

線性代數解析--台大93電機所(丙組) 廖亦德 解

本檔案保留著作權，禁止任何未授權之散佈。

參考章節使用簡稱，例如綜線CH3代表廖亦德著：「綜合線性代數」第3章，
題型代表廖亦德著：「線性代數題型剖析」書中的題型。

[1]. (30%) 【台大93電機丙】(論證是非題)

Determine if the following statements are true or false(1% each) and provide a short proof if it is true or any explanation/counterexample if it is false(2% each).

- (a) If the only solution to $Ax=0$ is $x=0$, then the rows of A are linearly independently.
- (b) If A and B are matrices such that $AB=I_n$ for some n , then both A and B are invertible.
- (c) If $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is linear, then its standard matrix has size 3×2 .
- (d) For any square matrix A , $\det A^T = -\det A$.
- (e) The dimension of the null space of a matrix equals the rank of the matrix.
- (f) If T is a linear operator on \mathbb{R}^n , B is a basis for \mathbb{R}^n , C is the matrix whose columns are vectors in B , and A is the standard matrix of T , then $[T]_B = CAC^{-1}$.
- (g) If an $n \times n$ matrix has n distinct eigenvectors, then it is diagonalizable.
- (h) If P is an $n \times n$ matrix such that $\det P = \pm 1$, then P is an orthogonal matrix.
- (i) In any vector space, $av=0$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, implies that $v=0$.
- (j) A matrix representation of a linear operator on $M_{m \times n}$, the set of all $m \times n$ matrices, is an $m \times n$ matrix.

【分析】本題(a)屬於題型06A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH6定理15. (--> CH6, Ex15.2)

本題(b)屬於題型02B. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH8定理17 (-> CH8, Ex16a.3)

本題(c)屬於題型07B. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH7範例5 (--> CH7, Ex9.1)

本題(d)屬於題型04A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH4定理5, CH4定理7
(-->CH4, Ex5.1)

本題(e)屬於題型08E. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH8定理8. (--> CH8, Ex8.2)

本題(f)屬於題型07C. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH7定理19, 範例20 (-->CH7,Ex19.1)

本題(g)屬於題型12B. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH12定理16, 定理21

(-->CH12,Ex16.1)

本題(h)屬於題型13A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH13定理1a (-->CH2,Ex25.4)

本題(i)屬於題型05A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH5定理8的證明 (-->CH5,Ex8.3)

本題(j)屬於題型07B. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH7範例14. (-->CH7,Ex14.3)

【解】 (a) False. 反例如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \implies x_1=0, x_2=0$$

但矩陣的三個row並非independent.

[補充說明] 本題將rows改爲columns就成立.

(綜線CH6定理15)

(b) False. 反例如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I_2$$

但兩個矩陣都不是invertible

[補充說明] 本題若加上"方陣"的條件就成立.

(綜線CH8定理17)

(c) False.

依定義應是 2×3 .

(綜線CH8定義9, 定理9a)

(d) False.

反例舉 $A=I_2$ 即可.

[補充說明] 應是 $\det A^T = \det A$.

(綜線CH4定理5)

(e) False. 反例如下:

對 $A=I_2$, $\dim \text{Ker}(A)=0$, $\text{rank}(A)=2$, 兩者並不相等.

[補充說明] 應是 $\dim \text{Ker}(A) + \text{rank}(A) = A$ 的寬度

(綜線CH8定理8)

(f) False.

應是 $[T]_B = C^{-1}AC$.

(綜線CH7定理19)

反例可取 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

請自行檢驗 $[T]_B = C^{-1}AC \neq CAC^{-1}$

[補充說明] 反例舉法可參考綜線CH3定理15, 定理24.

(g) False.

反例可取 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, A 有eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

但 A 不可對角化.

(綜線CH15定義7)

[補充說明] 要有 n 個線性獨立的特徵向量才行.

(綜線CH12定理16)

(h) False. 反例如下:

令 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, 則 $\det A = 1$, 但 A 並非orthogonal matrix. (綜線CH2定義25)

[補充說明] 相關類題請參閱綜線CH13定理3

(i) False. 反例如下:

$0(1, 2) = (0, 0)$, 但 $(1, 2) \neq (0, 0)$.

[補充說明] 本題若加上 $a \neq 0$ 的條件就成立.

(綜線CH5定理8)

(j) False.

