

# 高等代数习题解

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# 前 言

为了配合电视大学和业余高等院校的教学工作，以便于教师辅导和学员自学参考，我们对北京大学数学力学系编的“高等代数”一书中的习题和补充题作了详细解答，有的并作了一题多解。但解题的思路和方法是多种多样的，不要因为我们的解答而束缚了思想，只有通过自己的钻研和独立思考，才能起到对内容加深理解和灵活运用的作用。

由于我们水平有限，所作题解中的缺点和错误在所难免，希望同志们批评指正。

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# 第一章 多项式

## 习 题

1. 用  $g(x)$  除  $f(x)$ , 求商  $q(x)$  与余式  $r(x)$ :

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

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3x^2 - 2x + 1 & \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 3x^2 - x - 1 \\ x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x \\ \hline -\frac{7}{3}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - 1 \\ -\frac{7}{3}x^2 + \frac{14}{9}x - \frac{7}{9} \\ \hline -\frac{26}{9}x - \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \\
 \hline
 & \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{7}{9}
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore q(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{7}{9}, \quad r(x) = -\frac{26}{9}x - \frac{2}{9}.$

2)  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x + 5$       $g(x) = x^2 - x + 2$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 x^2 - x + 2 & \begin{array}{l} x^4 \qquad \qquad - 2x + 5 \\ x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 5 \\ x^3 - x^2 + 2x \\ \hline -x^2 - 4x + 5 \\ -x^2 + x - 2 \\ \hline -5x + 7 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 & x^2 + x - 1
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore q(x) = x^2 + x - 1, \quad r(x) = -5x + 7.$

2.  $m, p, q$  适合什么条件时, 有

1)  $x^2 + mx - 1 \mid x^3 + px + q$

解: 设

$$x^3 + px + q = (x^2 + mx - 1)(x + t)$$

$$x^3 + px + q = x^3 + (m+t)x^2 + (mt-1)x - t$$

$$\therefore m+t=0, \quad mt-1=p, \quad q=-t$$

$\therefore m, p, q$  满足  $q=m, \quad p=-m^2-1.$

2)  $x^2 + mx + 1 \mid x^4 + px^2 + q$

解: 设:  $x^4 + px^2 + q = (x^2 + mx + 1)(x^2 + kx + l)$

$$x^4 + px^2 + q = x^4 + (m+k)x^3 + (1+l+km)x^2 + (k+ml)x + l$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} m+k=0 \\ 1+l+km=p \\ k+m_l=0 \\ q=l \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m(q-1)=0 \\ q=l \\ p=1+q-m^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m=0, \quad p=1+q \\ q=1, \quad p=2-m^2.$$

或

3. 用综合除法求商  $q(x)$  与余式  $r(x)$ :

1)  $f(x) = 2x^5 - 5x^3 - 8x \quad g(x) = x + 3.$

$x+3$	$2x^5$	$-5x^3$	$-8x$	$2x^4$	$-6x^3$	$+13x^2$	$-39x$	$+109$
	$2x^5$	$+6x^4$						
		$-6x^4$	$-5x^3$		$-8x$			
		$-6x^4$	$-18x^3$					
			$13x^3$		$-8x$			
			$13x^3$	$+39x^2$				
				$-39x^2$	$-8x$			
				$-39x^2$	$-117x$			
					$109x$			
					$109x$	$+327$		
							$-327$	

$$\therefore q(x) = +2x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 39x + 109 \\ r(x) = -327.$$

2)  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x. \quad g(x) = x - 1 + 2i$

解:  $x-1+2i$

$x^3 - x^2 - x$	$x^2 - 2ix - (5+2i)$
$x^3 - (1-2i)x^2$	
$-2ix^2 - x$	
$-2ix^2 + (4+2i)x$	
$-(5+2i)x$	
$-(5+2i)x + 9 - 8i$	
	$-9+8i$

$$\therefore q(x) = x^2 - 2ix - (5+2i), \quad r(x) = -9+8i.$$

4. 把  $f(x)$  表成  $x-x_0$  的方幂和, 即表成

$$c_0 + c_1(x-x_0) + c_2(x-x_0)^2 + \dots \text{ 的形式:}$$

1)  $f(x) = x^5 \quad x_0 = 1$

解:  $f(x) = x^5 = [(x-1) + 1]^5$   
 $= 1 + 5(x-1) + 10(x-1)^2 + 10(x-1)^3 + 5(x-1)^4 + (x-1)^5$

2)  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 3 \quad x_0 = -2$

解:  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 3 = [(x+2) - 2]^4 - 2[(x+2) - 2]^2 + 3$   
 $= (x+2)^4 - 8(x+2)^3 + 24(x+2)^2 - 32(x+2) + 16 - 2(x+2)^2 + 8(x+2) - 8 + 3$   
 $= (x+2)^4 - 8(x+2)^3 + 22(x+2)^2 - 24(x+2) + 11.$

$$3) f(x) = x^4 + 2ix^3 - (1+i)x^2 - 3x + 7 + i \quad x_0 = -i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= [(x+i) - i]^4 + 2i[(x+i) - i]^3 - (1+i)[(x+i) - i]^2 \\ &\quad - 3[(x+i) - i] + 7 + i \\ &= (x+i)^4 - 4i(x+i)^3 + 6i^2(x+i)^2 - 4i^3(x+i) + i^4 + 2i(x+i)^3 - 6i^2(x+i)^2 \\ &\quad + 6i^3(x+i) - 2i^4 - (1+i)(x+i)^2 + 2i(1+i)(x+i) - (1+i)i^2 \\ &\quad - 3(x+i) + 3i + 7 + i \\ &= (x+i)^4 - 2i(x+i)^3 - (1+i)(x+i)^2 - 5(x+i) + 7 + 5i \end{aligned}$$

