

第三次作业.

1. $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 映射. $T_1, T_2 \subseteq Y$ 为两个子集.

$$(1) f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2) = f^{-1}(T_1) \cup f^{-1}(T_2)$$

$$(2) f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2) = f^{-1}(T_1) \cap f^{-1}(T_2)$$

元素 \in 集合. 集合 \subseteq 集合.

证 (1) " \supseteq " $\because T_1 \subseteq T_1 \cup T_2 \quad \therefore f^{-1}(T_1) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2)$, 同理 $f^{-1}(T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2)$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(T_1) \cup f^{-1}(T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2)$$

$f^{-1}(x)$ 是集合

" \subseteq " $\forall x \in f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2)$ 则 $\exists y \in T_1 \cup T_2$ s.t. $f(x) = y$

$\because y \in T_1 \cup T_2$ 则 $y \in T_1$ 或 $y \in T_2$

如果 $y \in T_1$ 则 $f(x) \in T_1 \quad \therefore x \in f^{-1}(T_1)$

如果 $y \in T_2$ 同理 $x \in f^{-1}(T_2) \quad \therefore x \in f^{-1}(T_1)$ 或 $x \in f^{-1}(T_2)$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1) \cup f^{-1}(T_2)$$

综上 $f^{-1}(T_1) \cup f^{-1}(T_2) = f^{-1}(T_1 \cup T_2)$

(2) " \subseteq " $\because T_1 \cap T_2 \subseteq T_1 \quad \therefore f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1)$ 同理 $f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_2)$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1) \cap f^{-1}(T_2)$$

" \supseteq " $\forall x \in f^{-1}(T_1) \cap f^{-1}(T_2)$ 即 $x \in f^{-1}(T_1)$ 且 $x \in f^{-1}(T_2)$

$\therefore x \in f^{-1}(T_1)$ 则 $\exists y_1 \in T_1$ s.t. $f(x) = y_1$, 同理 $\exists y_2 \in T_2$ s.t. $f(x) = y_2$.

$\because f$ 为映射 $\therefore f(x) = y_1 = y_2 \quad \therefore f(x) \in T_1 \cap T_2 \quad \therefore x \in f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2)$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(T_1) \cap f^{-1}(T_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2)$$

综上 $f^{-1}(T_1) \cap f^{-1}(T_2) = f^{-1}(T_1 \cap T_2)$

□.

2. 映射 $f: X \rightarrow Y, g: Y \rightarrow Z, h = g \circ f$ 为复合映射.

(1) h 单 $\Rightarrow f$ 单 (2) h 满 $\Rightarrow g$ 满.

证 (1). $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X$ 如果 $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ 则 $h(x_1) = g \circ f(x_1) = g(f(x_1)) =$

$g(f(x_2)) = g \circ f(x_2) = h(x_2)$ 由于 h 单 $\therefore x_1 = x_2 \therefore f$ 单.

(2). $\forall z \in Z \because h$ 满 $\therefore \exists x \in X$ s.t. $z = h(x) = g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$

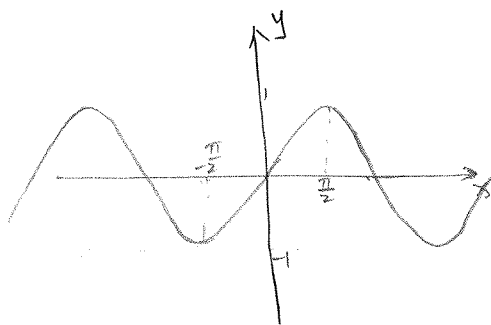
令 $y = f(x)$ 则 $y \in Y$ 且 $g(y) = z$ 即 $\exists y \in Y$ s.t. $g(y) = z \therefore g$ 满.

3. $f(x) = \sin x$, 定义域为 \mathbb{R} .

(1) $\forall y \in [-1, 1]$ 求 $f^{-1}(\{y\})$

(2) 求由 f 诱导的等价关系 - 商集.

(3) 刻画映射分解式.



