

# 剩余类环上二阶对称矩阵模的 保行列式的加法映射

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**摘 要:**为了研究剩余类环上对称矩阵模的保行列式的加法映射, 首先说明这类加法映射其实都是线性的, 然后通过合同变换, 利用数论知识和行列式运算并借助于整数的标准素分解进行分类讨论, 以确定主要基底的像, 再利用映射的线性性质确定所有矩阵的像, 并讨论了本质上属于同一类映射的映射形式之间的关系。结果表明, 剩余类环上二阶对称矩阵模上保行列式的加法映射都是规范的。研究方法解决了一般环上非零元未必有逆的本质带来的困难, 将基础集扩展到剩余类环上, 此结果可以看作是保行列式问题向环靠近的一小步, 改进了线性保持问题的已有结果, 对剩余类环上的其他保持问题的研究也具有参考价值。

**关键词:**线性代数; 加法映射; 剩余类环; 矩阵模; 保行列式

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## Additive maps preserving determinant on module of symmetric matrices over $Z_m$

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**Abstract:** In order to characterize the additive maps preserving of modulus of symmetric matrices over residue class rings, these maps are firstly proved to be linear in fact, then they are classified and discussed by means of contract transformation, number theory knowledge, determinant operation, and standard prime factorization of integers, to determine the image of the main base, and thus characterize the image of all matrices using the linearity. The relationship between the maps which have different forms but belong to the same class in fact is also discussed. The results show that additive maps preserving determinant on modulus of symmetric matrices over residue class rings are all trival. The research method solves the difficulty caused by the fact that non-zero elements in a general ring are not necessarily invertible, and extends the basic set to the residue class rings. This result can be regarded as a small step toward determinant preserving problem in a ring, which improves the existing results of the linear preserving problem. It has reference value for the study of other preserving problems on the remaining class rings.

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设  $C$  是复数域,  $R$  是一个环,  $Z$  是整数环.  $M_n(R)$  和  $S_n(R)$  分别是环  $R$  上所有  $n \times n$  矩阵和所有  $n \times n$  对称矩阵构成的  $R$  上的模,  $GL_n(R)$  是  $M_n(R)$  中所有可逆阵构成的集合. 对不全为 0 的整数  $a, b, c$  来说,  $(a, b, c)$  表示它们的最大公因数,  $a$  整除  $b$ , 记为  $a|b$ . 设  $A \in M_n(R)$ ,  $A^T$  表示  $A$  的转置,  $A^{-1}$  表示  $A$  的逆矩阵,  $\det A$  表示  $A$  的行列式. 设  $V \in \{M_n(R), S_n(R)\}$ , 称映射  $\sigma: V \rightarrow V$  是保行列式的, 如果对任意的  $A \in V$  都有  $\det \sigma(A) = \det A$ .  $E_{ij}$  指  $(ij)$  元为 1, 其余元都是 0 的矩阵.  $I$  指单位矩阵. 本文中, 大于 1 的整数  $m$  具有标准素分解式  $m = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \cdots p_s^{a_s}$ ,  $Z_m$  是模  $m$  的剩余类环,  $U(Z_m)$  是  $Z_m$  中所有可逆元构成的集合,  $\varphi$  是  $S_2(R)$  的一个加法保持映射. 在本文中, 0 既表示  $Z$  和  $Z_m$  中的零元, 也表示零矩阵, 1 表示  $Z$  和  $Z_m$  中的乘法单位元, 具体含义可从上下文看出. 若素数  $p$  不能整除  $a$ , 则  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$  表示勒让德符号.

保行列式问题由来已久. 最早在文献[1]中刻画了  $M_n(C)$  上的保行列式的线性映射. 之后若干年保持问题得到迅速发展, 其中保行列式方面的研究成果参见文献[2—10]. 随着保持问题发展的深入, 出现了很多探讨保持问题解决方法和技巧的文章[11—17]. 后来由于矩阵张量积在量子力学方面的应用, 又出现了研究保张量积各种性质的文章[18—20]. 早期关于保持问题的很多文章是研究矩阵空间或巴拿赫代数上的保持函数或特殊矩阵或某种关系的线性映射形式, 并且很多都是在基础集是域的情况下讨论的, 随着研究的深入化和复杂化, 自然地想在环上讨论这类问题, 或者讨论更弱一些的映射, 关于保持问题的新结果参见文献[8—9, 19—22]. 考虑到在一般环上研究这类问题的复杂性和艰巨性, 本文在剩余类环上研究. 在文献[23]中作者刻画了  $M_2(Z_m)$  上保行列式的加法映射. 笔者拟在  $S_2(Z_m)$  上讨论这个问题, 所用方法有别于文献[23], 所得主要结果如下.