5. 求  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  的最大公因式:

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

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} & \begin{array}{l} x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 \\ x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x \\ \hline -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}x - 1 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline -\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l} x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \\ x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x \\ \hline -2x^2 - 3x - 1 \\ -2x^2 - 2x \\ \hline -x - 1 \\ -x - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \\ \\ \\ \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \\ \\ \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (f(x), g(x)) = x + 1.$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -\frac{x}{3} + \frac{10}{9} & \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 3x^2 + 1 \\ x^3 + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x \\ \hline -\frac{10}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1 \\ -\frac{10}{3}x^2 - \frac{10}{9}x + \frac{20}{9} \\ \hline \frac{16}{9}x - \frac{11}{9} \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l} x^4 - 4x^3 + 1 \\ x^4 - 3x^3 + x \\ \hline -x^3 - x + 1 \\ -x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 \\ \hline -3x^2 - x + 2 \\ -3x^2 + \frac{33}{16}x \\ \hline -\frac{49}{16}x + 2 \\ -\frac{49}{16}x + \frac{539}{256} \\ \hline -\frac{27}{256} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x - 1 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ -\frac{27}{16}x - \frac{441}{256} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ -\frac{27}{256} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (f(x), g(x)) = 1.$$

$$3) f(x) = x^4 - 10x^2 + 1 \quad g(x) = x^4 - 4\sqrt{2}x^3 + 6x^2 + 4\sqrt{2}x + 1$$

$$-\frac{x}{4\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x^4 - 10x^2 + 1 & x^4 - 4\sqrt{2}x^3 + 6x^2 + 4\sqrt{2}x + 1 & 1 \\ x^4 - 2\sqrt{2}x^3 - x^2 & x^4 & -10x^2 + 1 \\ \hline 2\sqrt{2}x^3 - 9x^2 + 1 & -4\sqrt{2}x^3 + 16x^2 + 4\sqrt{2}x & 4\sqrt{2}x \\ 2\sqrt{2}x^3 - 8x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x & -4\sqrt{2}x^3 + 16x^2 + 4\sqrt{2}x & \\ \hline -x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x + 1 & & 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore (f(x), g(x)) = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 1.$$

6. 求  $u(x), v(x)$  使  $u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = (f(x), g(x))$ :

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

$$\begin{array}{l} q_1(x) = 1 \\ q_3(x) = x \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 2 & x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2 & x + 1 = q_2(x) \\ x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2 & x^4 & -2x^2 \\ \hline r_1(x) = x^3 & -2x & x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 2 \\ x^3 & -2x & x^3 & -2x \\ \hline 0 & r_2(x) = x^2 & -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f(x), g(x)) &= x^2 - 2 = g(x) - (x+1)r_1(x) = g(x) - (x+1)(f(x) - g(x)) \\ &= -(x+1)f(x) + (x+2)g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u(x) = -(x+1), \quad v(x) = x+2.$$

$$2) f(x) = 4x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 5x + 9 \quad g(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 4$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = q_2(x) \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 2x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 4 & 4x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 5x + 9 & 2x - q_1(x) \\ 2x^3 + x^2 - 3x & 4x^4 - 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 8x & \\ \hline 9 & -2x^2 - 2x + 4 & r_1(x) = -6x^2 - 3x + 9 \\ & -2x^2 - x + 3 & -6x^2 + 6x \\ \hline r_2(x) = & -x + 1 & -9x + 9 \\ & & -9x + 9 \\ \hline & & 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(f(x), g(x)) = x - 1 = -r_2(x) = -\left[g(x) - \left(-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}\right)r_1(x)\right]$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}\right)[f(x) - 2xg(x)] - g(x)$$

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

$$\therefore u(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}, \quad v(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - 1.$$

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

$$\text{解: } q_2(x) = x + 1 \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x^2 - x - 1 & x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1 & x^2 - 3 = q_1(x) \\ x^2 - 2x & x^4 - x^3 - x^2 & \\ \hline x - 1 & -3x^2 + 4x + 1 & \\ x - 2 & -3x^2 + 3x + 3 & \\ \hline 1 & r_1(x) = x - 2 & \end{array} \right.$$

$$(f(x), g(x)) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= g(x) - (x+1)r_1(x) = g(x) - (x+1)[f(x) - (x^2-3)g(x)] \\ &= -(x+1)f(x) + (x^3+x^2-3x-2)g(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

7. 设  $f(x) = x^3 + (1+t)x^2 + 2x + 2u$   $g(x) = x^3 + tx + u$  的最大公因式是一个二次多项式, 求  $t, u$  的值.

