

第七周作业答案

p76.3:

3. 证明: 当 $n = 6m + 5$ 时, 多项式 $x^2 + xy + y^2$ 整除多项式 $(x+y)^n - x^n - y^n$; 当 $n = 6m + 1$ 时, 多项式 $(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2$ 整除多项式 $(x+y)^n - x^n - y^n$. 这里 m 是使 $n > 0$ 的整数, 而 x, y 是实数.

法: (16 板板巧) 需看出 (x^2+xy+y^2) 和 $(x+y)$ 如何组合 $(x+y)$ 的各项系数.

证明: 用数学归纳法:

① 当 $n=0$ 时 $(x+y)^5 - x^5 - y^5 = 5(x^2y + 5xy^2)(x^2+xy+y^2)$ ✓

② 当 $n=k$ 时 ✓

③ 当 $n=k+1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}(x+y)^6 - x^6 &= 6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5 + y^6 \\ &= (6x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + 5xy^3 + y^4)(x^2+xy+y^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x+y)^6 - y^6 &= x^6 + 6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5 + y^6 \\ &= (x^6 + 5x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + 6xy^3)(x^2+xy+y^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6 - x^6, \quad (x^2+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6 - y^6$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2+xy+y^2) \mid (x+y)^6 \left((x+y)^{6k+5} - x^{6k+5} - y^{6k+5} \right) &+ (x+y)^6 - x^6 \Big) x^{6k+5} \\ &+ (x+y)^6 - y^6 \Big) y^{6k+5} \\ &= (x+y)^{6(k+1)+5} - x^{6(k+1)+5} - y^{6(k+1)+5}\end{aligned}$$

至于 $n=6k+1$ 同样用数学归纳法:

① 当 $n=0$ 时, 即 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$ 时 $(x+y)^6 - x^6 - y^6 = 0$ ✓

② 设 $n \equiv k \pmod{6}$

③ 当 $n=k+1$ 时

$$\text{令 } T = ((x+y)^6 - x^6) x^{6k+1} + ((x+y)^6 - y^6) (y^{6k+1})$$

由 $6k+1$ 情形可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T}{x^2+xy+y^2} &= (6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5) x^{6k+1} + (6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5) y^{6k+1} \\ &= (6x^{6k+2}y + 15x^{6k+1}y^2 + 20x^{6k}y^3 + 15x^{6k-1}y^4 + 6x^{6k-2}y^5 \\ &\quad + 6x^{6k-3}y^6 + 2x^{6k-4}y^7 + 2x^{6k-5}y^8 + 6x^{6k-6}y^9 + \dots + 2x^9y^{6k-1} \\ &\quad + 6x^8y^{6k-2} + 15x^7y^{6k-3} + 20x^6y^{6k-4} + 15x^5y^{6k-5} + 6x^4y^{6k-6}) (x^2+xy+y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2) \mid T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2) \mid & (x+y)^6 ((x+y)^{6k+1} - x^{6k+1} - y^{6k+1}) + T \\ &= (x+y)^{6(k+1)+1} - x^{6(k+1)+1} - y^{6(k+1)+1} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

法二: $(x^2+xy+y^2) = (x-\omega y)(x-\omega^2 y)$ 其中 ω 为 3 次单位根

$$\text{令 } g(t) = (t+1)^7 - t^7$$

$$g(\omega) = (\omega+1)^7 - \omega^7 = (\omega^3)^7 - \omega^7 = -(\omega^2 + \omega) = 0$$

$$g(\omega^2) = (\omega^2+1)^7 - \omega^{14} = -\omega^7 - \omega^{14} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-\omega)(t-\omega^2) \mid g(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists h(t) \in \mathbb{R}[t], \text{ s.t. } (t-u)(t-u^2)h(t) = g(t)$$

$$\text{两边代入 } t = \frac{x}{y}, \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{y} - u\right)\left(\frac{x}{y} - u^2\right)h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

两边乘以 y^3
得到

$$(x-uy)(x-u^2y) \left(\underbrace{h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot y^3}_{\substack{\text{为 } x, y \text{ 的二次多项式}}} \right) = (x+u)^2 x^2 y^3$$

