LINEAR ALGEBRA-FINAL EXAMINATION

Question 1 (10pts=2+2+2+2+2)

Let A and B be two $n \times n$ matrices. Mark each statement below about A and B true or false, and justify your answer.

- (1) If A and B are row equivalent, then rk(A) = rk(B).
- (2) If A and B are row equivalent, then $\det(A) = \det(B)$.
- (3) If A and B doesn't commute (i.e. $AB \neq BA$), then $\det(AB) \neq \det(BA)$.
- (4) If A and B doesn't commute, then A and B can not be simultaneously diagonalized, i.e. there doesn't exist a new coordinate system with respect to which both A and B are diagonal.
- (5) If A and B commute, then A and B can be simultaneously diagonalized.

Question 2 (21pts= $3 \times 3 + 4 \times 3$).

(1) Determine which matrices below are diagonalizable over the real numbers, and explain briefly your answer.

$$(a)$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

(2) Determine the type (positive definite, negative definite, indefinite) of the quadratic form $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t A \mathbf{x}$ for the matrices A below, and explain briefly your answer.

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (c) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (d) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Question 3 (15pts=6+4+5)

(1) Let
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Calculate $\det(A)$ and $\det(B)$.

(2) Let
$$A_n$$
 be the $n \times n$ matrix
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
. Calculate $\det(A_n)$.

(3) Let
$$B_n$$
 be the $n \times n$ matrix
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
. Show that $\det(B_n) = \det(B_{n-1}) + \det(B_n)$

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 $\det(A_{n-1})$ for $n \geq 2$ by row expansion or column expansion, and deduce $\det(B_n)$ from it.

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Question 4 (12pts=5+5+2)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (1) Diagonalize A over the complex numbers.
- (1) Diagonalize A over the complex numbers.

 (2) Find an invertible real matrix P such that $A = P \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \\ & c \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$ with a, b, c real.
- (3) What kind of geometric property can we infer from (2) about the linear transformation $f: \mathbf{R}^3 \to \mathbf{R}^3$ defined by A?

Question 5 (20pts=4+7+5+4)

Let
$$A = [\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

- (1) Calculate the length of \mathbf{v}_i , i = 1, 2, 3, and the angles between them.
- (2) Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to get a QR-factorization of A.
- (3) Let $W = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$. Calculate $\text{Proj}_W(\mathbf{v}_3)$ and the distance from \mathbf{v}_3 to W.
- (4) Let P be the parallelegram spanned by \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 , let Σ be the parallelegiped spanned by $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$. Calculate the area of P and the volume of Σ .

Question 6 (22pts=5+6+5+6)

Let
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

- (1) Find an orthogonal diagonalization of $B = A^t A$.
- (2) Deduce from (1) a singular value decomposition of A.
- (3) Consider the quadratic form $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t B \mathbf{x}$. Make an orthogonal change of variable $\mathbf{x} = P\mathbf{y}$ such that $Q(\mathbf{y})$ has no cross-product term. Let $S = {\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid Q(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1}$, calculate the area of S.
- (4) Calculate the extreme values

$$M = \max\{||A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}$$
 and $m = \min\{||A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}$,

and find out the vectors \mathbf{x} for which the extreme values are attained.

Question 7 (Bonus, 25pts=5+10+10)

- (1) Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix, consider the quadratic form $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t A^t A \mathbf{x}$. Show that $Q(\mathbf{x})$ is positive definite if and only if A has linearly independent columns.
- (2) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. Show that the extreme value problems

$$M_1 = \max\{||A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}$$
 and $M_2 = \max\{||A^t A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}$

attains the maximum for the same vector \mathbf{x} , and that the maximum satisfies $M_2 =$ M_1^2 .

(3) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. Show that A^tA must be similar to AA^t .

