## 附加疑 1

1. 
$$i^{n}_{x} \omega_{k} = e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{m}} \xi_{k} = e^{i\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{m}} K=0,1,...,m-1$$
.

记用: (1) 
$$\chi^{m}_{-1} = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (\chi - \omega_{k}), \quad \chi^{m}_{+1} = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (\chi - \frac{\xi_{k}}{\xi_{k}}).$$

(2) 
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \cdots \cos \frac{n\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2^n}$$
.

(花水: 令 
$$\omega = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2n+1}}, x^{2n} + x^{2n+1} + x + 1 = (x - \omega)(x - \omega^2) - \cdots (x - \omega^{2n})$$
)

2. 已知一个对应 
$$C \xrightarrow{\Phi} M_{2}(\mathbb{R})$$
 定义为  $\Phi(a+bi) = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$ .   
治定  $\Phi(\Xi_{1}\Xi_{2}) = \Phi(\Xi_{1}) \cdot \Phi(\Xi_{2})$ 

$$[P]$$
.①是否存在映射  $\Psi$ .  $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow M_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$  定义为  $A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A$ 

$$\Psi(A+iB) = \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}, A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\underline{\mathbb{I}} \quad \underline{\mathbb{I}} \quad (M_1 M_2) = \underline{\mathbb{I}} (M_1) \cdot \underline{\mathbb{I}} (M_2) \qquad M_1, M_2 \in M_n(\mathbb{C})?$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \longmapsto f^{\mathcal{Z}_0}(\mathcal{Z}) = \mathcal{Z}^0 \cdot \mathcal{Z}$$

 $f_{Z_0}(1) = Z_0 \cdot 1 = a_0 + b_0 i$  —  $\rightarrow E_{1,i}$  下坐标( $a_0 \choose b_0$ )  $f_{Z_0}(i) = Z_0 \cdot i = a_0 i - b_0$  —  $\rightarrow E_{1,i}$  下坐标( $a_0$ )
总结:  $\forall Z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $Z_0$  可看作 C 上线性变换,在基 1, i 不 完毕 =  $a_0 - b_0 \choose b_0 a_0$ 

按此原理,考虑  $F = Q(\sqrt{z}) = \{a + b\sqrt{z} \mid a, b \in Q\}$ 试定义 - 个对应:  $F \xrightarrow{\Phi} M_z(Q)$ ,满足  $\Phi(ab) = \Phi(ab) = \Phi(ab)$ 

③ 四元数集H<sup>2</sup> $\{a+bi+cj+dk \mid a,b,c,d\in\mathbb{R}\}$ 其中 $i^2=j^2=k^2=-1$ , ij=k=-ji, jk=-kj=i, ki=-ik=j. i,j,k的乘法该军了两四元数乘法:

(ai+bii+Cij+dik) (az+bzi+Czj+dzk)

 $= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 - C_1 C_2 - d_1 d_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 + C_1 d_2 - C_2 d_1) i$   $+ (a_1 C_2 + a_2 C_1 + b_2 d_1 - b_1 d_2) j + (a_1 d_2 + a_2 d_1 + b_1 C_2 - b_2 C_1) k.$ 

按上述原理,能否定义一个对应 H ---- M4(R)?

3. (Partial fraction decomposition)

一般地,设 $\alpha$ ,  $b + 0 \in \mathbb{N}$ , $b = P_i^{n_i} \dots P_s^{n_s}$   $P_i$  素数,则存在自然数c, $a_{ij} < P_i$ 

$$\frac{a}{b} = c + \sum_{i=1}^{s} \frac{a_{ij}}{j^{-1}} \frac{a_{ij}}{p_i^{s}}$$

我们类比上述结果到多项式.

证明: (1) 读 f(x),  $g(x) \in F(x)$  且 deg f(x) < deg g(x) 证为  $g(x) = g_1(x) g_2(x)$ , 且  $(g_1(x), g_2(x)) = 1$ 

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f_i(x)}{g_i(x)} + \frac{f_i(x)}{g_i(x)}$$

$$\frac{f}{g_i(x)} = \frac{f_i(x)}{g_i(x)} + \frac{f_i(x)}{g_i(x)}$$

(2) iR f(x),  $g(x)^0 \in F[x]$ ,  $k > 1 \in IN$ , deg f(x) < kdeg g(x), IR g(x) = F[x]

$$\frac{f(x)}{g^{k}(x)} = \frac{h_{k}(x)}{g^{k}(x)} + \frac{f_{k-1}(x)}{g^{k-1}(x)}$$

## deg  $h_k(x) < \text{deg } g(x)$  #  $h_k(x) = 0$ deg  $f_k(x) < \text{deg } g_{k}^{k+1}$  #  $f_{b-1}(x) = 0$ 

(3) 没 f(x),  $g(x) \in F(x)$ ,  $f(x) \neq 0$ ,  $g(x) \neq 0$ . 设  $g(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} P_i(x)$ ,  $P_i(x)$ ,...,  $P_k(x)$ 是否不相同的不可约多项式,  $P_i(x)$  i=1,..., k.

则存在(唯一)多项式 b(x)和 aij(x)满足 deg aij(x) < deg Pi(x) 或 aij(x)=0

$$\frac{A}{g(x)} = b(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{n_i}{j=1} \frac{a_{ij}}{P_i^j}$$

注:① 量如 可迭代使用(2)继续拆分.

(2) 
$$|x| \int \frac{\chi^4 + \chi^3 + \chi^2 + 1}{\chi^2 + \chi - 2} dx$$

$$= \int (\chi^2 + 3 + \frac{-3\chi + 7}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 1)}) dx = \int (\chi^2 + 3 + \frac{-13/3}{(\chi + 2)} + \frac{4/3}{(\chi - 1)}) dx$$