

域的嵌入

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回忆: 第1, 2, 3章中线性代数内容
对一般域都成立. 除非域的
等于2. 即 $1+1=0$, 等价 $1=-1$.

例. 在 $\mathbb{Z}_5$ 上求解 3 次线性方程组

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \overline{1} & \overline{2} & \overline{3} \\ \overline{0} & \overline{2} & \overline{4} \\ \overline{0} & \overline{0} & \overline{0} \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{0} \\ \overline{0} \\ \overline{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

解 $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \overline{1} & \overline{2} & \overline{3} \\ \overline{0} & \overline{2} & \overline{4} \\ \overline{0} & \overline{0} & \overline{0} \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank}(A)=2 \Rightarrow$ 解空间 V_A 的维数为 1
 $\hookrightarrow$ 对偶定理

$$\text{求解 } V_A = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \overline{1} \\ \overline{3} \\ \overline{1} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\{ \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \overline{1} \\ \overline{3} \\ \overline{1} \end{pmatrix} \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_5 \right\}$$

$\text{Card}(V_A) = 5 \quad (\dim(V_A) = 1)$

命题: 设 $A \in M_n(F)$, 其中
 F 是特征为 2 的域. 设 A 有

两行 (或两列) 相同. 则

$$\det(A) = 0$$

证: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon_{\sigma} a_{1,\sigma(1)} a_{2,\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n,\sigma(n)}$$

$$\because \text{char}(F) = 2 \quad \therefore 1_F = -1_F$$

$$\text{于是 } \det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_{1,\sigma(1)} a_{2,\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n,\sigma(n)}$$

$$\text{不妨设 } \vec{A}_1 = \vec{A}_2$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (a_{1,\sigma(1)} a_{2,\sigma(2)} + a_{1,\sigma(2)} a_{2,\sigma(1)}) a_{3,\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n,\sigma(n)}$$

$\swarrow$ $\sigma(1) \leftrightarrow \sigma(2)$

$$\text{因为 } \vec{A}_1 = \vec{A}_2 \quad \text{所以}$$

$$a_{1,\sigma(1)} = a_{2,\sigma(1)} \quad a_{2,\sigma(2)} = a_{1,\sigma(2)}$$

$$\text{于是 } a_{1,\sigma(1)} a_{2,\sigma(2)} = a_{1,\sigma(2)} a_{2,\sigma(1)}$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \frac{2 a_{1,\sigma(1)} a_{2,\sigma(2)} a_{3,\sigma(3)} \cdots a_{n,\sigma(n)}}{}$$

$\swarrow$ $\sigma(1) \leftrightarrow \sigma(2)$

$$= 0$$

$$[\text{char}(F) = 2] \quad \square$$

例 $\mathbb{R}^3$, 向量域 F , F^3

考虑 $\mathbb{Z}_2^3$ 是域 $\mathbb{Z}_2$ 上的 3 维

线性空间. 则

$(\mathbb{Z}_2^3, +, \cdot)$ 是线性群

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2^3, +, \vec{0}) \text{ 是 } \text{dim} \mathbb{Z}_2^3$$

$$(\vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix})$$

验证 该加法群不能由两个元素生成

假设 $\mathbb{Z}_2^3$ 作为加法群由 $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$ 生成

于是 $\mathbb{Z}_2^3$ 是线性空间 $\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 在 $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$ 所生成的子空间中

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\mathbb{Z}_2^3) \leq 2 \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\text{注: } \text{Card}(\mathbb{Z}_2^3) = 8$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2^3, +, \vec{0}) \hookrightarrow S_8$$

$$\langle (12), (12 \dots 8) \rangle$$

S_8 中有子群不能由两个元素生成

例. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^t A)$$

$$\text{证: } A^t A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\because B = A^t A \quad \text{令 } V_A \text{ 是 } A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m$$

$\Rightarrow$ 在 A 的列空间中

在解空间. $V_B \stackrel{1}{=} B \vec{x} = \vec{0}_n$

$$\boxed{\text{对 } \vec{x} \quad V_A = V_B}$$

对任意在 设 $\vec{u} \in V_A$

$$A \vec{u} = \vec{0}_m$$

$$B \vec{u} = A^t(A \vec{u}) = A^t \vec{0}_m = \vec{0}_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \in V_B \Rightarrow V_A \subset V_B$$

设 $\vec{v} \in V_B$. 设 $\vec{w} = A \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underbrace{A^t A}_{B} \vec{v} = \vec{0}_n$$

$$\vec{v}^t A^t A \vec{v} = \vec{v}^t \vec{0}_n = 0$$

$$(A \vec{v})^t A \vec{v} = 0$$

$$(w_1, \dots, w_m) \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$w_1^2 + \dots + w_m^2 = 0$$