解 (1). $\forall y \in [-1, 1] \exists! x_0 \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ s.t. $y = f(x_0)$

且 $f(x_0) = \sin x_0 = \sin(2k\pi + x_0) = \sin((2k+1)\pi - x_0) = y$ 对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 成立

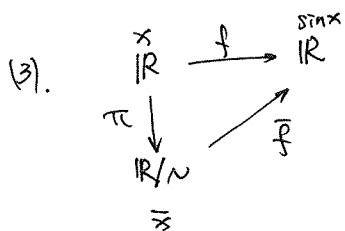
$\therefore f^{-1}(\{y\}) = \{2k\pi + x_0, (2k+1)\pi - x_0 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{k\pi + (-1)^k x_0 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

(2) 由 f 诱导的等价关系 \sim_f 满足 $x \sim_f x' \iff f(x) = f(x')$.

由 (1) 可知 $x \sim_f x' \iff x' = k\pi + (-1)^k x \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

则 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \bar{x} = \{x' \in \mathbb{R} \mid x' = k\pi + (-1)^k x, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 不妨取代表元 $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

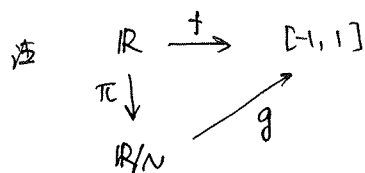
\therefore 商集为 $\mathbb{R}/\sim_f = \{\bar{x} \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$



其中 $F := \mathbb{R}/\sim_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 且 $F \circ \pi = f$
 $\bar{x} \mapsto \sin x$

且如果 $F(\bar{x}_1) = F(\bar{x}_2)$ 则 $\sin x_1 = \sin x_2$ 即 $x_1 \sim_f x_2$

$\therefore \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2 \therefore F$ 为单射.



易知 f 为满射 则 g 为双射. ($g: \mathbb{R}/\sim_f \rightarrow [-1, 1]$)
 $\bar{x} \mapsto \sin x$

易证 g 为单射 且 $\because g \circ \pi = f$ 由 f 满和 2(2) 可知 g 满

$\therefore g$ 为双射.

4. (P30.2) $\forall (x,y), (x',y') \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 二元关系满足 $P(x,y) \sim P(x',y') \Leftrightarrow x'-x \in \mathbb{Z}, y'-y \in \mathbb{Z}$.
证明 \sim 是等价关系, 且商集是环面.

Pf. (1). ① 反身性: $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \therefore x-x=0 \in \mathbb{Z}, y-y=0 \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore P(x,y) \sim P(x,y)$
 ② 对称性: 如果 $P(x,y) \sim P(x',y')$ 则 $x-x' \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x'-x \in \mathbb{Z}$. 同理 $y'-y \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 $\therefore P(x',y') \sim P(x,y)$ 即 $P(x,y) \sim P(x',y') \Rightarrow P(x',y') \sim P(x,y)$
 ③ 传递性: 如果 $P(x,y) \sim P(x',y'), P(x',y') \sim P(x'',y'') \Rightarrow x-x' \in \mathbb{Z}, x'-x'' \in \mathbb{Z}$
 不妨设 $x-x' = m, x'-x'' = n$ 则 $x-x'' = m+n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 同理 $y-y'' \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\therefore P(x,y) \sim P(x'',y'')$ 即 $P(x,y) \sim P(x',y'), P(x',y') \sim P(x'',y'') \Rightarrow P(x,y) \sim P(x'',y'')$

(2) $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \overline{(x,y)} := \{ (x',y') \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x-x' \in \mathbb{Z}, y-y' \in \mathbb{Z} \}$
 (不妨取代表元 $(x,y) \in [0,1) \times [0,1)$) 则商集 $\mathbb{R}^2 / \sim = \{ \overline{(x,y)} \mid (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$
 实际上可构造 $\mathbb{R}^2 / \sim \xrightarrow{f} [0,1) \times [0,1) \rightarrow$ 双射
 $\overline{(x,y)} \mapsto (x-Lx, y-Ly)$ (注 $Lx := n$ 满足 $x-n \in [0,1)$ 且 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

