

一元多项式

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回忆 设 $(R, +, 0, \cdot, 1)$ 是交换环

$$\tilde{R} = \{ (r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots) \mid r_n \in R, \text{ 有限个非零} \}$$

$(\tilde{R}, +, \cdot, \tilde{1})$ 是交换环

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{R} & \hookrightarrow & \tilde{R} \\ \pi & \longmapsto & (r, 0, 0, \dots) \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow (\tilde{R}, +, 0, \cdot, \tilde{1})$ 是交换环

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

$$r_0 = 0, r_1 = 1, r_2 = \dots = r_n = \dots = 0$$

$$\text{令 } x = (0, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$x^n = (0, \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_n, \underbrace{1}_n, 0 \dots 0)$$

$$\text{证: } n=1. \checkmark$$

设 $n-1$ 时成立

$$x^{n-1} = (0, \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{n-1}, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$x^n = x x^{n-1} = (\underbrace{0, 1, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-1}) (0, \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{n-1}, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$= (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_n, 1, 0, \dots)$$

$$\forall \tilde{r} = (r_0, r_1, \dots, r_N, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$\forall \tilde{r} = (r_0, r_1, \dots, r_N, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$\tilde{r} = r_0(1, 0, 0, \dots) + r_1(0, 1, 0, \dots) + \dots + r_N(0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{1}_N, 0, \dots)$$

$$= r_0 x^0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_N x^N$$

$$\forall \tilde{r} \in \tilde{R} \exists! r_0, r_1, \dots, r_N \dots \text{使得}$$

$$\tilde{r} = r_0 x^0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_N x^N$$

$$[x^0 := 1]$$

特别地.

$$\tilde{r} = r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_N x^N = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_0 = r_1 = \dots = r_N = 0$$

$$p(x) = p_d x^d + p_{d-1} x^{d-1} + \dots + p_0 \equiv 0$$

$$p_i \in R. \quad R \mid p_d = p_{d-1} = \dots = p_0 = 0$$

$$R = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

X. 不定元 in determinate

$$\tilde{R} := R[x]$$

$$= \left\{ r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_n x^n \mid \begin{array}{l} r_i \in R \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right\}$$

系数

$\therefore$ 1. 若 $r \neq 0$, 则 n 称为

定义: 如果 $r_n \neq 0$, 则 r 称为
 $r := r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_n x^n$
 的次数记为 $\deg_x(r)$
 或 $\deg(r)$

且 r_n 称为 r 的首项系数
 (leading coefficient) 记为
 $lc_x(r)$ 或 $lc(r)$

如果 $r = 0$, 则
 $\deg(0) := -\infty$
 $lc(0) := 0$

§1.2 加法与乘法

命题: 设 $p, q \in R[x]$
 则 $\deg(p+q) \leq \max(\deg(p), \deg(q))$
 当 $\deg(p) \neq \deg(q)$, 等式成立

$$p = p_m x^m + p_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + p_1$$

$$q = q_n x^n + q_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + q_0$$

不妨设 $m \geq n$

$$p+q = p_m x^m + \dots + p_{n+1} x^{n+1} + \underbrace{(p_n + q_n)}_{=0} x^n \\ + \underbrace{(p_{n-1} + q_{n-1})}_{=0} x^{n-1} + \dots + \underbrace{p_0 + q_0}_{=0}$$

$$\dots = m$$

$$+ (y_{n-1} - \delta_{n-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } m > n. \quad \deg(p+g) &= m \\ \text{当 } m = n \quad \deg(p+g) &\leq m \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

[如 p 或 g 为零, 则(命题)]

命题: 设 $p, g \in R[x]$
 $\deg(pg) \leq \deg(p) + \deg(g)$
 $lc(p)lc(g) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 等号成立

证: 设 $\deg p = m, \deg g = n$

$$p = p_m x^m + p_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + p_0$$

$$g = g_n x^n + g_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + g_0$$

$$pg = (p_m x^m + p_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + p_0)(g_n x^n + g_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + g_0)$$

$$= p_m g_n x^{m+n} + \text{次数低于 } m+n \text{ 的项}$$

$$\deg(pg) \leq m+n \quad \square$$

$$p_m g_n \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \deg(pg) = m+n \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: 设 } f &= \textcircled{2}x^2 + \textcircled{3}x + \textcircled{1} \\ g &= \textcircled{3}x + \textcircled{4} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{Z}_6[x]$ 中的多项式