因 $w_1, \dots, w_m \in \mathbb{R}$, 所以 $w_1 = \dots = w_m = 0$

$$\text{故 } \vec{w} = \vec{0}_m \Rightarrow \vec{v} \in V_A$$

$$\Rightarrow V_A = V_B$$

由对偶定理 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$ □

这个结论对一般域不对

例的结论对一般域不对

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{1} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^t A &= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{1} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{0} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} + \bar{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{0} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{0} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 1. \quad \text{而} \quad \text{rank}(A^t A) = 0$$

注. 第十一题对一般域不成立

$$\text{tr}(A^t A) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

§ 4.3 域的嵌入

设 F, K 是两个域

$\varphi: F \rightarrow K$ 是环同态

证 φ 是单射

$$F \cong \varphi(F) \subset K$$

环同构 (域同构)

例 设 $(F, +, \cdot, 1_F)$

是域. 如果 $\text{char}(F) = 0$

则 $\mathbb{Q} \hookrightarrow F$

证: $\varphi: \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow F$

$$\frac{m}{n} \mapsto \frac{(m1_F)(n1_F)^{-1}}{}$$

说明 φ 是良定义

设 $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{k}{l}$, $m, n, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $n \neq 0, l \neq 0$

则 $ml = nk$

要证 $(m1_F)(n1_F)^{-1} = (k1_F)(l1_F)^{-1}$

等价于

$$(m1_F)(l1_F) = (k1_F)(n1_F)$$

由分配律, 上式等价于

$$(ml)1_F = (kn)1_F$$

$\therefore ml = kn$

$\therefore$ 上式成立 $\therefore$ 故 φ 是良定义

$$\varphi: \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow F$$

$$\frac{m}{n} \mapsto (m1_F)(n1_F)^{-1}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{m}{n} + \frac{k}{l}\right) = \varphi\left(\frac{ml + nk}{nl}\right)$$

$$= [(ml + nk)1_F](nl1_F)^{-1}$$

$$= (ml1_F + nk1_F)(nl1_F)^{-1} = (m1_F)(n1_F)^{-1} + (k1_F)(l1_F)^{-1}$$

$$= (m \cdot 1_F + n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F) = (m \cdot 1_F + n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F) = (m \cdot 1_F + n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F)$$

要证 ϕ 保持加法. 只要证

$$\begin{aligned} & ((m \cdot 1_F + n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F)) \cdot (n \cdot 1_F)^{-1} \\ &= (m \cdot 1_F) \cdot (n \cdot 1_F)^{-1} + (n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F) \cdot (n \cdot 1_F)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

即要证

$$\begin{aligned} (m \cdot 1_F + n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F) \cdot 1_F &= (m \cdot 1_F) \cdot (1_F) + (n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F) \cdot (1_F) \\ &= (m \cdot 1_F + n \cdot \frac{k}{l} \cdot 1_F) \cdot 1_F \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

ϕ 保持乘法类似

$$\phi(1) = \phi(\frac{1}{1}) = 1_F \cdot 1_F^{-1} = 1_F$$

保持乘法单位

ϕ 是单同态. $\square$

注 $\mathbb{Q}$ 在通约中看成 F 中“有理数”

$$(\mathbb{Q} \hookrightarrow F)$$

例 设 $\text{char}(F) = p > 0$

$$\text{则 } \mathbb{Z}_p \hookrightarrow F$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \phi: \mathbb{Z}_p &\longrightarrow F \\ \bar{m} &\longmapsto m \cdot 1_F \end{aligned}$$

验证良定义. 设 $\bar{m} = \bar{n}$

$$n = m + kp$$

验证定义. 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 则 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n = m + kp$

$$\varphi(\bar{n}) = (m + kp) \cdot 1_F$$

$$= m \cdot 1_F + k(p \cdot 1_F)$$

$$= m \cdot 1_F \quad \begin{matrix} \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \cdot 1_F = 0_F \\ \because \text{char}(F) = p \end{array} \right\} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \varphi(\bar{m})$$

验证保持乘法

$$\varphi(\bar{m} \bar{n}) = \varphi(\overline{mn})$$

$$= mn \cdot 1_F = (m \cdot 1_F)(n \cdot 1_F)$$

$$= \varphi(\bar{m}) \varphi(\bar{n}).$$

保持单位元自己验证

$$\varphi(\bar{1}) = 1 \cdot 1_F = 1_F \quad \checkmark$$

$\therefore \mathbb{Z}_p$ 是域 $\therefore \varphi$ 是同构 $\square$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subset F \quad \text{当 } p \nmid \text{char}(F) \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p \subset F \quad \text{当 } p \nmid \text{char}(F) \Rightarrow$$

abuse of notation

$$(1 = \frac{1}{1})$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid \begin{array}{l} m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(1 = \frac{1}{1})$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \{ \frac{m}{n} \mid \begin{matrix} m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \neq 0 \end{matrix} \}$$

$$m' = \frac{m}{1}$$

分式(数)是怎么回事?

