

1. 在扩展的辗转相除法(Extended Euclidean Algorithm)中, 令 $a, b \in F[x]^*$, $r_0 := a, r_1 := b$, 执行 $r_{i+2} := \text{rem}(r_i, r_{i+1}, x)$, 其中 $i = 0, 1, \dots$. 设 k 是最小的正整数使得 $r_{k+1} = 0$, 证明 $\gcd(r_i, r_{i+1}) = \gcd(r_{i+1}, r_{i+2})$, 其中 $i = 0, \dots, k-1$, 因而 $\gcd(a, b) = r_k$.

Q1: 证明 $\gcd(r_i, r_{i+1}) = \gcd(r_{i+1}, r_{i+2})$

Q2: 证明 $\gcd(a, b) = r_k$

证: (Q1): 因为 $r_{i+2} = \text{rem}(r_i, r_{i+1}, x)$, 所以 $\exists q(x) \in F[x]$, s.t.

$$r_i = q_i r_{i+1} + r_{i+2}.$$

设 $\gcd(r_i, r_{i+1}) = g$ $\gcd(r_{i+1}, r_{i+2}) = d$

$$g | r_i, g | r_{i+1} \Rightarrow g | r_i - q_i r_{i+1}, \text{ 所以 } g | r_{i+2} \Rightarrow g | d$$

$$d | r_{i+1}, d | r_{i+2} \Rightarrow d | q_i r_{i+1} + r_{i+2}, \text{ 所以 } d | r_i \Rightarrow d | g.$$

$$\Rightarrow g \approx d \quad \text{所以 } \gcd(r_i, r_{i+1}) = \gcd(r_{i+1}, r_{i+2})$$

(Q2): $a = r_0, b = r_1$, 所以 $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(r_0, r_1) = \dots = \gcd(r_k, r_{k+1})$

$$\text{而 } r_{k+1} = 0 \quad \gcd(r_k, r_{k+1}) = r_k, \text{ 所以 } \gcd(a, b) = r_k$$

2. 设 $a = x^4 - 1$ 和 $b = x^2 + 2x + 1$. 分别在 $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ 和 $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]$ 中求解 $\gcd(a, b)$, $\text{lcm}(a, b)$ 以及多项式 u, v 使得 $ua + vb = \gcd(a, b)$.

解: 证: $a = x^4 - 1 = (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) = (x^2 + 1)(x - 1)(x + 1)$

$$b = (x + 1)^2$$

$$\text{在 } \mathbb{Q}[x]: \quad \gcd(a, b) = x + 1 \quad \text{lcm}(a, b) = (x^2 + 1)(x - 1)(x + 1)^2$$

$$I_n \mathbb{Z}_2[x]: \quad a = x^4 + 1 = (x+1)^4 \quad b = (x+1)^2$$

$$\gcd(a, b) = (x+1)^2 = x^2 + 1 \quad \text{lcm}(a, b) = (x+1)^4 = x^4 + 1$$

$$u = \bar{0} \quad v = \bar{1} \quad \text{则} \quad \bar{0} \cdot (x+1)^4 + \bar{1} \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^2$$

证二: (打展欧几里得算法)

$$Q[x] \text{ 中: } \gamma_0 = a \quad \gamma_1 = b \quad u_0 = 1 \quad u_1 = 0 \quad v_0 = 0 \quad v_1 = 1$$

$$i \geq 2: \quad q_i = \text{quo}(\gamma_{i-2}, \gamma_{i-1}, x) \quad r_i = \text{rem}(\gamma_{i-2}, \gamma_{i-1}, x) \quad \text{i.e. } \gamma_i = \gamma_{i-2} - q_i \gamma_{i-1}$$