$\parallel$
 $x^2xy + y^2$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2xy + y^2) \mid (x+u)^2 y^3 - x^2$$

当 $n=6$ 时

$$\text{由于 } g(u) = -(u+u^2+1) = 0$$

$$g(u^2) = -(u^2+u+1) = 0$$

(g 为上面的 g)

$$\text{即 } g(t) = (t+1)^2 - t^3 - 1$$

$$\text{由刚才做法知 } (x^2xy + y^2) \mid (x+u)^2 y^3 - x^2$$

于是 u 与 u^2 为 $g(t)$ 的根:

$$g'(t) = 1((t+1)^{2-1} - t^2) = 1((t+1)^{6n} - t^{6n})$$

$$g'(u) = 1((-u^2)^{6n} - u^{6n}) = 0$$

$$g'(u^2) = 1(-u^{6n} - (u^2)^{6n}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-u)(t-u^2) \mid g'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists h(t) \in \mathbb{R}[t], \text{ s.t. } (t-u)(t-u^2)h(t) = g'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow (t-u)(t-u) \mid g(t) \\
&\quad \overline{\mathbb{F}}(t-u)(t-u) \mid g(t) \\
&\Rightarrow (t-u) \mid g(t) \quad (t-u) \mid g(t) \\
&\quad \Rightarrow (t-u)^2 \mid g(t) \\
&\text{同理 } (t-u)^2 \mid g(t) \\
&\text{由于 } (t-u) \text{ 与 } (t-u)^2 \text{ 互素} \\
&\quad \Rightarrow (t-u)^2 (t-u)^2 = ((t-u)(t-u))^2 \mid g(t) \\
&\text{两边乘以 } y^n \\
&\Rightarrow (x^2+xy+y^2)^2 \mid (x+y)^n - x^2 - y^n \quad \#
\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$(2) f(x) = x^6 + 2x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 8x - 5, g(x) = x^5 + x^2 - x + 1;$$

用辗转相除法得到如下:

$$h_1(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5$$

$$h_2(x) = \frac{29}{4}(x^2x+1)$$

$$h_3(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gcd(f, g) = x^3 - x + 1$$

3.

$$(2) f(x) = 3x^5 + 5x^4 - 16x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 6, g(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 - x - 2;$$

$$(4) f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1, g(x) = x^3 - x - 1.$$

$$(2) f(x) = 3x^5 + 5x^4 - 16x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$g(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 - x - 2$$

$$f(x) = (x+3)g(x) - (3x^3 + 2x^2)$$

$$g(x) = (x-2)(3x^3 + 2x^2) + (3x^2 - x - 2)$$

$$3x^3 + 2x^2 = (x+1)(3x^2 - x - 2) + (3x-2)$$

$$3x^2 - x - 2 = (x+1)(3x+2)$$

将 $3x-2$ 用 $3x^3+2x^2$, $3x^2-x-2$ 表出,

再将 $3x^2-x-2$ 用 表出

再用 $3x^3+2x^2$ 用 $f(x)$ 表出

$$\text{得 } f(x) \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + g(x) \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} \right) = x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \\ v(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} \\ d(x) = x + \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - x - 1$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 3)g(x) + x - 2$$

$$g(x) = (x+1)(x-2) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x)(-x-1) + g(x)(x^2 + x^2 - 3x - 2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = -(x+1) \quad v(x) = x^2 + x^2 - 3x - 2, \quad d(x) = 1$$

4.