解: 设  $(f(x), g(x)) = d(x)$   $\partial(d(x)) = 2$

$$\therefore d(x) | f(x), d(x) | g(x)$$

$$\therefore d(x) | [f(x) - g(x)]$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = (1+t)x^2 + (2-t)x + u$$

$\therefore (1+t)x^2 + (2-t)x + u$  就是最大公因式的  $(1+t)$  倍

$$\therefore (1+t)[x^3 + (1+t)x^2 + 2x + 2u] = (x+\alpha)[(1+t)x^2 + (2-t)x + u]$$

$$(1+t)x^3 + (1+t)^2x^2 + 2(1+t)x + 2u(1+t)$$

$$= (1+t)x^3 + [\alpha(1+t) + (2-t)]x^2 + [u + \alpha(2-t)]x + u\alpha$$

$$\therefore (1+t)^2 = \alpha(1+t) + 2-t \quad \text{①}$$

$$2(1+t) = u + \alpha(2-t) \quad \text{②}$$

$$2u(1+t) = u\alpha \quad \text{③}$$

由 ③  $u=0$  或  $\alpha=2(1+t)$

如  $\alpha=2(1+t)$  代入 ①

$$2(1+t)^2 - (1+t)^2 + 2 - t = 0, \quad t^2 + t + 3 = 0 \text{ 这是不可能的}$$

$\therefore \alpha \neq 2(1+t)$  则  $u=0$

$$\alpha(2-t) = 2(1+t) \text{ 代入 ①}$$

$$(1+t)^2(2-t) = 2(1+t)^2 + (2-t)^2$$

$$t^3 + 3t^2 - 3t + 4 = 0 \quad (t+4)(t^2 - t + 1) = 0$$

$\therefore t = -4, u = 0.$

8. 证明: 如果  $d(x) | f(x), d(x) | g(x)$  且  $d(x)$  是  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  的一个组合, 那么  $d(x)$  是  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  的一个最大公因式.

证: 设

$$d(x) = u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x)$$

$r(x)$  为  $f(x), g(x)$  任一公因式

$$\therefore r(x) | f(x) \quad \therefore r(x) | u(x)f(x)$$

$$\therefore r(x) | g(x) \quad \therefore r(x) | v(x)g(x)$$

则  $r(x) | (u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x))$  即  $r(x) | d(x)$

$$\therefore d(x) = (f(x), g(x)).$$

9. 证明:  $(f(x)h(x), g(x)h(x)) = (f(x), g(x))h(x)$ , ( $h(x)$  首数系数为 1).

证: 1. 设

$$(f(x), g(x)) = d(x)$$

$$d(x) | f(x), d(x) | g(x)$$

$$d(x)h(x) | f(x)h(x), d(x)h(x) | g(x)h(x)$$

$$\therefore d(x)h(x) | (f(x)h(x), g(x)h(x)) \quad \text{①}$$

2. 设

$$(f(x)h(x), g(x)h(x)) = q(x)$$



$$q(x) | f(x)h(x), q(x) | g(x)h(x)$$

$$\therefore d(x) = (f(x), g(x))$$

$$\therefore \text{存在 } u(x), v(x) \quad d(x) = u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x)$$

$$d(x)h(x) = u(x)[f(x)h(x)] + v(x)[g(x)h(x)]$$

$$\therefore q(x) | f(x)h(x) \quad q(x) | g(x)h(x)$$

$$\therefore q(x) | d(x)h(x)$$

(2)

$$\text{综合(1)(2)} \quad (f(x)h(x), g(x)h(x)) = (f(x), g(x))h(x).$$

10. 如果  $f(x), g(x)$  不全为零, 证明:

$$\left( \frac{f(x)}{(f(x), g(x))}, \frac{g(x)}{(f(x), g(x))} \right) = 1$$

证: 存在  $u(x), v(x)$  使

$$u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = (f(x), g(x))$$

$$\text{则} \quad u(x) \frac{f(x)}{(f(x), g(x))} + v(x) \frac{g(x)}{(f(x), g(x))} = 1$$

$$\text{即} \quad \left( \frac{f(x)}{(f(x), g(x))}, \frac{g(x)}{(f(x), g(x))} \right) = 1.$$

11. 证明: 如果  $f(x), g(x)$  不全为零,

$$\text{且} \quad u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = (f(x), g(x))$$

$$\text{那么} \quad (u(x), v(x)) = 1$$

$$\text{证: 设} \quad (f(x), g(x)) = d(x)$$

$$\text{则} \quad f(x) = d(x) \cdot \varphi(x)$$

$$g(x) = d(x) \cdot \psi(x)$$

$$\text{代入上式} \quad u(x) \cdot \varphi(x)d(x) + v(x) \cdot \psi(x)d(x) = d(x)$$

$$\varphi(x)u(x) + \psi(x)v(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore (u(x), v(x)) = 1.$$

