

1. 证明:

$$x_0^2 + x_0 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x_0 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore x_0^3 = 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\therefore x_0^2 + x_0 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x_0^2) \cdot (x_0^2)^l + (x_0) \cdot (x_0^2)^n$$

$$+ 1 \cdot (x_0^2)^m = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (x_0^2)^{3l+2} + (x_0)^{3n+1} + x_0^{3m} = 0$$

$\therefore x_0$  也是

$$x_0^{3l+2} + x_0^{3n+1} + x_0^{3m} \text{ 的根}$$

$$\therefore (x^2+x+1) \mid x^{3l+2} + x^{3n+1} + x^{3m}$$

2. 证明

必要性

$$= q(x) \mid f(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } f(x) = q(x) \cdot h(x) \quad (h \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore f^2(x) = q^2(x) \cdot h^2(x)$$

$$\therefore q(x) \mid f^2(x)$$

充分性

$$\text{设 } (q(x), f(x)) = d(x)$$

$$(d(x) \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f_1(x) d(x)$$

$$q(x) = q_1(x) d(x)$$

$$\therefore (f_1(x), q_1(x)) = 1 \leftarrow$$

$$\text{又 } \because q(x) \mid f^2(x)$$

$$\therefore q_1(x) d(x) \mid f_1^2(x) \cdot d^2(x)$$

$$\therefore q_1(x) \mid d(x)$$

$$\text{又 } \because q(x) = ax+b$$

$$\deg(q(x)) = 1$$

$$\therefore \deg(q_1(x)) + \deg(d(x)) = 1$$

$$\text{又 } \because q_1(x) \mid d(x)$$

$$\therefore \deg(q_1(x)) \leq \deg(d(x))$$

$$\therefore \deg(q_1(x)) = 0$$

$$\deg(d(x)) = 1$$

$$= d(x) = c \cdot g(x) \quad (c \text{ 为常数}$$

$$q_1(x) = c \quad \text{且 } c \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore q(x) = c \cdot d(x)$$

$$\therefore q(x) \mid f(x)$$

3. 证明: 必要性:

$$q(x) \mid f(x)$$

$$\therefore (mx+n)(ax^2+bx+c)$$

$$= x^2 + px^2 + qx + r$$

$$\therefore mx^2 + nax^2 + mbx^2 + nbx$$

$$+ mcx + nc = x^2 + px^2 + qx + r$$

$$\begin{cases} ma = 1 \\ na + mb = p \\ nb + mc = q \\ nc = r \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} = m, \frac{r}{c} = n \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{ar}{c} + \frac{b}{a} = p \quad \frac{br}{c} + \frac{c}{a} = q$$

$$\therefore \frac{ap-b}{a} = \frac{ar}{c}$$

$$\frac{aq-c}{b} = \frac{ar}{c}$$

$$\frac{ap-b}{a} = \frac{aq-c}{b} = \frac{ar}{c}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{ar}{c} + \frac{b}{a}$$

$$q = \frac{br}{c} + \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\therefore q(x) = ax+b$$

$$\therefore \deg(q(x)) \leq \deg(m(x))$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \left(\frac{ar}{c} + \frac{b}{a}\right)x^2$$

$$+ \left(\frac{br}{c} + \frac{c}{a}\right)x + r$$

$$acx^3 + (a^2r + bc)x^2$$

$$+ (abr + c^2)x + acr$$

$$(ax^2 + bx + c)(cx + ar)$$

$$\therefore ax^2 + bx + c \mid x^2 + px^2 + qx + r$$

4. 证明

存在性

$$\therefore u(x)f(x) + v(x)q(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore u(x)f(x) = 1 - v(x)q(x)$$

$$\therefore \deg(u(x)f(x)) = \deg(1 - v(x)q(x))$$

$$\text{即 } \deg(u(x)) + \deg(f(x)) = \deg(v(x)) + \deg(q(x))$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } \deg(u(x)) < \deg(q(x))$$

$$\text{则 } \deg(v(x)) < \deg(f(x))$$

$$\text{只需证 } \deg(u(x)) < \deg(q(x))$$

$$\text{设 } \exists u(x), v(x)$$

$$\deg(u(x)) > \deg(f(x))$$

$$\text{且 } u(x)f(x) + v(x)q(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore u(x) = h(x)q(x) + r(x)$$

