学

1. R=Z[x], I=(P, f(x)), P素数, f(x)首项系数与P互素 degf(x) > 0, [i] $(ix Z[x] \xrightarrow{\phi} Z_{p}[x])$

$$\begin{array}{c} R \\ P \end{array}$$

$$P(x) > 0, \text{ [i] } (\text{ii] } \mathbb{Z}(x) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}_{p}(x))$$

$$P(x) = \mathbb{Z}(x) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}_{p}(x)$$

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$$I_{(p)} = \underbrace{(P, f(x))}_{(p)} = \underbrace{(P) + (f(x))}_{(p)} \xrightarrow{\varphi} (\overline{f}(\overline{x}))$$

(岩
$$f(x) = \sum a_i x^i$$
) $f(\bar{x}) = \sum \bar{a}_i \bar{x}^i$

$$I = (P, f(x)) \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\phi}} I_{m}\widetilde{\phi} = (\overline{f}(\overline{x}))$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\phi}} \mathbb{Z}_{p}[\overline{x}]$$

$$f(x) \longmapsto \tilde{f}(\bar{z})$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{\mathbb{I}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{p}[\tilde{x}]}{\mathbb{I}_{m}\tilde{\phi}}$$

一般地, 尺整区, I, J是尺的理想, 考虑 元: 尺→尽

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
I+J & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \pi(I) = I+J \\
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令R=外 万满同态, T(I)是户的理想 $R \longrightarrow R_{IT}$ 又打R=Z(x),J=(P,f(x)),也可以如下刻划Z,考虑 $\mathbb{Z}(x) \xrightarrow{\pi} \frac{\mathbb{Z}(x)}{(f(x))} = \left\{ c_o + c_i \overline{x} + \dots + c_{n-1} \overline{x}^{n+1} \middle| c_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ $(ix) f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x^i$ $\forall g(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x], g(x) = g(x)f(x) + \gamma(x) deg r(x) \leq deg f(x)$ $\pi(g(x)) = \overline{r}(\overline{x})$ (P)在工下像为{PCo+PCiz+···+PCn·ixn-1 | Ci∈Z}=P在 (f(x)) 中生成的理想.

更是一个向量空间同构。因为正是一个域,可以赋予下" 上乘法结构。

 $\Gamma \longrightarrow \Gamma^n$ 是一个域般入(这里我们又使用了A和. ae.的等同)

如果不认同以上两种等同,凭空造出下的一个扩线是(可能)无法做到的,例如 R → C= {a+bi|a,be/R} 使得 R 成为一个C的子域,些分下(s)={co+cis+…+cis+/cie+} 其中 S 是 P(x)=0 的根。这里说"s 是 P(x)=0 的根"很含糊,从须要给一个更大的结构包含 s. 所以使用 E= E(x) 给出这个更大结构,代价是需要厂等同于正的子域。