$\dim(M_{m \times n}) = mn$, $M_{m \times n}$ 上線算子的矩陣表示應該是 $mn \times mn$ 矩陣. (綜線CH7定義9)

[2]. (20%) 【台大93電機丙】

Given the matrix A and a vector b as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -8 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Please find an LU decomposition of A . (10%)

(b) Please solve $Ax=b$, where x is 4×1 vector. (10%)

【分析】本題屬於題型03E. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH3範例28.

【解】(a) 先做列運算:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -8 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{綜線CH3定理27})$$

(b) 原式為 $LUx=b$,

令 $y=Ux$,

先解(過程略) $Ly=b$ 得出 $y=[-3, -1, -2]$,

再解(過程略) $Ux=y$ 得出 $x=[-2+t, 3-3t, -1-2t]$, t 為任意常數.

[3]. (30%) 【台大93電機丙】

Let T and U be the linear operators on \mathbb{R}^3 defined by:

$$T \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1+2x_3 \\ x_1+x_2 \\ -x_2+x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad U \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_1+5x_2-x_3 \\ -3x_1+6x_2-x_3 \\ -x_1+x_2+2x_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

and let $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$, where $b_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0]^T$, $b_2 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$, $b_3 = [3 \ 2 \ 1]^T$.

- (a) Find the standard matrices of T and U . (5%)
 (b) Find $[T]_B$, $[U]_B$ and $[UT]_B$, i.e., the matrix representations of T , U and UT with respect to B , respectively. (15%)
 (c) Determine a relationship among $[T]_B$, $[U]_B$ and $[UT]_B$. (10%)

【分析】 本題屬於題型07B及07C. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH7範例10, 範例20.

【解】 (a)

$$T \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1+2x_3 \\ x_1+x_2 \\ -x_2+x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_1+5x_2-x_3 \\ -3x_1+6x_2-x_3 \\ -x_1+x_2+2x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 & -1 \\ -3 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore T, U$ 的standard matrices分別為

$$[T]_S = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad [U]_S = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 & -1 \\ -3 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{綜線CH7定理9a})$$

(b)

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 則}$$

$$[T]_B = P^{-1}[T]_S P = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{綜線CH7定理19})$$

$$[U]_B = P^{-1}[U]_S P = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{綜線CH7定理19})$$

$$[UT]_B = [U]_B [T]_B \quad (\text{綜線CH8定理23})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 9 & 36 \\ 4 & 2 & 10 \\ -3 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } [UT]_B &= P^{-1}[UT]_S P = P^{-1}[U]_S [T]_S P && (\text{綜線CH7定理19, CH8定理23}) \\ &= P^{-1}[U]_S P P^{-1}[T]_S P = [U]_B [T]_B && (\text{綜線CH7定理19}) \end{aligned}$$

[4]. (20%) 【台大93電機丙】

Given a matrix A and a set of matrices S as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(a) Determine if S is a linearly independent subset of $M_{2 \times 2}$, the vector space of all 2×2 matrices. (10%)

(b) Represent the matrix A as a linear combination of the vectors in the set S . What are the corresponding coefficients? (10%)

【分析】本題(a)屬於題型06A. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH6範例11.

本題(b)屬於題型06D. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH6範例29.

【解】考慮 $H: M_{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ 定義如

$$H\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = [a, b, c, d]^T$$

顯然 H 是個同構映射.

(綜線CH8定義27)

因此可在 \mathbb{R}^4 中觀察 $M_{2 \times 2}$ 的各種性質.

(a) $H(S) = \{[1, 1, 1, 0]^T, [0, 0, 1, 1]^T, [0, 2, 0, -1]^T, [0, 1, 0, 1]^T\}$

若 $x[1, 1, 1, 0]^T + y[0, 0, 1, 1]^T + z[0, 2, 0, -1]^T + w[0, 1, 0, 1]^T = [0, 0, 0, 0]^T$

解方程式得 $x=0, y=0, z=0, w=0$.

$\therefore H(S)$ 線性獨立.

(綜線CH6定義9)

$\therefore S$ 線性獨立.

(綜線CH8定理11b)

(b) 設
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = x \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + z \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + w \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

等號兩邊套用 H , 則

$$[5, 3, 1, -2]^T = x[1, 1, 1, 0]^T + y[0, 0, 1, 1]^T + z[0, 2, 0, -1]^T + w[0, 1, 0, 1]^T$$

解方程式得 $x=5, y=-4, z=-4/3, w=2/3$.