线性代数-期末考试

问题 1 (10 \hat{g} =2+2+2+2+2)

令 $A \cap B$ 为两个 $n \times n$ 矩阵。判断下列断言是否正确,并简要清晰地解释为什么。

- (1) 如果 A 和 B 行等价, 那么 rk(A) = rk(B)。
- (2) 如果 A 和 B 行等价, 那么 det(A) = det(B)。
- (3) 如果 A 和 B 不交换 (即 $AB \neq BA$),那么 $\det(AB) \neq \det(BA)$ 。
- (4) 如果 A 和 B 不交换, 那么 A 和 B 不能被同时对角化, 即不存在一个新的坐标系使得 A 和 B 在此坐标系下均为对角矩阵。
- (5) 如果 A 和 B 交换, 那么 A 和 B 可以被同时对角化。

问题 2 $(21 \ \text{分} = 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 3)$.

(1) 判断以下哪个矩阵在实数范围内可以对角化、并简要解释你的回答。

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (c) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) 判断二次型 $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t A \mathbf{x}$ 的类型 (正定、负定、不定), A 为以下矩阵, 并简要解释你的回答。

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (c) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (d) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

问题 3 (15 分 = 6+4+5)

(1)
$$\diamondsuit A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ if } \text{fdet}(A) \text{ for } \det(B).$$

(2) 令
$$A_n$$
 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 计算 $\det(A_n)$.

$$(3)$$
 令 B_n 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 。利用行列式按行或按列展开的性质,证明对

 $n \ge 2$ 递推关系 $\det(B_n) = \det(B_{n-1}) + \det(A_{n-1})$ 成立,并由此得到 $\det(B_n)$ 的值。

问题 4 (12 分 = 5+5+2)

(1) 在复数范围内,对 A 作对角化。

(2) 找到一个可逆的实矩阵
$$P$$
 使得 $A=P\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ P^{-1} ,其中 a,b,c 为实数。

(3) 从 (2) 中我们可以得到由 A 定义的线性映射 $f: \mathbf{R}^3 \to \mathbf{R}^3$ 的什么几何性质?

问题 5 $(20 \ \beta = 4+7+5+4)$

- (1) 计算 \mathbf{v}_i 的长度, i=1,2,3, 并计算它们之间的夹角。
- (2) 使用 Gram-Schmidt 过程, 计算 A 的 QR-分解。
- (3) 令 $W = \operatorname{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$, 计算 $\operatorname{Proj}_W(\mathbf{v}_3)$ 以及 \mathbf{v}_3 到 W 的距离。
- (4) 令 P 为 \mathbf{v}_1 和 \mathbf{v}_2 张成的平行四边形, 令 Σ 为 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$ 张成的平行六面体, 计算 P 的面积和 Σ 的体积。

问题 6 $(22 \ \hat{\sigma} = 5 + 6 + 5 + 6)$

- (1) 计算矩阵 $B = A^t A$ 的正交对角化。
- (2) 利用 (1) 的结果, 得到 A 的一个奇异值分解。
- (3) 考虑二次型 $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t B \mathbf{x}$ 。找到一个正交变量替换 $\mathbf{x} = P \mathbf{y}$ 使得 $Q(\mathbf{y})$ 没有交叉项。令 $S = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid Q(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1 \}$,计算 S 的面积。
- (4) 计算极大值和极小值

$$M = \max\{||A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}, \qquad m = \min\{||A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\},$$

并找到达到极大值和极小值的向量 x。

问题 7 (加分题, 25 分 =5+10+10)

- (1) 令 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵,考虑二次型 $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t A^t A \mathbf{x}$ 。证明 $Q(\mathbf{x})$ 是正定的当且仅当 A 的 列向量线性无关。
- (2) 令 A 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵。证明极值问题

$$M_1 = \max\{||A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}, \qquad M_2 = \max\{||A^t A\mathbf{x}|| \mid ||\mathbf{x}|| = 1\}$$

在同一个向量 \mathbf{x} 处达到极大,并且极大值满足 $M_2=M_1^2$ 。

(3) 令 A 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 证明 $A^t A$ 一定和 AA^t 相似。