

题目一.  $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 + ax + b$ ,  $g(x) = x^2 - ax + 2$

若  $g \mid f$ . 求  $a, b$

解法一: 待定系数法.

设  $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$ . 其中  $\deg h = 4-2=2$

设  $h(x) = x^2 + cx + \frac{b}{2}$

则有  $x^4 + 3x^2 + ax + b = (x^2 - ax + 2)(x^2 + cx + \frac{b}{2})$

比较  $x^3$  系数

$$0 = c - a$$

- -  $x^2$  - -

$$3 = 2 - ac + \frac{1}{2}b$$

- -  $x$  - -

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}ab + 2c$$

解得  $a = 0, b = 2$ .

解法二: 长除法.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + ax + a^2 + 1 \\
 x^2 - ax + 2 \overline{) x^4 + 0x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b} \\
 \underline{x^4 - ax^2 + 2x^2} \phantom{+ b} \\
 ax^3 + x^2 + ax + b \\
 \underline{ax^3 - a^2x^2 + 2ax} \\
 (a^2+1)x^2 - ax + b \\
 \underline{(a^2+1)x^2 - a(a^2+1)x + 2(a^2+1)} \\
 a^3x + b - 2(a^2+1)
 \end{array}$$

故  $f(x) = g(x) \cdot (x^2 + ax + a^2 + 1) + \underbrace{a^3x + b - 2(a^2+1)}_{r(x)}$

由  $g \mid f \Rightarrow \deg r(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 = 0, \quad b - 2(a^2+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0, \quad b = 2$$

□

题 = :  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 2$ ,  $g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$

求  $gcd(f, g)$ . 及  $u, v$  s.t.  $uf + vg = gcd$   
 $\square \deg u < 2, \deg v < 3$ .

解. Euclid 算法:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x+1 \\ x^2-x+1 \overline{) 3x^3-2x^2+x+2} \\ \underline{3x^3-3x^2+3x} \phantom{+2} \\ x^2-2x+2 \\ \underline{x^2-x+1} \\ -x+1 \end{array}$$

于是  $f(x) = g(x)(3x+1) + (-x+1)$  ①

$$\begin{array}{r} x+0 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^2-x+1} \\ \underline{x^2-x} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow g(x) = x(x-1) + 1$  ②

①  $\times x$  + ② 得

$$xf(x) + g(x) = (3x^4 + x)g(x) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x f(x) + (1 - 3x^4 - x) g(x) = 1$$

$u(x) = x, \quad v(x) = 1 - 3x^4 - x.$

由课上 Thm, 满足 deg 条件的  $u, v$  唯一.

$\square$