

第8、10、11、13章

第8章 群

(4)

Question

设 G 是 n 阶有限群. 证明: 对任意元 $a \in G$, 有 $a^n = e$.

Answer

证明:

G 是 n 阶有限群, 设 H 为 G 的 m 阶交换群.

由拉格朗日定理得 $m \mid n$, 只需证 $a^m = e$.

设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k 为 H 内不同元素, 则 aa_1, aa_2, \dots, aa_k 也为 H 内不同元素.

而 $e \cdot a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_k = aa_1 \cdot aa_2 \cdots aa_k = a^k a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k$

即 $a^k = e = a^m$, 得证.

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Question

证明: 群 G 中的元素 a 与其逆元 a^{-1} 有相同的阶.

Answer

证明:

设 $\text{ord}(a) = n \neq m = \text{ord}(a^{-1})$

$\therefore a^n = e$

$\therefore (a^{-1})^n = (a^{-1})^n a^n = e$

$\therefore m \mid n$

同理 $(a^{-1})^m = e$, $a^m = a^m \cdot (a^{-1})^m = e$

$$\therefore n \mid m$$

从而 $n = m$, 得证.

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Question

给出 F_7 中的加法表和乘法表.

Answer

解:

$$F_7 = \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

加法表

\oplus	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	0
2	2	3	4	5	6	0	1
3	3	4	5	6	0	1	2
4	4	5	6	0	1	2	3
5	5	6	0	1	2	3	4
6	6	0	1	2	3	4	5

乘法表 (F_7^*)

\otimes	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	4	6	1	3	5
3	3	6	2	5	1	4
4	4	1	5	2	6	3
5	5	3	1	6	4	2

\otimes	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	6	5	4	3	2	1

(11)

Question

求出 F_{23} 的生成元.

Answer

解:

23 是素数, 则 F_{23} 是循环群, $\varphi(23) = 22 = 2 \times 11$.

$$\text{ord}_{23}(-1) = 2, \quad 2^{11} \equiv 1 \pmod{23} \Rightarrow \text{ord}_{23}(2) = 11, \quad (2, 11) = 1$$

$\therefore \text{ord}_{23}(-2) = 2 \times 11 = 22$, $\therefore -2(21)$ 为一个生成元. (或查原根表得 5 是 23 的一个原根, 即为一个生成元).

找 $p - 1 = 22$ 的完全剩余系, 枚举得 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 符合条件 (检验共 $\varphi(22) = \varphi(2) \times \varphi(11) = 1 \times 10 = 10$ 个, 正确)

$$(-2)^1 = -2 \equiv 21 \pmod{23} \quad (-2)^3 = -8 \equiv 15 \pmod{23}$$

$$(-2)^5 = -32 \equiv 14 \pmod{23} \quad (-2)^7 = -128 \equiv 10 \pmod{23}$$

$$(-2)^9 = -512 \equiv 17 \pmod{23} \quad (-2)^{13} = -8192 \equiv 19 \pmod{23}$$

$$(-2)^{15} = -32768 \equiv 7 \pmod{23} \quad (-2)^{17} = -131072 \equiv 5 \pmod{23}$$

$$(-2)^{19} \equiv 20 \pmod{23} \quad (-2)^{21} \equiv 11 \pmod{23}$$

$\therefore F_{23}$ 的所有生成元为 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21.

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Question

证明: $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ 中的可逆元对乘法构成一个群, 记作 $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}^*$.

Answer

证明:

对 $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ 中任意元素均有结合律, 且存在单位元.

其中任意可逆元 a 满足 $a^{-1} \cdot a = a \cdot a^{-1} = e$.

则构成群.

第10章 环与理想

(6)

Question

证明集合 $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ 对于通常的加法和乘法构成一个整环.

Answer

证明:

1. $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$ 对于加法有

$$(a + b\sqrt{2}) \oplus (c + d\sqrt{2}) = (a + c) + (b + d)\sqrt{2}$$

构成交换加群, 零元为 0. 对任意 $(a + b\sqrt{2})$ 的负 (逆) 元为 $-(a + b\sqrt{2})$.

2. $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$ 对于乘法有

$$(a + b\sqrt{2}) \otimes (c + d\sqrt{2}) = (ac) + 2 \cdot (bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{2}$$

满足结合律和分配律, 且满足交换律, 有单位元 1.

