

§3. 环与域(Ring)

司47: ($B, t, O; \cdot, \perp$)

(ii) $P + Q$ 为交换群

(i) $(R, +, 0)$ 为交换群
 (ii) $(R, \cdot, 1)$ 为含幺群

$\forall a, b, c \in R$

（左ノア記事）

$$a(-c) = ba + ca \quad (\text{右方分配律})$$

書中環、研究文 (ii) 、
論

(R.) 告半启承。为简单起见，
只讲带有关单信元工况不

(B : 1) 本會之文書及檔案由會長掌管

二：剛好是學文的，否則稱它

非文換取不

例： $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$ 支持环

(IR_i +, 0, -1)

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \bar{0}, \bar{1})$ は半環、
 $(\mathbb{Z}_n, \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}) = \bar{a} \bar{b} \bar{c} = \overline{ab} \bar{c} = \bar{a} \overline{(bc)} = \bar{a} \overline{\frac{(bc)}{(b+c)}} = \bar{a} \overline{\frac{1}{b+c}} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{1} = \bar{a}$ が成り立つ。
 $(\mathbb{Z}_n, \bar{1})$ は半環ではない。
 $\{M_n, +, O_{n \times n}, E_n\}$ は半環。

(iii) $\forall a, b, c \in R$ ~~1 + 1 = 2~~

$$a(b+c) = ab + ac \quad (\text{乘法分配律})$$

$$(b+c)a = ba + ca \quad (\text{右分配律})$$

論文題目：中古漢語之定義 (ii) 及其

$\sigma = 0$ (two main views)

1.0
-1
1
1

$$(-1) \cdot r = -r$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$x = 0 \cdot r = 0$$

$$[1 + (-1)] = 0$$

$$Q = \lambda(1-\lambda) + \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^r \equiv r \pmod{2}$$

$$1 \text{ 为 } r \cap (-1) = -r$$

$r=1$

$$\forall p \vee r \in R, \quad (-1)r = (-1)r = -r.$$

$$(-1)(-1) = (-1) \Rightarrow \text{矛盾}$$

$$\text{若 } a_1, \dots, a_m \in R, \quad (-1)(-1) = 1 \quad [\text{矛盾}]$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_m \in R, \quad a_1 \neq 0 \quad a_1 b = (-1)(-b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-a)(-b) &= (-1)a(-1)b = (-1)(-1)ab \\ &= 1 \cdot ab = ab. \end{aligned}$$

定理3.1. 分配律

$$\forall a_1, \dots, a_m, b_1, \dots, b_n \in R \quad a_1 \cdots a_m (b_1 + \dots + b_n) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_1 + \dots + a_m) (b_1 + \dots + b_n) + (a_1 + \dots + a_m) b_n \\ &= (a_1 + \dots + a_m) b_1 + \sum_{j=1}^n a_1 b_j + \dots + \sum_{j=1}^n a_1 b_n \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j \quad (n=1) \end{aligned}$$

定理:

$$(a_1 + \dots + a_m) (b_1 + \dots + b_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j$$

对 $n \neq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} m a &= \underbrace{a + \dots + a}_{m \text{ 个 }} = \underbrace{(1 + \dots + 1)}_m a \\ &\Rightarrow m \cdot ab = (m \cdot a) b = (m \cdot n) (a b) \end{aligned}$$

$$(a_1 + \dots + a_m) b_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_1 + (a_2 + \dots + a_m)) b_1 \quad \text{对 } m \neq 1 \text{ 时} \\ &= a_1 b_1 + (a_2 + \dots + a_m) b_1 \\ &= a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_m b_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i b_1 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j \quad \text{对 } n \neq 1 \text{ 时} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_1 + \dots + a_m) (b_1 + \dots + b_n) \\ &= (a_1 + \dots + a_m) ((b_1 + \dots + b_{n-1}) + b_n) \\ &= (a_1 + \dots + a_m) (b_1 + \dots + b_{n-1}) + (a_1 + \dots + a_m) b_n \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_i b_j + \sum_{i=1}^m a_i b_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_i b_j + a_i b_n \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j \quad \boxed{\text{得证}} \end{aligned}$$

注 \mathbb{Z}_m 中的零元为 $0 \in \mathbb{Z}_m$.

