$

$f(x)$  有  $n$  重根,  $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$  与  $f'(x)$  有相同根.

$$f'(x) = n(x+1)^{n-1} - nx^{n-1}$$

设  $f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = 0$ .

$$(x_0+1)^n = x_0^n + 1, \quad (x_0+1)^{n-1} = x_0^{n-1} \Rightarrow x_0 \neq 0.$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x_0}\right)^{n-1} = 1 \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_0} \neq 1\right)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{x_0} = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n-1}}\right)^j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-2$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{\left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n-1}}\right)^j - 1}, \quad \text{设 } z = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n-1}}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 有重因式 } \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{z^j}{z^j - 1}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{z^j - 1}\right)^n + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z^j)^n = 1 + (z^j - 1)^n.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-2\} \text{ s.t. } (z^j - 1)^{n-1} = 1$$

$$\text{要有 } |z^j - 1| = 1 \Rightarrow z^j - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \Rightarrow 6 \mid n-1,$$

$$\text{而 } n = 6k+1 \text{ 时, 取 } j = \frac{n-1}{6} \text{ 可使 } (z^j - 1)^{n-1} = 1, \quad (k \geq 1)$$

因此,  $n = 6k+1, (k \geq 1)$  时,

$$f(x) = (x+1)^n - x^n - 1 \text{ 有重因式.}$$

27. 1).  $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 6$

$$= (x-2)(x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x - 3)$$

$$= (x-2)(x-3)(x^2 + x + 1) \quad (\mathbb{R} \text{ 上分解}).$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x-3)\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \quad (\mathbb{C} \text{ 上分解})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad g(x) &= x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \\
 &= (x^2 + 1)(x + 1) \quad (\mathbb{R} \text{ 上分解}) \\
 &= (x + i)(x - i)(x + 1) \quad (\mathbb{C} \text{ 上分解})
 \end{aligned}$$

P29. 9. 证明:  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i - c} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (x_j - c)}{x_i - c}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= (x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) \\
 f'(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (x - x_j)}{x - x_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x - x_i}, \quad \frac{f'(c)}{f(c)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{c - x_i}$$

$$\text{即 } -\frac{f'(c)}{f(c)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i - c}, \quad \text{证毕.}$$

12. 证明: 反证法.

若  $f(x)$  在有理数上可约. 设  $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$ ,  
 $g(x), h(x)$  为次数小于  $n$  的整系数多项式.

有多于  $n$  个整数使  $|f(x)| = 1$ .

则这些整数令  $|g(x)| = |h(x)| = 1$ .

$\partial(g(x)) + \partial(h(x)) = n$ . 不妨设  $\partial(g(x)) \leq \frac{n}{2}$ .

多于  $n$  个整数使  $|g(x)| = 1$ . 而  $|g(x)| = 1$  与  $|g(x)| \neq 1$   
 均至多有  $\frac{n}{2}$  个零点.  $|g(x)| = 1$  至多  $n$  个根, 矛盾. 故  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{Q}$  上不可约.