

第十五次习题课

• **域**: 设 F 为交换环, 若 F 中任何非零元都可逆, 则称 F 为域

整环 + 每个非零元都可逆 \Leftrightarrow 域.

例: 若 p 是素数, 则 \mathbb{Z}_p 是域.

\mathbb{Q} 是 \mathbb{R} 的子域.

• **特征**: 设 F 是一个域, 若 1 的加法阶有限, 则定义 $\text{char}(F) = \text{ord}(1)$
否则, 定义 $\text{char}(F) = 0$.

① 一个域的特征是 0 或一个素数

② 设 $\text{char}(F) = p > 0$, 则 $\forall x \in F$ 和 $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(mp)x = 0$

③ 设 $\text{char}(F) = p > 0$, 则 $\forall x, y \in F$, $(x+y)^p = x^p + y^p$
(Freshmen's dream)

④ $\text{char}(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{char}(\mathbb{R}) = 0$, $\text{char}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = p$ if p prime.

• **性质**: ① 域之间的环同态都是单射.

② 域具有加、减、乘、除的运算封闭性.

除了奇数阶斜对称行列式为 0 以外, (特征不等于 2 时).

其他所有实数域上线性代数的结论对一般域均成立.

• **Fermat 小定理**: 设 p 是素数, $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ 且 $p \nmid m$, 则 $m^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

推论: 设 p 是素数, $\bar{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, 则 $\bar{k}^p = \bar{k}$.

• **分式域**: 设 D 是整环, $D^* = D \setminus \{0\}$, $F(D) = \{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a \in D, b \in D^* \}$

其中 $\frac{a}{b} = (a, b)$ 关于 \sim 的等价类的代表元, $(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow ad = bc$

($F(D), +, \cdot, /, \cdot, /$)

• **性质**: 设 D 是整环, 则 $\phi: D \rightarrow F(D)$ 是环的单同态.

$x \mapsto \bar{x}$

$D \cong \text{im}(\phi) = \{ \bar{x} \mid x \in D \}$ $D \subseteq F(D)$. (子集)

- **多项式环**: 设 R 是交换环. $\tilde{R} = \{ (r_0, r_1, \dots, r_n, \dots) \mid r_i \in R \}$
 $(\tilde{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1) \Rightarrow$ 交换环. $0 = (0, \dots)$ $1 = (1, 0, \dots)$

$$R \cong \{ (r, 0, \dots) \mid r \in R \} \quad R[X] = \{ \sum_{i=0}^n r_i X^i \mid r_i \in R, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$\forall f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i \quad g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i X^i \quad (n \geq m)$$

加法: $f(x) + g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m (a_i + b_i) X^i + \sum_{i=m+1}^n a_i X^i$

乘法: $f(x) \cdot g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m+n} \left(\sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j \right) X^k$

$\Rightarrow (R[X], +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ 构成多项式环.

- **首项系数与次数**: $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n \in R[X]$

$$\deg(f) = n \quad \text{lc}(f) = a_n$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \deg(f) = -\infty, \text{lc}(f) = 0$$

- **性质**: $p, q \in R[X]$. $\deg(p+q) \leq \max \{ \deg(p), \deg(q) \}$

$$\deg(p \cdot q) \leq \deg(p) + \deg(q)$$

当 $\text{lc}(p)\text{lc}(q) \neq 0$ 时 等号成立 且 $\text{lc}(p \cdot q) = \text{lc}(p) \cdot \text{lc}(q)$.

- **定理**: 设 D 是整环. 则 $D[X]$ 是整环. 特别地, 当 F 是域时, $F[X]$ 是整环. (无零因子)

- **赋值定理**: 定理 1.9 设 S 是交换环, $\phi: R \rightarrow S$ 是环同态, 且 $s \in S$. 则存在唯一的环同态 $\phi_s: R[x] \rightarrow S$ 满足

$$\phi_s|_R = \phi \quad \text{和} \quad \phi_s(x) = s.$$

$$\phi_s: R[X] \rightarrow S$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n r_i X^i \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n \phi(r_i) s^i$$

ϕ_s 为 ϕ 在 s 处的赋值同态

- $S=R$ 且 $\phi = \text{id}_R$ 时 $\phi_s: f(x) \mapsto f(s)$.

- $\phi = \pi_n: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n, \forall \bar{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_n, \phi_{\bar{k}}: \mathbb{Z}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n, f(x) \mapsto f(\bar{k})$

1. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{2} & \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} & \bar{1} & \bar{2} \\ \bar{2} & \bar{1} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_3).$$

(1) 求线性方程组 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 的解空间;

(2) 求 A 的列空间中所含向量的个数.

1. (1) 设线性方程组 $A\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{0}}$ 解空间为 V_A 设 $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$
利用行初等变换.

$$A \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{2} & \bar{0} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{0} & \bar{2} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{0} & \bar{0} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(A) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim(V_A) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{1}x_1 + \bar{2}x_2 = \bar{0} \\ \bar{2}x_3 = \bar{0} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_3 = \bar{0} \end{cases} \therefore V_A \text{ 一组基为 } \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} \\ \bar{1} \\ \bar{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_A = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} \\ \bar{1} \\ \bar{0} \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

(2) $\dim(V_C(A)) = \text{rank}(A) = 2$

设 $\{\bar{u}, \bar{v}\}$ 为 $V_C(A)$ 一组基 则 $V_C(A) = \{\alpha\bar{u} + \beta\bar{v} \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_3\}$

由 \bar{u}, \bar{v} 线性无关 \Rightarrow 其线性表示 $\alpha\bar{u} + \beta\bar{v}$ 唯一.