f 是良定义: 首先 $0 \leq x-Lx < 1, 0 \leq y-Ly < 1 \therefore (x-Lx, y-Ly) \in [0,1) \times [0,1)$
 若 $\overline{(x,y)} = \overline{(x',y')}$ 则 $P(x,y) \sim P(x',y')$ 则 $x-x' \in \mathbb{Z}, y-y' \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 $\therefore f(\overline{(x,y)}) = f(\overline{(x',y')}) = (x-Lx, y-Ly) - (x'-Lx', y'-Ly')$
 $= (x-x'-Lx+Lx', y-y'-Ly+Ly')$
 $\therefore 0 \leq x-Lx < 1, 0 \leq x'-Lx' < 1 \therefore 0 \leq (x-Lx) - (x'-Lx') < 1$
 又: $x-x' \in \mathbb{Z}, Lx, Lx' \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore x-x'-Lx+Lx' \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\therefore x-Lx+Lx'-x' = 0$ 同理 $y-y'+Ly'-Ly = 0$
 $\therefore f(\overline{(x,y)}) = f(\overline{(x',y')})$ 即 f 良定义.

f 是双射: 若 $\exists \overline{(x,y)}, \overline{(x',y')} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \sim$ st. $f(\overline{(x,y)}) = f(\overline{(x',y')})$
 则 $x-Lx = x'-Lx', y-Ly = y'-Ly'$
 $\therefore x-x' \in \mathbb{Z}, y-y' \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore \overline{(x,y)} = \overline{(x',y')}$ 即 f 单.
 显然对 $\forall (x,y) \in [0,1) \times [0,1) \quad f(\overline{(x,y)}) = (x,y)$ 即 f 满.

综上 f 为双射 而 $[0,1) \times [0,1)$ 可以几何地表示为环面 T^2 上的点集.

(验证 $[0,1) \times [0,1) \rightarrow [0,1] \times [0,1] / \sim$ 为双射 而 $[0,1] \times [0,1] / \sim$ 为环面)

5 (P30.3) 证明 2元, 3元, 4元集合分别有 2, 5, 15个不同商集

证. 设 2元集 $A = \{a, b\}$ 定义等价关系 $\sim_1 := \{(a, a), (b, b)\}$

则商集 $A/\sim_1 = \{\{a\}, \{b\}\}$. 或定义等价关系 $\sim_2 := \{(a, a), (b, b), (a, b), (b, a)\}$

则商集 $A/\sim_2 = \{\{a, b\}\}$ 还可验证 其余二元关系均不是等价关系.

\therefore 有 2个不同商集.

实际上, 集合 A 有多少不同商集 相当于 A 有多少种划分. 下面从划分角度证明.

设 3元集 $A = \{a, b, c\}$

$P_1 = \{\{a, b, c\}\}$ $P_2 = \{\{a, b\}, \{c\}\}$ $P_3 = \{\{a, c\}, \{b\}\}$

~~$P_4 = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}\}$~~ $P_4 = \{\{b, c\}, \{a\}\}$ $P_5 = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}\}$

\therefore 有 5个不同商集.

设 4元集 $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ 划分可能性如下.

$P_1 = \{\{a, b, c, d\}\}$ $P_2 = \{\{a, b, c\}, \{d\}\}$ $P_3 = \{\{a, c, d\}, \{b\}\}$

$P_4 = \{\{a, b, d\}, \{c\}\}$ $P_5 = \{\{a, b\}, \{c, d\}\}$ $P_6 = \{\{a, c\}, \{b, d\}\}$

$P_7 = \{\{a, d\}, \{b, c\}\}$ $P_8 = \{\{a, b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}\}$ $P_9 = \{\{a, c\}, \{b\}, \{d\}\}$

$P_{10} = \{\{a, d\}, \{b\}, \{c\}\}$ $P_{11} = \{\{a\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$ $P_{12} = \{\{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{d\}\}$

