

系別：數學學系二年級

科目：線性代數

可否使用計算機			
可		否	✓

本試題共 / 頁

1. Find a matrix A that satisfies the following equation

$$(A^T \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10\%)$$

2. let $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ be defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (2x + y, y - 3z, 2y + 8z)$$

- a) Find a matrix representation of T with respect to the standard bases. (5%)
 b) Find the characteristic polynomial, eigenvalues and eigenvectors of T . (10%)
 c) Is T diagonalizable? Give your reason. (5%)

3. Let $P_2(R)$ be the set of polynomial with degree ≤ 2 and $(P_2(R), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be

an inner product space with $\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle = \int_0^1 p(x)q(x)dx$ for any

$$p, q \in P_2(R). \text{ Let } W = \{p \in P_2(R), p(0) = 0, p(1) = 0\}$$

- a) Show that W is a linear subspace of $P_2(R)$ (5%)
 b) Find an orthonormal basis of W . (5%)
 c) Find an orthonormal basis of W^\perp , where W^\perp is the orthogonal complement of W in $P_2(R)$. Give your reason. (10%)

4. Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be an inner product on a finite dimensional vector space V . Let

$T: V \rightarrow V$ be an isomorphism. For any v, w in V , define $\langle\langle v, w \rangle\rangle = \langle T(v), T(w) \rangle$,

show that $\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle$ is an inner product on V . (10%)

5. Let V be a vector space and $T: V \rightarrow V$ be a linear transformation satisfying

$$T^2 = T$$

- a) Show that $V = \text{Ker } T \oplus \text{Im } T$ (10%)
 b) Let $P_2(R)$ be the set of polynomial with degree ≤ 2 . Let $T: P_2(R) \rightarrow P_2(R)$ be defined by $T(a + bx + cx^2) = (a - b + c)(1 + x + x^2)$. Show that $T^2 = T$ and find a matrix representation of T . (10%)

6. Let U, W be subspaces of a vector space V . Suppose that $U \neq O$, $W \neq O$ and $U \cap W = \{O\}$, here O is the zero element of V . Show that if $u \in U$, $w \in W$, then u, w are linearly independent. (10%)

7. Let A, B be n by n matrices. Suppose that the system $(AB)x = 0$ has only zero vector solution, show that $Ax = 0$ has only zero vector solution. (10%)