北京师范大学 2024~2025 学年第一学期期末考试试卷 (A卷)

课程名称:	代数学基础	任课	教师姓名:_	January Col	- Contract	
卷面总分:100_ 分	考试时长: _120_分	钟 考试类别:	闭卷 ✓ 开			
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(10分)解答下列问题:

(1) 求矩阵
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
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(20分) 计算下列行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 2+x & 3+x \\ 1+y & 2+y & 3+y \\ 1+z & 2+z & 3+z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (1+x) & 1 & 2 \\ (1+y) & 1 & 2 \\ (1+y) & 1 & 2 \\ (1+z) & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x) + (1+z) + ($$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

= 5Dn-1-6Dn-2 ## $D_1 = 5$. $D_2 = 19$. $D_3 = 65$ $= (a^2 + b^2) D_{2n-2}$

$$R!D_{n-2}D_{n-1} = 3(D_{n-1}-2D_{n-2}) = (a^{2}-b)^{2}D_{2n-4}$$

又
$$D_z - 2D_1 = 9 \Rightarrow D_n - 2D_{n-1} = 3^n 0$$
 = $(a^2 - b^2)^n$ = $(a^2 - b^2)^n$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ x & x+2 & x & \cdots & x \\ x & x & x+3 & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ x & x & x+3 & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots$$

(3)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 5$$

$$= (a^{2} b^{2}) D_{2n-2}$$

$$= (a^{2} b^{2}) D_{2n-4}$$

$$= (a^2 - b^2)^n$$

.流湖水道

四. (10 分)设p是一个素数,给出 $f(x) = x^p - 1$ 在 $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ 中的标准分解式,并证明。

$$X^{P-1} = (X-1)(X^{P-1} \times Y^{P-2} + ... + X+1)$$

 $X-1$ 为-1次因式. 不可至5. ② 于(X)= $X^{P-1} + ... + X+1$)
 $X = Y+1$. 凡 $Y(X^{P-1} + X^{P-2} + ... + X+1) = (X-1) = X^{P-1}$.

=) y. f(y+1) = (y+1) P-1= yP+ (P1) yP-1+...+ (P-1) y ⇒ f(y+1) = y P-1 + (P) y P-2 + ··· + (P-1)

厄不(1+c)是证。(1-9)十9到(1-9)19。…, (9)19、1+9 E由, 9满妻教会

2) 著 $A^2 = A$, 则r(A) + r(A - L) = n。

N=(1-A) + (A) + (

理上, X-1-5 XP-1+…+X+1在Q[x]中校不可约.

(10分)设A为n阶方阵,其中 $n \ge 2$,记A*为A的伴随矩阵,证明

这里r表示矩阵的秩。

H(A)=N > (A)+0 > (A*)= |A| = |A| (= 0+ |A) (= N= (A))+

H(A)=M-1 = A*+0. 图为 AA*=0

A)=
$$N-1 \Rightarrow A^* + 0$$
. $\mathbb{Z}[A] = 0$. $\mathbb{Z}[A] = 0$.

 $\Rightarrow F(A) + F(A^*) \leq N$. $\mathbb{Z}[A] = N-1$
 $\Rightarrow F(A^*) + F(A^*) \leq 1$
 $\Rightarrow F(A^*) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow F(A^*) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow F(A^*) = 1$

六. (10 分) 设 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1^3 + \dots + x_n^3$, 其中 $n \ge 3$, 将 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 用初等对

称多项式表示。

$$28 f(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \alpha s_1^3 + b s_1 s_2 + c s_3$$

$$45 f(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \alpha s_1^3 + b s_1 s_2 + c s_3$$

$$5(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \alpha s_1^3 + b s_1 s_2 + c s_3$$

$$5(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \alpha s_1^3 + b s_1 s_2 + c s_3$$

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$$5(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \alpha s_1^3 + b s_1^3 + c s_2^3 + c s_3$$

$$5(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \alpha s_1^3 + b s_1^3 + c s_2^3 + c s_3^3 + c s_3^$$

(1+x+...+1x+12x)(1-x)=1-1x

七. (15分) 假设A是一个实n阶方阵,记In为n阶单位矩阵,证明:

1) 若
$$A^2 = I_n$$
, 则 $r(A + I_n) + r(A - I_n) = n$;

2) 若
$$A^2 = A$$
, 则 $r(A) + r(A - I_n) = n$ 。

$$() A^{2}I=0 \Rightarrow (A+I)(A-I)=0 \Rightarrow H(A+I)+H(A+I) \leq M$$
 $I+A I-A = 2I (B) + (A+B) \leq H(A+H(B))$
 $I+A I-A = 2I (B) + (A+B) \leq H(A+H(B))$
 $I+A I-A = 2I (B) + (A+B) + H(A-I) > M$
 $I+A I-A = 2I (B) + H(A+I) + H(A-I) > M$
 $I+A I-A = M$
 $I+A I-A = M$
 $I+A I-A = M$

2)
$$A^{2} A = 0 \Rightarrow A(A-1) = 0 \Rightarrow F(A) + F(A-1) \leq N$$
 $Z = (I-A) + A = I \Rightarrow F(I-A) + F(A) \geq N$
 $Z = F(A-1) + F(A) \geq N$

八. (15 分) 假设R是一个有单位元的交换环, 定义R上的形式幂级数环(ring of formal power series)为

$$R[[x]] = \{f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots | a_i \in R\}$$

类似于R[x]中的加法和乘法,可以定义R[[x]]中的加法和乘法,使得其是一个有单 位元的交换环。

- 证明 $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$ 在 R[[x]] 中有乘法逆元当且仅当 a_0 在R中有乘法逆元;
- 2) 求 1-x 在R[[x]]中的乘法逆元;
- 证明R[[x]]是一个整环当且仅当R是一个整环。

1) if
$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$$
, $g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j x^j$, for $f(x)g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_i b_j x^{i+j} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i b_{i+j} x^{k+j} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{i+j} x^{k+j} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a$

若 f(x)g(x)=1→ abo=1, zabk-i=0 (k>1) 即 bk=-boziaibk-i 即面可避、60=001、6k=-60至。在1616-1 反立、差的可逆、则可定义g(以如上使得 fx15的=1.

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

$$= (1+x+x^{2}+\cdots)-(x+x^{2}+x^{3}+\cdots)$$

$$= 1$$

$$= (1-x)^{-1} = (1+x+x^{2}+\cdots) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{i}$$

3>由于R[[x]]是一个有单位方的支援环、只需证明无定因子即可。

>: 港RICOD是一个整环,则Ya.beR且ato,bto. 由于a.beRICO

52 ab =0

(=: \ f(x),g(x) \ \ R[(x)], 且f(x) +0, g(x) +0. 不妨没f(x) 和g(x)次言 数假排项分别为 axn和 bxm, 基中 a+0.6+0. 数

f(x)g(x)= ab x m+ + 高附功 时尺是整环, 数ab +0、 Pf f(x)g(x) +0.