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a^i b^{n-i}$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 - \dots$$

§ 3.2 素因子和可逆元

定义：设 R 为环， $r, r \in R \setminus \{0\}$

如果 $r|r = 0$. 则 r 称为

r 是 R 中的左零因子 (非零)

r 是 R 中的右零因子 (非零)

r 是 R 整除. 则 r 右零因子. 统

称 r 素因子

r 为 R 的零因子.

例： $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$ 中没有非零零因子

例： \mathbb{Z}_{12} 中.

$$\bar{3} \cdot \bar{4} = \bar{12}.$$

$\bar{3}, \bar{4}$ 是非零零因子.

例：在 M_n 中任取非满秩矩阵 A ③
 A 是 M_n 中的左零因子，也是右零因子

例： $A \in M_n$ $\text{rank}(A) < n$.

$A \vec{x} = \vec{0}_n$ 有非平凡解 $\begin{pmatrix} \vec{y} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{z} \end{pmatrix}$

$\forall \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$\forall \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$A \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow A$ 是左零因子

$B^t A^t = 0 \Rightarrow A^t$ 是右零因子

定义： $\forall r \in R$. $a, b \in R$ 使得

$ar = br$ 且 $b \neq 0$ 时得

$$ab = ba = 1$$

a 称 a 为 b 的逆元.

由该分解中遂得 $a^{-1} \cdot a = 1$

b 可记作 a^{-1} .

例題: $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$ は \mathbb{Z} 中の通常の $+$, $-$, 0 による算術

\mathbb{R} 中の通常の $+$, $-$, \times による算術

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ の可逆元 ± 1

命題 3.1. $\forall n > 1$, $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$

(i) $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) > 1$

(ii) $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$

$\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$

$\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$

(*) $\forall m + nv = g$ 且

$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$

(ii) “ \Rightarrow ” $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$

$\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$

(*) $\forall m + nv = g$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$

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$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$

$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\overline{t} \overline{g} = 0$$

$$\overline{t} \overline{m} = \overline{t} \overline{s} \overline{g} = \overline{s} \overline{t} \overline{g} = \overline{0}$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{m}$ 使得する

(iii). $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得する:

$\exists w \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\overline{m} \overline{w} = \overline{1}$$

$\nexists g \mid \gcd(m, n) > 1$.

$\nexists g \mid \gcd(m, n) = 1$.

④

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推论 3.1 设 P 是素数， \mathbb{Z}_P 中

任何非零元都可逆。

定理 3.1 设 R 是环。 U 是 R 中所有可逆元的集合。则 $(U, \cdot, 1)$

是群。

设 $a, b \in U$

$$(ab)(b^{-1}a^{-1}) = (b^{-1}(ab)a^{-1}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow ab \in U$$