$$u_i = u_{i-2} - q_i u_{i-1} \quad v_i = v_{i-2} - q_i v_{i-1}$$

$$q_2 = \text{quo}(x^4 - 1, x^2 + 2x + 1, x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad r_2 = -4x - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2 + 2x + 1 & \begin{array}{l} x^4 - 1 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ \hline -2x^3 - x^2 - 1 \\ -2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x \\ \hline 3x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ 3x^2 + 6x + 3 \\ \hline -4x - 4 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ \hline U_i, V_i \text{ 始终满足.} \\ U_i a + V_i b = \gamma_i \quad i=0 \\ \text{1. } a + 0 \cdot b = a \\ \text{0. } a + 1 \cdot b = b \quad i=1 \\ (U_{i-2} - q_i U_{i-1}) a + (V_{i-2} - q_i V_{i-1}) b = \gamma_{i-2} - q_i \gamma_{i-1} \\ = \gamma_i \end{array}$$

$$u_2 = u_0 - q_2 u_1 = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad v_2 = 0 - 1 \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 1) = -x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$q_3 = \text{quo}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \text{quo}(x^2 + 2x + 1, -4x - 4) = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\gamma_3 = \text{rem}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \text{rem}(x^2 + 2x + 1, -4x - 4) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -4x - 4 & \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ x^2 + x \\ \hline x + 1 \\ x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$r_3=0 \implies \gcd(a,b) = r_2 = -4x-4 \text{ 与 } x+1 \text{ 在 } \mathbb{Q}[x] \text{ 中相伴}$$

$$U=U_2=1 \quad V=V_2=-x^2+2x-3$$

命题: $\text{lcm}(a,b) = \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)}$

证明: 要证 $\frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)}$ 是 a 和 b 的最小公倍式, 只需证.

① $\frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)}$ 是 a 和 b 的公倍式.

② 任意的 a 和 b 的公倍式 h , 都有 $\frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)} \mid h$

记 $c := \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)}$, 则 $c = \frac{a}{\gcd(a,b)} \cdot b = a \cdot \frac{b}{\gcd(a,b)}$

因为 $\frac{a}{\gcd(a,b)} \in \mathbb{F}[x], \frac{b}{\gcd(a,b)} \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, 所以我们有 c 是 a 和 b 的公倍式. ① 😊

设 $a = \gcd(a,b) \cdot m$ $b = \gcd(a,b) \cdot n$, 则 m 和 n 互素, 由 Bezout 关系式知道存在 $u, v \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, 使得 $um + vn = 1$

设 h 为 a 与 b 的公倍式, 对上式两边同乘 h

$$\text{则有 } umh + vnh = h$$

因为 h 为 a 与 b 的公倍式 所以存在 $c, d \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, 使得

$$h = a \cdot c \quad \text{且} \quad h = b \cdot d$$

$$\text{则} \quad u \cdot m \cdot b \cdot d + v \cdot n \cdot a \cdot c = h$$

$$\text{因为 } m = \frac{a}{\gcd(a,b)} \quad n = \frac{b}{\gcd(a,b)}$$

$$\text{所以 } u \cdot \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)} \cdot d + v \cdot \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)} \cdot c = h$$

$$\implies \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)} (ud + vc) = h$$

$$\implies \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)} \mid h \quad \text{②} \quad \text{😊}$$

$$\implies \text{lcm}(a,b) = \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+2x+1)}{-4x-4} = -\frac{1}{4}(x^2-1)(x+1)$$

□

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[x]: \quad a = x^2 - 1 \quad b = x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$\gcd(a, b) = x^2 + 1$$

$$0 - \frac{b}{g} = 0 - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} = -1 = 1$$

$$\text{也可取 } u=1 \quad v=-x^2 \text{ 则}$$

$$1 + \frac{a}{g} = 1 + \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = 1 + x^2 - 1 = x^2 = -x^2$$

$$1 \cdot (x^2 - 1) - x^2(x^2 + 1) = -x^2 - 1 = x^2 + 1 = \gcd(a, b)$$

也就是说 使得 $ua + vb = \gcd(a, b)$ 的 u 和 v 不唯一。

若 $u, v \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ 使得 $ua + vb = g$, 则

$$(u - v \cdot \frac{b}{g})a + (v + v \cdot \frac{a}{g})b = g \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{F}[x]$$

若加条件: ① $\deg(u) < \deg(\frac{b}{g})$, 且 ② $\deg(v) < \deg(\frac{a}{g})$, 则 (u, v) 被唯一确定。

