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1. (a) 否  $f: \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-3)$

$$\text{记 } f(\bar{x}) = \overline{g(x)}$$

$$\text{则 } f(\overline{x^2-2}) = \overline{g^2(x)-2} = \overline{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2-3 \mid g^2(x)-2 \Rightarrow g^2(x)-2 = (x^2-3)h(x), \text{ 考虑常数项即可}$$

(b) 考虑  $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$  中元素  $(0,0) (1,0) (0,1) (1,1)$

考虑  $\mathbb{C}[x]$  中元素  $(1,0) (0,0) (0,1) (\overline{-1}, 1)$

$$\text{由于 } (1,0) + (0,1) = (1,1) \quad (\overline{-1}, 1) + (1,0) = (0,1)$$

$$\text{故 } f(0,0) = (0,0) \quad f(0,1) = (1,1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(1,0) = (1,0) \\ f(\overline{-1}, 1) = (0,1) \end{cases} \quad \text{又 } \begin{cases} f(1,1) = (0,1) \\ f(\overline{-1}, 1) = (1,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故则 } f(m,n) = (m+n, m)$$

$$f(am+an+bm, bn) = ((a+b)(m+n), am+an+bm)$$

$$\text{则 } f(m,n) \cdot f(a,b) = \overline{f(ma+nb, ma+nb)} = (ma+nb, ma)$$

$$\text{但 } f(m+n, m) \cdot f(a+b, a) = ((m+n)(a+b), ma) \quad \text{矛盾}$$



$$\text{故 } f(0,0) = (0,0) \quad f(0,1) = (1,1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(1,0) = (1,0) \\ f(0,1) = (0,1) \end{cases} \quad \text{又} \quad \begin{cases} f(1,0) = (0,1) \\ f(0,1) = (1,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{若 } \phi \text{ 则 } f(m,n) = (m+n, m) \quad \text{又 } f(am+un+bm, bn) = (a+bm(m+n), 0)$$

$$\text{则 } f(m,n) \cdot f(0,b) = \cancel{f(m,n)} = \cancel{(m+n, m)} = (m, 0)$$

$$\text{但 } (m+n, m) \times (0+b, a) = ((m+n)(a+b), ma) \quad \text{矛盾}$$

$$\text{若 } \phi \text{ 则 } f(m,n) = (m, m+n) \quad \text{故 } f(m,n) \cdot f(0,b) = (am+un+bm, (a+b)(m+n))$$

$$\text{但 } (m, m+n) \times (a, a+b) = (am, (m+n)(a+b)) \quad \text{矛盾}$$

$$(C[x] / (x^2-3, 2x+4)) \cong Z[x] / (x^2+2x+1, 2x+4) \quad \text{但 } 2 \in \ker \psi$$

$$\cong Z[x-1] / (x^2, 2x+2) \quad \text{但 } 2 \notin (x^2, 2x+2)$$

$$\cong Z[x] / (x^2, 2x+2) \quad \text{故 } (x^2, 2x+2) \subseteq \ker \psi$$

$$\text{构造 } Z[x] \xrightarrow{\psi} Z_2[x] / (x^2)$$

$$a_0 + a_1 x \mapsto \bar{a}_0 + \bar{a}_1 x$$

$$\text{① 显然 } (x^2, 2x+2) \in \ker \psi, \text{ 故 } Z[x] / \ker \psi \cong Z_2[x] / (x^2, 2x+2)$$



2.  $R = \{0, \dots, a_n\}$  记  $Ra_j = \{a_1 a_j, \dots, a_n a_j\}$  且  $a_m a_j = a_1 a_j$

$\Rightarrow (a_m \cdot a_1) a_j = 0 \Rightarrow a_m = a_1$  故  $Ra_j = R$

$\Rightarrow \forall i, \exists j$  s.t.  $0 \cdot a_j = 1$  故  $R$  为单环

b)  $I \triangleleft K$   $\lambda \in I$  且  $\lambda \neq 0$  则  $\lambda \cdot \lambda^{-1} \in I \Rightarrow 1 \in I \Rightarrow K \in I$   
 $\Rightarrow K = I$

