

第一次作业

5(2) 解: $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 1$

$g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$

$f(x) = g(x)(x-1) + (-3x^2 - x + 2)$

令 $r(x) = -3x^2 - x + 2$

$g(x) = r(x)(-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{10}{9}) + (\frac{16}{9}x - \frac{11}{9})$

令 $r_1(x) = \frac{16}{9}x - \frac{11}{9}$

$r(x) = r_1(x)(-\frac{27}{16}x - \frac{441}{256}) - \frac{27}{256}$

令 $r_2(x) = -\frac{27}{256}$

$r_1(x) = r_2(x)(-\frac{256 \times 16}{27 \times 9}x + \frac{256 \times 11}{27 \times 9})$

故 $(f(x), g(x)) = 1$.

6. (1) 解: $f(x) = g(x) + (x^3 - 2x)$

令 $r(x) = x^3 - 2x$

$g(x) = r(x)(x+1) + (x^2 - 2)$

令 $r_1(x) = x^2 - 2$

$r(x) = r_1(x) \cdot x$

$\Rightarrow (f(x), g(x)) = x^2 - 2$.

$x^2 - 2 = g(x) - (x^3 - 2x)(x+1)$

$= g(x) - (f(x) - g(x))(x+1)$

$= g(x) - (x+1)f(x) + (x+1)g(x)$

$= (x+2)g(x) - (x+1)f(x)$

$\Rightarrow u(x) = -x - 1$

$v(x) = x + 2$.

19. 解:

$$\begin{array}{r} Ax^2 + 2Ax + (B+3A) \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 \overline{) Ax^4 + Bx^2 + 1} \\ \underline{Ax^4 - 2Ax^3 + Ax^2} \\ (B-A)x^2 + 2Ax^3 + 1 \\ \underline{-4Ax^2 + 2Ax^3 + 2Ax} \\ (B+3A)x^2 - 2Ax + 1 \\ \underline{(B+3A)x^2 - 2(B+3A)x + B+3A} \\ (-2A+2B+6A)x + 1 - B - 3A \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4A + 2B = 0 \\ 3A + B = 1 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -2 \end{cases}$

26. 解: 单位根 $\varepsilon_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n} \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, n-1)$

$\bar{\varepsilon}_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}$

$= \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{-2k\pi}{n}$

$\varepsilon_{n-k} = \cos \frac{2(n-k)\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2(n-k)\pi}{n}$

$= \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{-2k\pi}{n}$

$\bar{\varepsilon}_k = \varepsilon_{n-k}$.

$x^n - 1$ 在 \mathbb{C} 内有 n 个根 $\varepsilon_k \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, n-1)$

故 $x^n - 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - \varepsilon_k)$

当 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 时, 由 $\varepsilon_k + \bar{\varepsilon}_k = 2 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n}$ 和 $\bar{\varepsilon}_k = \varepsilon_{n-k}$ 得:

$\varepsilon_k \cdot \bar{\varepsilon}_k = 1$

当 n 为奇数时, $x^n - 1 = (x-1) [x^2 - (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_{n-1})x + 1] [x^2 - (\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_{n-2})x + 1] \dots$

$[x^2 - (\varepsilon_{\frac{n-1}{2}} + \varepsilon_{\frac{n+1}{2}})x + 1]$

$= (x-1) [x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} x + 1] \dots [x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} x + 1]$

当 n 为偶数时, $x^n - 1 = (x-1)(x+1) [x^2 - (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_{n-1})x + 1] \dots [x^2 - (\varepsilon_{\frac{n-2}{2}} + \varepsilon_{\frac{n+2}{2}})x + 1]$

$= (x-1)(x+1) [x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} x + 1] \dots [x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{(n-2)\pi}{n} x + 1]$