3. 可以找到 3, $2 + \sqrt{2}$ 为不可约元, $2 = (2 + \sqrt{2})(2 - \sqrt{2})$ 为可约元.

4. 若 $a + b\sqrt{2} \neq 0$ 是零因子, 则存在非零元 $c + d\sqrt{2}$ 使

$$(a + b\sqrt{2}) \otimes (c + d\sqrt{2}) = (ac + 2 \cdot bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{2} = 0$$

则 $ac + 2bd = 0$, $ad + bc = 0 \Rightarrow ac^2 = (-2bd)c = 2ad^2 \Rightarrow a(c^2 - 2d^2) = 0$.

$\therefore c^2 = 2d^2$.

$\therefore c = \sqrt{2}d$.

而 c, d 是整数, $\therefore \sqrt{2}d$ 不为整数, 矛盾. \therefore 无零因子.

因此 $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$ 对于通常的加法和乘法构成一个整环.

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Question

设 D 是无平方因数的整数. 证明集合 $\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{D}] = \{a + b\sqrt{D} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{Q}\}$ 对于通常的加法和乘法构成一个域.

Answer

证明:

1. $\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{D}]$ 对于加法有

$$(a + b\sqrt{D}) \oplus (c + d\sqrt{D}) = (a + c) + (b + d)\sqrt{D}$$

构成交换加群, 零元为 0. 对任意 $(a + b\sqrt{D})$ 的负 (逆) 元为 $-(a + b\sqrt{D})$.

2. $\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{D}]$ 对于乘法有

$$(a + b\sqrt{D}) \otimes (c + d\sqrt{D}) = (ac) + 2 \cdot (bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{D}$$

$\mathbf{Q}^*[\sqrt{D}] = \mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{D}]/\{0\}$, 有单位元 1. 对任意 $(a + b\sqrt{D})$ 的逆元为

$$(a + b\sqrt{D})^{-1} = \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2D} + \left(-\frac{b}{a^2 - b^2D}\right)\sqrt{D} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

因此集合 $\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{D}] = \{a + b\sqrt{D} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{Q}\}$ 对于通常的加法和乘法构成一个域.

第11章 多项式环

(3)

Question

设 $a(x), b(x)$ 是数域 \mathbf{F}_2 上的多项式, 试计算 $s(x), t(x)$ 使得

$$s(x) \cdot a(x) + t(x) \cdot b(x) = (a(x), b(x)).$$

① $a(x) = x^2 + x + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$

② $a(x) = x^3 + x + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$

③ $a(x) = x^4 + x + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$

Answer

解:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a(x) = x^2 + x + 1, \quad b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

1. $b(x) = q_0(x) \cdot a(x) + r_0(x), \quad q_0(x) = x^6, \quad r_0(x) = x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$
2. $a(x) = q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + r_1(x), \quad q_1(x) = 0, \quad r_1(x) = x^2 + x + 1$
3. $r_0(x) = q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_2(x), \quad q_2(x) = x^5, \quad r_2(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$
4. $r_1(x) = q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_3(x), \quad q_3(x) = 0, \quad r_3(x) = x^2 + x + 1$
5. $r_2(x) = q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_4(x), \quad q_4(x) = x^3, \quad r_4(x) = x + 1$
6. $r_3(x) = q_5(x) \cdot r_4(x) + r_5(x), \quad q_5(x) = x, \quad r_5(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 = r_5(x) &= q_5(x)(q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_2(x)) + r_3(x) \\
 &= (x^4 + 1)(q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_1(x)) + (x) \cdot r_2(x) \\
 &= (x)(q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_0(x)) + (x^4 + 1) \cdot r_1(x) \\
 &= (x^6 + x^4 + 1)(q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + a(x)) + (x) \cdot r_0(x) \\
 &= (x)(q_0(x) \cdot a(x) + b(x)) + (x^6 + x^4 + 1) \cdot a(x) \\
 &= (x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1)(a(x)) + (x) \cdot b(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore s(x) = x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1, \quad t(x) = x.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a(x) = x^3 + x + 1, \quad b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