而  $\ker f \triangleleft K$  故  $\ker f = 0$  或  $\ker f = K \Rightarrow f = 0$  或  $f$  单

$M_n(K)$  单 见第11次作业11题

(c) 若  $\exists R \not\subseteq I \subseteq M$ , 则  $R \cap M \not\subseteq I \cap M \neq 0$  且  $R \cap M$  是单环, 矛盾

3. (i)  $f: R \rightarrow S$   $\forall I \triangleleft f(R) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(I) \triangleleft R \Rightarrow f^{-1}(I) = (0) \Rightarrow I = (f(0))$

(ii) 定义  $f: Z \rightarrow Z_m$   $a \mapsto \bar{a}$  即可

(iii) (1)  $\tilde{f}: R/\ker f \rightarrow S$  是同构

且  $\tilde{f}(p/\ker f) = f(p)$ , 故用 (1) 证明  $\tilde{f}(R/\ker f)$  是单环

$\forall xy \in \tilde{f}(R/\ker f) \Rightarrow \exists p, q \in R$  s.t.  $\tilde{f}^{-1}(x) \cdot \tilde{f}^{-1}(y) \in p/\ker f$  而  $p \notin \ker f \Rightarrow p/\ker f$  非零

故  $\tilde{f}^{-1}(x) \in p/\ker f$  且  $\tilde{f}^{-1}(y) \in p/\ker f \Rightarrow x \in \tilde{f}(p/\ker f)$  且  $y \in \tilde{f}(p/\ker f)$

(2)  $\forall xy \in f^{-1}(I) \Rightarrow f(x) \cdot f(y) \in I$  故  $f(x) \in I$  且  $f(y) \in I \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(I)$  且  $y \in f^{-1}(I)$

(3) 由 (1)(2) 显然

(iv) 由 (1)(2)(3), 记  $m = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_n^{a_n}$ , 则  $Z_m$  的全部素理想为  $f(p_i)$  ( $f$  为 (ii) 中)  
 $= (\bar{p}_i)$





(b) Claim:  $C[x]$  是 ~~PR~~ <sup>高次代数</sup> 环 proof:  $C[x]$  的最低次项为  $m$ :  
 设  $V_x(f(x)) = m$ , 则  $V_x$  给出一个高次代数, 故由 DVR 性质  
 理想为  $(x^s)$  与  $0$   $s \geq 0$

4. 设  $I$  非主, 即  $xy \in I$   $x \notin I$   $y \notin I$ , 故

$I \cap S = \emptyset \Rightarrow xy \notin S$  若  $x \in S, y \in S$  矛盾, 设  $x \notin S$

故  $(I + (x)) \cap S = \emptyset$ , 矛盾.

(b)  $M$  极大  $\Leftrightarrow R/M$  为域  $\Leftrightarrow \forall r \in M$  有  $\bar{r} \neq 0$ , 即  $\exists x \in R$

s.t.  $\bar{x}\bar{r} = \bar{1} \Leftrightarrow \overline{xr} = \bar{1} \Leftrightarrow xr - 1 \in M$

(c) (i) ~~(ii)~~  $\bar{4} \cdot \bar{8k} = \bar{0}$   $\bar{4} \cdot \bar{8k} + \bar{4} = \bar{0}$ , 故  $4 \mid (4k+1)$  无单位元

(ii)  $M_n(R) \xrightarrow{f} M_n(R/Z)$

易证  $\ker f \cong M_n(Z)$

$\phi \left[ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{11} & \dots & \bar{a}_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \bar{a}_{m1} & \dots & \bar{a}_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \right]$  故  $M_n(R) / M_n(Z) \cong M_n(R/Z)$

故  $M_2(Z) / M_2(pZ) \cong M_2(Z_p)$  有  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$  故其不是

但  $M_2(pZ)$  非极大,  $\exists J$  s.t.  $M_2(pZ) \subsetneq M_2(J) \subsetneq M_2(Z)$

$\Rightarrow pZ \subsetneq J \subsetneq Z$

矛盾!

