

中山大学软件学院 2013 级软件工程专业 (2013 学年秋季学期)

《SE-103 线性代数》期末试题 (A 卷)

(考试形式: 开/闭卷 考试时间: 2 小时)



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条

考试作弊不授予学士学位

方向: _____ 姓名: _____ 学号: _____

1. Fill in the blanks (6×4=24 Pts)

(1) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^2 B - A - B = I$, where A and B are 3×3 matrices,

then $|B| =$ _____.

(2) Given a subspace $H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a-3b+6c \\ 5a \\ b-2c-d \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$, a basis is _____,

and the dimension of H is _____.

(3) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ act on \mathbb{C}^2 . Then an eigenvalues of A is $\lambda =$ _____.

And a basis for the eigenspace corresponding to λ is _____.

(4) Let $y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $W = \text{span}\{u_1, u_2\}$, where $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then

$\text{proj}_W y =$ _____, and the distance from y to W is _____.

(5) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, then a least-squares solution of $Ax = b$ is _____, and the associated least-squares error is _____.

(6) Let A be the matrix of the quadratic form $(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2 + (x_3 + x_1)^2$, then $A =$ _____, and $\text{rank } A$ is _____.

2. Make each statement True or False, and describe your reasons. (6 × 3 = 18 Pts)

(1) If A is a positive definite symmetric $n \times n$ matrix, then A^{-1} is also positive definite.

(2) Suppose a 3×5 matrix A has $\dim \text{Row } A = 3$. Then the equation $Ax = b$ always has a unique solution.

(3) If V is a vector space having dimension n , and if S is a subset of V with n vectors, then S is linearly independent if and only if S spans V .

(4) Two distinct eigenvectors corresponding to the same eigenvalue are always linearly dependent.

(5) If A is produced by multiplying row 2 of B by 3, then $\det A = 3 \det B$.

(6) If a matrix U has orthonormal columns, then $UU^T = I$, where I is the $n \times n$ identity matrix.

3. Calculation (5 × 8 = 40 Pts)

(1) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = A^T A$

- Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of B .
- Compute B^k , where k represents an arbitrary positive integer.

(2) Find a QR factorization of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \\ -3 & -5 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

(3) If $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and if A and B are similar.

a. Find $|A - 2I|$.

b. Let $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $\vec{x}^T B \vec{x}$ for the matrix B .

(4) Suppose $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-1 \end{bmatrix}$. If the columns of the matrix A are linearly

dependent and $a \neq 1$.

a. Find a .

b. Find bases for the null space, the column space, and the row space of the matrix A .