$$(2) \quad f(x) = x^4, g(x) = (1-x)^4;$$

我们可取 $\deg u < \deg g$, $\deg v < \deg f$

$$\text{设 } u(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$$

$$v(x) = b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3$$

$$x^2u(x) + (x)^4u(x) =$$

$$\text{有 } b_0 + (-4b_0 + b_1)x + (6b_0 - 4b_1 + b_2)x^2 + (-4b_0 + 6b_1 - 4b_2 + b_3)x^3 \\ + (a_0 + b_0 - 4b_1 + 6b_2 - 4b_3)x^4 + (a_1 + b_1 - 4b_2 + 6b_3)x^5 \\ + (a_2 + b_2 - 4b_3)x^6 + (a_3 + b_3)x^7 =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_0 = 1 \\ -4b_0 + b_1 = 0 \\ 6b_0 - 4b_1 + b_2 = 0 \\ -4b_0 + 6b_1 - 4b_2 + b_3 = 0 \\ a_0 + b_0 - 4b_1 + 6b_2 - 4b_3 = 0 \\ a_1 + b_1 - 4b_2 + 6b_3 = 0 \\ a_2 + b_2 - 4b_3 = 0 \\ a_3 + b_3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 35 \\ a_1 = -84 \\ a_2 = 70 \\ a_3 = -20 \\ b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 = 4 \\ b_2 = 10 \\ b_3 = 20 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = -20x^3 + 70x^2 - 84x + 35$$

$$v(x) = 20x^3 + 10x^2 + 4x + 1$$

S

(A-6) 除时余式为 0.

9. 求次数最低的多项式 $f(x)$, 使得 $f(x)$ 被多项式 $x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 10x - 7$ 除时余式为 $x^2 + x + 1$, 被多项式 $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 13x - 10$ 除时余式为 $2x^2 - 3$.10. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $2n+1$ 次多项式, a 为正整数, $f(x)+1$ 被 $(x-1)^a$ 整除, 而 $f(x)-1$ 被

问题转化为同余方程组

$$\begin{cases} p(x) \equiv x^2 + x + 1 \pmod{f_1(x)} \\ f(x) \equiv 2x^2 - 3 \pmod{f_2(x)} \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{其中 } f_1(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 10x - 7 \\ f_2(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 13x - 10 \end{array} \right)$$

由于 $(f_1(x), f_2(x)) = 1$ (去算一下)设 $h(x)$ 为一特解则通解 $t(x) = h(x) + g(x) f_1(x) f_2(x)$ 我们去算一特解 $h(x)$

由辗转相除法计算

$$(x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 7) \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{记为 } u(x)}}{f_1(x)} + (-x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 5) \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{记为 } v(x)}}{f_2(x)} = 1$$

由中国剩余定理的证明知

$$h(x) = u(x) a(x) f_2(x) + v(x) a(x) f_1(x)$$

$$= (-x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 5)(x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 13x - 10)$$

$$+ (x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 7)(2x^2 - 3)(x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 10x - 7)$$

为一特解, 且 $\deg h(x) = 9 > 8$ 用带余除法求得 $h(x)$ 除以 $f_1(x) f_2(x)$ 的余项为

$$r(x) = -5x^7 + 13x^6 + 27x^5 - 130x^4 + 75x^3 + 266x^2 - 440x + 19$$

为多项式

故次数最低的为 $2n$

#

6

1. 把下列复系数多项式分解为一次因式的乘积:

(1) $(x + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n + (x + \cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^n$;

(2) $(x+1)^n + (x-1)^n$;

(3) $x^n - C_{2n}^0 x^{n-2} + C_{2n}^2 x^{n-4} - \dots + (-1)^n C_{2n}^{2n}$;

(4) $x^{2n} + C_{2n}^2 x^{2n-2} (x^2 - 1) + C_{2n}^4 x^{2n-4} (x^2 - 1)^2 + \dots + (x^2 - 1)^n$;

(5) $x^{2n+1} + C_{2n+1}^2 x^{2n-1} (x^2 - 1) + C_{2n+1}^4 x^{2n-3} (x^2 - 1)^2 + \dots + x(x^2 - 1)^n$.

(2) (x, y) 为 $f(x)$ 的因式 $\Leftrightarrow u$ 为 f 的根

令 $(t+1)^n + (t-1)^n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{t+1}{t-1}\right)^n = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{t+1}{t-1} = e^{\frac{i(2k-1)\pi}{n}} \quad |k| \leq n$

$\Rightarrow t = -\frac{(1 + e^{\frac{2k-1}{n}\pi} + i \sin \frac{2k-1}{n}\pi)}{1 + e^{\frac{2k-1}{n}\pi} - i \sin \frac{2k-1}{n}\pi} = -i \cot \frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi$

故 $f(x) = 2 \prod_{k=1}^n (x + i \cot(\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi))$

(4) 令 $f(x) = x^{2n} + C_{2n}^2 x^{2n-2} (x^2 - 1) + C_{2n}^4 x^{2n-4} (x^2 - 1)^2 + \dots + (x^2 - 1)^n$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{2n} + \frac{1}{2} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{2n} = 0$

$\left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}\right)^{2n} = -1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \sqrt[n]{-1}$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} + \sqrt[n]{n} \right) = \cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{n} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(x - \cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{n} \right)$$

7.