设 D 是一个整环. 令

$$D^* = D \setminus \{0\}$$

在 $D \times D^*$ 上 定义 $\sim$ 关系 $\sim$

$$\frac{a}{b} \sim \frac{c}{d}$$

$$(a, b) \sim (c, d) \iff ad = bc$$

验证 $\sim$ 是等价关系

自反 $ab = ba \Rightarrow (a, b) \sim (a, b)$

对称 $(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Rightarrow ad = bc \Rightarrow bc = ad \Rightarrow (c, d) \sim (a, b)$

传递. 设 $(a, b) \sim (c, d), (c, d) \sim (e, f)$

由 $(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Rightarrow ad = bc$
 $(c, d) \sim (e, f) \Rightarrow cf = de$

$\Rightarrow adcf = bcde$
 $\because d \neq 0 \therefore acf = bce$ [消去律]

情况1. $c \neq 0 \quad af = be$ [消去律]

$\Rightarrow (a, b) \sim (e, f)$

情况2 $c = 0, ad = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 (d \neq 0)$
 $de = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0 (d \neq 0)$
 $\therefore (a, b) \sim (e, f)$

中情形 $c=0$, $a \neq 0$
 $d \neq 0 \Rightarrow e=0$ ($d \neq 0$)
 $\Rightarrow af = be = 0 \Rightarrow (a,b) \sim (e,f)$.

传递律成立

" $\sim$ " 是等价关系
 $\overline{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\overline{(2,4)} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ 把 $(D \times D^*) / \sim$ 记为 $\text{Fr}(D)$.
 (fraction)

$$\overline{(a,b)} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{Fr}(D) = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a \in D, b \in D^* \right\}$$

定义: $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$$

$\frac{0}{1}$ 是加法单位元

$\frac{1}{1}$ 是乘法单位元

则 $(\text{Fr}(D), +, \frac{0}{1}, \cdot, \frac{1}{1})$
 是域

验证: + 是定义在

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a'}{b'} \quad \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c'}{d'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a'}{b'} + \frac{c'}{d'}$$

$$1 \Rightarrow \overline{b \cdot a \cdot b \cdot a}$$

$$ab' = ba' \quad cd' = dc'$$

$$\Rightarrow (ad + bc) b'd' = (a'd' + b'c') bd$$

即 α

$$\boxed{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a'}{b'} \cdot \frac{c'}{d'}}$$

$$(ac)(b'd') = (a'c')(b'd')$$

所有规则

$$\text{可逆性} \quad \frac{a}{b} \neq \frac{0}{1} \quad \text{除非 } a=0$$

$$(a \neq 0) \quad \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$(Fr(D), +, \frac{0}{1}, \frac{1}{1}) \text{ 是域}$$

称为 D 的分式域

$$\text{命题: } \underline{D} \hookrightarrow Fr(D)$$

$$\text{证: } \varphi: D \longrightarrow Fr(D)$$

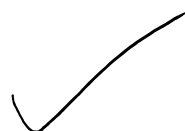
$$(a) \longmapsto \left(\frac{a}{1} \right)$$

$$\varphi(a+b) = \frac{a+b}{1} = \frac{a}{1} + \frac{b}{1}$$

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

$$\varphi(ab) = \frac{ab}{1} = \frac{a}{1} \cdot \frac{b}{1}$$

$$\varphi(1) = \frac{1}{1}$$



命题: 设 F 是域, D 是整环

... ..

