

习题解答

第十一章 多元多项式

习题 11-1

1. 设 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是数域 K 上的 n 元齐次多项式.

证明: 如果存在数域 K 上的 n 元多项式 $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 与 $h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 使

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(x_1, \dots, x_n)h(x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

则 $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 与 $h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 也都是齐次多项式.

证明: 设 $\deg f = m$, $\deg g = k$, $\deg h = l$. 令

$$g = g_p + g_{p+1} + \dots + g_k, \quad h = h_q + h_{q+1} + \dots + h_l,$$

其中 g_i, h_j 分别为 i, j 次齐次多项式, 且 g_p, h_q 是分解中次数最低的齐次多项式, $k + l = m$, 则

$$f = g_p h_q + \sum_{t=p+q+1}^m \left(\sum_{i+j=t} g_i h_j \right).$$

因此当 $p + q < m$ 时 f 不是齐次多项式. 而 $p + q = k + l = m$ 可推出 $p = k, q = l$, 因此 $g = g_k, h = h_l$ 都是齐次多项式.

2. 设 $f(x, y) \in K[x, y]$. 证明: 如果 $f(x, x) = 0$, 则 $x - y \mid f(x, y)$.

证明: 设 $f(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k(x)y^k$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(x, y) - f(x, x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k(x)(y^k - x^k) \\ &= (y - x) \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x)(y^{k-1} + y^{k-2}x + \dots + yx^{k-2} + x^{k-1}). \end{aligned}$$

因此 $x - y \mid f(x, y)$.

*3. 计算下列行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1 - a_1} & \frac{1}{x_1 - a_2} & \dots & \frac{1}{x_1 - a_n} \\ \frac{1}{x_2 - a_1} & \frac{1}{x_2 - a_2} & \dots & \frac{1}{x_2 - a_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{1}{x_n - a_1} & \frac{1}{x_n - a_2} & \dots & \frac{1}{x_n - a_n} \end{vmatrix}.$$

解: 把原行列式记为 $D_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n)$. 则

$$D_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \frac{G(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n)}{F(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n)},$$

其中 G 与 F 都是 $x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n$ 的多项式. 易知

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (x_i - a_j).$$

由于

$$D_n(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0, \quad D_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n) = 0,$$

可得

$$G(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) \cdot G_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n).$$

比较两边 x_i 与 a_j 的次数 (都是 $n-1$ 次), 可知 $G_1 = c_n$ 是一个常数. 因此

$$D_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) \cdot c_n}{\prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (x_i - a_j)}.$$

又因

$$[(x_n - a_n)D_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n)]_{x_n=a_n} = D_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\left(\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (x_i - x_j) \right) (x_1 - a_n) \cdots (x_{n-1} - a_n) \left(\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (a_j - a_i) \right) (a_n - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_{n-1}) \cdot c_n}{\left(\prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq n-1} (x_i - a_j) \right) (a_n - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_{n-1}) (x_1 - a_n) \cdots (x_{n-1} - a_n)} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (x_i - x_j) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (a_j - a_i) \cdot c_n}{\prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq n-1} (x_i - a_j)} = D_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), \end{aligned}$$

可得 $c_n = c_{n-1}$. 依此类推, 最终可得 $c_n = c_1 = 1$. 因而

$$D_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)(a_j - a_i)}{\prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (x_i - a_j)}.$$

习 题 11-2

1. 用初等对称多项式表示下列对称多项式:

(1) $x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_2 x_3^2$;

(2) $x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_1^2 x_4^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_4^2 + x_3^2 x_4^2$;

(3) $(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)(x_2 + x_3)$;

(4) $(x_1 x_2 + x_3)(x_1 x_3 + x_2)(x_2 x_3 + x_1)$;

(5) $(x_1^2 + x_2^2)(x_1^2 + x_3^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2)$;

(6) $(x_1 + x_2 + x_1 x_2)(x_2 + x_3 + x_2 x_3)(x_1 + x_3 + x_1 x_3)$.

解: (1) 原式 = $x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + x_1 x_3 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + x_2 x_3 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - 3x_1 x_2 x_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (2) & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_2^2 \\ & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \sigma_1 \sigma_3 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \sigma_4 \end{array}$$

因此原式 = $\sigma_2^2 + A\sigma_1\sigma_3 + B\sigma_4$.

取 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0$, 得 $3 = 9 + 3A, A = -2$;

取 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 1$, 得 $B = 2$;

故原式 = $\sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_4$.