$$\therefore r(x)f(x) + q(x)(h(x)f(x) + v(x)) = 1$$

$$\therefore \deg(r(x)) < \deg(q(x))$$

$$\therefore \text{存在性得证}$$

唯一性

$$u_1(x)f(x) + v_1(x)q(x) = 1$$

$$u_2(x)f(x) + v_2(x)q(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore (u_1(x) - u_2(x))f(x) + (v_1(x) - v_2(x))q(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore (f(x), q(x)) = 1$$

$$\therefore q(x) \mid (u_1(x) - u_2(x))$$

$$\therefore \deg(q(x)) \leq \deg(u_1(x) - u_2(x))$$

循

$\therefore$  唯一存在

5.

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 7x + 12$$

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

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+4} \sqrt{x^3+3x^2+7x+12}$$

$$\frac{x^2+3x+12}{x^2+2x+4}$$

$$x+8 \sqrt{\frac{x-6}{x^2+2x+4}}$$

$$\frac{-6x+4}{-6x-48}$$

$$52$$

$$\therefore \text{最大公因式为 } 1$$

$$\therefore 52 = (x^2+2x+4) - (x+8)(x-6)$$

$$52 = (x^2+2x+4) - (x-6)(x^2+3x+12)$$

$$- (x+1)(x^2+2x+4)$$

$$\therefore 52 = (6-x)f(x) + \frac{+5}{5x-5}q(x)$$

$$\therefore u(x) = -\frac{1}{52}(x-6)$$

$$v(x) = -\frac{1}{52}(x^2 - \frac{12+5}{5x-5})$$

$$\text{由(1) 知 } u(x)f(x) + v(x)q(x) = 1$$

$$\text{其中 } A^3 + 3A^2 + 7A + 12E = 0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{52}(A^2 - 7A + 5) = v(A)$$

$$A^2 - 7A - 5E$$

6.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9}-2\sqrt[3]{3}+3}$   
 $\text{令 } c = \sqrt[3]{3} \therefore c^3 = 3$   
 $\text{原式} = \frac{1}{c^3 - 2c + 3}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9}-2\sqrt[3]{3}+3}$   
 $= \frac{1}{c^3 - 2c + 3}$

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

$\begin{array}{r} x+2 \\ x^2-3 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} x^2-2x+3 \\ \hline 2x^2-3x-3 \\ \hline 2x^2-4x+6 \\ \hline x-9 \end{array}$

$x-9 \sqrt{x^2-2x+3}$   
 $\frac{x+7}{x^2-9}$   
 $\frac{7x+3}{7x-63}$   
 $\frac{66}{66}$

$\therefore (f(x), g(x)) = 1$   
 $\exists u(x), v(x) \text{ s.t.}$   
 $u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = 1$   
 $\text{代入 } x=c \therefore f(c) = 0$   
 $\therefore v(c)g(c) = 1$   
 $\therefore \text{上下同乘 } v(c)$   
 $\text{可得 } \frac{1 \cdot v(c)}{f(c) \cdot v(c)} = v(c)$   
 $\therefore v(c) = \frac{9\sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{9} + 15}{66}$

7.  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + tx - 1$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + t$   
 $\therefore f(x)$  有重根  
 $\therefore (f(x), f'(x)) \neq 1$

$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \\ x^3 - 3x^2 + tx - 1 \\ \hline x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{3}tx \\ \hline -x^2 + \frac{2}{3}tx - 1 \\ \hline -x^2 + 2x - \frac{t}{3} \\ \hline (\frac{t}{3} - 2)x + (\frac{t}{3} - 1) \\ \hline \frac{t}{2t-6}x - \frac{4t}{(2t-6)} \\ \hline (\frac{t}{3}-1)(2x+1) \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 6x + t \\ \hline 3x^2 - 6x - \frac{t}{3} \\ \hline t + \frac{t}{3} \end{array}$

又:  $f(x)$  与  $f'(x)$  不互质的必要条件是  $r_1(x) = 0$  或  $r_2(x) = 0$   
 $\therefore r_1(x) = 0 \therefore t = 3$   
 $\therefore 1$  为 3 重根  
 $r_2(x) = 0, t = -\frac{15}{4}$  时  
 $\therefore -\frac{1}{2}$  为 2 重根

