

交通大學87工業工程所

1 (10%) 【交大87工工】

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}; \quad A^{-1}=?$$

【分析】本題屬於題型03D.

【解】依標準做法可輕易解得

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/4 & \sqrt{2}/4 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2}/4 & \sqrt{2}/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

【另解】(此法稍快，但公式不熟的同學避免使用)

令 $B = (1/2)A$, 觀察得知 B 的各行形成正交單位集,

所以 $B^{-1} = B^T$.

(CH2定義25, CH13定理3)

$$A^{-1} = (2B)^{-1} = (1/2)B^{-1} = (1/2)B^T = (1/2)((1/2)A)^T = (1/4)A^T = (\text{答案同上})$$

2 (10%) 【交大87工工】

Let D be the differential operator on P_3 , Find the matrix A representing D with respect to $[1, 2x, 4x^2-1]$, an ordered basis in P_3 . P_3 is the set of all polynomials of degree less than 3

【分析】本題屬於題型07B.

$$D(1) = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2x + 0 \cdot (4x^2-1),$$

$$D(2x) = 2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2x + 0 \cdot (4x^2-1)$$

$$D(4x^2-1) = 8x = 0 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2x + 0 \cdot (4x^2-1)$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{綜線CH7定義9})$$

3 (10%) 【交大87工工】

Let A be a 10×9 matrix and the rank of A is 7.

- (1) What is the number of independent constraints for $AX=O$ (4分)
- (2) What is the dimension of $C=\{X \mid AX=O\}$? (3分)
- (3) What is the number of redundant constraints for $AX=O$ (3分)

【分析】本題屬於題型03B.

constraint(未知數的限制條件)並非通用的正式術語，只是有些書試圖用它來講解維度概念。考生遇到這種名詞就用常理推測其含意。

【解】(2) $\dim C = 9 - \text{rank } A$ (綜線CH8定理8)

$$= 2$$

- (1) 由矩陣乘法得知方程式 $AX=O$ 的 X 是 9×1 矩陣。

X 內含 9 個未知數，解出之 C 為 \mathbb{R}^9 中的 2 維子空間，

\therefore independent constraints 共有 7 個。

- (3) 將 $AX=O$ 乘開後共有 10 個等式，扣除 7 個 independent constraint，

\therefore 內含 3 個 redundant constraint.

4 (10%) 【交大87工工】

Let $U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$; $U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$; and $X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the coordinates of X with respect to the ordered basis $[U_1, U_2]$.

【分析】本題屬於題型06D.

【解】

$$\text{設 } a \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

比較分量並解方程式得 $a=1, b=2$.

$$\therefore \text{所求為 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$