计算 $f+g, f \cdot g$

计算 $f+g$, 1 0

$$\begin{aligned} f+g &= \bar{2}x^2 + (\bar{3}+\bar{3})x + \bar{1}+\bar{4} \\ &= \bar{2}x^2 + \bar{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fg &= f(\bar{3}x + \bar{4}) \\ &= \bar{3}fx + \bar{4}f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bar{3}(\bar{2}x^2 + \bar{3}x + \bar{1})x + \bar{4}(\bar{2}x^2 + \bar{3}x + \bar{1}) \\ &= \underbrace{\bar{6}x^3}_{\neq 0} + \bar{9}x^2 + \bar{3}x + \bar{8}x^2 + \underbrace{\bar{12}x}_{=0} + \bar{4} \\ &= \underline{\bar{5}x^2} + \underline{\bar{3}x} + \bar{4} \end{aligned}$$

定理. 设 D 是整环, 则 $D[x]$ 也是整环.

证: 设 $p, q \in D[x]$, 都非零
 则 $lc(p), lc(q) \in D$ 都非零
 于是 $lc(p)lc(q) \neq 0$
 故 $\deg(pq) = \deg(p) + \deg(q)$

$$\Rightarrow pq \neq 0 \quad \square$$

注 $\mathbb{Z}[x], \mathbb{Q}[x], \mathbb{R}[x], \mathbb{C}[x]$

$\mathbb{Z}_p[x]$. p 是素数

1. 多项式环的概念 $D[x]$

由分式域的概念 $\therefore D(x)$

$$D(x) \text{ 分式域 } Fr(D(x)) = \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \mid f, g \in D(x), g \neq 0 \right\}$$

特别地. 当 $D = \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{R}(x)$ 称为 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的有理数域

对于任意的域 $F \rightarrow F[x]$

$F(x)$ F 上的有理分式域

$$\frac{x^{-1}}{\frac{1}{x} \in F(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + 2 + x + 4x^2$$

$\mathbb{Z}_p(x)$ 的特征是 p

1.3 因式分解定理

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4 \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$$f(3) = 3^2 - 4 = 5$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{1}$$

$$f(3) = (3-2)(3+2) = 5$$

$$f(5) = 5^2 - 4$$

$$f(A) = A^2 - 4E$$

$\therefore \mathbb{R}[x]$ 是交换环

定理 设 S 是交换环.
 $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ 是环同态
 $\forall s \in S \quad \exists!$ 环同态

$$\varphi_s: R[x] \longrightarrow S$$

满足 $\varphi_s|_R = \varphi, \quad \varphi_s(x) = s$

证明: 存在性. 定义

$$\varphi_s: R[x] \longrightarrow S$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n r_i x^i}_{r_i \in R} \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n \varphi(r_i) s^i$$

良定义 OK

$$\text{设 } p = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i x^i, \quad f = \sum_{j=0}^l q_j x^j$$

$$k \geq l$$

$$p + f = p_k x^k + \dots + p_{l+1} x^{l+1} + \sum_{i=0}^l (p_i + q_i) x^i$$

$$\varphi_s(p + f) = \varphi(p_k) s^k + \dots + \varphi(p_{l+1}) s^{l+1} + \sum_{i=0}^l (\varphi(p_i) + \varphi(q_i)) s^i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \varphi(p_i) s^i + \sum_{j=0}^l \varphi(q_j) s^j$$

$$= \varphi_s(p) + \varphi_s(q)$$

$$\varphi_s((p_i x^i)(q_j x^j)) = \varphi_s(p_i q_j x^{i+j})$$

$$= \varphi(p_i q_j) s^{i+j}$$

$$\varphi_s(p_i x^i) \varphi_s(q_j x^j)$$

$$= \varphi(p_i) s^i \varphi(q_j) s^j$$

$$= \varphi(p_i) \varphi(q_j) s^{i+j}$$

[$\because S$ 号交换]

于是 φ_s 保持多项式的乘法

$$\varphi_s(pq) = \varphi_s\left(\left(\sum_{i=0}^k p_i x^i\right)\left(\sum_{j=0}^l q_j x^j\right)\right)$$

$$= \varphi_s\left(\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^l (p_i x^i)(q_j x^j)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^l \varphi_s(p_i x^i)(q_j x^j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^l \varphi(p_i) s^i \varphi(q_j) s^j$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \varphi(p_i) s^i\right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^l \varphi(q_j) s^j\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \varphi(p_i) s^i \right) \left(\sum_{j=r}^l \varphi(q_j) s^j \right) \\
 &= \varphi(p) \varphi(q)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_s(1) = \varphi(1) = 1_S \quad \checkmark$$

φ_s 是环同态

唯一性见讲义 $\square$

证

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R[x] & & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow \varphi_s & (\exists!) \\
 R & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & S
 \end{array}$$

