

1. Bézout's identity (Bézout's Lemma)

\mathbb{Z} : 设整数 a, b 的最大公因子是 d , 那么存在整数 x, y 使得 $x \cdot a + y \cdot b = d$.

$F[x]$: 设 $F[x]$ 中多项式 a, b 的最大公因式为 g , 那么存在多项式 u, v 使得 $u \cdot a + v \cdot b = g$.

我们称 (u, v) 为 (a, b) 的 Bézout 系数. 如何计算?

回顾多项式环上的扩展欧几里德算法 (Extended Euclidean Algorithm)

不妨假设 $\deg(a) \geq \deg(b)$. $r_0 \leftarrow a$ $r_1 \leftarrow b$; $u_0 \leftarrow 1, v_0 \leftarrow 0, u_1 \leftarrow 0, v_1 \leftarrow 1$.

由欧几里德除法: $r_0 = q_2 \cdot r_1 + r_2$

$$\deg r_0 = \deg q_2 + \deg r_1, \quad \deg(r_2) < \deg(r_1)$$

$$u_2 \leftarrow u_0 - q_2 \cdot u_1, \quad v_2 \leftarrow v_0 - q_2 \cdot v_1$$

\vdots

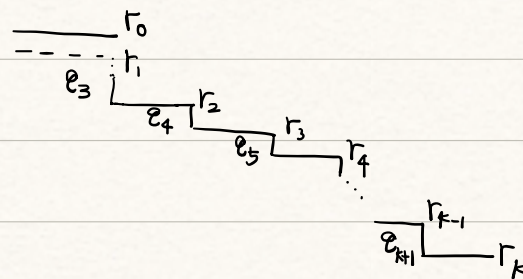
$$r_i = q_{i+2} \cdot r_{i+1} + r_{i+2}, \quad \deg(r_i) = \deg(q_{i+2}) + \deg(r_{i+1}), \quad \deg(r_{i+2}) < \deg(r_{i+1})$$

$$u_{i+2} \leftarrow u_i - q_{i+2} \cdot u_{i+1}, \quad v_{i+2} \leftarrow v_i - q_{i+2} \cdot v_{i+1} \quad u_i \cdot a + v_i \cdot b = r_i, \quad i \geq 0$$

\vdots

$$r_{k-1} = q_{k+1} \cdot r_k + 0 \quad \text{循环终止}$$

输出 u_k, v_k



1.1 见讲义命题 5.11, $f_1, \dots, f_n \in F[x]$, $\gcd(f_1, \dots, f_n) = g$. 存在 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in F[x]$ 使得

$$a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_n f_n = g. \text{ 如何计算 } a_1, \dots, a_n.$$

注意到 $g = \gcd(f_1, \gcd(f_2, \dots, f_n))$

由 EEA: $a, b \in F[x]$ s.t. $a \cdot f_1 + b \cdot \bar{g} = g$.

递归地计算: $\bar{a}_2, \dots, \bar{a}_n \in F[x]$ s.t. $\bar{a}_2 f_2 + \dots + \bar{a}_n f_n = \bar{g}$ 作为 $n-1$ 个元素的计算问题.

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot f_1 + b \cdot \bar{a}_2 f_2 + \dots + b \bar{a}_n f_n = g.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_n \end{array}$$

1.2 解的存在性 \checkmark . 如何计算 \checkmark . 解的结构?

$$z: (x_0 - k \cdot \frac{b}{a}, y_0 + k \cdot \frac{a}{a})$$

解不唯一! 注意到若 $u_0, v_0 \in F[x]$ 使得 $u_0 a + v_0 b = g$. $|x_0| < |\frac{b}{a}|, |y_0| < |\frac{a}{a}|$

$$\text{那么 } (u_0 - q \cdot \frac{b}{g}) \cdot a + (v_0 + q \cdot \frac{a}{g}) \cdot b = g, \forall q \in F[x].$$

若 $\deg(u_0) < \deg(b/g)$ 且 $\deg(v_0) < \deg(a/g)$. 则 (u_0, v_0) 是极小的且被唯一确定.

$$\text{否则 } (u_0 - \bar{u}_0) \cdot a + (v_0 - \bar{v}_0) \cdot b = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg(\underline{(u_0 - \bar{u}_0) \cdot a}) < \deg(a) + \deg(b) - \deg(g) = \deg(\text{lcm}(a, b)) \leftarrow \leftarrow$$

a, b 的公倍式

已知 (u, v) . $u_0 = \text{rem}(u, b/g, x)$. $u_0 = u - q \cdot b/g$. $v_0 = v + q \cdot b/g$.

