

## 台灣師大87年資訊教育研究所

1 (6%) 【師大87資教】

Let  $A$  be a 2 by 2 matrix. If  $\text{tr}(A)=8$  and  $\text{Det}(A)=12$ , what are the eigenvalues of  $A$  ?

【分析】本題屬於題型12A.

【解】  $\det(A-xI)=x^2-8x+12$  (綜線CH12定理13)  
 $= (x-2)(x-6)$ ,

$\therefore A$ 的eigenvalue為2,6.

2 (8%) 【師大87資教】

Classify the following matrices into positive definite, negative definite, and indefinite

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

【分析】本題屬於題型10C. 請參閱綜線CH10定義19, CH10定理28.

【解】(細節略)

(a) principle minors依序為+3, +2. 所以是positive definite.

(b) principle minors依序為+3, -13. 所以是indefinite.

(c) principle minors依序為-2, 2, -3. 所以是negative definite.

(d) principle minors依序為1, -3, -4. 所以是indefinite.

【討論】若principle minors有為0的情形, 就必須用CH13定理17c判定.

3 (10%) 【師大87資教】

Factor the following matrix into a product  $LDL^T$ , where  $L$  is a lower triangular with 1's on the diagonal and  $D$  is a diagonal matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

【分析】本題屬於題型03E. 請參閱綜線CH3範例28.

【解】

由列運算,  $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/3)} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{CH3定理27:LU分解})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{CH3範例13a})$$

4 (8%) 【師大87資教】

Given the basis  $\{(1, 2, -2)^T, (4, 3, 2)^T, (1, 2, 1)^T\}$  for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , use the Gram-Schmidt process to obtain an orthonormal basis.

【分析】本題屬於題型09C. 請參閱綜線CH9範例17.

【解】(細節略)

經正交化得出  $\{(1, 2, -2)^T, (10/3, 5/3, 10/3)^T, (-2/3, 2/3, 1/3)^T\}$  (CH9定理16)

再經單位化得出  $\{(1/3, 2/3, -2/3)^T, (2/3, 1/3, 2/3)^T, (-2/3, 2/3, 1/3)^T\}$

5 (8%) 【師大87資教】

Determine whether or not the following are linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  into  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ .

(a)  $L(A)=2A$  (b)  $L(A)=A^T$ , (c)  $L(A)=A+I$  (d)  $L(A)=A-A^T$ .

【分析】本題屬於題型07A. 請參閱綜線CH7定義1, CH2定理23, CH7定理2②(a).

【解】(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) No. (d) Yes.

## 6 (10%) 【師大87資教】

Let  $D$  be the differentiation operator. Find the matrix  $A$  representing  $D$  with respect to  $[1, x, x^2]$  and the matrix  $B$  representing  $D$  with respect to  $[1, 2x, 4x^2-2]$ .

【分析】本題屬於題型07B. 請參閱CH7定義9.

其中 $B$ 可由 $A$ 經CH7定理19得出, 但在本題這樣算反而較慢.

【解】(細節略)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 7 (10%) 【師大87資教】

Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -4/3 & -1/3 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $3A^{10} + A^9 + A^8$ .

【分析】本題屬於題型16C.

【解】 $\text{ch}(x) = \det(A - xI) = -x^2(x + 1/3)$

$$\text{令 } 3x^{10} + x^9 + x^8 = q(x)(-x^2(x + 1/3)) + ax^2 + bx + c,$$

$$\text{以 } x=0, -1/3 \text{ 代入得 } 0=c, \quad 1/3^8 = a/9 - b/3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{上式微分得 } 30x^9 + 9x^8 + 8x^7 &= (q(x)(-(x + 1/3)))'x^2 + q(x)(-(x + 1/3))2x + 2ax + b, \\ &= q_1(x)x + 2ax + b. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{以 } x=0 \text{ 代入得 } 0=b,$$

$$\text{由以上條件解得 } 3x^{10} + x^9 + x^8 = q(x)\text{ch}(x) + (1/3^6)x^2$$

$$\therefore 3A^{10} + A^9 + A^8 = O + (1/3^6)A^2$$

(CH16定理18)

$$= (1/3^8) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -12 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

【另解】(題型16B的解法, 本法較困難)(細節略)

先將A化爲Jordan form:  $A=PJP^{-1}$ ,

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$J = S_2 \oplus (-1/3)I_1,$$

$$\text{對 } k \geq 2, \quad J^k = S_2^k \oplus ((1/3)I_1)^k = O_2 \oplus (1/(-3)^k)I_1 \quad (\text{CH16範例5a})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 3J^{10} + J^9 + J^8 &= 3(O_2 \oplus (1/3^{10})I_1) + (O_2 \oplus (-1/3^9)I_1) + (O_2 \oplus (1/3^8)I_1) \\ &= O_2 \oplus (1/3^8)I_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 3A^{10} + A^9 + A^8 = P(3J^{10} + J^9 + J^8)P^{-1} \quad (\text{CH16定理2})$$

$$= P(O_2 \oplus (1/3^8)I_1)P^{-1} = \dots \dots (\text{答案同上})$$

8. (10%) 【師大87資教】

Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ , compute  $e^{At}$ .

【分析】本題屬於題型16B. 請參閱綜線CH16範例6.

【解】(細節略)

$$\text{先將 } A \text{ 對角化: } D = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = PDP^{-1}.$$

$$e^{At} = P \exp(tD) P^{-1} = P \text{diag}(e^{-2t}, e^{-t}) P^{-1} = \dots$$

$$=e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

9 (15%) 【師大87資教】

Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

- (a) Show that this is an orthogonal matrix. (5%)
- (b) Find  $A^{-1}$ . (5%)
- (c) Determine if the matrix  $A$  is (1) positive definite, (2) positive semidefinite, (3) negative definite, or (4) negative semidefinite.

【分析】本題(a)(b)屬於題型13A.

本題(c)屬於題型13D. 請參閱綜線CH13定理17c.

【解】(a) 讀者自驗 $A^T A = I$ .

因 $A$ 為方陣,  $AA^T = I$ 的部份可由定理得知. 不須重驗. (CH13定理3)

(b) 由(a)得知

$$A^{-1} = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) 此題非對稱, 所以不正定, 不正半定, 不負定, 不負半定. (CH10定理19c)

(c)[另解]  $\det(A-xI) = -(x-1)(x^2-x+1)$ , 其eigenvalue為一實數二虛數.

所以不正定, 不正半定, 不負定, 不負半定. (CH13定理17c)

10 (15%) 【師大87資教】

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be  $n \times n$  matrices over the field  $F$ . Prove that if  $(I-AB)$  is invertible, then

- (a)  $I-BA$  is invertible; and (7%)

$$(b) (I-BA)^{-1} = I + B(I-AB)^{-1}A. \quad (8\%)$$

【分析】本題屬於題型16F.

【解】請參閱綜線CH16定理1. 此處不再重複.

11(15%), 12(10%), 13(15%), 14(10) 離散數學