

線性代數解析—中正91資工所

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本檔案保留著作權，禁止任何未授權之散佈。

[1]. (10%) 【中正91資工】

Let $x=(1, 1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $y=(1, 2, \dots, n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and θ_n be the angle between x and y in \mathbb{R}^n .

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_n$

【分析】本題屬於題型01B.

【解】由內積公式 $x \cdot y = \|x\| \|y\| \cos\theta_n$,

(綜線CH1定義3)

$$1+2+\dots+n = (1^2+1^2+\dots+1^2)^{1/2} (1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2)^{1/2} \cos\theta_n$$

$$n(n+1)/2 = (n)^{1/2} (n(n+1)(2n+1)/6)^{1/2} \cos\theta_n$$

$$\cos\theta_n = (6^{1/2}/2) ((n+1)/(2n+1))^{1/2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos\theta_n = (6^{1/2}/2) (1/2)^{1/2} = 3^{1/2}/2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_n = \pi/6$$

[2]. (10%) 【中正91資工】

Let A be an $n \times n$ real matrix.

(a) Show that $\det(A)$ is equal to the product of the eigenvalues of A .

(b) Show that A is singular if and only if 0 is an eigenvalue of A .

【分析】本題屬於題型12A. 請參閱綜線CH13定理8及CH14定理2b.

【解】(a) A 的特徵多項式在複數系理論上必可完全分解:

$$\det(A-xI) = (-1)^n (x-\lambda_1)(x-\lambda_2)\dots(x-\lambda_n)$$

$$\text{以 } x=0 \text{ 代入則得 } \det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$$

$$(b) A \text{ singular} \iff \det(A)=0 \iff \det(A-0I)=0$$

0 是 A 的eigenvalue

[3]. (10%) 【中正91資工】

Let A be an $n \times n$ real matrix. Show that if A is invertible, then A is row equivalent to I_n (the identity matrix).

【分析】本題屬於題型03B. 請參閱綜線CH3定理16.

【解】將 A 經列運算化成 $n \times n$ 的列簡化梯形矩陣 U . (綜線CH4定義4, 演算法4a)

則 U 的非零列數 = $\text{rank}(U)$ (綜線CH6定理23)

= $\text{rank}(A)$ (綜線CH8定理14)

= n . (綜線CH8定理17)

\therefore 由列簡化梯形矩陣的定義可推知 $U = I_n$. (綜線CH4定義4)

[4]. (10%) 【中正91資工】

(a) Let A be an $n \times n$ real matrix and $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \neq 0$. If $I - cA$ is a nilpotent matrix, show that A is invertible.

(b) Let A be $n \times n$ real matrix and $A^2 = A$. Show that
 $(A + I)^k = I + (2^k - 1)A$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

【分析】本題(a)屬於題型02B. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH2範例21.

本題(b)屬於題型02A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH2範例17.

【解】(a) 令 $B = I - cA$, 由已知, 可設 $B^k = O$. (綜線CH14定義1)

則 $A = (1/c)(I - B)$

令 $A_1 = c(I + B + B^2 + \dots + B^{k-1})$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} AA_1 &= (1/c)(I - B)c(I + B + B^2 + \dots + B^{k-1}) \\ &= (I + B + B^2 + \dots + B^{k-1}) - (B + B^2 + \dots + B^{k-1} + O) = I. \end{aligned}$$

同理, $A_1A = I$.

$\therefore A$ 可逆. (綜線CH2定義10)

(b) 請參閱綜線CH2範例17, 此處不再重覆.

[5]. (10%) 【中正91資工】

(a) Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be $T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 \cos \theta - x_2 \sin \theta, x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta)$.

Show that T is a linear transformation.

(b) Find the inverse function of T .

【分析】本題(a)屬於題型07A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH7範例7, CH7範例8.

本題(a)屬於高中數學. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH8範例30.

【解】(a) $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 欲證線性條件: (綜線CH7定義1)

$$\begin{aligned} & T(a(x_1, x_2)+b(y_1, y_2)) \\ &= T(ax_1+by_1, ax_2+by_2) \\ &= ((ax_1+by_1)\cos\theta-(ax_2+by_2)\sin\theta, (ax_1+by_1)\sin\theta+(ax_2+by_2)\cos\theta) \\ &= (ax_1\cos\theta-ax_2\sin\theta, ax_1\sin\theta+ax_2\cos\theta)+(by_1\cos\theta-by_2\sin\theta, by_1\sin\theta+by_2\cos\theta) \\ &= a(x_1\cos\theta-x_2\sin\theta, x_1\sin\theta+x_2\cos\theta)+b(y_1\cos\theta-y_2\sin\theta, y_1\sin\theta+y_2\cos\theta) \\ &= aT(x_1, x_2)+bT(y_1, y_2) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 令 $(y_1, y_2)=T(x_1, x_2)=(x_1\cos\theta-x_2\sin\theta, x_1\sin\theta+x_2\cos\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } y_1 &= x_1\cos\theta-x_2\sin\theta \\ y_2 &= x_1\sin\theta+x_2\cos\theta \end{aligned}$$

可解得 $x_1=y_1\cos\theta+y_2\sin\theta, x_2=-y_1\sin\theta+y_2\cos\theta$ (可用綜線CH4定理18)

$$\therefore T^{-1}(y_1, y_2)=(y_1\cos\theta+y_2\sin\theta, -y_1\sin\theta+y_2\cos\theta)$$