(i)  $M$  极大  $\Rightarrow R/M$  域  $\Rightarrow R/M$  整环  $\Rightarrow R/M$  主

不成立, 如 (c) 中  $M_2(pZ)$  取  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & p \end{bmatrix}$  与  $y = \begin{bmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(ii)  $R/M$  有限整环  $\Rightarrow R/M$  域  $\Rightarrow M$  极大



5. (a) 证明  $\frac{t}{s} \sim \frac{t'}{s'} \Leftrightarrow \exists u \neq 0, v \neq 0, u(t's - st') = 0$

证:  $\frac{0}{6} \cdot \frac{t}{s} = \frac{0}{6} \cdot \frac{t'}{s'} \Leftrightarrow \exists u \neq 0, v \neq 0, u(6st' - 6s't) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists u \neq 0, v \neq 0, u(6st' - 6s't) = 0$

证: 只用证明  $\frac{as+bt}{bs} \sim \frac{as'+bt'}{bs'}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists u \neq 0, v \neq 0, u(bs's' + b'st' - abss' - b'st') = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists u \neq 0, v \neq 0, u(b's' - b'st') = 0$$

证:  $\exists u \neq 0, v \neq 0, u(b's' - b'st') = 0$

6. (a) (1)  $a^m = 0, b^n = 0$  证:  $(a+b)^{m+n} = 0$

不成, 取  $a$  为  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $b$  为  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  即可

(2)  $\bar{x} \in \text{nil}(R) \Leftrightarrow \exists m \text{ s.t. } \bar{x}^m = \bar{0} \Rightarrow x^m \in \text{nil}(R)$

$\Rightarrow (x^m)^n = 0 \Rightarrow x^{mn} = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \text{nil}(R) \Leftrightarrow \bar{x} \in \bar{0}$  证

(3)  $\exists \forall x \in \text{nil}(R) \forall y \in R, x^m = 0$  证:  $(xy)^m = 0$

(3) 类似于 (2),  $\bar{0} = \text{nil}(R)$

(1)  $x^m = 0$  证:  $(1+x)^{-1} = (1-(-x))^{-1} = 1+(-x)+\dots+(-x)^{m-1}$

$\forall \mu$  可逆,  $x$  幂 0,  $\mu+x = \mu(1+\mu^{-1}x)$  为可逆元乘积

(b) ~~证~~ (c) 易证  $(e_1, \dots, e_n, \dots)$  是  $R$  之  $\bar{e}_i$   $e_i$  是  $R$  之  $e_i$

(ii)  $(a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots)(b_1, b_n, \dots) = (b_1, b_n, \dots)(a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots)$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall i, a_i b_i = b_i a_i$





$$(3) (x_1 \dots x_n) (y_1 \dots y_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall i, x_i y_i = 0$$

(4) 只需证明  $|Z|=2$  情况即可

记  $Z_1$  为所有  $Z$  中第一个分量构成集合  $Z_1$  ... 第2个分量 ...

则 claim ①  $Z_1, Z_2$  是理想

$$a \in Z_1, b \in R, \text{ 则 } \exists c \text{ s.t. } (a, c) \in Z, (b, 0) \in R$$

$$\text{则 } (ab, 0) \in Z \Rightarrow ab \in Z_1$$

$$\text{claim ② } Z \cong Z_1 \times Z_2 \quad \text{显然 } Z \subseteq Z_1 \times Z_2$$

$$\text{且对 } \forall (a, b) \in Z_1 \times Z_2 \quad \exists c, d \text{ s.t. } (a, c) \in Z, (d, b) \in Z$$

$$\text{则 } (a, c) \cdot (d, 0) \in Z \quad (d, 0) \cdot (0, b) \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, 0) + (0, b) \in Z \Rightarrow (a, b) \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow Z \supseteq Z_1 \times Z_2 \Rightarrow Z = Z_1 \times Z_2$$

$$(ii) \text{ 证 } \begin{bmatrix} (a_1, s_1) & (a_2, s_2) \\ (a_3, s_3) & (a_4, s_4) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 \\ s_3 & s_4 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$(4) (i) \text{ rad}(Z_n) \quad n = p_1^{a_1} \dots p_n^{a_n} \quad \text{则 } \text{rad}(Z_n) = (p_1 \dots p_n)$$