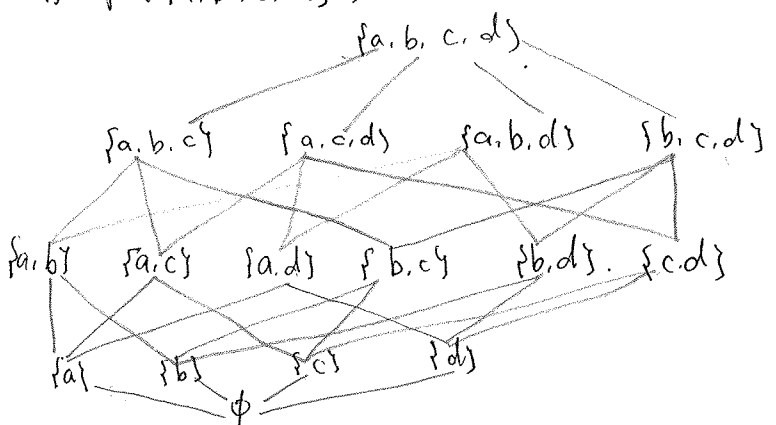
$P_{13} = \{\{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{c\}\}$ $P_{14} = \{\{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{b\}\}$ $P_{15} = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}\}$

\therefore 有 15个不同商集.

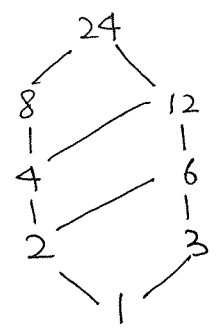
设 k 元集有 B_k 个不同商集 (划分) 则 $(n+1)$ 元集有 $B_{n+1} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} B_k$ 个不同划分.

6. (P31.5) 画偏序集 - 图解.

1) $\mathcal{P}(\{a, b, c, d\})$ 2) 24 ~ 全体因子



24 ~ 全体因子为 $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24\}$



置换

1. 定义: 设 X 为有限集. 如果 $\sigma: X \rightarrow X$ 为双射. 则称 σ 为 X 上的一个置换.

设 $|X|=n$ 且 $X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 记: $S_n = \{\sigma: X \rightarrow X \mid \sigma \text{ 为双射}\}$ 则 $|S_n| = n!$

一般地 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$. σ 表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $\sigma(k) = i_k$ ($k=1, \dots, n$)

一般对置换的运算简记为乘法 (即 $\forall \sigma, \tau \in S_n, \sigma \circ \tau =: \sigma\tau$)
记 $\sigma^k = \sigma \circ \sigma \circ \dots \circ \sigma$ (k 个复合). 设 k 是使得 $\sigma^k = id_X (=e)$ 的最小正整数. 称 k 为 σ 的阶.
注: 1) $\forall \sigma, \tau \in S_n$ $\sigma\tau$ 不一定等于 $\tau\sigma$ (交换律不一定成立).

2) $\forall \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \in S_n, \sigma_1(\sigma_2\sigma_3) = (\sigma_1\sigma_2)\sigma_3$ 结合律成立 (由映射性质显然).

3) 记 $e := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$ 即 $e = id_X$ 称 e 为 S_n 的单元元.

4) $\forall \sigma \in S_n \exists \sigma^{-1} \in S_n$ s.t. $\sigma\sigma^{-1} = \sigma^{-1}\sigma = e$ (有逆元) (双射有逆).

另

2. 循环: $\sigma \in S_n$ 称为一个循环, 如果 $\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$ 和 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

s.t. $\sigma(i_1) = i_2, \sigma(i_2) = i_3, \dots, \sigma(i_{r-1}) = i_r, \sigma(i_r) = i_1$

且 $\forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \sigma(j) = j$.

此时记 $\sigma = (i_1 i_2 \dots i_r)$ 且 $\sigma^k(i_s) = \begin{cases} i_{s+k} & (s+k \leq r) \\ i_{s+k-r} & (s+k > r) \end{cases} (\forall k=1, 2, \dots, r)$

Prop. 设循环 $\sigma = (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k)$ 则 σ 的阶为 k .

两个循环不相交: 设 $\sigma = (i_1 \dots i_r), \tau = (j_1 \dots j_t)$ 是两个循环.

