

## 99台大資工所線性代數

國立臺灣大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

題號:406, 科目: 數學

[1]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

$$\text{If } \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then } (a, b, c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

【分析】本題屬於題型03A. 相關類題請參閱CH3範例6. 【解】經列運算,

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \dots \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore (a, b, c) = (-5, 3, 2)$$

[2]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

$$\text{If } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix},$$

then  $x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5+x_6=$  \_\_\_\_\_ (5%)

【分析】本題屬於題型02A. 相關類題請參閱CH2定理5a.

【解】經列運算,

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 6 \end{array} \right] \sim \dots$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/22 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3/22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3/11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5+x_6 &= 1/22+1/11+3/22+2/11+5/22+3/11 \\ &= (1+2+3+4+5+6)/22=21/22 \end{aligned}$$

【另解】分析係數矩陣:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + I_6$$

$$= [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6]^T [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1] + I_6$$

令  $\mathbf{a} = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6]^T$ ,

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5 \ x_6]^T,$$

則原式為  $(\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}^T + I_6)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .

兩邊左乘  $\mathbf{a}^T$  得  $(\mathbf{a}^T\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}^T + \mathbf{a}^T)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a}^T\mathbf{b}$

$$\therefore (21\mathbf{a}^T + \mathbf{a}^T)\mathbf{x} = 21$$

$$\therefore 22\mathbf{a}^T\mathbf{x} = 21$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{a}^T\mathbf{x} = 21/22$$

即  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = 21/22$

[3]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

$$\text{If } \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

and  $a > 1$ , then  $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

【分析】本題屬於題型02A. 這只是用到矩陣乘法.

【解】等式右邊乘開得

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ ab & a+b & 1 \\ 0 & ab & a+b \end{bmatrix}$$

比較等式左邊得:  $ab=1, a+b=4$

$$b=4-a,$$

$$a(4-a)=1,$$

$$a^2-4a+1=0,$$

$$a=2+3^{1/2}, \text{ 或 } 2-3^{1/2},$$

由  $a>1$  得知  $a=2+3^{1/2}$

$$b=2-3^{1/2}$$

$$\therefore (a, b)=(2+3^{1/2}, 2-3^{1/2})$$

[4]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

If rank( $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ) = 3, then  $a=$  \_\_\_\_\_

【分析】本題屬於題型08B. 相關類題請參閱CH8範例14a.

【解】經列運算

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-a \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-a \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore 2-a=0$ , 即  $a=2$ .

[5]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$  and  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  be linearly independent subset of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . If

$Av_1=3v_1+2v_2+v_3$ ,  $Av_2=v_1+2v_2-v_3$ , and  $Av_3=v_1+v_2+v_3$ ,

then  $\det(A)=$  \_\_\_\_\_

【分析】本題屬於題型07D.

【解】設 $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ 拼成 $3 \times 3$ 矩陣 $P$ . 則

$$Av_1 = P [3 \quad 2 \quad 1]^T, Av_2 = P [1 \quad 2 \quad -1]^T, \text{ and } Av_3 = P [1 \quad 1 \quad 1]^T,$$

(左直切, CH2定理6)

$$\therefore AP = P \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(右直切, CH2定理6)

$P$ 的行形成獨立集, 所以就可逆.

(CH8定理17)

$$\therefore \det(A) = \det(PAP^{-1})$$

(CH7定理22)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

[6]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

If  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 7}$  and  $\text{rank}(A)=4$ , then  $\text{rank}(A^T A) - \text{rank}(A^T) \text{rank}(A) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

【分析】本題屬於題型08C.

【解】 $\text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{rank}(A) = 4$ , (CH9定理20)

$\text{rank}(A^T) = \text{rank}(A) = 4$ , (CH8定理15)

所求為  $4 - 4 \times 4 = -12$

[7]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

Let  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A = I_3 + 5uu^T$ , then  $u^T A^{-1} u =$  \_\_\_\_\_

【分析】本題屬於題型03D. 相關類題請參閱CH2範例17.