否则存在 u_1, v_1 , $\deg(u_1) < \deg(\frac{b}{g})$ $\deg(v_1) < \deg(\frac{a}{g})$ 使得

$$u_1 a + v_1 b = g \implies (u_1 - u)a + (v_1 - v)b = 0$$

$$u a + v b = g$$

$$\text{因此 } \deg(u) < \deg(\frac{b}{g}) = \deg(b) - \deg(g) \quad \text{且} \quad \deg(u_1) < \deg(b) - \deg(g)$$

$$\text{所以 } \deg(u_1 - u) \leq \max\{\deg(u_1), \deg(u)\} < \deg(b) - \deg(g)$$

$$\implies \deg((u_1 - u)a) < \deg(a) + \deg(b) - \deg(g)$$

$$\text{又因为 } \text{lcm}(a, b) = \frac{ab}{\gcd(a, b)}, \text{ 所以 } \deg(\text{lcm}(a, b)) = \deg(a) + \deg(b) - \deg(g)$$

$$\implies \deg((u_1 - u)a) < \deg(\text{lcm}(a, b))$$

另一方面, $(u_1 - u)a$ 是 a 的倍式, $(u_1 - u)a = -(v_1 - v)b$ 也是 b 的倍式, 所以

$(u_1 - u)a$ 是 a 与 b 的公倍式, 则有 $\text{lcm}(a, b) \mid (u_1 - u)a$

与 $\deg((u_1 - u)a) < \deg(\text{lcm}(a, b))$ 矛盾。 \square

By the way, 扩展欧几里得算法给出的是满足次数条件的解.

3. 设 D 是整环, $a, b, c, d \in D$. 证明 $a \approx b$ 和 $c \approx d$ 蕴含 $ac \approx bd$.

证明: 因为 $a \approx b$, $c \approx d$. 所以存在 $u, v, s, t \in U_0$, 使得
其中 \downarrow 可逆元集合

$$ua = vb \quad \text{且} \quad sc = td$$

则有 $uasc = vbt d$, 由整环的交换性可知

$$usac = vtbd$$

又因为 $us \in U_0$ 且 $vt \in U_0$, 所以 $ac \approx bd$.

方法二: ① 若 $a, b, c, d \in D^*$

则由 $a \approx b$, $c \approx d$, 可知

$$a|b \quad \text{且} \quad b|a \quad c|d \quad \text{且} \quad d|c$$

$$\Rightarrow ac|bd \quad \text{且} \quad bd|ac$$

$$\Rightarrow ac \approx bd$$

② 若至少有 1 个为 0, 不妨设 $a=0$ 则由 $a \approx b \Rightarrow b=0$

$$\text{则 } ac=0 \quad bd=0 \Rightarrow ac \approx bd.$$

整除蕴含除数 $\neq 0$

□

4. 设 e_1, e_2, e_3 是 \mathbb{Q}^3 的标准基, 线性映射 $A: \mathbb{Q}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^3$ 由

$$A(e_1) = e_2, \quad A(e_2) = e_3, \quad A(e_3) = e_1$$

确定.

(a) 求非零多项式 $f \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$ 使得 $f(A) = O$, 其中 O 代表从 \mathbb{Q}^3 到 \mathbb{Q}^3 的零线性映射.

(b) 求解 $\dim(\ker(A^2 + A + I))$, 其中 I 代表从 \mathbb{Q}^3 到 \mathbb{Q}^3 的恒等线性映射.

定义 (特征多项式): 给定线性变换 α , 设 A 是 α 在标准基下的矩阵,

则 $P(t) = \det(tE - A)$ 为线性变换 α 的特征多项式.

定理 (Hamilton-Cayley 定理): 设 $P(t)$ 为 α 的特征多项式 则 $P(A) = \mathbf{0}$.