$$a^{-1} \in U, \quad b^{-1} \in U.$$

$$(a^{-1})^{-1} = a \quad 1 \in U \text{ 是群}$$

定理：设 R 是环且 R 中既无零因子又无零因子，则 R 是整环。

推论 3.2. 设 R 是整环， $a, b, c \in R$ 且 $a \neq 0$ 。若 $ab = ac$ 则 $b = c$ 。

证明：由 $a \neq 0$ 知 a 有逆元 a^{-1} 。

$a^{-1}ab = a^{-1}ac$ 即 $b = c$ 。

推论 3.3. 设 R 是整环， $a, b, c \in R$ 且 $a \neq 0$ 。若 $ab = ac$ 则 $b = c$ 。

证明：由 $a \neq 0$ 知 a 有逆元 a^{-1} 。

$a^{-1}ab = a^{-1}ac$ 即 $b = c$ 。

定理：设 R 是环

$$ba = ca$$

$$ba - ca = 0$$

$$(b - c)a = 0$$

$\therefore a$ 不是零因子。即

b 和 c 在 R 中有唯一解。

定义：设 R 是环。如果 R 中的乘法满足

非零元素都有逆元。则称 R 为除环。

交换的无零因子环称为域。

定理：设 R 是整环。则 R 是除环。

证明：

$$b, c \in R, \quad b \neq 0$$

$$ab = ac$$

$$a(b - c) = 0$$

$\therefore b - c = 0$

$b = c$

定理：设 R 是整环。如果 R 中的乘法满足

非零元素都有唯一解。则称 R 为除环。

交换的无零因子环称为域。

证明：

设 $a, b, c \in R$

$a \neq 0$

$ab = ac$

$a(b - c) = 0$

$b - c = 0$

$b = c$

$a(b - c) = 0$

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$a \neq 0$

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§3.3. 整环与域:

定理: $\varphi: (R, +, \cdot, 1_R) \rightarrow (S, +, \cdot, 1_S)$

φ 为子环, 则 $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ 为环

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad \forall a, b \in R \\ & \varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(ab) = \varphi(a)\varphi(b)$$

$$\varphi(1_R) = 1_S$$

由定理 φ 为子环, 则有 φ 为单射
 φ 为双射 $\therefore \varphi$ 为同构.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \pi: \mathbb{Z} & \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \text{ 为单射} \\ \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \pi(m+n) &= \overline{m+n} = \overline{m} + \overline{n} \\ \pi(mn) &= \pi(m)\pi(n) = \overline{mn} = \overline{m} \cdot \overline{n} \\ \pi(1) &= \overline{1} \end{aligned}$$



由定理 φ 为子环, 则 $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ 为环

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad \forall r \in R \quad \varphi(r) = 0_S \Rightarrow r = 0_R \\ & \varphi(r) = 0_S \quad (\varphi \text{ 为单射}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Rightarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(r) = 0_S \quad (\varphi \text{ 为单射}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(r) = 0_S \quad (\varphi \text{ 为单射}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a-b) = \varphi(a) - \varphi(b) = 0_S \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a) = \varphi(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a-b) = \varphi(a) - \varphi(b) = 0_S \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a-b) = 0_S \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a-b) = 0_S \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} & \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad \because \varphi \text{ 为单射} \\ & \varphi(a-b) = 0_S \end{aligned}$$

□

第4讲

四元数: F 是域 \mathbb{Q} 的扩张域且任何非零元可逆
准: 域扩张 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ (见定理3.1)

例: $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}_p$. (见推论3.1)

例: $\sqrt{d} \in \mathbb{Q}^*$ 且 \sqrt{d} 为元

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) = \{a + b\sqrt{d} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

则 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ 为域

第一部分: $(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}), +, \cdot, 0)$ 为交换群

第二部分:

$$\text{设 } x = a + b\sqrt{d}, y = u + v\sqrt{d}, \quad a, b, u, v \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x - y = (a - u) + (b - v)\sqrt{d} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}), +, 0) \text{ 为 } (\mathbb{R}, +, 0) \text{ 的子群}$$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}), +, 0)$ 为交换群

第三部分: $(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}), \cdot, 1)$ 为交换群.
由“ \sqrt{d} ”“ \sqrt{d} 为单位元”

$$xy = (a + b\sqrt{d})(u + v\sqrt{d}) = (au + bv)d + (av + bu)\sqrt{d} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$$

第三步. 分配律. 显然.

于是 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ 为交换环.

第八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ 且 $x \neq 0$,

八步 取 $y = a + b\sqrt{d} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ 且 $y \neq 0$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a, b \neq 0 \\ a^2 - b^2 d \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d} \neq 0$$

(注意) $\because \sqrt{d}$ 为元 $\therefore a^2 - b^2 d \neq 0$

$$xy = \frac{a^2 - b^2 d}{a^2 - b^2 d} = 1.$$

八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$ 不重.