12. 证明: 如果  $(f(x), g(x)) = 1, (f(x), h(x)) = 1$

$$\text{那么} \quad (f(x), g(x)h(x)) = 1$$

$$\text{证: } \because (f(x), g(x)) = 1 \quad \therefore \text{存在 } u_1(x) v_1(x)$$

$$\text{使} \quad u_1(x)f(x) + v_1(x)g(x) = 1$$

$$\text{同理存在 } u_2(x), v_2(x) \text{ 使 } u_2(x)f(x) + v_2(x)h(x) = 1$$

$$\text{则} \quad (u_1(x)f(x) + v_1(x)g(x))(u_2(x)f(x) + v_2(x)h(x)) = 1$$

$$[u_1(x)u_2(x)f(x) + u_2(x)v_1(x)g(x) + u_1(x)u_2(x)h(x)]f(x) \\ + [v_1(x)v_2(x)][g(x)h(x)] = 1$$

$$\text{令} \quad u(x) = u_1(x)u_2(x)f(x) + u_2(x)v_1(x)g(x) + u_1(x)v_2(x)h(x)$$

$$v(x) = v_1(x)v_2(x)$$

$$\text{则} \quad u(x)f(x) + v(x)(g(x)h(x)) = 1$$

$$\therefore (f(x), g(x)h(x)) = 1.$$

13. 设  $f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x), g_1(x), \dots, g_n(x)$  都是多项式而且

$$(f_i(x), g_j(x)) = 1 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m; j=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{求证:} \quad (f_1(x)f_2(x)\cdots f_m(x), g_1(x)g_2(x)\cdots g_n(x)) = 1.$$

证: 先证: 若  $(f_i(x), g_j(x)) = 1$   $\begin{cases} i=1, 2, \dots, m \\ j=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$

则  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)g_2(x)\cdots g_n(x)) = 1$

由题 12 可知 若  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)) = 1, (f_i(x), g_2(x)) = 1$

则  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)g_2(x)) = 1$

$\therefore$  说明  $n=2$  时, 上式成立

若  $n=k$  时, 上式成立

即若  $(f_i(x), g_j(x)) = 1 \quad j=1, 2, \dots, k$

则  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)\cdots g_k(x)) = 1$

当  $n=k+1$  时

由于  $(f_i(x), g_{k+1}(x)) = 1$

及归纳假设  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)\cdots g_k(x)) = 1$

即得  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)\cdots g_k(x)g_{k+1}(x)) = 1$

于是就有  $(f_i(x), g_1(x)\cdots g_n(x)) = 1$

同理再对  $f_i(x)$  作归纳证明即得:

$$(f_1(x)\cdots f_m(x), g_1(x)\cdots g_n(x)) = 1.$$

14. 证明: 如果  $(f(x), g(x)) = 1$ , 那么  $(f(x)g(x), f(x)+g(x)) = 1$ .

证: 设  $(f(x)g(x), f(x)+g(x)) = d(x)$

即  $d(x) | f(x)g(x)$  又  $\because (f(x), g(x)) = 1$

于是必有  $d_1(x) | f(x)$  与  $d_2(x) | g(x)$  这里  $d_1(x)d_2(x) = d(x)$

又  $\because d(x) | f(x)+g(x), \therefore d_1(x) | f(x)+g(x), \therefore d_1(x) | g(x)$ . 则  $d_1(x) = 1$ . 同

理  $d_2(x) = 1$ , 则  $d(x) = d_1(x)d_2(x) = 1$ . 即  $(f(x)g(x), f(x)+g(x)) = 1$ .

15. 求多项式  $x^n - 1$  在复数范围内和在实数范围内的因式分解.

解: 在复数范围内 1 的  $n$  次方根为

$$1, e^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} \quad K=1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

记  $e^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} = \varepsilon$ .

$$x^n - 1 = (x-1)(x-\varepsilon)(x-\varepsilon^2)\cdots(x-\varepsilon^{n-1})$$

在实数范围内: 当  $n$  为奇数

$\varepsilon$  与  $\varepsilon^{n-1}, \varepsilon^2$  与  $\varepsilon^{n-2}, \dots, \varepsilon^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$  与  $\varepsilon^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$  互为共轭复数

$$\therefore x^n - 1 = (x-1)[x^2 - (\varepsilon + \varepsilon^{n-1})x + 1] \cdot [x^2 - (\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^{n-2})x + 1] \cdots$$

$$\cdot [x^2 - (\varepsilon^{\frac{n-1}{2}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{n+1}{2}})x + 1]$$

$$= (x-1)\left(x^2 - 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{n}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2\cos\frac{4\pi}{n}x + 1\right)\cdots$$

$$\cdot \left(x^2 - 2\cos\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}x + 1\right)$$

当  $n$  为偶数

$$x^n - 1 = (x+1)(x-1)\left[x^2 - 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{n}x + 1\right]\left[x^2 - 2x\cos\frac{4\pi}{n} + 1\right]\cdots\left[x^2 - 2x\cos\frac{n-1}{n}\pi + 1\right].$$

16. 求下列多项式的公共根:

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

解: 先求  $f(x), g(x)$  的最大公因式

$$g(x) = f(x)(x+1) + 2x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$f(x) = (2x^2 + 2x + 2) \left( \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore (f(x), g(x)) = x^2 + x + 1$$

则它们公共根是:  $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ .

17. 判别下列多项式有无重因式:

1)  $f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 7x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8$

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

解: 1)  $f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 7x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8$ .

