

## 线性代数附加题

1. (1)  $w_k$  是  $m$  次单位根, 故  $w_k^m = 1$ 故  $w_k$  是方程  $x^m - 1 = 0$  的根,  $k=0, \dots, m-1$ , 再比较首项系数.

$$\text{故 } x^m - 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (x - w_k)$$

 $\varepsilon_k = -1$ , 故  $\varepsilon_k$  是方程  $x^m + 1 = 0$  的根,  $k=0, \dots, m-1$ , 再比较首项系数.

$$\text{故 } x^m + 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (x - \varepsilon_k)$$

$$(2) \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} = -\cos(\pi - \frac{k\pi}{2n+1}) = -\cos \frac{(2n+1-k)\pi}{2n+1} \quad \text{对 } k \text{ 为奇数进行变换}$$

$$\text{故 } \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} = (-1)^n \text{LHS}^2$$

$$\text{设 } w_k \text{ 是 } x^{2n+1} - 1 = 0 \text{ 的根. } x^{2n+1} - 1 = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (x - w_k)$$

$$2 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} = w_k + \bar{w}_k$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^{2n} (w_k + \bar{w}_k) = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} w_k (1 + \frac{\bar{w}_k}{w_k}) = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (1 + w_{2n+1-2k}^2) = (-1)^n \prod_{k=0}^{2n} (1 + w_k^2) = (-1)^n \cdot (-2)$$

$$\text{LHS}^2 \cdot (-1)^n = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n}} \Rightarrow \text{LHS} = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

2. (1) 存在.

(2) 考虑基  $1, \sqrt{2}$  变换后的坐标.  $\forall z_0 = a_0 + b_0\sqrt{2}$ .

$$f_{z_0}(1) = a_0 + b_0\sqrt{2} \text{ 在 } 1, \sqrt{2} \text{ 基下坐标为 } \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_{z_0}(\sqrt{2}) = 2b_0 + a_0\sqrt{2} \text{ 在 } 1, \sqrt{2} \text{ 基下坐标为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2b_0 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故可定义  $\Phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$  验证可知其满足  $\Phi(ab) = \Phi(a)\Phi(b)$ 

$$(3) \Phi(a+bi+cj+dk) = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b & -c & -d \\ b & a & -d & c \\ c & d & a & -b \\ d & -c & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. (1) (q_1(x), q_2(x)) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists u_1(x), u_2(x) \quad q_1(x)u_1(x) + q_2(x)u_2(x) = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{f(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{u_1(x)f(x)q_1(x) + u_2(x)f(x)q_2(x)}{q_1(x)q_2(x)} = \frac{u_1(x)f(x)}{q_2(x)} + \frac{u_2(x)f(x)}{q_1(x)}$$

$$u_1(x)f(x) = t_1(x)q_2(x) + f_1(x) \quad \deg(f_1(x)) < \deg(q_2(x))$$

$$u_2(x)f(x) = t_2(x)q_1(x) + f_2(x) \quad \deg(f_2(x)) < \deg(q_1(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (t_1(x) + t_2(x))q(x) + f_1(x)q_2(x) + f_2(x)q_1(x) \quad \text{由于 } \deg(q(x)) > \deg(f(x)), \text{ 故 } t_1(x) + t_2(x) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{f(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{f_1(x)}{q_2(x)} + \frac{f_2(x)}{q_1(x)}$$

$$\deg(f_1(x)q_2(x)) < \deg(q_1(x))$$

$$\deg(f_2(x)q_1(x)) < \deg(q_1(x))$$

(2)  $f(x)$  可约多项式系重根.

$$\text{故 } (q(x), q'(x)) = 1$$

$$\exists u_1(x), u_2(x) \quad u_1(x)q'(x) + u_2(x)q(x) = 1 \quad f(x)u_2(x)q'(x) = t(x)q(x) + h(x) \quad \sum f_{k-1}(x) = u_1(x)f(x) + t(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{q^k(x)} = \frac{u_1(x)f(x)}{q^{k-1}(x)} + \frac{u_2(x)f(x)q'(x)}{q^k(x)} = \frac{h(x)}{q^k(x)} + \frac{f_{k-1}(x)}{q^{k-1}(x)}$$

$$\deg(h(x)) < \deg(q(x))$$

$$\deg(f_{k-1}(x)) < \deg(q^{k-1}(x))$$

$$(3) \frac{f(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{\prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{n_i}(x)} = b(x) + \frac{a_1(x)}{p_1^{n_1}(x)} + \dots + \frac{a_k(x)}{p_k^{n_k}(x)}$$

$$\text{对 } \frac{a_i(x)}{p_i^{n_i}(x)} \text{ 可用 (2) 分成 } \frac{h_{n_i}(x)}{p_i^{n_i}(x)} + \frac{a_{i,k-1}(x)}{p_i^{n_i-1}(x)} \text{ 其中 } \frac{a_{i,k-1}(x)}{p_i^{n_i-1}(x)} \text{ 还能往下分解直到分子次数小于分母}$$

$$\text{故有 } \frac{f(x)}{q(x)} = b(x) + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{a_{ij}}{p_i^j}$$

利用 (2)