八步 取 $y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d}$ 不重

八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$ 不重 $\therefore a^2 - b^2 d \neq 0$

八步 取 $y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d}$ 不重

八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$ 不重

八步 取 $y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d}$ 不重

八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$ 不重 $\therefore a^2 - b^2 d \neq 0$

八步 取 $y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d}$ 不重

八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$ 不重 $\therefore a^2 - b^2 d \neq 0$

八步 取 $y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d}$ 不重

八步 取 $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$ 不重

八步 取 $y = \frac{a - b\sqrt{d}}{a^2 - b^2 d}$ 不重

~~Ex. 4.2~~ 证 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使 $k = rp + r$. (8)

$$\frac{k}{p} = \frac{1 + \dots + 1}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (m \cdot 1) \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m \cdot 1) \cdot (k \cdot 1) = 0 \Rightarrow m \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

$$\frac{1 + \dots + 1}{m} = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(1) < k$$

证毕: $\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使 $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ 且 $(F, +, 0)$

使 $p \cdot 1 = 0$, $\forall r \in \mathbb{Z}$ 有 $r \cdot p = 0$

且 $1 \in F$ 且 F 在 \mathbb{Z} 中是子集. 由 F 在 \mathbb{Z} 中是子集

故 $\text{char}(F) = 0$.

~~证毕 4.1~~ $\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使 $k = rp + r$

$$\frac{k}{p} = \frac{1 + \dots + 1}{p} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad k = rp + r$$

证毕: $\text{char}(\mathbb{Q}) = 0$, $\text{char}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = p$ (p素数)

$$\boxed{\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad k = rp + r}$$

$$\boxed{\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad k = rp + r}$$

$$\frac{1 + \dots + 1}{m} = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

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$$\exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad k = rp + r$$

$$\frac{1 + \dots + 1}{m} = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

$$\therefore \gcd(p, k) = 1, \quad f_k = 1, 2, \dots, p-1$$

$$\therefore \gcd(p, z_i!) = 1, \quad \gcd(p, (p-z_i)!) = 1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, p-1$$

$$\text{解 } 3 \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{设 } 4.2 \\ \left(\frac{p}{2} \right) \alpha^{p-2} b^2 = \left(\frac{t+1}{\binom{p}{2}} \right) \alpha^{p-2} b^2 \end{array}$$

$$(a^p + b^p)^p = a^{p^2} + b^{p^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Goal: } & a+b \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \\ & (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ & = a^2 + \overline{2ab} + b^2 \\ & = a^2 + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

~~Ex 4.2~~ (Format Little theorem)

$\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \overbrace{m^p}^{\text{是素数且 } p|m} = 1 \pmod p$

证：在 \mathbb{Z}_p^* 中 $(z_p^p - 1) \equiv 0$

(定理3.1) $\exists \bar{m} \in \mathbb{Z}^*$

(9)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_p^* &= \overline{\mathbb{m}} \mathbb{Z}_p^* \quad (\text{左平移の対称}) \\ \mathcal{T}^{\frac{2}{2}} &= \left\{ \overline{1}, \overline{2}, \dots, \overline{p-1} \right\} = \left\{ \overline{\mathbb{m}}, \overline{2\mathbb{m}}, \dots, \overline{(p-1)\mathbb{m}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{1} \cdot \overline{2} \cdots \overline{p^H} &= \overline{m} \cdot (\overline{z}^{+n}) \cdots (\overline{p^H})^m \\ &= \overline{m} \cdot p^1(\overline{1} \cdot \overline{2} \cdots \overline{p^H}) \end{aligned}$$

$$m \equiv 1 \pmod{t}$$

34.2. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

11

卷之三

命題4.3. 設 E, F 為域: $\varphi: E \rightarrow F$

為 F 同態. 則 φ 爲同態:

若: 由命題3.1. 只需證明

$$\forall a \in E \quad \varphi(a) = 0_F \iff a = 0_E$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } a \neq 0 \\ \varphi(a) \varphi(a^{-1}) &= \varphi(1_E) = 1_F \\ &\Rightarrow 0_F = 1_F \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0$$

若: 由命題3.1. F 為整域. 故 E, F 之間沒有域同態.