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 21x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$\therefore (f(x), f'(x)) = x^2 - 4x + 4, \therefore f(x) \text{ 有重因式}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 8x - 4 = 4(x^3 + 2x - 1)$$

于是  $(f(x), f'(x)) = 1, \therefore f(x)$  没有重因式

18. 求  $t$  值使  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + tx - 1$  有重根.

解:  $\therefore f(x)$  有重根,  $\therefore f(x)$  与  $f'(x)$  有公共根

设公共根为  $a$ ,

$$f(a) = 0, \quad f'(a) = 0$$

$$a^3 - 3a^2 + ta - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$3a^2 - 6a + t = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \times a - (1)$$

$$2a^3 - 3a^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(a-1)^2(2a+1) = 0, \therefore a=1 \text{ 或 } a=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = 6a - 3a^2, \therefore t=3 \text{ 或 } t=-\frac{15}{4}.$$

19. 求多项式  $x^3 + px + q$  有重根的条件.

解: 设  $a$  是  $x^3 + px + q$  二重根 (该多项式不能有三重根)

$b$  是一重根  $(x+a)^2(x+b) = x^3 + px + q$

$$(x^2 + 2ax + a^2)(x+b) = x^3 + px + q$$

$$x^3 + (2a+b)x^2 + (a^2+2ab)x + a^2b = x^3 + px + q$$

$$\therefore 2a+b=0 \quad b=-2a$$

$$x^3 + (a^2 - 4a^2)x - 2a^3 = x^3 + px + q$$

$$p = -3a^2, \quad q = -2a^3; \quad p^3 = -27a^6, \quad q^2 = 4a^6$$

$$4p^3 = -108a^6, \quad 27q^2 = 108a^6$$

$$\therefore \text{条件是 } 4p^3 + 27q^2 = 0.$$

20. 如果  $(x-1)^2 | Ax^4 + Bx^2 + 1$  求  $A, B$ .

解:  $f(x) = Ax^4 + Bx^2 + 1 \quad \therefore (x-1)^2 | Ax^4 + Bx^2 + 1$

$$\therefore f(1) = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad f'(1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+1=0 \\ 4A+2B=0, \end{cases} \quad \therefore A=1, B=-2.$$

21. 证明:  $1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{x^n}{n!}$  不能有重根.

证: 
$$f(x) = 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$f'(x) = 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

设  $a$  为  $f(x)$  重根则

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= 0 & f'(a) &= 0 \\ 1+a+\frac{a^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{a^n}{n!} &= 0 \\ 1+a+\frac{a^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{a^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

两式相减

$$\frac{a^n}{n!} = 0 \quad a = 0.$$

但  $a=0$  不是  $f(x)$  及  $f'(x)$  的根

$$\therefore 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{x^n}{n!} \text{ 不能有重根.}$$

22. 如果  $a$  是  $f'''(x)$  的一个  $k$  重根, 证明  $a$  是

$$g(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} [f'(x) + f'(a)] - f(x) + f(a)$$

的一个  $(k+3)$  重根

证:  $\because a$  是  $f'''(x)$  的一个  $k$  重根

$$\therefore f'''(a) = f^{(4)}(a) = \cdots = f^{(k+2)}(a) = 0.$$

而

$$f^{(k+3)}(a) \neq 0$$

$$g(a) = \frac{a-a}{2} [f'(a) + f'(a)] - f(a) + f(a) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f'(x) + f'(a)] + \frac{x-a}{2} [f''(x)] - f'(x)$$

$$g'(a) = \frac{1}{2} [f'(a) + f'(a)] + \frac{a-a}{2} [f''(a)] - f'(a) = 0.$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{1}{2} f''(x) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x) + \frac{x-a}{2} f'''(x) - f''(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} f'''(x)$$

$$\therefore g''(a) = 0 \quad g'''(x) = \frac{1}{2} f'''(x) + \frac{x-a}{2} f^{(4)}(x) \cdots$$

$$g^{(k+2)}(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} f^{(k+3)}(x) + \frac{k}{2} f^{(k+2)}(x)$$

$$\therefore g^{(k+2)}(a) = g^{(k+3)}(a) = \cdots = g^{(k+2)}(a) = 0$$

$$g^{(k+3)}(x) = \frac{x-a}{2} f^{(k+4)}(x) + \frac{k+1}{2} f^{(k+3)}(x) \quad g^{(k+3)}(a) = 0 + \frac{k+1}{2} f^{(k+3)}(a) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore g(a) = g'(a) = g''(a) = \cdots = g^{(k+2)}(a) = 0 \quad \text{而} \quad g^{(k+3)}(a) \neq 0$$

$\therefore a$  是  $g(x)$  的  $(k+3)$  重根.