(3) 原式 = $(\sigma_1 - x_3)(\sigma_1 - x_2)(\sigma_1 - x_1) = \sigma_1^3 - \sigma_1\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \sigma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_3$.

(4) 原式 = $\frac{1}{\sigma_3}(\sigma_3 + x_3^2)(\sigma_3 + x_2^2)(\sigma_3 + x_1^2)$. 由于

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2,$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 = \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1 \sigma_3,$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2 = \sigma_3^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_3}(\sigma_3^3 + (\sigma_1 - 2\sigma_2)\sigma_3^2 + (\sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1\sigma_3)\sigma_3 + \sigma_3^2) \\ &= \sigma_1^2 \sigma_3 - 2\sigma_1 \sigma_3 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 原式} &= (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_3^2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_2^2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1^2) \\ &= (\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_3^2)(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_2^2)(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_1^2) \\ &= (\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_3^2)^3 - (\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_3^2)(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_2^2)^2 + (\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_1\sigma_3)(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 - x_3^2) - \sigma_3^2 \\ &= \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1^3 \sigma_3 - 2\sigma_2^3 + 4\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 - \sigma_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_3}[(\sigma_3 + \sigma_2)^3 - \sigma_2(\sigma_3 + \sigma_2)^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_3(\sigma_3 + \sigma_2) - \sigma_3^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_3}[\sigma_3(\sigma_3 + \sigma_2)^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_3(\sigma_3 + \sigma_2) - \sigma_3^2] \\ &= \sigma_2^2 + 2\sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_3 + \sigma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_3^2. \end{aligned}$$

2. 用初等对称多项式表示下列 n 元对称多项式:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \sum x_1^4; & \quad (2) \sum x_1^2 x_2^2; \\ (3) \sum x_1^2 x_2 x_3; & \quad (4) \sum x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3 x_4. \end{aligned}$$

解: (1) $\sigma_1^4 - 4\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2 + 2\sigma_2^2 + 4\sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 4\sigma_4.$

(2) $\sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1 \sigma_3 + 2\sigma_4.$

(3) $\sigma_1 \sigma_3 - 4\sigma_4.$

(4) $\sigma_2 \sigma_4 - 4\sigma_1 \sigma_5 + 9\sigma_6.$

3. 设 x_1, x_2, x_3 是方程 $3x^3 - 5x^2 + 1$ 的三个根. 计算

$$x_1^3 x_2 + x_1 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_3 + x_1 x_3^3 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_2 x_3^3.$$

解: 原式 = $\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2 - 2\sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_3 = \frac{5}{9}.$

4. 设 $xyz \neq 0$, 且 $x + y + z = 0$, 求:

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y}.$$

解: 原式 = $\frac{1}{xyz}(x^2 z + y^2 z + x^2 y + yz^2 + xy^2 + xz^2)$
 $= \frac{1}{xyz}((x + y + z)(xy + xz + yz) - 3xyz)$
 $= -3.$

5. 证明: 三次方程 $x^3 + a_1 x^2 + a_2 x + a_3 = 0$ 的三个根成等差数列的充分必要条件是

$$2a_1^3 - 9a_1 a_2 + 27a_3 = 0.$$

证明: 三个根成等差数列的充分必要条件是以下 3 个数

$$x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3, \quad x_1 + x_3 - 2x_2, \quad x_2 + x_3 - 2x_1,$$

中至少有一个等于 0. 故

$$\text{三个根成等差数列} \iff (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)(x_1 + x_3 - 2x_2)(x_2 + x_3 - 2x_1) = 0.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)(x_1 + x_3 - 2x_2)(x_2 + x_3 - 2x_1) \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3x_3)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3x_2)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3x_1) \\ &= (-a_1)^3 - 3(-a_1)(-a_1)^2 + 9a_2(-a_1) - 27(-a_3) \\ &= 2a_1^3 - 9a_1a_2 + 27a_3. \end{aligned}$$

6. 若 n 次多项式 $f(x)$ 的根为 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , 而数 c 不是 $f(x)$ 的根, 证明:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i - c} = -\frac{f'(c)}{f(c)}.$$

证明: 考察多项式 $f(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n)$, 则

$$f'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(x)}{x - x_i}, \quad \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x - x_i},$$

从而

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i - c} = -\frac{f'(c)}{f(c)}.$$

*7. 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是方程

$$x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n = 0$$

的根, 证明: x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n 的对称多项式可表成 x_1 与 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 的多项式.

