

1. $f' = 3x^2 - 3$; 利用辗转相除法可得, $\gcd(f, f') = x-1$

$$\frac{f}{\gcd(f, f')} = \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x-1} = x^2 + x - 2.$$

故 f 的无平方部分为 $x^2 + x - 2$.

2. 设 $\sigma \in S_n$, $\pi: R \rightarrow R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 是嵌入 (满足 $\forall r \in R, \pi(r) = r$), 定义

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_\sigma: R[x_1, \dots, x_n] &\rightarrow R[x_1, \dots, x_n] \\ x_i &\mapsto x_{\sigma(i)}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

且 $\pi_\sigma|_R = \pi$. 由赋值同态定理 (定理 5.15) 可知其为环同态.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \pi_\sigma(\varphi(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)) &= \varphi(\pi_\sigma(\xi_1), \dots, \pi_\sigma(\xi_n)) \quad (\pi_\sigma \text{ 是环同态}) \\ &= \varphi(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \quad (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \text{ 是对称多项式}) \end{aligned}$$

注: $\varphi(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$ 是关于 x_1, \dots, x_n 的对称多项式

3. 证明: $|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} &= z_1 \bar{z}_1 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 + z_1 \bar{z}_1 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 - z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 \\ &= 2|z_1|^2 + 2|z_2|^2. \end{aligned}$$

何意义: 平行四边形四边长度的平方和等于两对角线长度的平方和.

4. 证明: (i) $\forall z = x + \sqrt{1}y$, 有 $x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$, $y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2\sqrt{1}}$, 将其代入到 $Ax + By + C = 0$ 中

$$\text{得: } A \cdot \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} + B \cdot \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2\sqrt{1}} + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A + \sqrt{1}B}{2} z + \frac{A - \sqrt{1}B}{2} \bar{z} + C = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } a = \frac{A + \sqrt{1}B}{2} \neq 0, \quad c = -C \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 则 } a\bar{z} + \bar{a}z = c.$$

(ii) $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 2by + a^2 + b^2 - r^2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z - \bar{z}}{2\sqrt{1}}\right)^2 - 2a \cdot \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} - 2b \cdot \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2\sqrt{1}} + a^2 + b^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z^2 + \bar{z}^2 + 2z\bar{z}}{4} + \frac{-z^2 - \bar{z}^2 + 2z\bar{z}}{4} + (-a + b\sqrt{1})z + (-a - \sqrt{1}b)\bar{z} + a^2 + b^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\in \mathbb{R}}{\text{令}} A=1, \beta = -a - \sqrt{1}b \in \mathbb{C}, \quad C = a^2 + b^2 - r^2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 则}$$

$$Az\bar{z} + \beta\bar{z} + \bar{\beta}z + C = 0, \text{ 其中 } A \neq 0, A, C \text{ 为实数, } \beta \in \mathbb{C} \text{ 且 } |\beta|^2 > AC.$$

①



5. 证明:

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \xi_0 & \xi_1 & \dots & \xi_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \xi_0^{n-1} & \xi_1^{n-1} & \dots & \xi_{n-1}^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \frac{1}{n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \xi_0^{-1} & \xi_1^{-1} & \dots & \xi_{n-1}^{-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \xi_0^{-(n-1)} & \xi_1^{-(n-1)} & \dots & \xi_{n-1}^{-(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = AB = (C_{ij})_{n \times n}. \quad A \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 行为 } (\xi_0^{i-1} \ \xi_1^{i-1} \ \dots \ \xi_{n-1}^{i-1}), \quad B \text{ 的第 } j \text{ 列为 } \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{j-1}^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ \xi_{j-1}^{-(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{ij} = \xi_0^{i-1} + \xi_1^{i-1} \xi_{j-1}^{-1} + \dots + \xi_{n-1}^{i-1} \xi_{j-1}^{-(n-1)} = \xi_0^{i-1} + \xi_1^{i-1} \xi_1^{-(j-1)} + \dots + \xi_1^{(i-1)(n-1)} \xi_1^{-(n-1)(j-1)}$$

$$= 1 + \xi_1^{i-j} + \dots + \xi_1^{(i-j)(n-1)}.$$

① $i=j$, $C_{ii} = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = n$.

② $i \neq j$, $C_{ij} = \frac{1 - (\xi_1^{i-j})^n}{1 - \xi_1^{i-j}} = \frac{1 - (\xi_1^n)^{i-j}}{1 - \xi_1^{i-j}} = \frac{1-1}{1-\xi_1^{i-j}} = 0 \Rightarrow AB = nE$

对多项式的基本定理

6. (i) 证明: $f = \underbrace{ax_1^{k_1} \dots x_n^{k_n}}_{\text{head monomial}} + \text{次数较低的项}$

$\leftarrow \text{hm}(f)$.