23. 证明:  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  的  $k$  重根的充分必要条件是

$$f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = 0 \quad \text{而} \quad f^{(k)}(x_0) \neq 0.$$

证: 必要性

设  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  的  $k$  重根

$$\text{则} \quad f(x) = (x-x_0)^k \cdot g(x) \quad g(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$f'(x) = k(x-x_0)^{k-1}g(x) + (x-x_0)^k g'(x) \quad \therefore f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = k(k-1)(x-x_0)^{k-2}g(x) + 2k(x-x_0)^{k-1}g'(x) + g''(x)(x-x_0)^k$$

$$\therefore f''(x_0) = 0$$

.....

$$f^{(k-1)}(x) = k!(x-x_0)g(x) + c_{k-1}^1 \cdot \frac{k!}{2!}(x-x_0)^2g'(x) + c_{k-1}^2 \cdot \frac{k!}{3!}(x-x_0)^3g''(x)$$

$$+ \dots + (x-x_0)^k g^{(k-1)}(x)$$

$$\therefore f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = k!g(x) + c_k^1 \cdot k!(x-x_0)g'(x) + \dots + (x-x_0)^k g^{(k)}(x)$$

$$\therefore f^{(k)}(x_0) = k!g(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = 0 \quad \text{而} \quad f^{(k)}(x_0) \neq 0$$

充分性

$$\text{设} \quad f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$\text{而} \quad f^{(k)}(x_0) \neq 0.$$

$\therefore f(x_0) = 0$   $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  的根, 设  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$   $r$  重根  $\therefore f(x) = (x-x_0)^r \cdot g(x)$

若  $r > k$ , 则  $f^{(k)}(x_0) = 0$  (由上证  $f^{(r-1)}(x_0) = 0$ ) 与条件矛盾  $\therefore r \geq k$

若  $r < k$ , 则  $f^{(r)}(x_0) \neq 0 \quad r < k$

即  $f^{(k-(k-r))}(x_0) \neq 0$  与条件矛盾  $\therefore r \leq k$  则  $r = k$ .

24. 举例说明断语“如果  $a$  是  $f'(x)$  的  $m$  重根, 则  $a$  是  $f(x)$  的  $m+1$  重根”是不对的.

例如

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

2 是  $f'(x) = 4(x-2)^3$  的 3 重根

但 2 不是  $(x-2)^4 + 1$  的根, 更不是 4 重根.

25. 证明: 如果  $(x-1) | f(x^n)$ , 那么  $(x^n-1) | f(x^n)$

证:

$$x^n - 1 = (x-1)(x-\varepsilon)(x-\varepsilon^2) \dots (x-\varepsilon^{n-1})$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

$$\therefore (x-1) | f(x^n) \quad \therefore f(1^n) = 0, \quad \text{即} \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$f[(\varepsilon^k)^n] = f(\varepsilon^{kn}) = f(1) = 0 \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon^k \text{ 是 } f(x^n) \text{ 的根} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

$$(x-\varepsilon^0)(x-\varepsilon^1) \dots (x-\varepsilon^{n-1}) | f(x^n) \quad \text{即} \quad (x^n-1) | f(x^n)$$

26. 证明: 如果

$$(x^2+x+1) | f_1(x^3) + xf_2(x^3),$$

那么

$$(x-1) | f_1(x), \quad (x-1) | f_2(x).$$

证:

$$(x^2+x+1) = \left(x + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ 是 } f_1(x^3) + xf_2(x^3) \text{ 的根}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1\left[\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^3\right] + \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} f_2\left[\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^3\right] = 0 \\ f_1\left[\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^3\right] + \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2} f_2\left[\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^3\right] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(1) + \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} f_2(1) = 0 \\ f_1(1) + \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2} f_2(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_1(1) = 0, \quad f_2(1) = 0$$

即

$$(x-1) | f_1(x), \quad (x-1) | f_2(x).$$

27. 求下列多项式的有理根:

1)  $x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x - 14$

解:  $x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x - 14 = (x-2)(x^2 - 4x + 7) \therefore$  有理根是 2.

2)  $4x^4 - 7x^2 - 5x - 1$

解:  $4x^4 - 7x^2 - 5x - 1 = (2x+1)(2x^3 - x^2 - 3x - 1) = (2x+1)^2(x^2 - x - 1)$

$\therefore$  有理根  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (二重根).

3)  $x^5 + x^4 - 6x^3 - 14x^2 - 11x - 3$

解:  $x^5 + x^4 - 6x^3 - 14x^2 - 11x - 3 = (x+1)(x^4 - 6x^2 - 8x - 3) = (x+1)^2(x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3)$   
 $= (x+1)^2(x-3)(x^2 + 2x + 1) = (x+1)^4(x-3)$

$\therefore$  有理根: 3 与  $(-1)$ ,  $(-1)$  是四重根.

28. 下列多项式在有理数域上是否可约?

1)  $x^2 + 1$  不可约

2)  $x^4 - 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 2$

用艾森斯坦判别法

$$2 | (-8), 2 | 12, 2 | 2. \quad \text{但 } 2 \nmid 1, 2^2 \nmid 2$$

$\therefore$  原式在有理数域上不可约.

3)  $x^6 + x^3 + 1$

令

$$x = y + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^6 + x^3 + 1 &= y^6 + 6y^5 + 15y^4 + 20y^3 + 15y^2 + 6y + 1 + y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1 + 1 \\ &= y^6 + 6y^5 + 15y^4 + 21y^3 + 18y^2 + 9y + 3 \end{aligned}$$

存在系数 3.

$$3 | 6, 3 | 15, 3 | 21, 3 | 18, 3 | 9, 3 | 3, 3 \nmid 1, 3^2 \nmid 3$$

$$\therefore y^6 + 6y^5 + 15y^4 + 21y^3 + 18y^2 + 9y + 3$$

在有理数域上不可约

则  $x^6 + x^3 + 1$  在有理数域上也不可约.

