

高等代数 (II) 第一次作业情况

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1 补充说明

- 上交作业写清姓名和学号, 多张纸标好页码, 如没有装订须在每页正面写上个人信息;
- 注意叙述的科学性. 两个多项式的最大公因式有且仅有一个, 不应出现“存在/一个……的最大公因式”等类似表述; 在未说明 $g \mid f$ 时不应出现形如 $\frac{f}{g}$ 的表述.

2 2月21日作业

无.

3 2月24日作业

P8: 4, 5, 6, 7; P13: 3(2), 4, 7, 8

P8: 5. (注意零因子和零的差别) 若不然, 设可逆元 $r \in R$ 为左零因子, 那么根据定义存在非零 $s \in R$ 使得 $rs = 0$, 于是有

$$s = 1s = r^{-1}rs = r^{-1}0 = 0,$$

这与 $s \neq 0$ 的假设矛盾. 同理 r 也不可能为右零因子. □

4 2月28日作业

P21: 1(2), 2, 3, 4, 5

P21: 1(2).

$$\begin{aligned}
& (x^4 + 6x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x - 7, x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5) \\
&= ((x+5)(x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5) + (-4x^2 + 36x - 32), x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5) \\
&= (-4x^2 + 36x - 32, x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5) \\
&= (x^2 - 9x + 8, x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5) \\
&= (x^2 - 9x + 8, (x+10)(x^2 - 9x + 8) + (75x - 75)) \\
&= (x^2 - 9x + 8, 75x - 75) \\
&= (x^2 - 9x + 8, x - 1) \\
&= ((x-8)(x-1), x-1) = x-1
\end{aligned}$$

Conversely,

$$\begin{aligned}
& x-1 \\
&= \frac{1}{75}(0(x^2 - 9x + 8) + (75x - 75)) \\
&= \frac{1}{75}(-(x+10)(x^2 - 9x + 8) + (x+10)(x^2 - 9x + 8) + (75x - 75)) \\
&= \frac{1}{75} \cdot \frac{1}{4}((x+10)(-4x^2 + 36x - 32) + 4(x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5)) \\
&= \frac{1}{300}((x+10)((x+5)(x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5) + (-4x^2 + 36x - 32)) \\
&\quad + (4 - (x+10)(x+5))(x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5)) \\
&= \frac{1}{300}((x+10)(x^4 + 6x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x - 7) + (-x^2 - 15x - 46)(x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5)) \\
&= \frac{x+10}{300}(x^4 + 6x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x - 7) + \frac{-x^2 - 15x - 46}{300}(x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 5)
\end{aligned}$$

□

题目 4.1. 设 $f, g \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, 则

$$R(f, (x - \lambda)g) = (-1)^{\deg f} f(\lambda) R(f, g).$$

证明. Let

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k, \quad g(x) = \sum_{l=0}^m b_l x^l,$$

then

$$(x - \lambda)g(x) = (x - \lambda) \sum_{l=0}^m b_l x^l = \sum_{l=0}^m b_l x^{l+1} - \lambda \sum_{l=0}^m b_l x^l = b_m x^{m+1} + \sum_{l=1}^m (b_{l-1} - \lambda b_l) x^l - \lambda b_0.$$

By definition we have

$$R(f, (x - \lambda)g) = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & \cdots & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a_n & \cdots & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 \\ b_m & b_{m-1} - \lambda b_m & \cdots & b_0 - \lambda b_1 & -\lambda b_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & b_m & b_{m-1} - \lambda b_m & \cdots & b_0 - \lambda b_1 & -\lambda b_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n-1} + \lambda a_n & \cdots & a_1 + \lambda a_2 + \cdots + \lambda^{n-1} a_n & f(\lambda) & \lambda f(\lambda) & \cdots & \lambda^m f(\lambda) \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & a_n & a_{n-1} + \lambda a_n & \cdots & a_1 + \lambda a_2 + \cdots + \lambda^{n-1} a_n & f(\lambda) & \\ b_m & b_{m-1} & \cdots & b_0 & 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & b_m & b_{m-1} & \cdots & b_0 & & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n-1} & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_n & a_{n-1} & \cdots & a_1 & f(\lambda) & \\ b_m & b_{m-1} & \cdots & b_0 & 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & b_m & b_{m-1} & \cdots & b_0 & 0 & \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{(m+1)+(m+1+n)} f(\lambda) R(f, g) = (-1)^{\deg f} R(f, g)
\end{aligned}$$

□

题目 4.2. 设

$$\begin{aligned}
f &= 2x^3 - 3x^2 + \lambda x + 3 \\
g &= x^3 + \lambda x + 1.
\end{aligned}$$

λ 为何值 f 和 g 有非平凡公因子.

证明. 除直接计算结式外, 还可对最小公因式进行变换.

$$\begin{aligned}
(f, g) &= (2x^3 - 3x^2 + \lambda x + 3, x^3 + \lambda x + 1) \\
&= (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2, x^3 + \lambda x + 1) \\
&= (x - 1, x^3 + \lambda x + 1)(x^2 - 2x - 2, x^3 + \lambda x + 1) \\
&= (x - 1, 1^3 + \lambda \cdot 1 + 1)(x^2 - 2x - 2, 2x^2 + (\lambda + 2)x + 1) \\
&= (x - 1, \lambda + 2)(x^2 - 2x - 2, (\lambda + 6)x + 5) \\
&= (x - 1, \lambda + 2)(x - (1 + \sqrt{3}), (\lambda + 6)x + 5)(x - (1 - \sqrt{3}), (\lambda + 6)x + 5)
\end{aligned}$$

其中对最小多项式拆分的合理性见第二次习题课讲义中 Lemma 3.1. 故 f 和 g 有非平凡公因子, 即 $(f, g) \neq 1$ 当且仅当 $\lambda + 2 = 0$ 或 $(\lambda + 6)(1 \pm \sqrt{3}) + 5 = 0$. 解之可得 $\lambda \in \{-2, (-7 \pm 5\sqrt{3})/2\}$. □

题目 4.3. 求

$$R(x^n + x + 1, x^2 - 3x + 2).$$

证明. 利用第一题结论,

$$\begin{aligned}
R(x^n + x + 1, x^2 - 3x + 2) &= R(x^n + x + 1, (x - 1)(x - 2)) \\
&= (-1)^n (1^n + 1 + 1) R(x^n + x + 1, x - 2) \\
&= (-1)^n (1^n + 1 + 1) (-1)^n (2^n + 2 + 1) R(x^n + x + 1, 1) \\
&= 3 \cdot (2^n + 3)
\end{aligned}$$

□