

作此4.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. f(x) + g(x) &= [3]x^3 + [5]x + [2] + [4]x^2 + [5]x + [3] \\ &= [3]x^3 + [4]x^2 + [4]x + [5] \quad \text{次数为3.} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = [3]x^3 - [4]x^2 - [1] = [3]x^3 + [2]x^2 + [5] \quad \text{次数为3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x)g(x) &= [12]x^5 + [15]x^4 + [29]x^3 + [33]x^2 + [25]x + [6] \\ &= [3]x^4 + [5]x^3 + [3]x^2 + [1]x \quad \text{次数为4.} \end{aligned}$$

2. 环 Z_6 的零因子有 $\bar{2}, \bar{4}, \bar{3}$.

3. 证明:

对于任意 $x, y \in I$, 设 $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $r = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$.

$$d) \quad x - y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - y_1 & 0 \\ x_2 - y_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 且 } x_1 - y_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 故 } x - y \in I;$$

$$xy = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_1 & 0 \\ x_2 y_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 且 } x_1 y_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 故 } xy \in I;$$

从而可知, I 是 R 的子环.

$$e) \quad xr = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 a & x_1 b \\ x_2 a & x_2 b \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $x_1 b \neq 0$ 时, $xr \notin I$

I 不是左理想.