

清華大學88工業工程所

科目: 線性代數

1. (25%) 【清大88工工】

True or False. Justify your answers.

(a). All polynomials of the form $P(t)=a+t^2$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$, is a subspace of P^n .(b). A denotes an $m \times n$ matrix. $\text{Nul}A$ is the Kernel of the mapping $x \rightarrow Ax$.(c). If B is produced by multiplying row 2 of A by 3, then $\det B = 3 \det A$.(d). If a partitioned matrix is $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, then $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T \end{bmatrix}$.(e). If A is $m \times n$ and $\text{rank}A = m$, then the linear transformation $x \rightarrow Ax$ is one to one.

【分析】本題(a)屬於題型05B. 本題(b)屬於題型08A. 本題(c)屬於題型04A.

本題(d)屬於題型02A. 本題(e)屬於題型08E.

【解】(a) False. 封閉性不成立, 例如 $(1+t^2)+(2+t^2)=(3+2t^2)$, t^2 的係數不再是1.

(b) True. 由定義即得. (綜線CH8定義5, CH5定義19)

(c) True. 此為行列式的基本性質. (綜線CH4定理7)

(d) True. 此由transpose的定義即得. (綜線CH2定義22)

(e) False.

例如 $m=2, n=3, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\text{rank}A = m$, 但 A 所造的映射不是one-to-one.[討論] 本小題若改為 $\text{rank}A = n$ 則為True. (綜線CH8定理8, CH8定理7)

2. (15%) 【清大88工工】

In P_2 , find the change-of-coordinates matrix from the basis $B = \{1-3t^2, 2+t-5t^2, 1+2t\}$ to the standard basis. Then write t^2 as a linear combination of the polynomials in B .

【分析】本題屬於題型06D.

【解】(細節略)

設標準基底為 $S=\{1, t, t^2\}$. 由 B 到 S 的座標變換矩陣即為由 S 到 B 的描述矩陣 P ,

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{綜線CH6定理33})$$

t^2 的標準座標為 $[0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$,

$\therefore t^2$ 的 B 座標為 $P^{-1}[0 \ 0 \ 1]^T = [3, -2, 1]^T$. (綜線CH6定理33)

(驗算 $3(1-3t^2)-2(2+t-5t^2)+(1+2t)=t^2$ 無誤)

3. (10%) 【清大88工工】

Show that if A and B have the same rank, then they are similar.

【分析】本題屬於題型07D. 本題的 if 應是 whether ... or not 的意思.

【解】No. 反例如下:

例如 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 的rank皆為1, 但trace不等, 因而並不similar.
(綜線CH2定理28)

4. (9%) 【清大88工工】

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find

- (1) The characteristic equation of A ; (3%)
- (2) The eigenvalues of A ; (3%)
- (3) The corresponding eigenvectors. (3%)

【分析】本題屬於題型12C. 請參閱綜線CH12範例10.

【解】(細節略)

(1) $\det(A-xI)=x^2-3$

(2) eigenvalues 爲 $\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}$

(3) $\sqrt{3}$ 的eigenvector 爲 $t[1 \ -1+\sqrt{3}]^T, t \neq 0.$

$-\sqrt{3}$ 的eigenvector 爲 $t[1 \ -1-\sqrt{3}]^T, t \neq 0. \quad \#$

5. (9%) 【清大88工工】

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find

(1) The characteristic equation of A ; (3%)(2) The eigenvalues of A ; (3%)

(3) The corresponding eigenvectors. (3%)

【分析】本題屬於題型12C. 請參閱綜線CH12範例10.

【解】(細節略)

(1) $\det(A-xI)=x^2-x+4$

(2) eigenvalues 爲 $(1+\sqrt{15}i)/2, (1-\sqrt{15}i)/2$

(3) $(1+\sqrt{15}i)/2$ 的eigenvector 爲 $t[1 \ (1-\sqrt{15}i)/4]^T, t \neq 0.$

$(1-\sqrt{15}i)/2$ 的eigenvector 爲 $t[1 \ (1+\sqrt{15}i)/4]^T, t \neq 0. \quad \#$

6. (9%) 【清大88工工】

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. Are A and B similar? Give the reason why.

【分析】本題屬於題型07D.

【解】 $\det(A-xI)=(x-2)(x+1), \quad \det(B-xI)=(x-2)(x+1),$

A, B 皆可對角化爲 $\text{diag}(2, -1)$.

(綜線CH12定理23)

$\therefore A, B$ 爲similar.

(綜線CH15定理14)

7. (9%) 【清大88工工】

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Is A diagonalizable? Give the reason why.

【分析】本題屬於題型12B. 請參閱綜線CH12範例22.

【解】 $\det(A-xI) = x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x-4)^2$,

4的algebraic multiplicity = $\dim(\ker(A-4I))$

= $2 - \text{rank}(A-4I) = 2 - 1 = 1 < 4$ 的algebraic multiplicity

$\therefore A$ 不可對角化.

(綜線CH12定理21)

8. (14%) 【清大88工工】

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & 4 \\ 12 & -11 & 12 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, Find

(1) Eigenvalues of A ;

(2) Eigenvectors of A .

(3) Is it diagonalizable? If the answer is no, give the reason why.

If the answer is yes, gives its diagonalized form and how to reach it.

【分析】本題屬於題型12C. 請參閱綜線CH12範例17.

【解】 (1) $\det(A-xI) = (x-1)^2(x+3)$, A 的eigenvalue爲1, 1, -3.

(2) 由 $(A-1I)v=0$ 解得1的eigenvector $[s-t, s, t]^T$, s, t 不全爲0.

由 $(A+3I)v=0$ 解得-3的eigenvector $[t, 3t, t]^T$, t 不爲0.

(3) 可對角化:

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 則 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$