若: $\text{char}(E) = p$. $\text{char}(F) = q$

$$0_F = \varphi(0_E) = \varphi\left(\underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_p\right)$$

$$= \varphi\left(\underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_p\right) = 1_F + \dots + 1_F$$

$$= 1_F + \dots + 1_F$$

命題4.2. $\varphi|_P$

同 φ 是 P 上的同態

由命題3.1. 只需證明

$\forall a \in E$ $\varphi(a) = 0_F \iff a = 0_E$
若 $a \neq 0$
 $\varphi(a) \varphi(a^{-1}) = \varphi(1_E) = 1_F$

$$\Rightarrow 1_F \neq 0_F$$

由命題3.1. $M_n(F)$ 代數域 F 上的

若 $A \in M_n$

$\varphi(A) \varphi(A^{-1}) = \varphi(1_E) = 1_F$
由命題3.1. A 中所有行與列互換

$\Rightarrow A = 0$

由命題3.1. $A \in M_n$
若 $A \neq 0$

$$0_F = \varphi(0_E) = \varphi\left(\underbrace{1_E + \dots + 1_E}_p\right)$$

$$= -\det(\widehat{A}, \dots, \widehat{A}^{(j)}, \dots, \widehat{A}^{(n)})$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(\varphi) + \det(A) = 0 \quad \boxed{\det(\varphi) = 0}$$

(10)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \det(A) + \det(A) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \det(A) = 1.$$

若有理数:

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \quad a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon_\sigma a_{\sigma(1),1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n),n}$$

$$\forall \tau \in S_n \quad \varepsilon_\tau a_{\tau(1),1} \cdots a_{\tau(n),n} = - \varepsilon_{\tau(i)} a_{\tau(i),i} \cdots a_{\tau(n),n}$$

$\tau = (i j)$

$$t \tau t = \varepsilon_{\tau(i)} a_{\tau(i),1} \cdots a_{\tau(i),i} \cdots a_{\tau(n),n} = - \varepsilon_{\tau(ij)} a_{\tau(ij),j} \cdots a_{\tau(n),n}$$

$$= - \varepsilon_{\tau(i)} a_{\tau(i),1} \cdots a_{\tau(ij),j} \cdots a_{\tau(iii),i} \cdots a_{\tau(n),n}$$

$$= - \varepsilon_{\tau(i)} a_{\tau(i),1} \cdots a_{\tau(iii),j} \cdots a_{\tau(iv),i} \cdots a_{\tau(n),n}$$

$$\text{c: } \tilde{A}^{(ii)} = \tilde{A}^{(jj)}$$

$$= - \varepsilon_{\tau(i)}$$

$$S_n = A_n \cup T_n \quad \text{且} \quad A_n \cap T_n = \emptyset$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in A_n} t_\sigma + \sum_{\sigma \in T_n} t_\sigma = \sum_{\sigma \in A_n} (t_\sigma - t_\sigma) = 0$$

$$\text{若 } V_A = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle.$$

$$\dim V_A = 1 \quad \dim V_A = 1$$

$$\text{若有理数: } \forall \tau \quad A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则有 } \forall A$$

$$\text{由 } \forall \tau \quad A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{得 } \forall \tau \quad \forall A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行交换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行消去}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = \bar{x}_2$$

$$x_1 + \bar{x}_2 (\bar{x}_3) + \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_3$$

$$\text{由 } \forall \tau \quad \forall A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{得 } \forall A$$

$$\text{若 } V_A = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle.$$

$$\square$$

□

第五章 多项式与复数

§2. 一元多项式

$$x-1, \quad x^2+2x+1, \quad 3x^7-3x+1$$

从代数角度看 a 是什么？

§2.1 一元多项式的定义

$$P(x) = p_0 x^d + p_{d-1} x^{d-1} + \dots + p_1, \quad p_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