如果 $i_\alpha \neq j_\beta$ 对 $\forall \alpha=1, 2, \dots, r, \beta=1, 2, \dots, t$ 均成立.

则称循环 σ, τ 不相交.

Thm. \forall 置换 $\sigma \in S_n \exists$ 不相交的循环 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_s$ s.t. $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_s$

且在不考虑顺序的情况下该分解唯一.

设 σ_i 的阶为 k_i 则 σ 的阶为 $\text{lcm}(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s)$.
 $\epsilon_\sigma = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^s (k_i - 1)}$

3. 对换: 长度为 2 的循环称为对换.

Thm. \forall 置换均可分解为若干对换的乘积. 且对换的个数保证奇偶性不变.

4. 置换的符号 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$ 如果 σ 可分解为奇数个对换的乘积. 称 σ 为奇置换. 记 $\epsilon_\sigma = -1$

如果 σ 可分解为偶数个对换的乘积. 称 σ 为偶置换. 记 $\epsilon_\sigma = 1$

置换

eg1. $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求逆, 阶和符号.

解 $\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sigma = (153)(247)$ \therefore 阶为 $\text{lcm}(3, 3) = 3$

符号为 $\sum = (-1)^{(3-1)+(3-1)} = (-1)^4 = 1$ $\therefore \sigma$ 为偶置换.

$\sigma = (15)(35)(24)(47) = (13)(35)(27)(424)$

eg2. $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 & 7 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 求阶和符号.

解 $\sigma = (1526)(347)$ \therefore 阶为 $\text{lcm}(4, 3) = 12$

$= (15)(25)(26)(34)(47)$ \therefore 符号为 $\sum = (-1)^{4-1+3-1} = -1$ $\therefore \sigma$ 为奇置换.
 $= (16)(12)(15)(37)(34)$

eg3. 设 $A_n = \{ \tau \in S_n \mid \sum \tau = 1 \}$ 为全体偶置换组成的集合.

求 A_n 的基数.

解: 首先 $|S_n| = n!$

定义映射 $\varphi: A_n \rightarrow S_n \setminus A_n$ (差集).

$\tau \mapsto (12)\tau$

良定义显然.

$\forall \tau_1, \tau_2 \in A_n$. 如果 $\varphi(\tau_1) = \varphi(\tau_2)$ 即 $(12)\tau_1 = (12)\tau_2$ 则 $(12)(12)\tau_1 = (12)(12)\tau_2$

$\Rightarrow ((12)(12))\tau_1 = ((12)(12))\tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau_1 = \tau_2$ $\therefore \varphi$ 为单射.

$\forall \sigma \in S_n \setminus A_n$ 即 σ 为置换且非偶置换 $\therefore \sigma$ 为奇置换. $\therefore (12)\sigma \in A_n$

则 $\varphi((12)\sigma) = (12)(12)\sigma = \sigma$ 即 σ 有原像 $(12)\sigma$ $\therefore \varphi$ 为满射.

$\therefore |A_n| = |S_n \setminus A_n| = \frac{n!}{2}$ \square

注: $(i_1 i_2 \dots i_s) = \overbrace{(i_1 i_2) \dots (i_{s-1} i_s)}^{\dots}$ 注: $(i_1 i_2 \dots i_s) = (i_1 i_2)(i_1 i_3) \dots (i_1 i_s)$

eg 4. $\forall \sigma \in S_n$ 和 $(i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) \in S_n$ ($k \geq 2$) 求证

$$\sigma \circ (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) \circ \sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(i_1) \sigma(i_2) \dots \sigma(i_k))$$

证明: 对 $\forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 要证 $j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ 要证 $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$.