$P(A) = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow$ 零矩阵

\downarrow
零映射

证明: $P(t) = |tE - A| = t^n + a_1 t^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} t + a_n$

$$P(A) = A^n + a_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} A + a_n E$$

设 B 是 $tE - A$ 的伴随矩阵, 则

$$(tE - A) \cdot B = |tE - A| \cdot E = P(t) \cdot E$$

因为伴随矩阵中的每个元素都是 A 中元素的代数余子式, 所以 B 中的元素表不超过 $n-1$ 的关于 t 的多项式, 则 B 可以写作:

$$B = B_0 + B_1 t + \dots + B_{n-1} t^{n-1}$$

$$\text{则 } P(t) \cdot E = (tE - A) \cdot B$$

$$= (tE - A) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t^i B_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t^{i+1} B_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t^i A B_i$$

$$= t^n B_{n-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} t^i (B_{i+1} - A B_i) - A B_0$$

$$\text{又因为 } P(t)E = t^n E + a_1 t^{n-1} E + \dots + a_{n-1} t E + a_n E$$

所以比较两边的系数, 得到

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_{n-1} = E \\ B_{i+1} - A B_i = a_{n-i} E \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\ -A B_0 = a_n E \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A^n B_{n-1} = A^n \\ A^i (B_{i+1} - A B_i) = a_{n-i} A^i \quad (*) \\ -A B_0 = a_n E \end{array} \right\}$$

对 (*) 式两边相乘得 $A^n B_{n-1} + A^{n-1} B_{n-2} - A^n B_{n-1} + A^{n-2} B_{n-3} - A^{n-1} B_{n-2} + \dots - A B_0$

$$= \mathbf{0} = A^n + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + a_{n-2} A^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 A + a_n E = P(A) \quad \square$$

$$(a) \quad tE - A = \begin{pmatrix} t & & \\ & t & \\ & & t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & t & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & t \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $\det(tE - A) = t^3 + 1 \cdot (-1) = t^3 - 1$.

解: (1) $A(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

所以取 $f = t^3 - 1$ 此时 $f(A) = A^3 - I = O$

或 $A^0 = A$, 所以取 $f = t^0 - t$ 也可以.

$$(2) (i) f = t^3 - 1 = (t-1)(t^2 + t + 1)$$

且 $gcd(t-1, t^2 + t + 1) = 1$, 由模本互质可推

$$F^3 = \ker(A-I) \oplus \ker(A^2 + A + I)$$

$$\# \text{ 而 } \dim(\ker(A-I)) + \dim(\ker(A^2 + A + I)) = 3$$

$$\dim(\ker(A-I)) = \dim(\text{sol}((A-E)\vec{v} = \vec{0}))$$

$$= 3 - \dim(A-E)$$

$$A-E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(A-E) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim(\ker(A-I)) = 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \dim(\ker(A^2 + A + I)) = 3 - 1 = 2.$$

(ii) 由对偶定理可知:

$$\dim(\ker(A^2 + A + I)) + \dim(\text{im}(A^2 + A + I)) = 3$$

$$\dim(\text{im}(A^2 + A + I)) = \dim(\text{rank}(A^2 + A + I))$$

$$\text{而 } A^2 + A + I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } \dim(\text{rank}(A^2 + A + I)) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\ker(A^2 + A + Z)) = 3 - 1 = 2.$$



5. 设 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}] = \{x + y\sqrt{-1} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. 求 5 在 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$ 中的不可约分解.

首先找到 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$ 中的可逆元

设 $a + b\sqrt{-1}$ 可逆, 则存在 $c + d\sqrt{-1}, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b\sqrt{-1})(c + d\sqrt{-1}) &= 1 \Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = 1 \\ (a - b\sqrt{-1})(c - d\sqrt{-1}) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } a = \pm 1, b = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad a = 0, b = \pm 1$$

\Downarrow

$$a + b\sqrt{-1} = \pm 1$$

\Downarrow

$$c + d\sqrt{-1} = \pm 1$$

\Downarrow

$$a + b\sqrt{-1} = \pm\sqrt{-1}$$

\Downarrow

$$c + d\sqrt{-1} = \pm\sqrt{-1}$$

所以不可逆元只有 $\pm 1, \pm\sqrt{-1}$.

$$\text{设 } 5 = (a + b\sqrt{-1})(c + d\sqrt{-1}), \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{则 } 5 = (a - b\sqrt{-1})(c - d\sqrt{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)$$