φ 被提升为 $\varphi_s: R[x] \rightarrow S$
lifting

例: 设 $f(x) = x^2 - 4 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{Z}[x] & & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow \varphi_{15} & \\
 \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}} & \mathbb{Z}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum_{i=0}^k p_i x^i \right) \cdot \varphi_{15} = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i 15^i \\
 & \text{其中 } p_i \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k i \mathbb{Z}(p_i) \text{ is } \bar{2} = 0$$

$$f(15) = 15^2 - 4 = 221$$

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

$$f(15) = (15-2)(15+2) = 221.$$

例 设 $\pi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$ 是同态

$$m \mapsto \bar{m}$$

$$\forall p = p_k x^k + \dots + p_1 x + p_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x], p_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\phi(\bar{m}) = \pi(p_k) \bar{m}^k + \dots + \pi(p_1) \bar{m} + \pi(p_0) \bar{1}$$

例 设 $g = (179x - 286)(413x - 587)$

计算 $g(\bar{3})$, 其中 $\bar{3} \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

$$g(\bar{3}) = (\overline{179} \bar{3} - \overline{286})(\overline{413} \bar{3} - \overline{587})$$

$$= (\overline{4} \cdot \bar{3} - \bar{1})(\bar{3} \bar{3} - \bar{2})$$

$$= \bar{2}$$

命题: 设 F 是域, $A \in M_n(F)$

则 $\rho_A: F[x] \rightarrow F[A]$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k p_i x^i \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^k p_i A^i$$

$$(p_i \in F)$$

是同态.

$$(F[A], +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

是环

是环同态.

证 $\rho: F \longrightarrow F[A]$ ^(F, 0, 1, ...)
 $\lambda \mapsto \lambda E$ ^{交换}

可直接验证: ρ 是环同态

则由赋值定理. $\exists!$

$$\rho_A: F[x] \longrightarrow F[A]$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k p_i x^i \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^k p_i \rho(A) A^i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k p_i(A) A^i = \sum_{i=0}^k (p_i E) A^i = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i A^i \quad \square$$

例: 设 $f = x^2 - 4 \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 计算 $f(A)$
 $\rho(A) = 4E$

解 $f(A) = A^2 - 4E$ $[A^2 - 4]$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$f(A) = (A-2E)(A+2E)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \xrightarrow{\varphi_m} \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\varphi_m(f(m))$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \xrightarrow{\varphi_A} \mathbb{Z}[A]$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}[A]$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\lambda \mapsto \lambda E$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}} & \mathbb{Z} \\
 \downarrow f & \searrow \varphi_{\bar{m}} & \downarrow f(\bar{m}) \\
 \mathbb{Z}[x] & & \mathbb{Z} \\
 \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \\
 \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \\
 & & \bar{m}
 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda \mapsto \lambda E$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \dots, \overline{p-1} \} \quad \text{card}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = p$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p[x] \quad \text{整环}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p(x) = \left\{ \frac{\alpha_n x^n + \alpha_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0}{\beta_m x^m + \beta_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + \beta_0} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha_i, \beta_j \in \mathbb{Z}_p \\ x, m \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right\}$$

无限域 $\text{char}(\mathbb{Z}_p(x)) = p$

例 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$

证明: $(AB)^V = B^V A^V$

证: 当 A 和 B 都可逆时
证明与作业中的证明一样。

假设 A 或 B 不可逆

令 x 是 $\mathbb{F}$ 上的未定元

$$A_x = xE + A, \quad B_x = xE + B$$

则 $\det(A_x)$ 是关于 x 的 n 次多项式

$$\Rightarrow \det(A_x) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_x \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\mathbb{F}(x)$$

同理 B_x 也可逆

由可逆性的结论可知

$$(A_x B_x)^V = B_x^V A_x^V$$

$$C_x = (c_{ij}(x)) \quad D_x = (d_{ij}(x))$$

$$\text{则 } c_{ij}(x) = d_{ij}(x). \quad \therefore c_{ij}(x), d_{ij}(x) \in F[x]$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{ij}(0) = d_{ij}(0)$$

可直接验证 (利用代入 $x=0$ 是同态)

$c_{ij}(0)$ 是 $(AB)^V$ 中第 i 行第 j 列的元素

$d_{ij}(0)$ 是 $B^V A^V$ 中第 i 行第 j 列的元素

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(AB)^V = B^V A^V} \quad \square$$

" x " 未定元. indeterminate

§1.4 多项式的除法

引理 设 $f, g \in R[x]$ 且 $g \neq 0$

再设 $lc(g)$ 是 R 中的可逆元

则 $\exists!$ 多项式 $q, r \in R[x]$

满足

$$f = qg + r \quad \text{且} \quad \deg(r) < \deg(g)$$

$$f = qg + r \quad \begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ \text{quo}(f, g, x) & \text{rem}(f, g, x) \end{matrix}$$