$g = \underbrace{bx_1^{l_1} \dots x_n^{l_n}}_{\text{head monomial}} + \text{次数较低的项}$.

f, g 的每一项都是形如 $\text{hm}(g)$.

考虑下列序列 $c x_1^{i_1} \dots x_n^{i_n} \cdot d x_1^{j_1} \dots x_n^{j_n} = cd x_1^{i_1+j_1} \dots x_n^{i_n+j_n}$

$$(k_1+l_1) - (i_1+j_1), (k_2+l_2) - (i_2+j_2), \dots, (k_n+l_n) - (i_n+j_n). \quad (1)$$

由于下列序列

$$k_1 - i_1, k_2 - i_2, \dots, k_n - i_n;$$

$$l_1 - j_1, l_2 - j_2, \dots, l_n - j_n.$$

自左至右第一个非零的数为正, 故序列 (1) 自左至右第一个非零的数也为正.

故 $\text{hm}(fg) = \text{hm}(f) \cdot \text{hm}(g)$.

(ii) $\text{hm}(\xi_1^{i_1}) = \xi_1^{i_1}$

$\text{hm}(\xi_2^{i_2}) = \xi_1^{i_2} \xi_2^{i_2}$

$\text{hm}(\xi_n^{i_n}) = \xi_1^{i_n} \xi_2^{i_n} \dots \xi_n^{i_n}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{hm}(a \xi_1^{i_1} \dots \xi_n^{i_n}) &= \text{hm}(\xi_1^{i_1}) \text{hm}(\xi_2^{i_2} \dots \xi_n^{i_n}) = \text{hm}(\xi_1^{i_1}) \text{hm}(\xi_2^{i_2}) \text{hm}(\xi_3^{i_3} \dots \xi_n^{i_n}) = \dots \\ &= \text{hm}(\xi_1^{i_1}) \text{hm}(\xi_2^{i_2}) \text{hm}(\xi_3^{i_3}) \dots \text{hm}(\xi_n^{i_n}) \\ &= \xi_1^{i_1} \xi_1^{i_2} \xi_2^{i_2} \dots \xi_1^{i_n} \xi_2^{i_n} \dots \xi_n^{i_n} \\ &= \xi_1^{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_n} \xi_2^{i_2+\dots+i_n} \dots \xi_n^{i_n} \end{aligned}$$



(iii) 证明: $f \neq g \Leftrightarrow (i_1, \dots, i_n) \neq (j_1, \dots, j_n)$

对 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$, $f_\sigma = x_{\sigma(1)}^{i_1} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{i_n}$, $g_\sigma = x_{\sigma(1)}^{j_1} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{j_n}$
 再由 $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) \neq (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)$ 可得 $f_\sigma \neq g_\sigma$

(iv) 证明: 设 $f \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n] \setminus 0$, 则存在唯一的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in R \setminus \{0\}$ 和 $M_1, \dots, M_k \in X$ 使得

$$f = \alpha_1 M_1 + \dots + \alpha_k M_k \leftarrow f \text{ 的分布式}$$

设 $\sigma \in S_n$. 由于 $f_\sigma = f$, 故 $x_{\sigma(1)}^{i_1} x_{\sigma(2)}^{i_2} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{i_n}$ 出现在 f 的分布式中并且不高于 $hm(f)$.

由 σ 的任意性可知 $i_1 \geq \max(i_2, \dots, i_n)$.

否则 $\exists \tau \in S_n$, $hm(f_\tau) \neq hm(f)$. 这与 f 的对称性矛盾.

同理可证

$$i_j \geq \max(i_{j+1}, \dots, i_n), \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$$

从而 $i_1 \geq i_2 \geq \dots \geq i_n$ (依次降)

(v) 我们不妨设 f 是 d 齐次的, 令 $f = h_d + h_{d-1} + \dots + h_0$

$$hm(f) = x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \cdots x_n^{i_n}, \quad (\text{这里 } i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n = d)$$

且该项对应的系数是 $a_0 \in R \setminus \{0\}$. 令

$$p_0 = x_1^{i_1 - i_2} x_2^{i_2 - i_3} \cdots x_{n-1}^{i_{n-1} - i_n} x_n^{i_n}$$

由 (iv) 知, $p_0 \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. 再由 (ii) 知

$$hm(p_0(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = x_1^{i_1 - i_2 + i_2 - i_3 + \dots + i_{n-1} - i_n + i_n} \cdots x_n^{i_n} = hm(f)$$

容易看出, $p_0(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是关于 x_1, \dots, x_n 对称且齐 d 次多项式且其首项系数为 1.

故 $f - a_0 p_0$ 仍是对称的齐 d 次多项式, 但 $hm(f - a_0 p_0) < hm(f)$.

对 $f - a_0 p_0$ 重复上述操作, 我们必然能在有限步得到 0.

