

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」標明大題及小題題號，並依序作答。

Notation: We denote by \mathbf{R} the set of real numbers. For any positive integer n , I_n is the identity matrix and 0_n is the zero matrix in $M_n(\mathbf{R})$.

Problem 1 (15pts). Let $T : \mathbf{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ be the linear transformation defined by $T(v) = A \cdot v$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3 \times 4}(\mathbf{R}).$$

- (1) (10pts) Find bases of $\text{Ker } T$ (the kernel of T) and $\text{Im } T$ (the image of T).
- (2) (5pts) Verify if the vector $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{Im } T$.

Problem 2 (25pts). Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) (15pts) Find an invertible matrix $Q \in M_3(\mathbf{R})$ such that

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (2) (10pts) Find an invertible matrix $P \in M_3(\mathbf{R})$ such that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix.

Problem 3 (10pts). Let $A, B \in M_3(\mathbf{R})$ such that

$$\det(A) = \det(A + B) = \det(A - B) = 0.$$

Show that $\det(A + 2B) = 3 \det(B)$.

Problem 4 (15pts). Let $A \in M_n(\mathbf{R})$. If $\text{rank } A + \text{rank}(A - I_n) = n$, show that $\text{Tr}(A) = \text{rank } A$.

Problem 5 (15pts). Let $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbf{R})$. For each positive integer k , we define

$$A^{[k]} := (a_{ij}^k). \text{ For example, if } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ then } A^{[2]} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 9 & 16 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Show that if $A^k = A^{[k]}$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$, then $A^k = A^{[k]}$ for all k .

Problem 6 (20pts). Let $A, B \in M_n(\mathbf{R})$ such that

$$AB - BA = \alpha A$$

for some non-zero real number $\alpha \neq 0$.

- (1) (5pts) Show that $A^k B - BA^k = \alpha k \cdot A^k$ for all positive integer k .
- (2) (15pts) Prove that $A^k = 0_n$ for some positive integer k .