证明: 设

$$f(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k a_k x^{n-k}.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} (x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) &= \frac{f(x)}{x - x_1} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k a_k x^{n-k} - \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k a_k x_1^{n-k}}{x - x_1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k a_k (x^{n-k-1} + x^{n-k-2} x_1 + \cdots + x^{n-n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

由最后一式知 x 的各次项系数都是 x_1 与 a_1, \dots, a_n 的多项式 ($a_0 = 1$), 从而 x_2, \dots, x_n 的初等对称多项式是 x_1 与 a_1, \dots, a_n 的多项式, 进而由对称多项式基本定理知 x_2, \dots, x_n 的对称多项式可表成是 x_1 与 a_1, \dots, a_n 的多项式.

*8. 设

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) \\ &= x^n - \sigma_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n \sigma_n, \\ s_k &= x_1^k + x_2^k + \cdots + x_n^k, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

(1) 证明:

$$x^{k+1} f'(x) = (s_0 x^k + s_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + s_{k-1} x + s_k) f(x) + g(x),$$

其中 $g(x)$ 的次数 $< n$ 或 $g(x) = 0$.

(2) 证明牛顿 (Newton) 公式:

$$s_k - \sigma_1 s_{k-1} + \sigma_2 s_{k-2} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \sigma_{k-1} s_1 + (-1)^k k \sigma_k = 0 \quad k \leq n,$$

$$s_k - \sigma_1 s_{k-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n \sigma_n s_{k-n} = 0 \quad k > n.$$

证明: 设 $g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^{k+1} f(x)}{x - x_i}$, 则 $g(x) = 0$ 或 $\deg g(x) < n$. 而

$$\begin{aligned} x^{k+1} f'(x) - g(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x^{k+1} f(x)}{x - x_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^{k+1} f(x)}{x - x_i} = \left(\frac{x^{k+1} - x_i^{k+1}}{x - x_i} \right) f(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^k (x^{k-j} x_i^j f(x)) = \sum_{j=0}^k \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x^{k-j} x_i^j) \right) f(x) \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=0}^k x^{k-j} s_j \right) f(x) = (s_0 x^k + s_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + s_{k-1} x + s_k) f(x). \end{aligned}$$

即得所证.

(2) 比较等式

$$x^{k+1} f'(x) = (s_0 x^k + s_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + s_{k-1} x + s_k) f(x) + g(x)$$

两边 n 次项系数, 由于 $g(x)$ 的次数 $< n$ 或 $g(x) = 0$, 所以

$$x^{k+1} f'(x) \text{ 的 } n \text{ 次项系数} = (s_0 x^k + s_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + s_{k-1} x + s_k) f(x) \text{ 的 } n \text{ 次项系数},$$

所以当 $k \leq n$ 时,

$$(n - k)(-1)^k \sigma_k = s_k - \sigma_1 s_{k-1} + \sigma_2 s_{k-2} + \cdots + (-1)^k \sigma_k s_0,$$

即

$$s_k - \sigma_1 s_{k-1} + \sigma_2 s_{k-2} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \sigma_{k-1} s_1 + (-1)^k k \sigma_k = 0.$$

当 $k > n$,

$$0 = s_k - \sigma_1 s_{k-1} + \sigma_2 s_{k-2} + \cdots + (-1)^n \sigma_n s_{k-n},$$

即得所证.

*9. 用初等对称多项式表示 s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5 .

$$\text{解: } s_2 = \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2,$$

$$s_3 = \sigma_1^3 - 3\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3,$$

$$s_4 = \sigma_1^4 - 4\sigma_1^2\sigma_2 + 2\sigma_2^2 + 4\sigma_1\sigma_3 - 4\sigma_4,$$

$$s_5 = \sigma_1^5 - 5\sigma_1^3\sigma_2 + 5\sigma_1\sigma_2^2 + 5\sigma_1^2\sigma_3 - 5\sigma_2\sigma_3 - 5\sigma_1\sigma_4 + 5\sigma_5.$$

习 题 11-3

1. 证明结式的下列性质: 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 分别是 n 次与 m 次多项式. 则

$$(1) \operatorname{Res}(f, g) = (-1)^{mn} \operatorname{Res}(g, f);$$

$$(2) \operatorname{Res}(af, bg) = a^m b^n \operatorname{Res}(f, g);$$

$$(3) \operatorname{Res}((x - a)f, g) = g(a) \operatorname{Res}(f, g).$$

证明: (1), (2) 显然. 今证 (3). 设

$$f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n, \quad g(x) = b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m,$$