$$\text{nil}(Z_n) = (p_1 \dots p_n)$$

$$\text{rad}([x]) = (x)$$

$$\text{nil}([x]) = 0$$



$$(e) \forall (m) \subset \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 有 } (2m) \subset (m)$$

$$(ii) n = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_n^{a_n}$$

则所有极大理想为  $(\frac{n}{p_i})$ , 且  $(\frac{n}{p_i})\mathbb{Z} \cap \mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/p_i\mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{且 } \text{soc}(\mathbb{Z}_n) \cong \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}/p_i\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p_1 \cdots p_n)\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1 \cdots p_n}$$

$$\exists (ii) \text{ 由 (i) } \mathbb{Z}_{p_1 \cdots p_n} = \mathbb{Z}_n \Leftrightarrow a_1 = \cdots = a_n = 1$$

$\Leftrightarrow n$  为不同素数的乘积, 故此时

$$\text{rad}(\mathbb{Z}_n) = 0 \quad \text{且 } \mathbb{Z}_n = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p_n}$$

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$$(1) "\Rightarrow" \forall a \in R \text{ 有 } a^n = 0 \text{ 则 } (\bar{a})^n = 0$$

$$"\Leftarrow" R \text{ 为有限环, 则 } \forall a \in R \exists^N (\bar{a})^n \in N \Rightarrow \exists m$$

$$a^{nm} = 0 \Rightarrow R \text{ 为零环}$$

$$(2) a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad b \in \mathbb{J} \quad a^n = 0 \quad b^m = 0 \Rightarrow (a+b)^{m+n} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{J} \text{ 为零环}$$

2. 设  $x \in P$  且  $x = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_n^{a_n}$  则由于  $R$  为素环, 一定存在一个  $p_i^{a_i} \in P$

进而存在一个  $p_i \in P$  此时  $(p_i) \subset P$ , 而  $(P)$  中不可约元为素元

且  $(p_i)$  是主理想





$$3. a = \mu p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_n^{\alpha_n} \quad b = \nu p_1^{\beta_1} \cdots p_n^{\beta_n}$$

$$ab = \mu\nu p_1^{\alpha_1 + \beta_1} \cdots p_n^{\alpha_n + \beta_n}$$

$$(a, b) = \mu' p_1^{\min(\alpha_1, \beta_1)} \cdots p_n^{\min(\alpha_n, \beta_n)} \quad [a, b] = \frac{\mu\nu}{(a, b)} p_1^{\max(\alpha_1, \beta_1)} \cdots p_n^{\max(\alpha_n, \beta_n)}$$

$$\text{易见 } ab \in (a, b) [a, b]$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } b = \mu p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_n^{\alpha_n} \quad c = \nu p_1^{\beta_1} \cdots p_n^{\beta_n}$$

$$a = w p_1^{z_1} \cdots p_n^{z_n} \quad \text{其中 } \alpha_i, \beta_i, z_i \geq 0$$

$$\text{由 } a|b \Rightarrow z_i \leq \alpha_i + \beta_i \quad \text{由 } (a, b) = 1 \text{ 有 } \alpha_i z_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z_i^2 \leq \alpha_i z_i + \beta_i z_i = \beta_i z_i \Rightarrow z_i \leq \beta_i \Rightarrow a|c$$

$$(4) p \nmid D \Rightarrow UFD \quad \text{设 } a = \mu p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_n^{\alpha_n} \quad b = \nu p_1^{\beta_1} \cdots p_n^{\beta_n}$$

$$(a) \cap (b) = ([a, b]) = (p_1^{\max(\alpha_1, \beta_1)} \cdots p_n^{\max(\alpha_n, \beta_n)})$$

