

§5.9 对称多项式

习题

1. 设 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 是包含单项式 $x_1^3 x_2$ 的项数最小的对称多项式, 请写出 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, 并将 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 用初等对称多项式表示.

解 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^3 x_2 + x_1^3 x_3 + x_2^3 x_1 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_3^3 x_1 + x_3^3 x_2$.

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 是齐次对称多项式, 次数为 4, 按字典序排列法排列首项为 $x_1^3 x_2$, 指标组为 $(3, 1, 0)$. 故次数为 4, 指标组比 $(3, 1, 0)$ 小的只可能是 $(2, 2, 0), (2, 1, 1)$, 相应的单项式为 $\sigma_1^{2-2} \sigma_2^{2-0} \sigma_3^0 = \sigma_2^2, \sigma_1^{2-1} \sigma_2^{1-1} \sigma_3^1 = \sigma_1 \sigma_3$. 于是我们可设 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2 + a \sigma_2^2 + b \sigma_1 \sigma_3$. 分别用 $(1, 1, 1)$ 和 $(1, 1, 0)$ 替换上式中的 (x_1, x_2, x_3) , 可得 $a = -2, b = -1$. 从而 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2 - 2 \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_3$.

2. 用初等对称多项式表示下列对称多项式.

(1) $(x_1 + x_2)(x_2 + x_3)(x_3 + x_1)$;

(2) $x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_1^2 x_4^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_4^2 + x_3^2 x_4^2$.

解 (1) 记 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 + x_3)(x_3 + x_1)$. 观察发现, 此式按字典序排序的首项为 $x_1^2 x_2$, 指标组为 $(2, 1, 0)$ 对应的单项式为 $\sigma_1 \sigma_2$. 故次数为 3, 并且指标组比 $(2, 1, 0)$ 小的只有 $(1, 1, 1)$, 其对应的单项式为 σ_3 . 故可设 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + a \sigma_3$, 用 $(1, 1, 1)$ 替换上式中的 (x_1, x_2, x_3) , 得 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 3, \sigma_3 = 1$, 进而有 $8 = 3 \times 3 + a \times 1$ 解得 $a = -1$. 故 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - \sigma_3$.

(2) 记 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_1^2 x_4^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_4^2 + x_3^2 x_4^2$. $x_1^2 x_2^2$ 是该式按字典序排序得到的首项, 且指标组为 $(2, 2, 0, 0)$, 对应单项式为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, 则次数为 4, 且指标组比 $(2, 2, 0, 0)$ 小的只有 $(2, 1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1, 1)$, 对应的单项式分别为 $\sigma_1 \sigma_3, \sigma_4$. 故可设 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \sigma_2^2 + a \sigma_1 \sigma_3 + b \sigma_4$, 分别用 $(1, 1, 1, 1)$ 和 $(1, 1, 1, 0)$ 替换上式中的 (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) , 上式解得 $a = -2, b = 2$. 故 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_2^2 - 2 \sigma_1 \sigma_3 + 2 \sigma_4$.

3. 用 n 元初等对称多项式表示 n 元幂和对称多项式 s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 , 其中 $n \geq 6$.

解 由 Newton 公式有

$$\begin{cases} s_1 - \sigma_1 & = 0 \\ s_2 - s_1\sigma_1 + 2\sigma_2 & = 0 \\ s_3 - s_2\sigma_1 + s_1\sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3 & = 0 \\ s_4 - s_3\sigma_1 + s_2\sigma_2 - s_1\sigma_3 + 4\sigma_4 & = 0 \end{cases}$$

解此方程组, 我们可得

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= \sigma_1 \\ s_2 &= \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 \\ s_3 &= \sigma_1^3 - 3\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3 \\ s_4 &= \sigma_1^4 - 4\sigma_1^2\sigma_2 + 4\sigma_1\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_2^2 - 4\sigma_4. \end{aligned}$$

4. 用 n 元幂和对称多项式 s_1, s_2, \dots 表示 n 元初等对称多项式 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4, \sigma_5$.

解 由 Newton 公式, 有

$$\begin{cases} s_1 - \sigma_1 & = 0 \\ s_2 - s_1\sigma_1 + 2\sigma_2 & = 0 \\ s_3 - s_2\sigma_1 + s_1\sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3 & = 0 \\ s_4 - s_3\sigma_1 + s_2\sigma_2 - s_1\sigma_3 + 4\sigma_4 & = 0 \\ s_5 - s_4\sigma_1 + s_3\sigma_2 - s_2\sigma_3 + s_1\sigma_4 - 5\sigma_5 & = 0 \end{cases}$$

解此方程组,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= s_1 \\ \sigma_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(s_1^2 - s_2) \\ \sigma_3 &= \frac{1}{6}(s_1^3 - 3s_1s_2 + 2s_3) \\ \sigma_4 &= \frac{1}{4!}(s_1^4 - 6s_1^2s_2 + 3s_2^2 + 8s_1s_3 - 6s_4) \\ \sigma_5 &= \frac{1}{5!}(s_1^5 - 10s_1^3s_2 + 20s_1^2s_3 + 15s_1s_2^2 - 30s_1s_4 - 20s_2s_3 + 24s_5) \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $1 \leq k \leq n$. 求证:

(1)

$$\sigma_k = \frac{1}{k!} \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ s_2 & s_1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & s_{k-3} & \cdots & k-1 \\ s_k & s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & \cdots & s_1 \end{vmatrix};$$

(2)

$$s_k = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 2\sigma_2 & \sigma_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (k-1)\sigma_{k-1} & \sigma_{k-2} & \sigma_{k-3} & \cdots & 1 \\ k\sigma_k & \sigma_{k-1} & \sigma_{k-2} & \cdots & \sigma_1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