计算: 例: $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x + 4$, $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad \int 2x^3 - 3x + 4 \\
 \underline{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x} \\
 4x^2 - 9x + 4 \\
 \underline{4x^2 - 8x + 12} \\
 r_2 = -x - 8
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 r_0 \quad u_0 = 1, v_0 = 0 \quad r_1 \quad u_1 = 0, v_1 = 1 \\
 u_2 = u_0 - q_2 u_1 = 1, v_2 = v_0 - q_2 v_1 = -2x - 4 \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 q_3 = -x + 10 \\
 x^2 - 2x + 3 \\
 \underline{x^2 + 8x} \\
 -10x + 3 \\
 \underline{-10x - 80} \\
 r_3 = 83
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_3 &= u_1 - q_3 u_2 = x - 10 \\
 v_3 &= v_1 - q_3 v_2 = 1 + (x - 10)(-2x - 4) \\
 &= -2x^2 + 16x + 41 \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{x - 10}{83} \cdot f + \frac{-2x^2 + 16x + 41}{83} \cdot g = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -x - 8 &= \left(-\frac{1}{83}x - \frac{8}{83}\right) \cdot 83 + 0. \\
 \downarrow q_4 & \quad \downarrow r_4 \quad u_4 = u_2 - q_4 u_3 = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{83}x + \frac{8}{83}\right)(x - 10) = \frac{1}{83}(x^2 - 2x + 3). \\
 v_4 &= v_2 - q_4 v_3 = (-2x - 4) + \left(\frac{1}{83}x + \frac{8}{83}\right)(-2x^2 + 16x + 41) \\
 &= \frac{1}{83}(2x^3 - 3x + 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Bezout's 关系式并不一定对多项式总成立

e.g. $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ (UFD, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, $\gcd(a, b)$ 总存在).

$\gcd(2x, x^2) = x$. 在 $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ 中, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x + 0 \cdot x^2 = x$

不存在 $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ 使得 $u(2x) + v(x^2) = x$.

e.g. $F[x, y]$, $\gcd(x, y) = 1$, 但是不存在 $u, v \in F[x, y]$ st. $u \cdot x + v \cdot y = 1$.

如果存在, 取值 $x=0, y=0$ 等式左边为 0 $\rightarrow \leftarrow$.

2. 核分解的应用

$A: F^n \rightarrow F^n$ 线性变换. 维数公式: $\dim \ker(A) + \dim \operatorname{Im}(A) = n$

定理: $A \in \operatorname{Hom}(F^n, F^n)$ 若 $A^2 = A$, 则 $\ker(A) \oplus \operatorname{Im}(A) = F^n$. 核像分解.

证明: $\ker(A) \oplus \ker(A-E) = F^n$

$$\forall v \in F^n, (A-E)(Av) = A^2v - Ev = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}(A) \subseteq \ker(A-E)$$

$$\forall v \in \ker(A-E), Av = v \Rightarrow v \in \operatorname{Im}(A) \Rightarrow \ker(A-E) \subseteq \operatorname{Im}(A)$$

综上: $\operatorname{Im}(A) = \ker(A-E)$

投影变换 A 在适当的基下有坐标表示:

$$A: (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$r = \dim \operatorname{Im} A$$

反之不成立 e.g. $A: \mathbb{Q}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^3$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

3. 多项式的形式求导以及重因子的判定.

$$f(x) \in F[x] \quad f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 的导数: } f'(x) = n a_n x^{n-1} + (n-1) a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + \dots + 2 a_2 x + a_1$$

$$f(x) \text{ 的 } k \text{ 阶导数: } f^{(k)}(x) = (f^{(k-1)}(x))'$$

$$\text{性质: (1) } (a f(x) + b g(x))' = a f'(x) + b g'(x)$$

$$(2) \quad (f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(3) \quad (f^m(x))' = m f^{m-1}(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

设 $f(x) = c \cdot p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_k^{m_k}$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $F[x]$ 中的不可约分解. $c \in F$, p_i 不可约, $p_i \nmid p_j$

若 $m_i > 1$, 则称 p_i 为 $f(x)$ 的重因式.

定理: $\text{char}(F) = 0$, $f(x) \in F[x]$ 有重因式 $\Leftrightarrow \text{gcd}(f(x), f'(x)) \neq 1$.

$$f'(x) = c \cdot m_1 p_1^{m_1-1} \cdot p_1' \cdots p_k^{m_k} + \dots + c \cdot m_k p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_k^{m_k-1} \cdot p_k'$$

$$\text{gcd}(p_i, p_i') = 1$$

$$\text{gcd}(f(x), f'(x)) = p_1^{m_1-1} \cdots p_k^{m_k-1}$$

$$\exists i \text{ s.t. } m_i > 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{gcd}(f(x), f'(x)) \neq 1.$$

注: $\text{char}(F) = p$ 结论不成立