**定理 1** 设  $\varphi: S_2(Z_m) \rightarrow S_2(Z_m)$  是一个加法映射, 则  $\varphi$  保行列式当且仅当存在  $\bar{a} \in U(Z_m)$  和

$$Q \in GL_2(Z_m) \text{ 使得 } \det Q^2 = 1 \text{ 且 } \varphi \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} \overline{ax} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{a^{-1}z} \end{pmatrix} Q^t, \forall \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} \in S_2(Z_m).$$

## 1 初步结果

引理 1 和引理 2 是数论中的基本结论.

**引理 1** 设  $a$  是一个整数.

1) 若  $(a, m) = 1$ , 则  $\bar{a} \in U(Z_m)$ ;

2) 若  $(a, m) \neq 1, m$ , 则  $\bar{a}$  是  $Z_m$  中的一个零因子.

**引理 2** 设  $(a, m) = 1$ , 则  $Z_m$  上的方程  $x^2 = \bar{a}$  有解的充要条件是  $\left(\frac{a}{p_k}\right) = 1, k = 1, 2, \dots, s$ .

**引理 3**  $\varphi$  是线性的.

**证明** 由  $\varphi(0) = \varphi(0+0) = \varphi(0) + \varphi(0)$  知  $\varphi(0) = 0$ . 对任意的  $\bar{k} \in Z_m, 0 < k < m$  和  $A \in S_2(Z_m)$  有  $\varphi(\bar{k}A) = \varphi(kA) = k\varphi(A) = \bar{k}\varphi(A)$ .

## 2 主要定理的证明

定理的必要性显然, 下面证明充分性.

设  $\varphi(E_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{b} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{d} \end{pmatrix}$ . 若  $\varphi(E_{11}) = 0$ , 则有:

$$0 = \det(I - E_{11}) = \det \varphi(I - E_{11}) = \det(\varphi(I) - \varphi(E_{11})) = \det \varphi(I) = \det I = 1,$$

矛盾, 故  $\varphi(E_{11}) \neq 0$ , 从而  $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{d}$  不全为 0.

若  $\bar{a} = 0, \bar{d} \neq 0$ , 令  $C_1 = E_{12} + E_{21}$ , 则  $\varphi(E_{11}) = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{d} & \bar{b} \\ \bar{b} & 0 \end{pmatrix} C_1^t$ ; 若  $\bar{a} = \bar{d} = 0$ , 则  $\bar{b} \neq 0$ , 但  $\bar{b}^2 = 0$ . 若  $\bar{2b} = 0$ ,

设  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22}) = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_1} & \overline{b_1} \\ \overline{b_1} & \overline{d_1} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $\overline{a_1 d_1 - b_1^2} = 0$ , 而  $1 = \det \mathbf{I} = \det \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11} + \mathbf{E}_{22}) = \det (\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) + \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22})) = \overline{a_1 d_1 - (b + b_1)^2} = \overline{a_1 d_1 - b_1^2} = 0$ , 矛盾, 故  $\overline{2b} \neq 0$ 。令  $\mathbf{C}_2 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{E}_{12}$ , 则  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \mathbf{C}_2 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{2b} & \overline{b} \\ \overline{b} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_2'$ , 因此, 不失一般

性, 可设  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a} & \overline{b} \\ \overline{b} & \overline{d} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\overline{a} \neq 0, 0 \leq a, b, d < m$ 。由于  $\det \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \det \mathbf{E}_{11} = 0$ , 故有:

$$\overline{ad - b^2} = 0, \tag{1}$$

情形 1 若  $\overline{a} \in U(Z_m)$ , 令  $\mathbf{P}_1 = \mathbf{I} + \overline{a}^{-1} \overline{b} \mathbf{E}_{21}$ , 则  $\det \mathbf{P}_1^2 = 1$  且  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \overline{a} \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{E}_{11} \mathbf{P}_1'$ 。

情形 2 若  $\overline{a}$  是零因子。

i) 若  $\overline{b} \in U(Z_m)$ , 则由式(1)知  $\overline{a} \in U(Z_m)$ , 矛盾。

ii) 若  $b \notin U(Z_m)$ ,

1)  $(a, b, d, m) = e \neq 1$  时,  $\overline{e}$  是一个零因子。设  $\overline{e e_1} = 1, 0 < e_1 < m$ , 则  $\overline{a e_1} = \overline{b e_1} = \overline{d e_1} = 0$ 。于是,

$$\varphi(\overline{e_1} \mathbf{E}_{11}) = \overline{a e_1} \mathbf{E}_{11} + \overline{b e_1} (\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) + \overline{d e_1} \mathbf{E}_{22} = 0,$$

