

考試科目	線性代數	系所別	應用數學系	考試時間
				2月6日(五) 第四節
<p>1. (10%) Show that if <math>M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 0 \end{bmatrix}</math>, <math>M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 1 \end{bmatrix}</math>, and <math>M_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 &amp; 1 \\ 1 &amp; 0 \end{bmatrix}</math>, then the span of <math>\{M_1, M_2, M_3\}</math> is the set of all symmetric <math>2 \times 2</math> matrices.</p> <p>2. (10%) Let <math>W_1</math> and <math>W_2</math> be subspaces of a finite-dimensional vector space <math>V</math>. Determine necessary and sufficient conditions on <math>W_1</math> and <math>W_2</math> so that <math>\dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = \dim(W_1)</math>.</p> <p>3. (10%) For any angle <math>\theta</math>, let <math>T_\theta(a_1, a_2)</math> be the vector obtained by rotating <math>(a_1, a_2)</math> counterclockwise by <math>\theta</math> if <math>(a_1, a_2) \neq (0, 0)</math>, and <math>T_\theta(0, 0) = (0, 0)</math>. Show that <math>T_\theta: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2</math> is a linear transformation.</p> <p>4. (10%) Let <math>W</math> be a subspace of a vector space <math>V</math> and <math>T: V \rightarrow V</math> be a linear transformation. Suppose that <math>W</math> is <math>T</math>-invariant. Prove that <math>N(T _W) = N(T) \cap W</math> and <math>R(T _W) = T(W)</math>.</p> <p>5. (10%) Let <math>V</math> and <math>W</math> be vector spaces, and let <math>T</math> and <math>U</math> be nonzero linear transformations from <math>V</math> into <math>W</math>. If <math>R(T) \cap R(U) = \{0\}</math>, prove that <math>\{T, U\}</math> is a linear independent subspace of <math>L(V, W)</math>.</p> <p>6. (10%) In <math>\mathbb{R}^2</math>, let <math>L</math> be the line <math>y = mx</math>, where <math>m \neq 0</math>. Find an expression for <math>T(x, y)</math>, where <math>T</math> is the projection on <math>L</math> along the line perpendicular to <math>L</math>.</p> <p>7. (10%) Let <math>A</math> be an <math>m \times n</math> matrix. Prove that if <math>c</math> is any nonzero scalar, then <math>\text{rank}(cA) = \text{rank}(A)</math>.</p> <p>8. (10%) Suppose that the sequence <math>f_n, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots</math> satisfies <math>f_n = 2f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}</math>, <math>f_1 = 1</math>, <math>f_2 = 1</math>. Find the general solution for <math>f_n</math> with <math>n \geq 3</math>.</p> <p>9. (10%) Suppose that <math>A \in M_{n \times n}(F)</math> has two distinct eigenvalues, <math>\mu_1</math> and <math>\mu_2</math>, and that <math>\dim(E_{\mu_1}) = n - 1</math>. Prove that <math>A</math> is diagonalizable.</p> <p>10. (10%) Let <math>T</math> be an invertible linear operator on a finite-dimensional vector space <math>V</math>. Prove that if <math>T</math> is diagonalizable, then <math>T^{-1}</math> is diagonalizable.</p>				
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>			