两种可能: ^① 25×1 或 ^② 5×5

$$\text{①: 不妨设 } a^2 + b^2 = 1 \quad \text{则 } a = \pm 1, b = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad b = \pm 1, a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = \pm 1(c^2 + d^2) \quad \text{或} \quad 25 = \pm\sqrt{-1}(c^2 + d^2)$$

不符合不可约分解这一条件.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2 = 5$$

$$\text{则 } a = \pm 2 \quad b = \pm 1 \quad \text{或} \quad a = \pm 1, \quad b = \pm 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b\sqrt{5} = \pm 2 \pm \sqrt{5} \quad \text{或} \quad \pm 1 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

对应的 $c + d\sqrt{5}$ 为 $\pm 2 \mp \sqrt{5}$ 或 $\pm 1 \mp 2\sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 5 &= (2 + \sqrt{5})(2 - \sqrt{5}) \\ &= (-2 - \sqrt{5})(-2 + \sqrt{5}) \\ &= (1 + 2\sqrt{5})(1 - 2\sqrt{5}) \\ &= (-1 - 2\sqrt{5})(-1 + 2\sqrt{5}) \end{aligned}$$

下证上述因式不可约. 以 $2 + \sqrt{5}$ 为例.

$$\text{设 } 2 + \sqrt{5} = (a + b\sqrt{5})(c + d\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{则 } 2 - \sqrt{5} = (a - b\sqrt{5})(c - d\sqrt{5})$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) \quad 5 = 5 \times 1$$

不妨设 $a^2 + b^2 = 1$ 则 $a = \pm 1$ 或 $a = 0$ 或 $b = \pm 1$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{5} = 1 \cdot (2 + \sqrt{5}) = (-1)(-2 - \sqrt{5}) = (\sqrt{5})(-\sqrt{5} + 1) = (-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

由于 $\pm 1, \pm \sqrt{5}$ 均可逆 $\Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{5}$ 不可约.



例: (函数空间) $\mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)} = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[x] \mid \deg f < n\}$

设 $D: \mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)}$

由 $D(f) = f'$ 定义。求 D 在 $1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}$ 下的矩阵。

$$D(1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}) = (0, 1, 2x, \dots, (n-1)x^{n-2})$$

$$(0, 1, 2x, \dots, (n-1)x^{n-2}) = (1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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定义 0.1 设  $R$  是整环。如果存在  $d: R \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^+$  满足: 对任意  $a, b \in R$ , 存在  $q, r \in R$  满足

$$a = qb + r, \quad r = 0 \text{ 或 } d(r) < d(b),$$

则称  $R$  为欧几里德环 (Euclidean Domain, ED)。

尝试完成:

(i) 令  $R = \mathbb{Z}[i] = \{m + ni \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, i^2 = -1\}$ , 证明:  $d: m + ni \mapsto m^2 + n^2$  使得  $R$  成为欧几里德整环。

Pf: 对  $\alpha, \beta \in R, \beta \neq 0$  令  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = t + s\sqrt{-1}, t, s \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

$$\text{eg: } \frac{3+2\sqrt{-1}}{2+\sqrt{-1}} = \frac{(3+2\sqrt{-1})(2-\sqrt{-1})}{(2+\sqrt{-1})(2-\sqrt{-1})} = \frac{6+\sqrt{-1}+2}{5} = \frac{8+\sqrt{-1}}{5} = \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{-1}$$

取整数  $u, v$  s.t.  $|t-u| \leq \frac{1}{2}, |s-v| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  令

$$q = u + v\sqrt{-1} \quad r_1 = (t-u) + (s-v)\sqrt{-1} \text{ 于是}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = q + r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = q\beta + r_1\beta, \quad r_1\beta = \alpha - q\beta \in R.$$

$$\text{并且 } d(\gamma, \alpha) = N(\gamma, \alpha) = (t-u)^2 + (s-v)^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$\text{则 } d(\gamma, \beta) = N(\gamma, \beta) = N(\gamma, \alpha) \cdot N(\alpha, \beta) < N(\alpha, \beta) = d(\alpha, \beta)$$

取  $\gamma = \gamma_1 \beta$  则有  $\alpha = \gamma \beta + \nu$  且  $d(\gamma) < d(\beta)$ .