2. 把下列实系数多项式分解为实的不可约因式的乘积:

(1) $x^4 + 1$;

(2) $x^6 + 27$;

(3) $x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2 + 1$;

(4) $x^{2n} - 2x^n + 2$;

(5) $x^4 - ax^2 + 1, -2 < a < 2$;

(6) $x^{2n} + x^n + 1$.

(2) 在 $\mathbb{C}$ 中 $x^6 + 27 = \prod_{k=0}^5 (x - \sqrt[6]{-27} (\cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{6}))$

共轭成对 $(x^2+3)(x^2-3x+3)(x^2+3x+3)$

(3) $(x^2+x^2+1)(x^2) = x^{3n} - 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{3n-1} (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{3n}})$

而 $x^2 = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{n}})$

$\Rightarrow (x^2+x^2+1) = \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{3n-1} (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{3n}})}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{n}})}$

$= \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - e^{\frac{i2(3k+1)\pi}{3n}}) (x - e^{\frac{2(3k+1)\pi}{3n} i})$

可以计算每一项 $e^{\frac{i2(3k+1)\pi}{3n}}$ 与 $e^{\frac{2(3k+1)\pi}{3n} i} \neq 1$

故 $f(x)$ 是分解为二次不可约的项式乘积

看哪两项是共轭的

$$f(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x^2 - 2\cos(\frac{2(3k+1)\pi}{3n})x + 1) \quad \neq$$

8

3. 证明: 复系数多项式 $f(x)$ 对所有实数 x 恒取正值的充分必要条件是, 存在复系数多项式 $\varphi(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 没有实数根, 使得 $f(x) = |\varphi(x)|^2$.

证明 " $\Leftarrow$ " 显然.

" $\Rightarrow$ " $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x) \in (\mathbb{R}[x])$

对 $f(x)$ 进行唯一分解

$f(x) = (x^2 + p_1x + q_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x^2 + p_nx + q_n)^{e_n}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}[x]$ 上分解

(注意, 分解中不会有一次因式 $(x-c)$, 否则 $x=c$ 时 $f(x)=0$)

$x^2 + p_i x + q_i$ 在 $\mathbb{C}$ 上有两个共轭根, 记作 $z_i, \bar{z}_i$

$$(x^2 + p_i x + q_i) = (x - z_i)(x - \bar{z}_i) = |x - z_i|^2$$

$$\leq p_i x (x - z_i)^{e_i} \cdots (x - z_n)^{e_n}$$

$$f(x) = p(x) \cdot \overline{p(x)} = |p(x)|^2 \quad \neq$$

9.

4. 证明: 实系数多项式 $f(x)$ 对所有实数 x 恒取非负实数值的充分必要条件是, 存在实系数多项式 $\varphi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$, 使得 $f(x) = [\varphi(x)]^2 + [\psi(x)]^2$.

idea: 用唯一因子分解定理

$$\text{设 } f(x) = (x-a_1)^{k_1} \dots (x-a_s)^{k_s} (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{e_1} \dots (x^2+p_tx+q_t)^{e_t}$$

其中 k_i, e_i 为偶数 $i=1, \dots, s, t$, 否则 $f(x)$ 在 a_i 两边取值符号相反

现只需考虑 $f(x) = (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{e_1} \dots (x^2+p_tx+q_t)^{e_t}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{若 } h(x) = (p(x)^2 + (4a)^2) \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= \left((x-a_1)^{k_1} \dots (x-a_s)^{k_s} \right) p(x)^2 + \left((x-a_1)^{k_1} \dots (x-a_s)^{k_s} 4a \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$