1. $b(x) = q_0(x) \cdot a(x) + r_0(x), \quad q_0(x) = x^5, \quad r_0(x) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$
2. $a(x) = q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + r_1(x), \quad q_1(x) = 0, \quad r_1(x) = x^3 + x + 1$
3. $r_0(x) = q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_2(x), \quad q_2(x) = x^3, \quad r_2(x) = x^5 + x + 1$
4. $r_1(x) = q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_3(x), \quad q_3(x) = 0, \quad r_3(x) = x^3 + x + 1$
5. $r_2(x) = q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_4(x), \quad q_4(x) = x^2, \quad r_4(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$
6. $r_3(x) = q_5(x) \cdot r_4(x) + r_5(x), \quad q_5(x) = 1, \quad r_5(x) = x^2$
7. $r_4(x) = q_6(x) \cdot r_5(x) + r_6(x), \quad q_6(x) = x, \quad r_6(x) = x^2 + x + 1$
8. $r_5(x) = q_7(x) \cdot r_6(x) + r_7(x), \quad q_7(x) = 1, \quad r_7(x) = x + 1$
9. $r_6(x) = q_8(x) \cdot r_7(x) + r_8(x), \quad q_8(x) = x, \quad r_8(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
1 = r_8(x) &= q_8(x)(q_7(x) \cdot r_6(x) + r_5(x)) + r_6(x) \\
&= (x+1)(q_6(x) \cdot r_5(x) + r_4(x)) + (x) \cdot r_5(x) \\
&= (x^2)(q_5(x) \cdot r_4(x) + r_3(x)) + (x+1) \cdot r_4(x) \\
&= (x^2+x+1)(q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_2(x)) + (x^2) \cdot r_3(x) \\
&= (x^4+x^3)(q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_1(x)) + (x^2+x+1) \cdot r_2(x) \\
&= (x^2+x+1)(q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_0(x)) + (x^4+x^3) \cdot r_1(x) \\
&= (x^5)(q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + a(x)) + (x^2+x+1) \cdot r_0(x) \\
&= (x^2+x+1)(q_0(x) \cdot a(x) + b(x)) + (x^5) \cdot a(x) \\
&= (x^7+x^6)(a(x)) + (x^2+x+1) \cdot b(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore s(x) = x^7 + x^6, \quad t(x) = x^2 + x + 1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a(x) = x^4 + x + 1, \quad b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

1. $b(x) = q_0(x) \cdot a(x) + r_0(x), \quad q_0(x) = x^4, \quad r_0(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x + 1$
2. $a(x) = q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + r_1(x), \quad q_1(x) = 0, \quad r_1(x) = x^4 + x + 1$
3. $r_0(x) = q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_2(x), \quad q_2(x) = x, \quad r_2(x) = x^4 + x + 1$
4. $r_1(x) = q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_3(x), \quad q_3(x) = x, \quad r_3(x) = x^3 + 1$
5. $r_2(x) = q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_4(x), \quad q_4(x) = 1, \quad r_4(x) = x^2$
6. $r_3(x) = q_5(x) \cdot r_4(x) + r_5(x), \quad q_5(x) = x, \quad r_5(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
1 = r_5(x) &= q_5(x)(q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_2(x)) + r_3(x) \\
&= (x+1)(q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_1(x)) + (x) \cdot r_2(x) \\
&= (x^2)(q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_0(x)) + (x+1) \cdot r_1(x) \\
&= (x^3+x+1)(q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + a(x)) + (x^2) \cdot r_0(x) \\
&= (x^2)(q_0(x) \cdot a(x) + b(x)) + (x^3+x+1) \cdot a(x) \\
&= (x^6+x^3+x+1)(a(x)) + (x^2) \cdot b(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore s(x) = x^6 + x^3 + x + 1, \quad t(x) = x^2.$$

(5)

Question

设 $a(x), b(x)$ 是数域 \mathbf{F}_2 上的多项式, 试计算它们的最大公因式 $(a(x), b(x))$.

$$\textcircled{1} a(x) = x^{15} + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

$$\textcircled{2} a(x) = x^7 + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

