

第一次作业

$$1. (1) P = \underbrace{3x^2y^2z^2}_{6\text{次}} - \underbrace{x^3}_{3\text{次}} + \underbrace{(x^2 - xz - xy + yz)}_{2\text{次}} - \underbrace{2}_{0\text{次}}$$

$$(2) \deg_x(P) = 3, \deg_y(P) = 2, \deg_z(P) = 2, \deg(P) = 6$$

2. 设多项式的根为 $\alpha, 2\alpha, \beta$.

$$\textcircled{\oplus} \text{Vieta Th 可知} \begin{cases} \alpha + 2\alpha + \beta = 0 \\ \alpha \cdot 2\alpha + \alpha \cdot \beta + 2\alpha \cdot \beta = -7 \\ \alpha \cdot 2\alpha \cdot \beta = -\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\text{可得} \begin{cases} \alpha^2 = 1 \\ \beta = -3\alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = -3 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{又 } \lambda = -2\beta \therefore \lambda = \pm 6$$

$$3. f = x^3 - 3x + 2.$$

$$f' = 3x^2 - 3$$

$\textcircled{\oplus}$ 辗转相除法可知 $\gcd(f, f') = x - 1$.

$$\therefore f \text{ 的无平方部分为 } \frac{f}{\gcd(f, f')} = x^2 + x - 2 = (x-1)(x+2)$$

4. (中国剩余定理)

$$\begin{cases} r \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ r \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ r \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

$$a = 1, \quad 2 \times 3 + (-1) \times 5 = 1$$

$$b = a + 2 \times 3 \times (2 - a) = 7, \quad 1 \times 15 + (-2) \times 7 = 1$$

$$c = b + 1 \times 15 \times (3 - b) = -53$$

$$r = \text{rem}(-53, 105) = 52.$$

5. 证: 设 p 是 f 的重数为 m 的不可约因子, 且 $m > 2$.

$$\text{则 } \exists g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \text{ s.t. } f = p^m g$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } f' &= m p^{m-1} p' g + p^m g' \\ &= p^{m-1} \underbrace{(m p' g + p g')}_h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'' &= (m-1) p^{m-2} p' h + p^{m-1} h' \\ &= p^{m-2} [(m-1) p' h + p h'] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \gcd(f, f'') \neq 1 \quad \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

由此可得 $m \leq 2$