

1. 第一步, 记

$$S(x_0, \dots, x_n, \dots; y_0, \dots, y_n, \dots) := x \oplus y, \quad \forall x := (x_n)_{n \geq 0}, \quad y := (y_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \mathcal{W}(\kappa).$$

由于

$$\left\{ \tau_e \left(x_n^{p^{-m}} \right) \right\}_{n \geq 0}, \quad \left\{ \tau_e \left(y_n^{p^{-m}} \right) \right\}_{n \geq 0} \in \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{R}),$$

我们记

$$S' \left(\begin{matrix} \tau_e(x_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots; \\ \tau_e(y_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots \end{matrix} \right) := \left\{ \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}) \right\} \oplus \left\{ \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}) \right\}.$$

由此成立

$$W_m^{(\mathfrak{R})} \left(S' \left(\begin{matrix} \tau_e(x_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots; \\ \tau_e(y_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots \end{matrix} \right) \right) \quad (4.3.2.16a)$$

$$= W_m^{(\mathfrak{R})} \left(\left\{ \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}) \right\} \right) + W_m^{(\mathfrak{R})} \left(\left\{ \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}) \right\} \right). \quad (4.3.2.16b)$$

2. 第二步, 针对式 (4.3.2.16a) 的出现, 我们考虑

$$S_n' \left(\begin{matrix} \tau_e(x_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots; \\ \tau_e(y_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots \end{matrix} \right) \in \mathfrak{R} \quad (4.3.2.17)$$

与

$$\tau_e \left(S_n \left(x_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, x_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots; y_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, y_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots \right) \right) \in \mathfrak{R} \quad (4.3.2.18)$$

的关系. 基于推论 4.2.2.9, 我们知道式 (4.3.2.17), 式 (4.3.2.18) 都是整系数多项式. 而由于模去理想映射 ϕ 满足

$$\phi(z \in \mathfrak{R}) = \phi \left(\sum_{i=1}^z \mathbf{1} \in \mathfrak{R} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^z \phi(\mathbf{1} \in \mathfrak{R}) = \sum_{i=1}^z \mathbf{1} \in \kappa = z, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

因此由 ϕ 保持加法和乘法的性质, 成立

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi \left(S_n' \left(\tau_e(x_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots; \tau_e(y_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots \right) \right) \\ &= S_n \left(\begin{matrix} \phi(\tau_e(x_0^{p^{-m}})), \dots, \phi(\tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}})), \dots; \\ \phi(\tau_e(y_0^{p^{-m}})), \dots, \phi(\tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}})), \dots \end{matrix} \right) \\ &= S_n \left(x_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, x_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots; y_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, y_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots \right) \\ &= \tau_e \left(S_n \left(x_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, x_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots; y_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, y_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

因此成立

$$\begin{aligned} & S_n' \left(\tau_e(x_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(x_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots; \tau_e(y_0^{p^{-m}}), \dots, \tau_e(y_n^{p^{-m}}), \dots \right) \\ & \equiv \tau_e \left(S_n \left(x_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, x_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots; y_0^{p^{-m}}, \dots, y_n^{p^{-m}}, \dots \right) \right) \pmod{p\mathfrak{R}}. \end{aligned}$$