Answer

解:

$$\textcircled{1} a(x) = x^{15} + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1. & a(x) = q_0(x) \cdot b(x) + r_0(x), & q_0(x) = x^7, \quad r_0(x) = x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + 1 \\ 2. & b(x) = q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + r_1(x), & q_1(x) = 0, \quad r_1(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 \\ 3. & r_0(x) = q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_2(x), & q_2(x) = x^3, \quad r_2(x) = x^{10} + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + 1 \\ 4. & r_1(x) = q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_3(x), & q_3(x) = 0, \quad r_3(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 \\ 5. & r_2(x) = q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_4(x), & q_4(x) = x^2, \quad r_4(x) = x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 \\ 6. & r_3(x) = q_5(x) \cdot r_4(x) + r_5(x), & q_5(x) = 1, \quad r_5(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + x \\ 7. & r_4(x) = q_6(x) \cdot r_5(x) + r_6(x), & q_6(x) = x^3, \quad r_6(x) = x^6 + x^2 + 1 \\ 8. & r_5(x) = q_7(x) \cdot r_6(x) + r_7(x), & q_7(x) = 0, \quad r_7(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ 9. & r_6(x) = q_8(x) \cdot r_7(x) + r_8(x), & q_8(x) = x, \quad r_8(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \\ 10. & r_7(x) = q_9(x) \cdot r_8(x) + r_9(x), & q_9(x) = x, \quad r_9(x) = x^4 + x + 1 \\ 11. & r_8(x) = q_{10}(x) \cdot r_9(x) + r_{10}(x), & q_{10}(x) = 1, \quad r_{10}(x) = x^3 + x^2 \\ 12. & r_9(x) = q_{11}(x) \cdot r_{10}(x) + r_{11}(x), & q_{11}(x) = x, \quad r_{11}(x) = x^3 + x + 1 \\ 13. & r_{10}(x) = q_{12}(x) \cdot r_{11}(x) + r_{12}(x), & q_{12}(x) = 1, \quad r_{12}(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \\ 14. & r_{11}(x) = q_{13}(x) \cdot r_{12}(x) + r_{13}(x), & q_{13}(x) = x, \quad r_{13}(x) = x^2 + 1 \\ 15. & r_{12}(x) = q_{14}(x) \cdot r_{13}(x) + r_{14}(x), & q_{14}(x) = 1, \quad r_{14}(x) = x \\ 16. & r_{13}(x) = q_{15}(x) \cdot r_{14}(x) + r_{15}(x), & q_{15}(x) = x, \quad r_{15}(x) = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (a(x), b(x)) = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{2} a(x) = x^7 + 1, b(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.$$

1. $a(x) = q_0(x) \cdot b(x) + r_0(x), \quad q_0(x) = x, \quad r_0(x) = x^4 + x^3 + 1$
2. $b(x) = q_1(x) \cdot r_0(x) + r_1(x), \quad q_1(x) = x^3, \quad r_1(x) = x^6 + x^3 + 1$
3. $r_0(x) = q_2(x) \cdot r_1(x) + r_2(x), \quad q_2(x) = 0, \quad r_2(x) = x^4 + x^3 + 1$
4. $r_1(x) = q_3(x) \cdot r_2(x) + r_3(x), \quad q_3(x) = x^2, \quad r_3(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$
5. $r_2(x) = q_4(x) \cdot r_3(x) + r_4(x), \quad q_4(x) = 0, \quad r_4(x) = x^4 + x^3 + 1$
6. $r_3(x) = q_5(x) \cdot r_4(x) + r_5(x), \quad q_5(x) = x, \quad r_5(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$
7. $r_4(x) = q_6(x) \cdot r_5(x) + r_6(x), \quad q_6(x) = 1, \quad r_6(x) = x^2 + x$
8. $r_5(x) = q_7(x) \cdot r_6(x) + r_7(x), \quad q_7(x) = x^2, \quad r_7(x) = x^2 + x + 1$
9. $r_6(x) = q_8(x) \cdot r_7(x) + r_8(x), \quad q_8(x) = 1, \quad r_8(x) = 1$

$$\therefore (a(x), b(x)) = 1.$$

(9)

Question

证明 $f(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$ 是数域 \mathbf{F}_2 上的不可约多项式, 从而 $\mathbf{R}_{2^8} = \mathbf{F}_2[x]/(f(x))$ 是一个域.

Answer

证明:

$$\deg f = 8.$$

对于 $\deg p \leq \frac{1}{2} \deg f = 4$ 的不可约多项式,

$$p(x) = x, x + 1, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 + x + 1, x^3 + x^2 + 1, x^4 + x + 1, x^4 + x^3 + 1, x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1.$$

经检验, 对这些 $p(x)$ 均有 $p(x) \nmid f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 为不可约多项式.