则

$$(x-a)f(x) = a_0x^{n+1} + (a_1 - a_0a)x^n + \cdots + (a_n - a_{n-1}a)x - a_na.$$

$$\text{Res}((x-a)f, g) = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc} a_0 & a_1 - a_0a & a_2 - a_1a & \cdots & a_n - a_{n-1}a & -a_na & & \\ & a_0 & a_1 - a_0a & a_2 - a_1a & \cdots & a_n - a_{n-1}a & -a_na & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a_n - a_{n-1}a & -a_na \\ b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_{m-1} & b_m & & \\ & b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_{m-1} & b_m & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & b_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & b_{m-1} & b_m \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ m+1 \end{array}$$

自第一列起, 各列乘 a 加到后一列, 直至最后一列, 可得

$$\text{Res}((x-a)f, g) = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n & 0 & & \\ & a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n & 0 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a_n & 0 \\ b_0 & b_1 + b_0a & b_2 + b_1a + b_0a^2 & \cdots & \cdots & g(a) & \cdots & g(a)a^m \\ & b_0 & b_1 + b_0a & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & g(a)a^{m-1} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & b_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & g(a) \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ m+1 \end{array}$$

从最后一行起, 各行乘 $(-a)$ 加到前一行, 直到第 $n+1$ 行, 再按最后一列展开, 可得

$$\text{Res}((x-a)f, g) = g(a) \text{Res}(f, g).$$

2. 设 $f(x) = a(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n)$, $g(x) = b(x-y_1)\cdots(x-y_m)$.

证明: $\text{Res}(f, g) = a^m \prod_{i=1}^n g(x_i) = (-1)^{mn} b^n \prod_{j=1}^m f(y_j) = a^m b^n \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m (x_i - y_j).$

证明: $\text{Res}(f, g) = a^m \text{Res}((x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n), g(x))$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^m g(x_1) \text{Res}((x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n), g(x)) \\ &= a^m g(x_1)g(x_2)\cdots g(x_n) \\ &= a^m b^n \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m (x_i - y_j) = (-1)^{mn} b^n \prod_{j=1}^m f(y_j). \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明: $\text{Res}(f(x), g_1(x)g_2(x)) = \text{Res}(f(x), g_1(x)) \text{Res}(f(x), g_2(x)).$

证明: 设

$$g_1(x) = a_0(x-a_1)\cdots(x-a_n), \quad g_2(x) = b_0(x-b_1)\cdots(x-b_m),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}(f, g_1g_2) &= (-1)^{\deg f(\deg g_1g_2)} \text{Res}(g_1g_2, f) \\ &= (-1)^{\deg f(\deg g_1g_2)} a_0^{\deg f} b_0^{\deg f} \prod_{i=1}^n f(a_i) \prod_{j=1}^m f(b_j) \\ &= (-1)^{\deg f(\deg g_1g_2)} \text{Res}(g_1, f) \text{Res}(g_2, f) \\ &= \text{Res}(f, g_1) \text{Res}(f, g_2). \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 f 为首一多项式, 证明: 对任意多项式 h , $\text{Res}(f, g) = \text{Res}(f, g + hf).$

证明: 设 $f(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n)$, $m = \deg g$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}(f, g + hf) &= \prod_{i=1}^n (g(x_i) + h(x_i)f(x_i)) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n g(x_i) = \operatorname{Res}(f, g). \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n \in K[x]$,

证明: $f(x)$ 的判别式

$$D(f) = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_0^{-1} \operatorname{Res}(f, f').$$

证明: $D(f) = a_0^{2n-2} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)^2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_0^{2n-2} \prod_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_0^{2n-2} \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n) \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_0^{n-2} \prod_{i=1}^n f'(x_i) \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_0^{n-2} \operatorname{Res}((x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n), f') \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_0^{-1} \operatorname{Res}(f, f'). \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算下列多项式的结式:

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

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

(3) $f(x) = x^n + x + 1$, $g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$;

(4) $f(x) = x^n + 1$, $g(x) = (x - 1)^n$;

(5) $f(x) = \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$, $g(x) = \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}$;

(6) $f(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$,

$g(x) = a_0x^{n-1} + a_1x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1}$.

