

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. \quad f(x_0) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow x - x_0 \mid f(x) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \exists q(x), \text{ s.t. } f(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot q(x) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (x - x_0, f(x)) = x - x_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_0) \neq 0 &\Leftrightarrow x - x_0 \nmid f(x) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow f(x_0) = r(x_0), \text{ 其中 } r(x) = f(x) - (x - x_0)q(x) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (x - x_0, f(x)) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

证明: \Rightarrow 若 $x = x_0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的 k 重根.

则 $(x - x_0)^k \mid f(x)$, 且 $(x - x_0)^{k+1} \nmid f(x)$

即 $\exists q(x)$, s.t.

$$f(x) = (x - x_0)^k \cdot q(x)$$

其中 $q(x_0) \neq 0$ (即 $x - x_0 \nmid q(x)$)

由 Leibniz 公式知

$$f^{(i)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^i C_i^j [(x - x_0)^k]^{(j)} q^{(i-j)}(x)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^i C_i^j \cdot A_{k,j}^j (x - x_0)^{k-j} q^{(i-j)}(x)$$

\therefore 当 $0 \leq i < k$ 时, $k-j > 0$

$$f^{(i)}(x_0) = 0$$

当 $i = k$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(k)}(x_0) &= C_k^k \cdot A_k^k \cdot 1 \cdot q^{(k-k)}(x) \\ &= q(x_0) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftarrow f(x_0) = 0$, 知 $x - x_0 \mid f(x)$
可设 $f(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot q_1(x)$

$$\therefore f'(x) = q_1(x) + (x - x_0) q_1'(x)$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x_0) = q_1(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x - x_0 \mid q_1(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{可设 } f(x) = (x - x_0)^2 \cdot q_2(x)$$

由数学归纳, 设 $f(x) = (x - x_0)^i q_i(x)$, $i \leq k-1$

$$\text{则 } f^{(i)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^i C_i^j A_i^j (x - x_0)^{i-j} q_j^{(i-j)}(x)$$

$$\therefore f^{(i)}(x_0) = q_i(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x - x_0 \mid q_i(x).$$

则可设 $f(x) = (x-x_0)^{i+1} q_{i+1}(x)$.

(这里 $q_i(x) = (x-x_0) \cdot q_{i+1}(x)$)

由归纳, 可设 $f(x) = (x-x_0)^k q_k(x)$

而 $f^{(k)}(x_0) = q_k(x_0) \neq 0$

且 $x-x_0 \nmid q_k(x)$.

$\therefore (x-x_0)^{k+1} \nmid f(x)$

即 $x=x_0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个 k 重根 \square

26. 单位根.

$$x^n = 1 \Rightarrow x_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}, k=1, \dots, n$$

$$= e^{\frac{2k\pi}{n} i}$$

(欧拉公式: $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$)

注: $x_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$$x_k = x_1^k, \quad \forall k=1, \dots, n$$

$$\overline{x_k} = x_{n-k}, \quad \forall k=1, \dots, n-1$$

$$x_n = x_1^n = 1$$

思考下面说法是否正确?

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 若 $(p, n)=1$, 则

x_p, x_p^2, \dots, x_p^n 遍历 $x^n=1$ 的所有单位根.

解:

在复数域 \mathbb{C} 上

$$x^n - 1 = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - x_k)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \prod_{k=1}^n (x - x_1^k) \\ (x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1}) (x - 1) \\ \prod_{k=1}^n (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{n}}) \end{pmatrix}$$

在实数域 \mathbb{R} 上,

($\mathbb{R}[x]$ 中任意多项式可分解为至多二次的因式乘积)

若 n 为奇数, 则 $x^n = 1$ 的 n 个单位根中

有 $\frac{n-1}{2}$ 对共轭复根, 和 $x=1$.

此时,

$$x^n - 1 = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_{n-2}) \underbrace{(x - x_{n-1})}_{x - \bar{x}_2} \underbrace{(x - x_n)}_{x - \bar{x}_1}$$

$$= (x - x_1)(x - \bar{x}_1) \times (x - x_2)(x - \bar{x}_2) \times \cdots$$

$$\times (x - x_{\frac{n-1}{2}})(x - \bar{x}_{\frac{n-1}{2}}) \times (x - 1)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (x^2 - (x_k + \bar{x}_k)x + x_k \bar{x}_k) \times (x - 1)$$

$$= (x - 1) \prod_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (x^2 - 2\cos\frac{2k\pi}{n}x + 1)$$

若 n 为偶数, 则 $x^n = 1$ 有 $\frac{n-2}{2}$ 对共轭复根.
和 $x = \pm 1$

此时

$$x^n - 1 = (x+1)(x-1) \prod_{k=1}^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (x^2 - 2\cos\frac{2k\pi}{n}x + 1)$$

(1)

(2.1) 证明:

$$\text{令 } h_i(x) \triangleq \frac{F(x)}{(x-a_i) F'(a_i)} = \prod_{k \neq i} \frac{(x-a_k)}{(a_i-a_k)}$$

$$\text{则 } h_i(a_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}, \quad \forall a_j$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(x).$$

$$H(a_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(a_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{ij} = 1$$

$\forall a_j$.

$\therefore a_1, \dots, a_n$ 互不相同, $\partial H(x) = n-1$.

$$\therefore H(x) \equiv 1, \forall x.$$

(n 个点可以互角一个至多 $n-1$ 次多项式
见定理 9, 或 待定系数, 用范德蒙德
行列式)

$$-2. f(x) = F(x)q(x) + r(x), \quad \partial r < \partial F = n$$

$$\therefore f(a_j) = F(a_j)q(a_j) + r(a_j)$$

$$= r(a_j), \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \sum_i \frac{f(a_i) F(x)}{(x-a_i) F'(a_i)} = \sum_i f(a_i) h_i(x)$$

$$0 \leq j \leq n-1$$

$$\therefore g(a_j) = \sum_i f(a_i) h_i(a_j)$$

$$= \sum_i f(a_i) \delta_{ij}$$

$$= f(a_j), \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore \gamma(a_j) = g(a_j), \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore \gamma(x) = g(x), \quad \forall x.$$

□.