故  $1 + \overline{e_1} = \det (\mathbf{I} + \overline{e_1} \mathbf{E}_{11}) = \det \varphi(\mathbf{I} + \overline{e_1} \mathbf{E}_{11}) = \det (\varphi(\mathbf{I}) + \varphi(\overline{e_1} \mathbf{E}_{11})) = \det \varphi(\mathbf{I}) = 1$ , 从而  $\overline{e_1} = 0$ , 矛盾。

2)  $(a, b, d, m) = 1$  时, 令  $\mathbf{P}_3(\overline{x}) = \mathbf{I} - \overline{x} \mathbf{E}_{12}$ , 则

$$\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \mathbf{P}_3(\overline{x}) \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a + 2xb + x^2 d} & \overline{b + xd} \\ \overline{b + xd} & \overline{d} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_3(\overline{x})', \tag{2}$$

对任意的  $p_k \in \{p_1, \dots, p_s\}$ , 若  $p_k | a$ , 则由式(1)可知  $p_k | b$ 。又  $(a, b, d, m) = 1$ , 故  $p_k$  不能整除  $d$ 。类似地, 若  $p_k | d$ , 则  $p_k | b$ , 且  $p_k$  不能整除  $a$ 。若  $p_k | b$ , 则  $p_k$  只能整除  $a$  和  $d$  中的一个。不失一般性可设  $a = p_1^{\beta_1} \dots p_r^{\beta_r} a_1, d = p_{r+1}^{\beta_{r+1}} \dots p_t^{\beta_t} d_1, b = p_1^{\delta_1} \dots p_t^{\delta_t} b_1$ , 其中  $(a_1, m) = (b_1, m) = (d_1, m) = 1, 0 \leq r \leq t \leq s, \beta_i, \delta_j$  都是正整数,  $1 \leq i, j \leq t$ 。

若  $t = s$ , 则  $(a + d + 2b, m) = 1$ , 即  $\overline{a + d + 2b} \in U(Z_m)$ ; 若  $t < s$ , 取  $x = p_{t+1} \dots p_s$ , 则  $(a + x^2 d + 2xb, m) = 1$ , 即  $\overline{a + 2xb + x^2 d} \in U(Z_m)$ , 由式(2)可知 2 种情况都可化为情形 1。

因此, 不失一般性可设: 存在  $\overline{a} \in U(Z_m)$  和  $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbf{GL}_2(Z_m)$  使得  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \overline{a} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{E}_{11} \mathbf{P}'$  且  $\det \mathbf{P}^2 = 1$ 。

记  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22}) = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_2} & \overline{b_2} \\ \overline{b_2} & \overline{d_2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}'$ 。由  $\det \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22}) = \det \mathbf{E}_{22} = 0$  知:

$$\overline{a_2 d_2} = \overline{b_2^2}, \tag{3}$$

又  $1 = \det (\mathbf{E}_{11} + \mathbf{E}_{22}) = \det \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11} + \mathbf{E}_{22}) = \det (\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) + \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22})) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a + a_2} & \overline{b_2} \\ \overline{b_2} & \overline{d_2} \end{pmatrix}$ , 再应用式(3)可得

$\overline{a d_2} = 1$ , 即  $\overline{d_2} \in U(Z_m)$ 。令  $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{I} + \overline{d_2}^{-1} \overline{b_2} \mathbf{E}_{12})$ , 则  $\det \mathbf{Q}^2 = 1$  且

$$\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \overline{a} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{E}_{11} \mathbf{Q}', \quad \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22}) = \overline{a}^{-1} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{E}_{22} \mathbf{Q}'。$$

再设  $\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) = \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_3} & \overline{b_3} \\ \overline{b_3} & \overline{d_3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}'$ , 则由  $\det \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) = \det (\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) = -1$  可知:

$$\overline{a_3 d_3 - b_3^2} = -1, \tag{4}$$

又  $\det (\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) + \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21})) = \det \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11} + \mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) = \det (\mathbf{E}_{11} + \mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) = -1$ , 故

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_3 + a} & \overline{b_3} \\ \overline{b_3} & \overline{d_3} \end{pmatrix} = \overline{(a_3 + a) d_3 - b_3^2} = -1. \tag{5}$$

联立(4)和(5)式可得  $\overline{d_3} = 0$ 。类似地,  $\overline{a_3} = 0$ 。于是  $\overline{b_3^2} = 1$ 。令  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{E}_{11} + \overline{b_3} \mathbf{E}_{22})$ , 则  $\det \mathbf{M}^2 = 1$  且

$$\varphi(\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21}) = \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{E}_{12} + \mathbf{E}_{21})\mathbf{M}', \quad \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \overline{a} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{E}_{11} \mathbf{M}', \quad \varphi(\mathbf{E}_{22}) = \overline{a}^{-1} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{E}_{22} \mathbf{M}'。$$

