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國立臺灣大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目:線性代數(A)

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(1) (20 points) Let  $V_1$  be the  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear span of functions:  $\sin^i x \cdot \cos^j x$ , i, j = 0, ..., n. Let  $V_2$  be the  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear span of functions:  $\sin kx$ .  $\cos kx$ , k = 0, ..., n. Determine the dimensions of  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  and prove your assertion. Is it true that  $V_1 = V_2$ ? Prove or disprove it.

(2) (15 points) Let  $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be a linear transformation and let id be the identity map sending every  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  to v. Prove that there exist C > 0 such that for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , |t| > C, the map  $id + t \cdot \varphi$  is surjective.

(2) (15 points) Let 
$$A := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

 $V = \{ v \in \mathbb{C}^4 \mid A \cdot v = \lambda_a \cdot v, B \cdot v = \lambda_b \cdot v, \text{ for some } \lambda_a, \lambda_v \in \mathbb{C} \}.$  Find a basis of V.

(4) (15 points) Let A be an  $n \times n$  diagonal matrix with diagonal entries  $A_{11}, ..., A_{nn}$ . Show that the linear span W of  $A^k$ , k = 0, 1, ..., is of dimension n if and only if  $A_{ii} \neq A_{jj}$  for different i and j.

(5) (15 points) Suppose  $\varphi$  and g are  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear transformations from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $g \circ \varphi = \varphi^2 \circ g$  and g is *injective*. Show that  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi^2$  have the same kernel (null-space), image, eigenvalues and eigenspaces.

(6) Prove or disprove the following statements (10 points for each). Let  $Q: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a quadratic form.

- (a) Let  $\mathbb{Z}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  denote the subset consisting of vectors with integer coordinates. Then Q is positive definite if and only if Q(v) > 0 for all  $v \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ .
- (b) There is some  $n \times n$  matrix A such that  $Q(v) = v^t \cdot A^t \cdot A \cdot v$ , for all  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Here,  $B^t$  denotes the transpose of B.

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