重点量域上的线性代数

第5章 代数域和多项式环

§1 - 一元多项式

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 5$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \text{ 求根}$$

x 变元 未知数

§1.1 - 一元多项式环的构造

本节中 $(R, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$ 是交换环
 目的. 构造以 R 中元素为系数的
 的一元多项式.

$$r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_n x^n$$

$$r_0 \quad r_1 \quad \dots \quad r_n$$

$$r_0 \quad r_1 \quad \dots \quad r_n \quad \dots \quad r_{n+k}$$

$$\text{令 } \tilde{R} = \{ (r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots) \mid r_i \in R \text{ 有穷个非零} \}$$

$$+ : \tilde{R} \times \tilde{R} \longrightarrow \tilde{R}$$

$$(\dots r_n \dots), (\dots s_n \dots) \mapsto (\dots r_n + s_n \dots)$$

由 $(R, +, 0)$ 是交换群可证得
 $\tilde{R}$ 也是交换群

由 $(R, +, \cdot)$ 是交换群

$$0 = (0, 0, \dots)$$

$$(a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) (b_n x^n + \dots + b_1 x + b_0)$$

$$x^i \text{ 的系数 } \sum_{j=0}^i a_j b_{i-j}$$

$$\tilde{R} \times \tilde{R} \longrightarrow \tilde{R}$$

$$(\dots, r_n, \dots), (\dots, s_n, \dots) \mapsto (\dots, \sum_{i=0}^n r_i s_{n-i}, \dots)$$

$$\text{设当 } n > M, r_n = 0$$

$$\text{当 } n > N, s_n = 0$$

$$\text{当 } n > M+N+1 \text{ 时}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n r_i s_{n-i} = 0$$

于是 $\dots = 0 = \text{元}$

$$\tilde{1} := (1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{1} = \tilde{1} \cdot \tilde{r} = \tilde{r}$$

验证: $(\tilde{R}, \cdot, \tilde{1})$ 是交换

的么半群

验证乘法结合律

$$\text{设 } \tilde{a} = (a_0, a_1, \dots)$$

$$\tilde{b} = (b_0, b_1, \dots)$$

$$\tilde{c} = (c_0, c_1, \dots)$$

$$\tilde{a} \cdot \tilde{b} = \tilde{c}$$

$$\in \tilde{R}$$

$$\tilde{c} = (c_0, c_1, \dots)$$

要验证 $\alpha(\tilde{b}\tilde{c}) = (\tilde{a}\tilde{b})\tilde{c}$

设 $\tilde{p} = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}$, $\tilde{q} = (\tilde{a}\tilde{b})\tilde{c}$
 $\tilde{u} = \tilde{b}\tilde{c}$, $\tilde{v} = \tilde{a}(\tilde{b}\tilde{c})$

要验证: $\tilde{p}\tilde{q} = \tilde{a}\tilde{v}$

$\tilde{p} = (p_0, p_1, \dots)$, $\tilde{q}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} q_n &= \sum_{\tilde{i}+\tilde{j}=n} p_{\tilde{i}} c_{\tilde{j}} = \sum_{\tilde{i}+\tilde{j}=n} \left(\sum_{k+l=\tilde{i}} a_k b_l \right) c_{\tilde{j}} \\ &= \sum_{\tilde{j}+k+l=n} a_k b_l c_{\tilde{j}} \quad [R \text{ 中 } \{ \frac{1}{2} \} \text{ 交换律}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &= \sum_{k+\tilde{i}=n} a_k u_{\tilde{i}} = \sum_{k+\tilde{i}=n} a_k \sum_{l+\tilde{j}=\tilde{i}} b_l c_{\tilde{j}} \\ &= \sum_{k+l+\tilde{j}=n} a_k b_l c_{\tilde{j}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_n = u_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{q} = \tilde{u} \quad \text{结合律}$$

命题: 设 $(R, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$ 是交换环

则 $(\tilde{R}, +, \tilde{0}, \cdot, \tilde{1})$ 也是交换环
 $\tilde{1} = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } \varphi: R &\longrightarrow \tilde{R} \\ r &\longmapsto (r, 0, 0, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

且 φ 是同态

是单环同态

证明 $\varphi(r+s) = (r+s, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$
 $= (r, 0, 0, \dots) + (s, 0, 0, \dots)$
 $= \varphi(r) + \varphi(s)$

$$\varphi(rs) = (rs, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

$$\varphi(r)\varphi(s) = \underbrace{(r, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)(s, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)}_{\sim}$$

$\sim$ 中第 n 项 $t_n = \sum_{i+j=n} r_i s_j$

$$\Rightarrow t_0 = rs, \quad t_k = 0, \quad k > 0$$

$$\varphi(r)\varphi(s) = (rs, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots) = \varphi(rs)$$

$$\varphi(1) = (1, 0, 0, \dots) = \hat{1}$$

设 $\varphi(r) = \tilde{0} \Rightarrow (r, 0, 0, \dots) = (0, 0, 0, \dots)$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 是单环同态} \quad \square$$

设 $\chi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ & & 0 & 1 & \dots \\ & & & 1 & \dots \\ & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

网路了, 7 课