4)  $x^p + px + 1$   $p$  为奇素数.

证: 令

$$x = y - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^p + px + 1 &= (y-1)^p + p(y-1) + 1 \\
 &= y^p - py^{p-1} + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} y^{p-2} - \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} y^{p-3} + \dots + py - 1 + py - p + 1 \\
 &= y^p - py^{p-1} + p \frac{p-1}{2} y^{p-2} - p \frac{(p-1)(p-2)}{3!} y^{p-3} + \dots + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} y^2 + 2py - p \\
 &= y^p - py^{p-1} + p \cdot \frac{p-1}{2} y^{p-2} - p \cdot \frac{(p-1)(p-2)}{3!} y^{p-3} + \dots + p \frac{p-1}{2} y^2 + 2py - p
 \end{aligned}$$

存在奇系数  $p$ , (1)  $p \nmid 1$ ; (2)  $p \mid a_{n-1}, a_{n-2}, \dots, a_1, a_0$ ; (3)  $p^2 \nmid a_0$  ( $a_0 = -p$ )

$\therefore x^p + px + 1$  在有理数域上不可约.

注: 这里用到  $\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{(p-1)(p-2)}{3!}$  为整数

$\therefore c_p^k = \frac{p(p-1)\cdots(p-k+1)}{k!}$  是整数

而  $p$  是素数, 故  $(p-1)(p-2)\cdots(p-k+1)$  必能被  $k!$  整除,

$\therefore c_p^k$  是  $p$  的倍数.

5)  $x^4 + 4kx + 1$ ,  $k$  为整数

证: 令

$$x = y + 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^4 + 4kx + 1 &= y^4 + 4y^3 + 6y^2 + 4y + 1 + 4ky + 4k + 1 \\
 &= y^4 + 4y^3 + 6y^2 + (4+4k)y + (4k+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \mid 1; 2 \mid 4; 2 \mid 6; 2 \mid (4+4k); 2 \mid (4k+2); 2^2 \nmid (4k+2)$$

$\therefore y^4 + 4y^3 + 6y^2 + (4+4k)y + (4k+2)$  在有理数域上不可约,

即  $x^4 + 4kx + 1$  在有理数域不可约.

29. 用初等对称多项式表示下列对称多项式:

1)  $x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2$

解: 首项  $x_1^2x_2$  它的方幂  $(2, 1, 0)$

$$\sigma_1^2 - 1 \sigma_2^1 - 0 \sigma_3^0 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

$$x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = -3x_1x_2x_3 = -3\sigma_3$$

$$\therefore x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3$$

2)  $(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)(x_2 + x_3)$

解:  $(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)(x_2 + x_3)$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_3)(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 + x_3^2)$$

$$= (\sigma_1 - x_3)(\sigma_2 + x_3^2) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - x_3 \sigma_2 + \sigma_1 x_3^2 - x_3^3$$

$$= \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - x_1x_2x_3 - x_2x_3^2 - x_1x_3^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2x_3^2 + x_3^3 - x_3^3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - \sigma_3.$$

或 原式  $= (x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)(x_2 + x_3)$

$$= x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2x_3$$

$$= \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - \sigma_3.$$

3)  $(x_1 - x_2)^2(x_1 - x_3)^2(x_2 - x_3)^2$

解: 首项是  $x_1^4x_2^2$   $\therefore$  取  $\varphi_1 = \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 &= [(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_3)]^2 - [(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)]^2 \\
&= [(x_1^2x_2 - x_1x_2^2 + x_2^2x_3 - x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_3^2 - x_1^2x_3) - (x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 \\
&\quad + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2x_3)] \cdot [(x_1^2x_2 - x_1x_2^2 + x_2^2x_3 - x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_3^2 - x_1^2x_3) \\
&\quad + (x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2x_3)] \\
&= -(2x_1x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3^2 + 2x_1^2x_3 + 3x_1x_2x_3)(2x_1^2x_2 + 2x_2^2x_3 + 2x_1x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2x_3) \\
&= -[4x_1^4x_2x_3 + 4x_1x_2^4x_3 + 4x_1x_2x_3^4 + 4x_1^3x_2^2 + 4x_2^3x_3^2 + 4x_1^2x_3^3 + 21x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 \\
&\quad + 6x_1^3x_2^2x_3 + 6x_1x_2^3x_3^2 + 6x_1^2x_2x_3^3 + 6x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + 6x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + 6x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2]
\end{aligned}$$

取  $\varphi_2 = -4\sigma_1^3\sigma_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 &= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 + 4[x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 + 3x_1^2x_2 + 3x_1^2x_3 + 3x_1x_2^2 + 3x_1x_3^2 \\
&\quad + 3x_2^2x_3 + 3x_2x_3^2 + 6x_1x_2x_3] \cdot x_1x_2x_3 \\
&= -4x_1^3x_2^2 - 4x_1^3x_3^2 - 4x_2^3x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + 6(x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2x_3^2 \\
&\quad + x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2)
\end{aligned}$$

