

$$1.2. (1) X^n - a^n = (X-a)(X^{n-1} + X^{n-2}a + \dots + a^{n-1}).$$

$$(2) X^n + a^n = X^n - (-a)^n. \quad \text{同 (1).}$$

□

1.4. 对 m, n 归纳. $m=n=1$ 时, 显然成立. 设 $\max\{m, n\} \leq k$ 时成立.

不妨设 $m > n$, ($m=n$ 时显然成立). ~~(X^m, X^n)~~ (X^m-1, X^n-1)

$$= (X^m - X^n + X^n - 1, X^n - 1) = (X^m - X^n, X^n - 1) = (X^{m-n} - 1, X^n - 1)$$

$$\text{当 } m = k+1, m-n \leq k \Rightarrow (X^{m-n}-1, X^n-1) = (X^{(m-n, n)}-1) = X^{(m, n)}-1. \quad \text{得证}$$

1.6. (1) 令 $f(x) = d(x)f_1(x)$ $g(x) = d(x)g_1(x)$, $(f_1(x), g_1(x)) = 1$.

$$\exists u_1(x), v_1(x) \text{ s.t. } u_1(x)f_1(x) + v_1(x)g_1(x) = 1.$$

若 $\deg u_1 \geq \deg g_1$, $u_1(x) = q(x)g_1(x) + r(x)$. $\deg r < \deg u_1$.

$$\Rightarrow r(x)f_1(x) + (v_1(x) - q(x)f_1(x))g_1(x) = 1. \quad \text{取 } u = r \text{ 即得 } \deg u < \deg r.$$

此时 $u(x)f_1(x) + v(x)g_1(x) = 1$ 即 $u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = d(x)$.

$$\deg u < \deg g_1 = \deg g - \deg d.$$

(2). 由 $\deg u + (\deg f - \deg d) = \deg v + (\deg g - \deg d)$ 知.

$$\deg v < \deg f - \deg d.$$

(3). 若存在 $u'(x), v'(x)$ 满足 (1),



$$\text{即 } (u(x) - u'(x))f_1(x) + (v(x) - v'(x))g_1(x) = 0.$$

$$g_1(x) \nmid (u(x) - u'(x)) \quad (\text{因为 } (f_1, g_1) = 1).$$

$$\deg u, \deg u' < \deg g_1 \Rightarrow u - u' = 0 \quad \text{同理 } v - v' = 0, \text{ 即唯一. } \square$$

$$1.7. (1) \exists u, v, \quad u(x)a(x) + v(x)b(x) = 1.$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{a(x)b(x)} = \frac{u(x)}{b(x)} + \frac{v(x)}{a(x)}. \quad \text{由 1.6, 可选 } \deg u < \deg b,$$

$$\deg v < \deg a, \text{ 即 } \frac{u}{b}, \frac{v}{a} \text{ 均为有理真分式.}$$

$$\text{唯一性: 若 } \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{u'(x)}{b(x)} + \frac{v'(x)}{a(x)} = \frac{u''(x)}{b(x)} + \frac{v''(x)}{a(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (u' - u) \cdot a = -(v' - v) \cdot b. \text{ 同上.}$$

$$(2). \text{ 与小同理. 注意到 } q_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^l p_k^{m_k}(x)}{p_i^{m_i}(x)}, \quad (q_1, \dots, q_l) = 1.$$

$$\text{取 } u_1, \dots, u_l \text{ s.t. } u_1 q_1 + \dots + u_l q_l = 1 \text{ 即可.}$$

$$(3). (\text{类似 } p\text{-进制}), \text{ 任一正整数 } a \text{ 与固定素数 } p, \quad a = a_0 + a_1 p + \dots + a_m p^m,$$

$$0 \leq a_i \leq p-1. \quad \text{由于 } \deg h < m \cdot \deg p.$$

$$h \text{ 可唯一表示成 } h(x) = \alpha_m(x) + \alpha_{m-1}(x)p(x) + \alpha_{m-2}(x)p^2(x) + \dots + \alpha_1(x)p^{m-1}(x).$$

$$\deg \alpha_i(x) < \deg p(x). \quad (\text{归纳可证}). \text{ 代入即得.}$$



(4) 代入 (2), (3) 结论.

□

1.8. (1) 令 $g = (\quad)$. $g'''(a) = 0$. (类似 Taylor 展开). 至少三重.

(2) $h = (\quad)$. $h'''(a) = 0$. 至少三重.

1.10. $f = (\quad)$. $f(1) = f'(1) = f''(1) = 0$, $f'''(1) \neq 0$.

1.12. (椭圆曲线). $a = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$

$$b = \frac{x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$d = \frac{x_1(y_2^2 - x_2^3) - x_2(y_1^2 - x_1^3)}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$c = \frac{(y_1^2 - x_1^3) - (y_2^2 - x_2^3)}{x_1 - x_2}$$

1.16. 归纳. 设对 $n-1$ 成立. ~~$x^n + x^{-n}$~~ $(x + x^{-1})(x^{n-1} + x^{1-n})$

$$= x^n + x^{-n} + x^{n-2} + x^{2-n} \Rightarrow x^n + x^{-n} = (x + x^{-1})(x^{n-1} + x^{1-n}) - (x^{n-2} + x^{2-n})$$

在证明 $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n + \zeta_n^{-1}) = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \cap \mathbb{R}$ 时重要的一步: $\zeta_n^k + \zeta_n^{-k} = P_n(\zeta_n + \zeta_n^{-1})$.



$$1.17 (1). \quad X^4 + 4 = X^4 + 4X^2 + 4 - 4X^2$$

$$= (X^2 + 2) - (2X)^2 = (X^2 - 2X + 2)(X^2 + 2X + 2) \quad (\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}).$$

$$\textcircled{1}: \quad \therefore (X - \alpha_1)(X - \alpha_2)(X - \alpha_3)(X - \alpha_4), \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 为根}.$$

$$1.19. (1). \text{ 法一: } X^4 + 3X + 5 \text{ 无有理根, 故若可约一定为 } (X^2 + aX + b)(X^2 + cX + d)$$

比较系数可知无解.

$$\text{法二: 考虑 } \bar{f}(X) \in \mathbb{F}_3[X] = X^4 + 5, \text{ 在 } \mathbb{F}_3 \text{ 上无根,}$$

故只可能分为二次多项式之积. 而 $\mathbb{F}_3[X]$ 上二次不可约多项式

$$\text{为 } X^2 + 1, X^2 + X + 2, X^2 + 2X + 2, 2X^2 + 2, 2X^2 + X + 1, 2X^2 + X + 1. \text{ 均不整除 } \bar{f}(X).$$

(在 $\mathbb{F}_2[X]$ 上亦可, $\bar{f}(X) = X^4 + X + 1$, 无根在 \mathbb{F}_2 , 且 $\mathbb{F}_2[X]$ 上唯一二次不可约多项式为 $X^2 + X + 1$)

$$1.20. \text{ 若 } n \text{ 不为素数, } n = ab, \quad 1 + X + X^2 + \dots + X^{n-1} = \frac{X^n - 1}{X - 1} = \frac{X^{ab} - 1}{X - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(X^a - 1)}{X - 1} (1 + X^b + \dots + X^{(a-1)b}) \quad \text{而 } X - 1 \mid X^a - 1 \text{ 故可约, 矛盾!}$$

注: $\Phi_p(X) = 1 + X + X^2 + \dots + X^{p-1}$ 为分圆多项式, 故原题是充要条件!