解: (1) $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = (-1)^{2 \cdot 3} \operatorname{Res}(2x^2 - x - 1, f) = (-1)^6 \cdot 2^3 \cdot f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) f(1) = -7$.

(2) $f(x), g(x)$ 有公共根 1, 所以结式 $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = 0$.

(3) $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = (-1)^{2n} (1 + 1 + 1)(2^n + 2 + 1) = 3(2^n + 3)$.

(4) $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = (-1)^n \cdot 2^n$.

(5) (a) 如 $(m, n) = d > 1$, 则 $\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$ 与 $\frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}$ 有公共根, 因此 $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = 0$.

(b) 如 $(m, n) = 1$, 不妨设 $n > m$, 则 $n = mq + r$, $0 \leq r < m$. 显然 $(m, r) = 1$. 则

$$\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{x^{mq}x^r - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{(x^{mq} - 1)x^r + x^r - 1}{x - 1},$$

从而

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}, \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}\right) = (-1)^{m-1(n+r)} \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^r - 1}{x - 1}, \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}\right).$$

我们证明 $(m - 1)(n + r)$ 一定是偶数.

如 $m - 1$ 是偶数, 则结论成立. 现设 $m - 1$ 是奇数, 则 m 为偶数, 从而 n 是奇数, r 也是奇数, 于是 $n + r$ 是偶数. 从而

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}, \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}\right) = \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^r - 1}{x - 1}, \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}\right).$$

再用 r 除 m , 根据辗转相除法的原理, 由 $(m, r) = 1$ 可得

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^r - 1}{x - 1}, \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}\right) = \cdots = \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^{r'} - 1}{x - 1}, 1\right) = 1.$$

即当 $(m, n) = 1$ 时 $\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}, \frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1}\right) = 1$.

(6) 由于 $f(x) = xg(x) + a_n$, 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = (-1)^{n(n-1)} \operatorname{Res}(g, f) = (-1)^{n(n-1)} \operatorname{Res}(g, a_n) = a_n^{n-1}.$$

7. 当 λ 取何值时, 下列多项式有公共根:

(1) $f(x) = x^3 - \lambda x + 2, g(x) = x^2 + \lambda x + 2;$

(2) $f(x) = x^3 + \lambda x^2 - 9, g(x) = x^3 + \lambda x - 3.$

解: (1) $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = -4(\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 3)$, 故当 $\lambda = -1$ 或 3 时有公共根.

(2) $\operatorname{Res}(f, g) = 9(\lambda^2 + 12)(\lambda^2 + 2)$, 故当 $\lambda = \pm 2\sqrt{3}i$ 或 $\pm\sqrt{2}i$ 时有公共根.

8. 求下列曲线的直角坐标方程:

(1) $x = t^2 + t - 1, y = 2t^2 + t - 1;$

(2) $x = \frac{t-1}{t^2+1}, y = \frac{t^2+t-1}{t^2+1}.$

解: (1) $4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + 5x - 3y + 1 = 0.$

(2) $5x^2 - 6xy + 2y^2 + 5x - 3y + 1 = 0.$

9. 当 λ 为何值时, 下列多项式有重根?

(1) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + \lambda;$

(2) $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + (2 - \lambda)x^2 + 2x - 2.$

解: (1) $2, -2;$

(2) $-1, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2} + \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{3}i, \frac{7}{2} - \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{3}i.$

10. 求下列方程组的解:

(1) $\begin{cases} 5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 = 16, \\ 2x^2 - xy + y^2 - x - y = 4; \end{cases}$ (2) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y = -3, \\ x^2 + 4xy - y^2 + 10y = 9. \end{cases}$

解: (1) $\operatorname{Res}_y(f, g) = 32(y^4 - y^3 - 3y^2 + y + 2),$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

(2) $\operatorname{Res}_x(f, g) = 4(5x^4 + 40x^3 + 106x^2 + 104x + 33),$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -2 + \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5} \\ y = 1 + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -2 - \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5} \\ y = 1 - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$

11. 求下列圆锥曲线的交点坐标:

(1) 圆 $x^2 + y^2 - 3x - y = 0$ 与双曲线 $x^2 + 2xy - y^2 - 4y - 2 = 0;$

(2) 双曲线 $4x^2 - 7xy + y^2 + 13x - 2y - 3 = 0$ 与双曲线 $9x^2 - 14xy + y^2 + 28x - 4y - 5 = 0.$

解: (1) $(1, -1), \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}\right), \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}\right);$

(2) $(0, -1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (-2, 1).$