取  $\varphi_3 = -4\sigma_2^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 &= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 4\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 + 4\sigma_2^3 \\
&= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 4\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 + 4(x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2^2x_3 \\
&\quad + 3x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + 3x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + 6x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2) \\
&= 27x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + 18(x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2)
\end{aligned}$$

取  $\varphi_4 = 18\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_4 &= 18(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)(x_1x_2x_3) \\
&= 18(x_1^2x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2)
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4 = -27x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 = -27\sigma_3^2$

$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 - 4\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 - 4\sigma_2^3 + 18\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 - 27\sigma_3^2$

4)  $x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_4^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_4^2 + x_3^2x_4^2$

解: 取  $\varphi_1 = \sigma_2^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - \sigma_2^2 &= x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_4^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_4^2 + x_3^2x_4^2 - (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_3 + x_2x_4 + x_3x_4)^2 \\
&= -2(x_1^2x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2x_4 + x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2x_4 + x_1x_2x_3x_4 + x_1^2x_3x_4 + x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2x_3x_4 \\
&\quad + x_1x_3^2x_4 + x_1x_2x_3x_4 + x_1x_2x_4^2 + x_1x_3x_4^2 + x_2^2x_3x_4 + x_2x_3^2x_4 + x_2x_3x_4^2)
\end{aligned}$$

取  $\varphi_2 = -2\sigma_1\sigma_3 = -2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)(x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_3x_4 + x_2x_3x_4)$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = 2x_1x_2x_3x_4 = 2\sigma_4$$

$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_4$

5)  $(x_1x_2 + x_3)(x_2x_3 + x_1)(x_3x_1 + x_2)$

解:  $(x_1x_2 + x_3)(x_2x_3 + x_1)(x_3x_1 + x_2)$

$$= (x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3^2)(x_1x_3 + x_2)$$

$$= x_1^2x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_2^2x_3^2$$

取  $\varphi_1 = \sigma_3^2$  ( $x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2$  作首项)

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 = x_1^2x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_2^2x_3^2$$

取  $\varphi_2 = \sigma_1^2\sigma_3$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 \\
 &= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \sigma_3^2 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 &= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \sigma_3^2 - (x_1^2 x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3^2 + 2x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3 + 2x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2 + 2x_1 x_2^2 x_3^2) \\
 &= x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 + x_1 x_2 x_3 - 2x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3 - 2x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2 - 2x_1 x_2^2 x_3^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_3 = -2\sigma_2\sigma_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 \\
 &= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \sigma_3^2 - \sigma_1^2\sigma_3 + 2(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)x_1x_2x_3 \\
 &= x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1x_2x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_4 = \sigma_2^2 = (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)^2 = x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + 2x_1^2x_2x_3 + 2x_1x_2^2x_3 + 2x_1x_2x_3^2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4 = -2x_1^2x_2x_3 - 2x_1x_2^2x_3 - 2x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2x_3$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_5 = -2\sigma_1\sigma_3 = -2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)x_1x_2x_3$$

$$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_3 - 2\sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1\sigma_3 + \sigma_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) & (x_1 + x_2 + x_1x_2)(x_2 + x_3 + x_2x_3)(x_1 + x_3 + x_1x_3) \\
 &= (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_2^2 + x_2x_3 + x_2^2x_3)(x_1 + x_3 + x_1x_3) \\
 &= x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + 2x_1^2x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 \\
 &\quad + 2x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_3x_3 + x_1^2x_3^2 + 2x_1^2x_2x_3^2 \\
 &\quad + x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2^2x_3^2 \\
 &= x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + 2x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + 2x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 \\
 &\quad + 2x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2^2x_3 + 3x_1x_2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2x_3 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取: } \varphi_1 = \sigma_3^2 \quad \varphi_2 = 2\sigma_2\sigma_3 \quad \varphi_3 = 2\sigma_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 \\
 &= 2x_1^2x_2^2x_3 + 2x_1^2x_2x_3^2 + 3x_1^2x_2x_3 + 2x_1x_2^2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2^2x_3 + 3x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 \\
 &\quad + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 - 2(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)(x_1x_2x_3) \\
 &= 3x_1^2x_2x_3 + 3x_1x_2^2x_3 + 3x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 \\
 &\quad + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_4 = 3\sigma_1\sigma_3 = 3(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1x_2x_3)$$

$$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4$$

$$= x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_5 = \sigma_2^2 = (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)^2$$

$$= x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + 2x_1^2x_2x_3 + 2x_1x_2^2x_3 + 2x_1x_2x_3^2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4 - \varphi_5$$

$$= -2x_1^2x_2x_3 - 2x_1x_2^2x_3 - 2x_1x_2x_3^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2$$

$$\varphi_6 = -2\sigma_1\sigma_3 = -2x_1^2x_2x_3 - 2x_1x_2^2x_3 - 2x_1x_2x_3^2$$

$$\therefore \text{取 } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4 - \varphi_5 - \varphi_6 = x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_7 = \sigma_1\sigma_2 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)$$

$$= x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2x_3$$

$$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4 - \varphi_5 - \varphi_6 - \varphi_7 = -3x_1x_2x_3$$

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

$$= \sigma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_3 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3^2$$