8.  $\therefore \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, f(a) > 0$   
 $\therefore f(x)$  无实根  
 $\therefore \deg(f(x)) = n$   
 $\therefore n$  为偶数  
 $\therefore n$  为偶数  
 $\therefore n$  为偶数  
 $\text{设 } f(x) \text{ 实根分别为}$   
 $(a_1 \pm b_1 i), \dots, (a_s \pm b_s i)$   
 $n = 2s$   
 $\therefore f(x) = c(x - a_1 - b_1 i)(x - a_1 + b_1 i)$   
 $\dots (x - a_s - b_s i)(x - a_s + b_s i)$   
 $\therefore \text{令 } (a_1 + b_1 i)(a_1 + b_1 i) \dots (a_s + b_s i)$   
 $= m + ni$   
 $\therefore (a_1 - b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i) \dots (a_s - b_s i)$   
 $= m - ni$   
 $\therefore (m, n) \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\therefore f(x) = c(x^s - m - ni)(x^s + m + ni)$   
 $\therefore f(x) = c(x^{2s} - (m^2 + n^2))$   
 $\therefore |f(x)| = |c|(x - m + ni)$

9. 由假设  
 $f(x) = (x-a)f'(x) + c$   
 $\Rightarrow$  证正确  
 $\text{设 } f(x) = c \prod_{i=1}^s (x-x_i)^{n_i}$   
 $c \in \mathbb{R}, x_1, \dots, x_s \in \mathbb{R}$  互不相同  
 $\therefore f'(x) = c \sum_{i=1}^s (1+x_i) \dots (x-x_i)^{n_i-1} (x-x_i)^{n_i}$   
 $= f(x) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_i}{x-x_i}$

$\therefore f'(x) = f(x) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_i}{x-x_i} + f(x) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{-n_i}{x-x_i}$   
 $\therefore a$  为  $f(x)$  重根  
 $\therefore f'(a) = f''(a) > 0$   
 $\text{若 } a \text{ 不是 } f(x) \text{ 的根}$   
 $\text{则 } a \neq x_i, \forall i$   
 $\therefore 0 = f'(a) = f'(a) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_i}{a-x_i} - f(a) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_i}{(a-x_i)^2}$

$\therefore f(a) = 0$  矛盾  
 $\therefore a$  是  $f(x)$  的根且为  $f(x)$  的三重根

补:  $q(x)$  的根法 II  
 $\text{设 } f(x) = c \prod_{i=1}^s (x-x_i)^{n_i}$   
 $c \in \mathbb{R}^+, x_1, \dots, x_s \in \mathbb{R}$  互不相同  
 $n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$   
 $\text{不妨设 } x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_s$   
 $\therefore \exists f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) = 0$   
 $(1 \leq i \leq s-1)$   
 $\therefore \text{Rolle 定理} \Rightarrow \exists \xi_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$   
 $\text{s.t. } f'(\xi_i) = 0$   
 $\therefore f(x)$  至少有  $(n_1 - 1) + \dots + (n_{s-1} - 1) + 1 = n - 1$  个根  
 $\therefore \deg(f'(x)) = n - 1$   
 $\therefore$  为  $f'(x)$  的所有根  
 $\text{而 } a$  为  $f(x)$  的三重根  $\therefore \exists i, \text{ s.t. } a = x_i$  则  $a$  为  $f(x)$  的三重根

10.  $f(x)$  有解 -1  
 $\therefore f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2$   
 $= (x+1)^3(x-2)$   
 $f'(x) = (x+1)^2(4x-5)$   
 $\text{重因式 } (x+1)$   
 $g(x) = (x+1)(x-2)$

11.  $g(x) = x^2 - 2x^2 - 5x^2 + 11x - 2$

$\therefore g(x) = (x-2)(x^2 - 5x + 1)$

12. 用反证法  
 $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$   
 $\text{又: } f(a) = -1$   
 $i = 1, \dots, n$

$\therefore g(a_i)h(a_i) = -1$   
 $\therefore g(a_i) + h(a_i) = 0$   
 $(g(a_i), h(a_i)) \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\therefore \deg(g(x)), \deg(h(x)) < n$   
 $a_1, \dots, a_n$  互不相同  
 $\therefore g(x) + h(x) = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = -g^2(x)$  与  $f$  为首一多项式矛盾  
 $\therefore f(x)$  不可约