($x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \cdots x_n^{i_n}$ 与 (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) 一一对应, 并且 $i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n \leq d$ 的取法

不超过 d^n 个, 即次数为 d 的单项式只有有限个;

① 每次操作, 序降低

综上所述, 存在 $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k \in R$, $p_1, \dots, p_k \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 使得

$$f = a_0 p_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) + a_1 p_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \dots + a_k p_k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

令 $\varphi = a_0 p_0 + a_1 p_1 + \dots + a_k p_k$, 即为所求.



(Vii). 若存在 φ, φ' 满足 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \varphi(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) = \varphi'(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$,

但 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \neq \varphi'(x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

令 $g = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) - \varphi'(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 则 $g \neq 0$. 设 g 的分布式为

$$g = \beta_1 N_1 + \dots + \beta_s N_s.$$

其中 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, N_1, \dots, N_s 是关于 y_1, \dots, y_n 的单项式, 两两不同, 则

$$0 = g(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) = \beta_1 N_1(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) + \dots + \beta_s N_s(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n).$$

由 (ii) 可知 $N_1(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), \dots, N_s(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$ 是 S 个首项两两不同.

于是它们中序最高的首项不可能被消去, 故推出矛盾. 故 $g=0$, φ 唯一.

claim: 若 $x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \dots x_n^{i_n} \neq x_1^{j_1} x_2^{j_2} \dots x_n^{j_n}$, 则 $hm(\xi_1^{i_1} \dots \xi_n^{i_n}) \neq hm(\xi_1^{j_1} \xi_2^{j_2} \dots \xi_n^{j_n})$.

pf: $x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \dots x_n^{i_n} \neq x_1^{j_1} x_2^{j_2} \dots x_n^{j_n} \Leftrightarrow (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) \neq (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)$.

$$hm(\xi_1^{i_1} \dots \xi_n^{i_n}) = \frac{x_1^{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_n} x_2^{i_2+\dots+i_n} \dots x_n^{i_n}}{1} = A$$

$$hm(\xi_1^{j_1} \dots \xi_n^{j_n}) = \frac{x_1^{j_1+j_2+\dots+j_n} x_2^{j_2+\dots+j_n} \dots x_n^{j_n}}{1} = B$$

由 $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) \neq (j_1, \dots, j_n)$, 从右往左数, 设 k 为最大的角标满足

$$i_n = j_n, i_{n-1} = j_{n-1}, \dots, i_{k+1} = j_{k+1}, i_k \neq j_k.$$

$$\Rightarrow i_n + i_{n-1} + \dots + i_k \neq j_n + j_{n-1} + \dots + j_{k+1} + j_k.$$

故 A 与 B 对应的 x_k 处的幂次不同, 从而 $A \neq B$.

隔板法求单项式的个数. $X_n = \{x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \dots x_n^{i_n} \mid i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

设 $d \in \mathbb{N}$. 求 X_n 中次数不高于 d 的单项式的个数.

解: 当 $n=1$ 时, 共 $d+1$ 个 $(1, x_1, x_1^2, \dots, x_1^d)$

当 $n=2$ 时, $x_1^i x_2^j$, $i+j \leq d$. 且 $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$i+j=0 \quad 1$$

$$i+j=1 \quad 2$$

⋮

$$i+j=d \quad d+1$$

$$\text{确定之后, } j \text{ 唯一确定下来, 共有 } 1+2+\dots+d+1 = \frac{(1+d+1)(d+1)}{2} = \frac{(d+1)(d+2)}{2}$$

一般情况.



$$i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n \leq d, \quad i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{i_0} + i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n = d, \quad i_0, i_1, \dots, i_n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

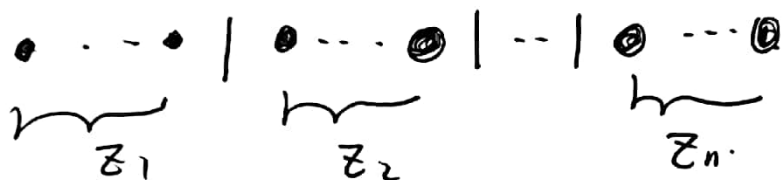
$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(i_0+1)}_{j_0} + \underbrace{(i_1+1)}_{j_1} + \underbrace{(i_2+1)}_{j_2} + \dots + \underbrace{(i_n+1)}_{j_n} = d+n+1, \quad i_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow j_0 + j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_n = d+n+1, \quad j_0, \dots, j_n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

从而次级小子等于 d 的单项式个数等于方程

$$z_0 + z_1 + \dots + z_n = d+n+1$$

的正整数解.



组合解释: $d+n+1$ 个球, 分成 $n+1$ 份, 一共的分法数.

$d+n+1$ 个球有 n 个 "1", $d+n$ 个空隙, 故总数为

$$\binom{n+d}{n}.$$