归纳 (归纳法) $\exists \deg(f) < \deg(g)$
 取 $q=0, r=f$ 即可

$$\text{设 } f = f_{n+k}x^{n+k} + \dots + f_1x + f_0$$

$$g = (g_n)x^n + \dots + g_1x + g_0$$

其中 $f_i, g_j \in R, k \geq 0, f_{n+k} \neq 0$
 $g_n \neq 0$ 且可逆

对 k 归纳 $k=0$

$$f = f_n x^n + f_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + f_0$$

$$g = g_n x^n + g_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + g_0$$

$$f - \boxed{g_n^{-1}f_n}g$$

$$= f - (f_n x^n + g_n^{-1}f_n g_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + g_n^{-1}f_n g_0)$$

$$= \underbrace{(f_{n-1} - g_n^{-1}f_n g_{n-1})x^{n-1} + \dots + (f_0 - g_n^{-1}f_n g_0)}_r$$

$$f = qg + r \quad \text{且 } \deg(r) \leq n-1$$

设 $k > 0$. 且对 $n, n+1, \dots, n+k-1$ 归纳成立
 成立

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &:= f - \underbrace{g_n^{-1} x^k}_{n+k} g \\
 &= (f_{n+k} - f_{n+k} g_n^{-1} g_n) x^{n+k} \\
 &\quad + (f_{n+k-1} - f_{n+k} g_n^{-1} g_{n-1}) x^{n+k-1} \\
 &\quad + \dots \text{低次项}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\deg(h) \leq n+k-1$$

由归纳假设可知

$$\exists \tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \in R[x] \text{ 使得}$$

$$h = \tilde{q} g + \tilde{r}$$

$$\text{且 } \deg(\tilde{r}) < \deg(g)$$

$$f_{n+k} = \underbrace{(g_n^{-1} f_{n+k} x^k + \tilde{q})}_q g + \underbrace{\tilde{r}}_r$$

从而得证

$$(\square \text{ 证毕}) \quad \text{设 } f = q g + r$$

$$f = p g + a$$

$$\text{其中 } q, p, r, a \in R[x]$$

$$\deg(r) < \deg(g), \deg(a) < \deg(g)$$

$$\text{则 } (q-p)g = a-r \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由于 } q-p \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \deg(q-p)g$$

$$= \deg(q-p) + \deg(g) > \deg(a-r)$$

[$\because \deg(g)$ 可逆] 与 (*) 矛盾

$$\text{故 } f = p \Rightarrow a = r. \quad \square$$

定理 设 $f, g \in F[x]$, 其中 F 是域

如果 $g \neq 0$, 则 $\exists q, r \in F[x]$

$$\text{使得 } f = qg + r$$

$$\text{且 } \deg(r) < \deg(g)$$

证: $\because F$ 中非零元都可逆

例: 设 $f = x^3 + 3x + 1$ $g = 2x^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

求 $\text{rem}(f, g, x)$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{解} \quad 2x^2+1 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x^3+3x+1 \\ x^3+\frac{1}{2}x \end{array}} \\ \hline \frac{5}{2}x+1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rem}(f, g, x) = \frac{5}{2}x + 1$$

例 设 $f = \overline{3}x^3 + \overline{2}x^2 + \overline{1}$
 $g = (\overline{2})x^2 + \overline{4}$

是 $\mathbb{Z}_5[x]$ 中的多项式

计算 $\text{quo}(f, g, x)$, $\text{rem}(f, g, x)$

$$\text{解: } \overline{2}^{-1} = \overline{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{4}x + 1 \\
 \hline
 \overline{2}x^2 + \overline{4} \quad \overline{3}x^3 + \overline{2}x^2 + \overline{1} \\
 \underline{\overline{3}x^3 + x} \\
 \overline{2}x^2 + \overline{4}x + \overline{1} \\
 \underline{\overline{2}x^2 + \overline{4}} \\
 \overline{4}x + \overline{2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{quo}(f, g) = \overline{4}x + \overline{1}, \quad \text{rem}(f, g) = \overline{4}x + \overline{2} \quad \square$$

定理 设 $a \in R$. $f(x) \in R[x]$

$$\text{则 } \text{rem}(f, x-a) = f(a)$$

证: $x-a$ 为首项系数可逆

$$f(x) = q(x)(x-a) + r, \quad r \in R$$

$$f(a) = q(a)(a-a) + r$$

$$= r$$

□