证明 (1) 由 Newton 公式得下列关于 σ_i 的线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 & = s_1 \\ s_1\sigma_1 - 2\sigma_2 & = s_2 \\ s_2\sigma_1 - s_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3 & = s_3 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ s_{k-2}\sigma_1 - s_{k-3}\sigma_2 + \cdots + (-1)^{k-2}(k-1)\sigma_{k-1} & = s_{k-1} \\ s_{k-1}\sigma_1 - s_{k-2}\sigma_2 + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1}(k)\sigma_k & = s_k \end{cases}$$

该方程组系数行列式为

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ s_1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ s_2 & -s_1 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ s_{k-2} & -s_{k-3} & s_{k-4} & \cdots & 0 \\ s_{k-1} & -s_{k-2} & s_{k-3} & \cdots & (-1)^{k-1}k \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{k(k-1)}{2}} k! \neq 0.$$

又

$$A_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & s_1 \\ s_1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & s_2 \\ s_2 & -s_1 & 3 & \cdots & s_3 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ s_{k-2} & -s_{k-3} & s_{k-4} & \cdots & s_{k-1} \\ s_{k-1} & -s_{k-2} & s_{k-3} & \cdots & s_k \end{vmatrix},$$

将 A_k 的最后一列经 $k-1$ 次对换后换到第一列, 再用 $(-1)^{i-2}$ 依次乘以第 i 列 ($i = 3, 4, \dots, k$), 得到

$$A_k = (-1)^{(k-1)+\frac{1}{2}(k-1)(k-2)} \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ s_2 & s_1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & s_{k-3} & \cdots & k-1 \\ s_k & s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & \cdots & s_1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

于是由 Cramer 法则知

$$\sigma_k = \frac{A_k}{A} = \frac{1}{k!} \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ s_2 & s_1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & s_{k-3} & \cdots & k-1 \\ s_k & s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & \cdots & s_1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

(2) 由 Newton 公式得下列关于 s_i 的线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} s_1 & = \sigma_1 \\ s_2 - \sigma_1 s_1 & = 2\sigma_2 \\ s_3 - \sigma_1 s_2 + \sigma_2 s_1 & = 3\sigma_3 \\ \cdots & \\ s_k - \sigma_1 s_{k-1} + \sigma_2 s_{k-2} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} s_1 \sigma_{k-1} & = (-1)^{k-1} k \sigma_k \end{cases}$$

该方程组系数行列式为

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\sigma_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \sigma_2 & -\sigma_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (-1)^{k-1} \sigma_{k-1} & (-1)^{k-2} \sigma_{k-2} & (-1)^{k-3} \sigma_{k-3} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

又

$$A_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sigma_1 \\ -\sigma_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & -2\sigma_2 \\ \sigma_2 & -\sigma_1 & 1 & \cdots & -3\sigma_3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (-1)^{k-1} \sigma_{k-1} & (-1)^{k-2} \sigma_{k-2} & (-1)^{k-3} \sigma_{k-3} & \cdots & (-1)^{k-1} k \sigma_k \end{vmatrix}$$

将 A_k 的最后一列经 $k-1$ 次对换后换到第一列, 再用 -1 乘以偶数行和奇数列 (除第一列以外), 得到

$$A_k = (-1)^{2(k-1)} \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 2\sigma_2 & \sigma_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (k-1)\sigma_{k-1} & \sigma_{k-2} & \sigma_{k-3} & \cdots & 1 \\ k\sigma_k & \sigma_{k-1} & \sigma_{k-2} & \cdots & \sigma_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

于是由 Cramer 法则得

$$s_k = \frac{A_k}{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 2\sigma_2 & \sigma_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (k-1)\sigma_{k-1} & \sigma_{k-2} & \sigma_{k-3} & \cdots & 1 \\ k\sigma_k & \sigma_{k-1} & \sigma_{k-2} & \cdots & \sigma_1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

6. 求一个 n 次多项式使 $s_2 = s_3 = \cdots s_n = 0$.

解 因为 $s_2 = s_3 = \cdots s_n = 0$, 根据 Newton 公式, 得到

$$(-1)^{k-1}\sigma_1\sigma_{k-1} + (-1)^k k\sigma_k = 0.$$

所以

$$\sigma_k = \frac{1}{k}\sigma_1\sigma_{k-1}.$$

归纳得到

$$\sigma_k = \frac{1}{k!}\sigma_1^k.$$

所以, 所求 n 次多项式为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^n - \sigma_1 x^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2!}\sigma_1^2 x^{n-2} + \cdots + (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!}\sigma_1^k x^{n-k} + \cdots \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(n-1)!}\sigma_1^{n-1} x + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}\sigma_1^n. \end{aligned}$$

7. 设某个 6 次多项式满足 $s_1 = s_3 = 0$, 则

$$\frac{s_7}{7} = \frac{s_5}{5} \cdot \frac{s_2}{2}.$$

证明 因为 $s_1 = s_3 = 0$, 根据 Newton 公式得到

$$\sigma_1 = 0, s_2 + 2\sigma_2 = 0, \sigma_3 = 0, s_5 - 5\sigma_5 = 0, s_7 + s_5\sigma_2 - s_2\sigma_5 = 0.$$

所以

$$\sigma_2 = -\frac{1}{2}s_2, \sigma_5 = \frac{1}{5}s_5, s_7 = s_2\sigma_5 - s_5\sigma_2,$$

即

$$s_7 = \frac{7}{10}s_1s_5.$$

所以

$$\frac{s_7}{7} = \frac{s_5}{5} \cdot \frac{s_2}{2}.$$