


高代Ⅱ习题课答案(第一次)

1 (i) $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 1, g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 - 4x^3 + 0 + 0 - 1 \\
 \underline{x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2} \\
 \hline
 -x^3 - 2x^2 + 0 - 1 \\
 -x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x \\
 \hline
 -5x^2 + 2x - 1 \\
 -5x^2 + 15x - 10 \\
 \hline
 -13x + 9
 \end{array}$$

商 $q(x) = x^2 - x - 5$ 余式 $= -13x + 9$

(ii) $g(x) = x^2 + 2, r(x) = x^2 + 6x - 5$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 + 0 + 0 + px + q \\
 \underline{-} x^4 + mx^3 + x^2 \\
 \hline
 -mx^3 - x^2 + px + q \\
 -mx^3 - m^2x^2 - mx \\
 \hline
 (m^2 - 1)x^2 + (m + p)x + q \\
 (m^2 - 1)x^2 + m(m^2 - 1)x + m^2 - 1 \\
 \hline
 [m + p - m(m^2 - 1)]x + (q - m^2 + 1)
 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + mx + 1 \mid x^4 + mx^3 + x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(x) = [m + p - m(m^2 - 1)]x + (q - m^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$m + p - m(m^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad q - m^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$p = m^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2m, \quad q = m^2 - 1$$

3. 计算 $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 3$ 与 $g(x) = 3x^3 + 10x^2 + 2x - 3$ 的最大公因式.

解: 使用辗转相除法, 为避免分数系数, $f(x) \times 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^4 + 9x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x - 9 \\ 3x^4 + 10x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x \\ \hline -x^3 - 5x^2 - 9x \\ (x^3) \quad -3x^3 - 15x^2 - 27x - 27 \\ \quad -3x^3 - 10x^2 - 2x + 3 \\ \hline -5x^2 - 25x - 30 = r_1(x) \end{array}$$

然后用 $r_1(x)$ 除 $g(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^3 + 10x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ 3x^3 + 15x^2 + 18x \\ \hline -5x^2 - 16x - 3 \\ \quad -5x^2 - 25x - 30 \\ \hline 9x + 27 = r_2(x) \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x+2)(x+3) \quad r_1(x) \text{ 被 } r_2(x) \text{ 整除}$$

$$(f(x), g(x)) = x+3$$

$$4. \text{ 使用辗转相除法 } f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 2$$

$$g(x) = x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2$$

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

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

$$x^3 - 2x = (x^2 - 2) \cdot x$$

由此知 $x^2 - 2$ 是 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 的最大公因式

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

$$= g(x) - [f(x) - g(x) \cdot 1](x+1)$$

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

$$\therefore u(x) = -(x+1) \quad v(x) = x+2$$

5. 解 $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 5$

$$= a(x-2)^3 + b(x-2)^2 + c(x-2) + d$$

$$= \{[a(x-2) + b](x-2) + c\}(x-2) + d$$

以 $x-2$ 除 $f(x)$ 得 $d = 13$

以 $x-2$ 除商 q_1 得 $c = 23$

以 $x-2$ 除第二次商 $q_2(x)$ 得 $b = 11$ $a = 2$

6. 证明

充分性 设 $f(x) = a(x-b)^n$ $\therefore f'(x) = an(x-b)^{n-1}$

$$\therefore f'(x) \mid f(x)$$

必要性 对 $f(x)$ 作典型分解

$$f(x) = a P_1^{m_1}(x) P_2^{m_2}(x) \cdots P_t^{m_t}(x)$$

其中 $P_i(x)$ 都是不可约因式. 则

$$f'(x) = P_1^{m_1-1}(x) P_2^{m_2-1}(x) \cdots P_t^{m_t-1}(x) g(x)$$

$g(x)$ 与 $P_i(x)$ 互素 ($i=1, \dots, t$) $\therefore f'(x) \mid f(x)$

有 $g(x) = c$ 但 $\deg(f(x)) = \deg(f'(x)) + 1$, $\therefore t=1, m_1=n$

$$Pf f(x) = a(x-b)^n$$

7. 因 $f'(x) = 1+x + \cdots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$

$$f(x) = f'(x) + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

设 $h(x) | f(x)$ 且 $h(x) | f'(x)$, 则

$$h(x) | (f(x) - f'(x))$$

即 $h(x) | \frac{x^n}{n!}$

故 $h(x) = cx^k$ ($c \neq 0$, $k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$)

显然, (cx^k) ($1 \leq k \leq n$) 都不是 $f(x)$ 的因式.

只能 $k=0$. 于是 $(f(x), f'(x)) = 1$

$$8. \text{ 设 } f_1(x) = af(x) + bg(x) \quad g_1(x) = cf(x) + dg(x) \\ d(x) = (f(x), g(x))$$

$$\therefore d(x) | f(x), \quad d(x) | g(x)$$

$$\therefore d(x) | f_1(x), \quad d(x) | g_1(x)$$

RP $d(x)$ 是 $f_1(x), g_1(x)$ 的一个公因式

再设 $\varphi(x)$ 是 $f_1(x), g_1(x)$ 的任一公因式. 则

$$\varphi(x) | f_1(x), \quad \varphi(x) | g_1(x)$$

再由

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) = af(x) + bg(x) \\ g_1(x) = cf(x) + dg(x) \end{cases} \quad ad - bc \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{d}{ad - bc} f_1(x) - \frac{b}{ad - bc} g_1(x)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-c}{ad - bc} f_1(x) + \frac{a}{ad - bc} g_1(x)$$

$$\text{可知 } \varphi(x) | f(x), \quad \varphi(x) | g(x)$$

RP $\varphi(x)$ 是 $f(x), g(x)$ 的一个公因式

$$\therefore \varphi(x) | d(x) \quad \therefore d(x) = (f_1(x), g_1(x))$$

$$9. \quad f(x) = x^3 + x + 1 \quad g(x) = x^2 + x + 1$$

证明：经计算

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

$\therefore g(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 互素

$$\text{令 } u(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1-x) \quad v(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1 + (x-1)^2)$$

$$\text{BP} \quad u(x)f(x) + g(x)v(x) = I$$

$$\text{代入 } x = A$$

$$u(A)f(A) + g(A)v(A) = I$$

$$\text{而 } f(A) = 0$$

$$\text{可知 } g(A)v(A) = I$$

$$\text{从而 } g(A) \text{ 可逆} \quad \text{且 } g(A)^{-1} = v(A)$$

$$v(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad v(A) = A^2 - 2A + 2I.$$

10. 证明: 令 $J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

由白皮书例2.1 (或自己证明) 可知

$$J^k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_{n-k} \\ I_k & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

令 $f(x) = a_1 + a_2x + a_3x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^{n-1}$

令 $g(x) = x^n - 1$ 由白皮书2.56知

$I = (f(x), g(x))$ 则存在 $u(x), v(x)$

$$f(x)u(x) + g(x)v(x) = I$$

$$f(J)u(J) + g(J)v(J) = I$$

而 $g(J) = 0$

$\therefore f(J)u(J) = I$

$$f(J) = A \quad \underline{\underline{A^{-1} = u(J)}}$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$ 是循环矩阵.