(五) 证明

$$\text{证 } (a)(b) = (p_1^{\alpha_1 + \beta_1} \cdots p_n^{\alpha_n + \beta_n}) \quad \text{设 } (a) \cap (b) = (c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_i + \beta_i = \max(\alpha_i, \beta_i) \Leftrightarrow \alpha_i \beta_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a, b) = 1$$

$$(2) " \Rightarrow " : \text{ 设 } (a, b) = e \quad \text{则 } a = em \quad b = en \quad \text{则 } e(mx + ny) = c$$

$$\Rightarrow e|c$$

$$" \Leftarrow " : (a, b) = e \quad \text{则 } c = em \quad \text{且 } a = ex \quad b = ey \Rightarrow (x, y) = 1$$

$$\text{故 } a + b \quad \exists u, v \text{ 使 } ux + vy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 ex + b_0 ey = e$$

$$a_0 a + b_0 b = e \quad \Rightarrow a_0 m a + b_0 m b = e$$





5. (1)  $\forall x \in R \setminus P \quad \forall y \in R \setminus P \quad \exists xy \in P \quad \exists x \in P \nexists y \in P$  矛盾  
故  $xy \in R \setminus P$

(2) ①  ~~$S_P$  中极大理想~~，用于  $P$  中  $S$  反例的极大理想  
与  $S^{-1}R$  中极大理想一一对应 即  $R$  中包含  $P$  的极大理想与  $S_P^{-1}R$  中极大理想一一对应，且  $\forall P_1 \subset P$  有  $S_P^{-1}P_1 \subset S_P^{-1}P$ ，故  $S_P^{-1}P$  是极大理想

6. (1) " $\Rightarrow$ " 设  $R[x]$  中  $f(x) = a_0 + \dots + a_n x^n$

$$\varphi(f(x)) = 2^n \quad \text{易证 } R[x] \text{ 为 ED}$$

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 若  $R$  不是域，则  $\exists$  不可逆元，故  $(\mu, x)$  是  $R[x]$  中理想

$$\text{即 } (\mu, x) = (h(x)) \quad \text{由 } \mu \in (h(x)) \Rightarrow h(x) = c$$

$$\text{故 } (\mu, x) = (c) \Rightarrow (x) \subset (c), \text{ 而 } |x| \text{ 极大} \Rightarrow c \text{ 是单位}$$

$$\text{而 } c = \mu f(x) + x h(x), \text{ 考虑常数项 } c = \mu f_0 \text{ 与 } \mu \text{ 不可逆矛盾!}$$

7.  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  coprime  $\Leftrightarrow (a_1) + \dots + (a_n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists b_1, \dots, b_n$  使  $\sum a_i b_i = 1$

7. 只用对  $n=2$  证明即可  $n \geq 2$  时归纳法

$n=2$  即证  $C(a, b) \cap C(c, d) \neq \emptyset$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots \quad g(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + \dots$$

$$q, p \mid f(x)g(x) \Rightarrow p \mid a_0 b_0 \Rightarrow \nexists \lambda \lambda \mid p \mid a_0 \quad p \nmid b_0 \quad (\frac{a}{p} \mid b_0, \text{ 全被 } p \text{ 代换})$$

$$\text{则 } p \mid a_0 g(x) + x(a_1 + a_2 x + \dots)g(x) \Rightarrow p \mid (a_1 + a_2 x + \dots)g(x)$$

$$\text{故 } \exists (p, x) = 1$$



考虑  $p|a_0 \Rightarrow p|a_1 \dots$  一直递下去  $p|a_i \quad \forall i$

故  $p|f(x)$

10. (1)  $i \in \mathbb{Z} \cap \mathbb{R} \quad n = \{\min \psi(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

且  $\psi(x) = n$

故 claim  $\mathbb{Z} = (x)$ , 且  $(x) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad y = xq + r$

$\exists r \neq 0$  则  $\phi(r) < \phi(x)$ , 但  $r = y - xq \in \mathbb{Z}$  矛盾  $\Rightarrow r = 0$

$y = xq \Rightarrow y \in (x) \Rightarrow (x) = \mathbb{Z}$

(2) 令  $n = \{\min |\phi(x)| \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$\psi(x) = n$

$y = xq + r$

① ~~若  $r \neq 0$~~   $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $\phi(r) < \phi(x)$  矛盾

故  $y = xq \Rightarrow R = (x) \Rightarrow x$  是单位元