由  $\varphi$  的线性可知定理成立。

### 3 注 记

**命题 1** 设  $\varphi_1$  和  $\varphi_2$  都是  $S_2(Z_m)$  的保行列式的加法映射。若

$$\varphi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = Q_1 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_1 x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{a_1^{-1} \bar{z}} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^t, \quad \varphi_2 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = Q_2 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_2 x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{a_2^{-1} \bar{z}} \end{pmatrix} Q_2^t,$$

则存在  $M \in GL_2(Z_m)$  使得  $\varphi_2(A) = M\varphi_1(A)M^t, \forall A \in S_2(Z_m)$  的充要条件是:

$$\left( \frac{a'_1 a_2}{p_k} \right) = 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, s,$$

其中  $a'_1$  满足  $\overline{a'_1} = \overline{a_1}^{-1}$ 。

**证明** 若  $\varphi_2(A) = M\varphi_1(A)M^t, \forall A \in S_2(Z_m)$ , 记  $Q_2^{-1}MQ_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{b} \\ \bar{c} & \bar{d} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{b} \\ \bar{c} & \bar{d} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_1 x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{a_1^{-1} \bar{z}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{b} \\ \bar{c} & \bar{d} \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_2 x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{a_2^{-1} \bar{z}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z} \in Z_m,$$

将  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)$  和  $(0, 1, 0)$  分别代入上式可得:  $\bar{b} = \bar{c} = 0, \bar{a}^2 = \overline{a_1}^{-1} \overline{a_2}, \bar{a} \bar{d} = 1$ 。设  $\overline{a'_1} = \overline{a_1}^{-1}$ , 则由引理 2 立得  $\left( \frac{a'_1 a_2}{p_k} \right) = 1, k = 1, \dots, s$ 。

反之, 若  $\left( \frac{a'_1 a_2}{p_k} \right) = 1, k = 1, \dots, s$ , 其中  $a'_1$  满足  $\overline{a'_1} = \overline{a_1}^{-1}$ , 则存在  $\bar{a} \in U(Z_m)$  使得  $\bar{a}^2 = \overline{a_1}^{-1} \overline{a_2}$ 。令

$$M = Q_2 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \\ & \overline{a^{-1}} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^{-1}, \text{ 则 } \varphi_2(A) = M\varphi_1(A)M^t, \forall A \in S_2(Z_m)。$$

**注记 1** 称命题 1 中的  $\varphi_1$  和  $\varphi_2$  是同类的。

**例 1** 设  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 \in GL_2(Z_{225})$ , 且  $\det Q_1^2 = \det Q_2^2 = \det Q_3^2 = 1$ 。对任意的  $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z} \in Z_{225}$ , 令

$$\sigma_1 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = Q_1 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{14x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{-16z} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^t, \quad \sigma_2 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = Q_2 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{13x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{-52z} \end{pmatrix} Q_2^t, \quad \sigma_3 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = Q_3 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{29x} & \bar{y} \\ \bar{y} & \overline{-31z} \end{pmatrix} Q_3^t,$$

则  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$  都是  $S_2(Z_{225})$  的保行列式的加法映射。由于

$$\left( \frac{-16 \times 13}{3} \right) = -1, \quad \left( \frac{-52 \times 29}{5} \right) = -1, \quad \left( \frac{-16 \times 29}{3} \right) = 1, \quad \left( \frac{-16 \times 29}{5} \right) = 1,$$

故由命题 1 知  $\sigma_1$  和  $\sigma_2$  是不同类的,  $\sigma_2$  和  $\sigma_3$  是不同类的, 但  $\sigma_1$  和  $\sigma_3$  是同类的。由于

$$\overline{56^2} = \overline{-16 \times 29}, \quad \overline{4^2} = \overline{-31 \times 14}, \quad \overline{-4 \times 56} = 1,$$

故令  $M = Q_2 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{56} & 0 \\ 0 & \overline{-4} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^{-1}$ , 则有  $\sigma_3(A) = M\sigma_1(A)M^t, \forall A \in S_2(Z_m)$ 。

### 4 结 语

本文主要刻画了剩余类环上的二阶矩阵模上的保行列式的线性映射的具体形式, 将保行列式问题的基础集从域扩展到了环, 改进了已有文献的结果。另外, 数论理论的应用在保持问题中还未有过, 它主要用来克服一般环中非零元未必有逆带来的困扰, 也给其他保持问题的解决提供了借鉴, 但毕竟剩余类环相对特殊, 未来还应着力在除环或特殊的整环以至一般的交换环上考虑这类问题。

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