设 \mathbb{R} 是怎样的？

$$\mathbb{R} = \{ (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k, \dots) \mid a_k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots \}$$

且 在 a_k 中 只有
有限项非零

$$\begin{cases} \text{若 } a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k, \dots) \\ \text{且 } a_k \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } a \neq 0$$

$$N \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \text{且 } a_N = a_{N+1} = \dots = 0$$

$$a = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_N x^N$$

$$a+b = a_0 + b_0 + a_1 x + \dots + b_N x^N$$

$$= a_0 + b_0 + (a_1 + b_1)x + \dots + (a_N + b_N)x^N$$

$$a+b = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k, \dots)$$

$$c_k = \sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } c_k \neq 0 \text{ 且 } N \in \mathbb{N}. \quad \text{则存在 } a_{N+1} = a_{N+2} = \dots = 0 \\ & b_{N+1} = b_{N+2} = \dots = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall b = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k, \dots) \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \exists a: \quad a+b = (a_0+b_0, a_1+b_1, \dots, a_k+b_k, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } a \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 为 } a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k, \dots) \\ & \forall x: \quad a+x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{若 } a = (0, 0, \dots) \\ \text{则 } a+x = (0, 0, \dots) \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k, \dots) \\ & \text{且 } a \neq 0 \\ & \text{设 } b = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k, \dots) \\ & a-b = (a_0 - b_0, a_1 - b_1, \dots, a_k - b_k, \dots) \\ & a-b \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k, \dots) \\ & \text{且 } a \neq 0 \\ & \text{设 } b = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k, \dots) \\ & a-b = (a_0 - b_0, a_1 - b_1, \dots, a_k - b_k, \dots) \\ & a-b \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a-b = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k, \dots)$$

$$c_k = \sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j$$

$$c_k = \sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j$$

$$c_k = \sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j$$

$$a_{N+1} = a_{N+2} = \dots = 0$$

$$c_j = \sum_{i+j=d} a_i b_i = 0$$

即 $c = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k, \dots) \in \tilde{R}$

可直接验证: $(\tilde{R}, +, \cdot)$ 是含幺交换群.

其 $\mathbb{1} = (1, 0, \dots, -)$

同样分段成立. 于是

$$(\tilde{R}, +, \otimes, 0, 1, \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } x &= (0, 1, 0, \dots, \dots) \\ x^2 &= (0, 1, 0, \dots, \dots) (0, 1, 0, \dots, \dots) \\ &= (0, 0, 1, 0, \dots, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$x^i \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x^i = (0 \dots 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots)$$

即 $x^i \in \mathbb{N}$

且 $i \geq 0$ ✓

且 $i \geq 0$ ✓

$$x \cdot x^{i-1} = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \dots (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$= (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = x^i$$

由给定.

设 $a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, 0, 0, \dots)$ 由 \tilde{R}

而已 $a = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$

从而记 $\tilde{R} \rightarrow R[x]$

$$\tilde{R}[x] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \mid a_i \in \tilde{R} \right\} = \tilde{R}$$

定理 Q.1 $(R[x], +, 0, 1)$ 是交换环

且 x 是连元 (indeterminate), $R[x] \neq R$.

令 $f = f_0, f_1, \dots, f_d = f_{d-1}, \dots, f_0 = f_d = \dots = 0$

~~$f = f_0, f_1, \dots, f_d = f_{d-1}, \dots, f_0 = f_d = \dots = 0$~~

~~$f = f_0, f_1, \dots, f_d = f_{d-1}, \dots, f_0 = f_d = \dots = 0$~~