(10)

Question

设 $a(x) = x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$, $b(x) = x^7 + x + 1$. 在 $\mathbf{R}_{2^8} = \mathbf{F}_2[x]/(x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1)$ 中计算 $a(x) + b(x)$, $a(x) \cdot b(x)$, $a(x)^2$, $a(x)^{-1}$, $b(x)^{-1}$.

Answer

解:

$$a(x) + b(x) = x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 \pmod{p(x)}.$$

$$a(x) \cdot b(x) = x^{13} + x^{11} + x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + 1 \equiv x^7 + x^6 + 1 \pmod{p(x)}.$$

$$(a(x))^2 = x^{12} + x^8 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 \equiv x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + 1 \pmod{p(x)}.$$

$a(x)^{-1}$:

$$p(x) = x^2 \cdot a(x) + (x^6 + 1)$$

$$a(x) = 1 \cdot (x^6 + 1) + x^4 + x^2 + x$$

$$x^6 + 1 = x^2 \cdot (x^4 + x^2 + x) + x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + x = 1 \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + 1) + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + 1 = x \cdot (x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = x \cdot (x^2 + x + 1) + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= x \cdot (x \cdot (x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + x^4 + x^3 + 1) + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \\ &= (x^2 + 1) \cdot (1 \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + 1) + x^4 + x^2 + x) + x \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + 1) \\ &= (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot (x^2 \cdot (x^4 + x^2 + x) + x^6 + 1) + (x^2 + 1) \cdot (x^4 + x^2 + x) \\ &= (x^4 + x^3 + 1) \cdot (1 \cdot (x^6 + 1) + a(x)) + (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot (x^6 + 1) \\ &= (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x) \cdot (x^2 \cdot a(x) + p(x)) + (x^4 + x^3 + 1) \cdot a(x) \\ &= (x^6 + x^5 + 1) \cdot a(x) + (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x) \cdot p(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a(x)^{-1} = x^6 + x^5 + 1.$$

$b(x)^{-1}$:

$$p(x) = x \cdot b(x) + (x^4 + x^3 + x + 1)$$

$$b(x) = x^3 \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + x + 1) + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$$

$$x^6 + x^4 + 3 + x + 1 = x^2 \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + x + 1) + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$$

$$x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1 = x \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + x + 1) + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= b(x) + (x^4 + x^3 + x + 1)(x^3 + x^2 + x) \\ &= b(x) + (p(x) + x \cdot b(x)) \cdot (x^3 + x^2 + x) \\ &= (x^3 + x^2 + x) \cdot p(x) + (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1) \cdot b(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore b(x)^{-1} = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1.$$

第13章 域的结构

(2)

Question

求 $\mathbf{F}_{2^4} = \mathbf{F}_2[x]/(x^4 + x^3 + 1)$ 中的生成元 $g(x)$, 并计算 $g(x)^t$, $t = 0, 1, \dots, 14$ 和所有生成元.

Answer

解:

因为 $|\mathbf{F}_{2^4}^*| = 15 = 3 \cdot 5$, 所以满足

$$g(x)^3 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{x^4 + x^3 + 1}, \quad g(x)^5 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{x^4 + x^3 + 1}$$

的元素 $g(x)$ 都是生成元.

对于 $g(x) = x$, 有

$$x^3 \equiv x^3 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{x^4 + x^3 + 1}, \quad x^5 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{x^4 + x^3 + 1}$$

所以 $g(x) = x$ 是 $\mathbf{F}_2[x]/(x^4 + x^3 + 1)$ 的生成元.