如果 $j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ 不妨设 $j = i_s$ ($1 \leq s \leq k$) 则:

$$\sigma \circ (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) (j) = \sigma \left((i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) (i_s) \right) = \begin{cases} \sigma(i_{s+1}) & (s = 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \\ \sigma(i_1) & (s = k) \end{cases}$$

$$(\sigma(i_1) \sigma(i_2) \dots \sigma(i_k)) \circ \sigma(j) = (\sigma(i_1) \dots \sigma(i_k)) (\sigma(i_s)) = \begin{cases} \sigma(i_{s+1}) & (s = 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \\ \sigma(i_1) & (s = k) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \sigma \circ (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) (j) = (\sigma(i_1) \sigma(i_2) \dots \sigma(i_k)) \circ \sigma(j)$$

如果 $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}$ 则 $\sigma(i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) (j) = \sigma(j)$

且 $(\sigma(i_1) \dots \sigma(i_k)) \circ \sigma(j) = \sigma(j)$ ($\because \sigma(j) \notin \{\sigma(i_1), \sigma(i_2), \dots, \sigma(i_k)\}$)

$$\therefore \sigma \circ (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) (j) = (\sigma(i_1) \sigma(i_2) \dots \sigma(i_k)) \circ \sigma(j)$$

由 j 任意性: $\sigma \circ (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) = (\sigma(i_1) \dots \sigma(i_k)) \circ \sigma$

$$\therefore \sigma \circ (i_1 i_2 \dots i_k) \circ \sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(i_1) \sigma(i_2) \dots \sigma(i_k)) \quad \square$$

eg 5. 设 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ 求 $ax + by = c$ 之全体整数解.

解: 设 $g = \gcd(a, b)$ 如果 $g \nmid c$ 则此方程无整数解.

如果 $g \mid c$ 不妨设 $c = d \cdot g$ ($d \in \mathbb{Z}$)

由 Bezout's 关系 对于 $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $a\alpha + b\beta = g$

则 $x = d\alpha, y = d\beta$ 是方程的一组解.

设 (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) 是该方程另一组解. 即 $a\tilde{x} + b\tilde{y} = c = g \cdot d$ 不妨设 $a' = \frac{a}{g}, b' = \frac{b}{g} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{则 } a'\tilde{x} + b'\tilde{y} = d = a'\alpha + b'\beta \Rightarrow a'(\tilde{x} - \alpha) = b'(\beta - \tilde{y}) \quad \because \gcd(a', b') = 1$$

$$\therefore a' \mid (\beta - \tilde{y}) \text{ 且设 } \beta - \tilde{y} = a' \cdot k \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 同理 } b' \mid (\tilde{x} - \alpha) \text{ 且 } \tilde{x} - \alpha = b' \cdot k$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \tilde{y} = \beta - a' \cdot k \\ \tilde{x} = \alpha + b' \cdot k \end{cases} \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x = d\alpha + k \frac{b}{g} \\ y = d\beta - k \frac{a}{g} \end{cases} \text{ 是方程全体整数解 (其中 } k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{)}$$

eg6. 扩展欧几里德算法求 $\gcd(a, b) = ua + vb$. (Extended Euclidean Algorithm)

解: $r_0 = 1 \cdot a + 0 \cdot b = u_0 a + v_0 b$

$$r_1 = 0 \cdot a + 1 \cdot b = u_1 a + v_1 b.$$

$$r_2 = r_0 - q_1 r_1 = u_2 a + v_2 b = (u_0 - q_1 u_1) a + (v_0 - q_1 v_1) b.$$

⋮

$$r_{i+1} = r_{i-1} - q_i r_i = u_{i+1} a + v_{i+1} b = (u_{i-1} - q_i u_i) a + (v_{i-1} - q_i v_i) b.$$

⋮

$$r_k = r_{k-2} - q_{k-1} r_{k-1} = u_k a + v_k b = (u_{k-2} - q_{k-1} u_{k-1}) a + (v_{k-2} - q_{k-1} v_{k-1}) b$$

$$r_{k+1} = r_{k-1} - q_k r_k = 0$$

(要求 $0 \leq r_{i+1} < |r_i|$ 对 $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k$ 均成立则 q_i 唯一确定)

则 $\gcd(a, b) = r_k = u_k a + v_k b$

其中 u_k, v_k 满足递推关系

$$\begin{cases} u_{i+1} = u_{i-1} - q_i u_i \\ u_0 = 1 \\ u_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{i+1} = v_{i-1} - q_i v_i \\ v_0 = 0 \\ v_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$