由 (α, β) 可能取值 9 种 $\Rightarrow V_C(A)$ 包含向量 9 个.

2. 设 $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_5^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5^2$ 的由

$$\phi(\mathbf{e}_1) = \mathbf{e}_1 + \bar{2}\mathbf{e}_2, \quad \phi(\mathbf{e}_2) = -\mathbf{e}_2, \quad \phi(\mathbf{e}_3) = \bar{3}\mathbf{e}_1, \quad \phi(\mathbf{e}_4) = \bar{3}\mathbf{e}_1 + \bar{2}\mathbf{e}_2$$

确定的线性映射, 其中 $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{e}_4$ 是 \mathbb{Z}_5^4 的标准基, $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2$ 是 \mathbb{Z}_5^2 的标准基. 计算:

(i) ϕ 在上述标准基下的矩阵, (ii) $\dim(\text{im}(\phi))$ 和 $\dim(\text{ker}(\phi))$, (iii) $\phi(\mathbf{v})$,

其中 $\mathbf{v} = (\bar{1}, -\bar{1}, \bar{0}, \bar{2})^t$

$$2. (1) \phi(\bar{\mathbf{e}}_1, \bar{\mathbf{e}}_2, \bar{\mathbf{e}}_3, \bar{\mathbf{e}}_4) = (\bar{\mathbf{e}}_1, \bar{\mathbf{e}}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} & \bar{3} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{2} & \bar{4} & \bar{0} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} & \bar{3} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{2} & \bar{4} & \bar{0} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} & \bar{3} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{2} & \bar{4} & \bar{0} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_n: \bar{i} + \bar{j} = \bar{0} \text{ if } ij = n. \quad (i, j \leq n-1)$$

$$(2) \quad A_\phi \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} & \bar{3} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{4} & \bar{4} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(A_\phi) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(\phi)) = 2 \quad \text{根据秩零定理} \quad \dim(\text{ker}(\phi)) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$(3) \quad \phi(\vec{v}) = \phi \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} \\ \bar{4} \\ \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} = A_\phi \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} & \bar{3} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{4} & \bar{0} & \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} \\ \bar{4} \\ \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{2} \\ \bar{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 计算 $11^{1752} \pmod{71}$ (提示: 利用 Fermat 小定理).

3. 71 素数 Fermat 小定理: $\forall m \Rightarrow m^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

$$11^{1752} = 11^{70 \times 25 + 2} \equiv 1^{25} \cdot 11^2 \equiv 11^2 \equiv 50 \pmod{71}$$

4. 设 $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ 分别求

(a) $f(3) \in \mathbb{Z}$;

(b) $f(\bar{5})$, 其中 $\bar{5} \in \mathbb{Z}_7$;

(c) $f(A)$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

4. $f(x) = (x-1)(x+3)$

(a) $f(3) = (3-1)(3+3) = 12$

(b) $f(\bar{5}) = (\bar{5}-\bar{1})(\bar{5}+\bar{3}) = \bar{4} \cdot \bar{1} = \bar{4}$

(c) $f(A) = (A-E)(A+3E)$

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

5. 设 \mathbb{F} 是域

(a) 设 $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ 且 $a \neq 0$. 证明: 映射

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{a,b}: \mathbb{F}[x] &\rightarrow \mathbb{F}[x] \\ p(x) &\mapsto p(ax+b) \end{aligned}$$

是从 $\mathbb{F}[x]$ 到 $\mathbb{F}[x]$ 的环同构.

(b) 设 $\sigma: \mathbb{F}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[x]$ 是环同构且 $\sigma|_{\mathbb{F}} = id_{\mathbb{F}}$. 证明: 存在 $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ 且 $a \neq 0$ 使得 $\sigma = \phi_{a,b}$.

5. (1) 环同构: 环同态 + 双射.

环同态: $\forall p_1(x), p_2(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$

$$\textcircled{1} \phi_{a,b}(p_1(x) + p_2(x)) = \phi_{a,b}(p_1(x)) + \phi_{a,b}(p_2(x))$$

$$\textcircled{2} \phi_{a,b}(p_1(x) \cdot p_2(x)) = \phi_{a,b}(p_1(x)) \cdot \phi_{a,b}(p_2(x))$$

$$\textcircled{3} \phi_{a,b}(1) = 1$$

双射: 构造逆映射 $\psi: \mathbb{F}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[x]$
 $p(x) \mapsto p(\frac{1}{a}x - \frac{b}{a})$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\phi_{a,b}(p(x))) &= \psi(p(ax+b)) = p(\frac{1}{a}(ax+b) - \frac{b}{a}) \\ &= p(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{a,b}(\psi(p(x))) &= \phi_{a,b}(p(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{a})) = p(a(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{a}) + b) \\ &= p(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \psi$ 是 $\phi_{a,b}$ 逆映射 即 $\phi_{a,b}$ 是双射.

(2) 设 $\sigma: \mathbb{F}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[x]$ 是环同构 且 $\sigma|_{\mathbb{F}} = id_{\mathbb{F}}$

$$\text{不妨设 } \sigma(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$$

由 σ 是同构, \exists $g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ st. $\sigma(g(x)) = x$.

$$\text{由于 } \sigma|_{\mathbb{F}} = id_{\mathbb{F}}, \Rightarrow \sigma(g(x)) = g(\sigma(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i (\sigma(x))^i = x$$

(即 $\sigma(c) = c$ if $c \in \mathbb{F}$) $\Rightarrow n=1, a_1 \neq 0$ 即 $\sigma(x) = a_1 x + a_0$

$$\text{又由 } \sigma(p(x)) = p(a_1 x + a_0) \Rightarrow \sigma = \phi_{a_1, b}$$