对于 $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 14$, 计算 $g(x)^t \pmod{x^4 + x + 1}$.

$$\begin{array}{lll} g(x)^0 \equiv 1, & g(x)^1 \equiv x, & g(x)^2 \equiv x^2, \\ g(x)^3 \equiv x^3, & g(x)^4 \equiv x^3 + 1, & g(x)^5 \equiv x^3 + x + 1, \\ g(x)^6 \equiv x^3 + x^2 + x + 1, & g(x)^7 \equiv x^2 + x + 1, & g(x)^8 \equiv x^3 + x^2 + x, \\ g(x)^9 \equiv x^2 + x, & g(x)^{10} \equiv x^3 + x, & g(x)^{11} \equiv x^3 + x^2 + 1, \\ g(x)^{12} \equiv x + 1, & g(x)^{13} \equiv x^2 + x, & g(x)^{14} \equiv x^3 + x^2, \end{array}$$

所有生成元为 $g(x)^t$, $(t, \varphi(15)) = 1$.

$$\begin{array}{llll} g(x)^1 = x, & g(x)^2 = x^2, & g(x)^4 = x^3 + 1, & g(x)^7 = x^2 + x + 1, \\ g(x)^8 = x^3 + x^2 + x, & g(x)^{11} = x^3 + x^2 + 1, & g(x)^{13} = x^2 + x, & g(x)^{14} = x^3 + x^2, \end{array}$$

(3)

Question

证明 $x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$ 是 \mathbf{F}_2 上的不可约多项式, 从而 $\mathbf{F}_2[x]/(x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1)$ 是一个 \mathbf{F}_{2^8} 域.

Answer

证明:

$\therefore \mathbf{F}_2[x]$ 中的所有次数 ≤ 2 的不可约多项式为 $x, x + 1, x^2 + x + 1$, 且

$$\begin{aligned}x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 &= x \cdot (x^7 + x^3 + x^2 + 1) + 1 \\ &= (x + 1) \cdot (x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x) + 1 \\ &= (x^2 + x + 1)(x^6 + x^5 + x^3) + x + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore x &\nmid x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1, \\ x + 1 &\nmid x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1, \\ x^2 + x + 1 &\nmid x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1.\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$ 是 $\mathbf{F}_2[x]$ 中的不可约多项式.

因此 $\mathbf{F}_2[x]/(x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1)$ 是一个 \mathbf{F}_{2^8} 域.

(9)

Question

求出 $\mathbf{F}_3[x]$ 中的所有 (一个) 4 次 3 项和 5 项不可约多项式.

Answer

解:

对 $\mathbf{F}_3[x]$ 的元素数域用 $-1, 0, 1$ 记, 先只考虑首一多项式.

1. 对 1 次有 $x, x + 1, x - 1$.

对 2 次及以上, 常数项只能为 1 或 -1 , 以保证不被 x 整除.

2. 设 $f(x) = x^2 + ax + 1$, $f(1) = a - 1$, $f(-1) = -a - 1$.

$\therefore a = \pm 1$ 时分别被 $x \mp 1$ 整除, 只有 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ 不可约.

再设 $f(x) = x^2 + ax - 1$, $f(\pm 1) = \pm a$, $a = \pm 1$ 时不可约, 故有 $x^2 + 1, x^2 + x - 1, x^2 - x - 1$ 不可约.

3. 对 3 次, 讨论 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1$, 代入 $\pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b - 1 \neq 0 \\ a - b \neq 0 \end{cases}$.

列举得 $x^3 - x^2 + 1, x^3 - x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x + 1, x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$.

常数项为 -1 对应 $x^3 + x^2 - 1, x^3 + x^2 + x - 1, x^3 - x - 1, x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$.

4. 对 4 次, 不可约则不含 1, 2 次因子.

讨论 $f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + 1$, 代入 $\pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b + c - 1 \neq 0 \\ -a + b - c - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$.

i. 对 3 项有:

$$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -1 \text{ 或} \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 $\begin{cases} x^4 + 1 \\ x^4 - x^2 + 1 \end{cases}$,

常数项为 -1 对应 $\begin{cases} x^4 - 1 \\ x^4 + x^2 - 1 \end{cases}$.

除去首一限制有:

$$\pm(x^4 + 1), \pm(x^4 - x^2 + 1),$$

$$\pm(x^4 - 1), \pm(x^4 + x^2 - 1).$$

ii. 对 5 项有:

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \text{ 或} \\ c = -1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = -1 \end{cases}$$

得 $\begin{cases} x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 \\ x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 \end{cases}$,

常数项为 -1 对应 $\begin{cases} x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 \\ x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 \end{cases}$.

除去首一限制有:

$$\pm(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x + 1), \pm(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1),$$

$$\pm(x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x - 1), \pm(x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1).$$