【解】 $A - I_3 = 5uu^T$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (A - I_3)^2 &= (5uu^T)(5uu^T) \\ &= 25uu^T uu^T = 25u(u^T u)u^T = 25u[3]u^T \\ &= 75uu^T = 15(A - I_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A^2 - 2A + I_3 = 15A - 15I_3$$

$$\therefore A^2 - 17A = -16I_3.$$

$$\therefore A(-1/16)(A - 17I_3) = I_3 \quad \text{且} \quad ((-1/16)(A - 17I_3))A = I_3$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = (-1/16)(A - 17I_3) = (-1/16)(5uu^T - 16I_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u^T A^{-1} u &= (-1/16)u^T (5uu^T - 16I_3)u \\ &= (-1/16)(5u^T uu^T u - 16u^T u) \\ &= (-1/16)(5u^T uu^T u - 16u^T u) \\ &= (-1/16)(5 \times 3 \times 3 - 16 \times 3) = 3/16 \end{aligned}$$

【另解】也可算出 $A$ , 用列運算求出 $A^{-1}$ , 再算 $u^T A^{-1} u$ . (此法稍慢)

[8]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , then there exist  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $(I_2 - A)^{-1} = aA + bI_2$ ,

where  $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

【分析】本題屬於題型03D. 相關類題請參閱CH2範例17.

【解】令  $B = I_2 - A$ , 則

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(B - xI_2) = x^2 + 4x + 6$$

$$\therefore B^2 + 4B + 6I_2 = O. \quad (\text{Cayley-Hamilton定理})$$

$$\therefore B^2 + 4B = -6I_2$$

$$\therefore B((-1/6)(B + 4I_2)) = I_2 \quad \text{且} \quad ((-1/6)(B + 4I_2))B = I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore B^{-1} &= (-1/6)(B + 4I_2) = (-1/6)(I_2 - A + 4I_2) = (-1/6)(-A + 5I_2) \\ &= ((1/6)A + (-5/6)I_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (a, b) = (1/6, -5/6).$$

[9]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \\ 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 \\ 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then } \det(A-I_5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

【分析】本題屬於題型04B. 相關類題請參閱CH4範例12.

【解】  $\det(A-I_5) =$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 & 12 & 14 & 15 \\ 16 & 17 & 18 & 18 & 20 \\ 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 24 \end{vmatrix}$$

(各列減去第1列)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 11 & 10 & 9 & 10 & 10 \\ 16 & 15 & 15 & 14 & 15 \\ 21 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 19 \end{vmatrix}$$

(各行減去第5行)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 15 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 19 \end{vmatrix}$$



(第1行加入第2行, 第一行的(-5)倍加入第5行)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -8 & -2 & -1 & 30 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

(第2列降階)

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -2 & -1 & 30 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 10 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

(第1行加入第2行, 第一行的(-5)倍加入第4行)

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -10 & -1 & 70 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

(第2列降階)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -10 & -1 & 70 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

(第3列加入各列)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 & 64 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

(第2行降階)

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 64 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(6 - 320) = 314$$

[10]. (5%) 【台大99資工】

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then the largest eigenvalue of } A \text{ is } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

【分析】本題屬於題型04B. 相關類題請參閱CH4範例13.

【解】

$$\text{設 } k \text{ 階行列式 } D_k = \begin{vmatrix} t & 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & t & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & t & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \dots & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & t \end{vmatrix}$$

對第一行展開, 則

$$D_k = tD_{k-1} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & t & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ & & \dots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= tD_{k-1} - 4D_{k-2}$$

$$D_1 = t,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} t & 2 \\ 2 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2 - 4$$

$$D_3 = tD_2 - 4D_1 = t(t^2 - 4) - 4t = t^3 - 8t$$

$$D_4 = tD_3 - 4D_2 = t(t^3 - 8t) - 4(t^2 - 4) = t^4 - 12t^2 + 16$$

$$D_5 = tD_4 - 4D_3 = t(t^4 - 12t^2 + 16) - 4(t^3 - 8t) = t^5 - 16t^3 + 48t$$

$$= t(t^4 - 16t^2 + 48)$$

$$= t(t^2 - 12)(t^2 - 4)$$

$$= t(t - 12^{1/2})(t + 12^{1/2})(t - 2)(t + 2)$$

以  $t=3-x$  代入得

$$\det(A-xI_5) = (3-x)((3-x) - 12^{1/2})((3-x) + 12^{1/2})((3-x) - 2)((3-x) + 2)$$

$$= (3-x)(3 - 12^{1/2} - x)(3 + 12^{1/2} - x)(1-x)(5-x)$$

$\therefore$   $A$  的特徵值為  $3, 3 - 12^{1/2}, 3 + 12^{1/2}, 1, 5$

$A$  的最大特徵值為  $3 + 12^{1/2}$ .

[11]. (10%) 離散數學

[12]. (20%) 離散數學

[13]. (10%) 離散數學

[14]. (10%) 離散數學

[15]. (10%) 離散數學