

應數一線性代數 2020 春, 期末考

學號: 501., 姓名: _____

本次考試共有 10 頁 (包含封面), 有 14 題。如有缺頁或漏題, 請立刻告知監考人員。

考試須知:

- 請在第一頁以及最後一頁填上姓名學號, 並在每一頁的最上方屬名, 避免釘書針斷裂後考卷遺失。
- 不可翻閱課本或筆記。
- 計算題請寫出計算過程, 閱卷人員會視情況給予部份分數。沒有計算過程, 就算回答正確答案也不會得到滿分。答卷請清楚乾淨, 儘可能標記或是框出最終答案。

高師大校訓: 誠敬弘遠

誠, 一生動念都是誠實端正的。敬, 就是對知識的認真尊重。宏, 開拓視界, 恢宏心胸。遠, 任重致遠, 不畏艱難。

請簽名保證以下答題都是由你自己作答的, 並沒有得到任何的外部幫助。

簽名: _____

1. (10 points) Find the projection matrix P for the plane $W : 3x + 2y + z = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^3 and find the projection \vec{b}_w of $\vec{b} = [4, 2, -1]$ on it.

Answer: $\vec{b}_w = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -2 \\ -29 \end{bmatrix}$, $P = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -6 & -3 \\ -6 & 10 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

2. (10 points) Find the least squares straight line fit to the four points (0,1) (1,3) (2,4) (3,4) and use it to approximate the fifth points (4, a).

Answer: the line equation = $1.5 + x$, $a = 5.5$.

3. (5 points) Find the coordinate vector of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ in M_2 relative to $\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$

Answer: $[3, 5, 1, 1]$

4. (10 points) Find the five fifth roots of $-243i$. (need not simplify)

$$A: 3 \left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5}\right) \right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

5. (10 points) Find the matrix representations $R_{B,B}$, $R_{B',B'}$ and an invertible C such that $R_{B',B'} = C^{-1}R_{B,B}C$ for the given linear transformation T .

$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined as reflection of \mathbb{R}^3 through the plane $x+y-z=0$; $B = E$, $B' = ([1, 0, 1], [1, -1, 0], [1, 1, -1])$.

$$C_{BB'} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, C_{BB'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, R_{B',B'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } R_{BB} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is $C = C_{BB'}$ or $C_{BB'}$? $C_{B'B}$.

6. (5 points) Express $(\sqrt{3} + i)^6$ in the form $a + bi$ for a, b are real numbers.

Answer: $a = -64$, $b = 0$.

7. (10 points) Using the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the basis $\{[1, i, 1-i], [1+i, 1-i, 1]\}$ into an orthogonal basis and then extend it as an orthogonal basis for \mathbb{C}^3 .

Answer: the found orthogonal basis for \mathbb{C}^3 is $\{[1, \bar{i}, 1-\bar{i}], [3+3\bar{i}, 5-5\bar{i}, 2], [-12\bar{i}, 4, 8+8\bar{i}]\}$

8. (10 points) Find an unitary matrix U and a diagonal matrix D such that $D = U^{-1}AU$. Also find where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 \\ i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

9. (10 points) Find a Jordan canonical form and a Jordan basis for the given matrix.

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\bar{\lambda}} & & & & \\ & \boxed{\bar{\lambda}} & & & \\ & & 0 & & \\ & & & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{matrix}} & \\ & 0 & & & \boxed{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{basis: } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \bar{\lambda} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

10. (10 points) Find a polynomial in A that gives the zero matrix.

$$(A - iI)^2 (A - 2I)^4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. (5 points) Prove or disprove the following: All 2×2 matrix with determinant 1 is an orthogonal matrix.

$$\exists A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{s.t. } \det(A) = 1, \text{ but } A \text{ is NOT orthogonal.}$$

12. (10 points) Find all the possible 2×2 real matrix that is unitarily diagonalizable.

13. (5 points) Prove that for $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $(\vec{u}^* \vec{v})^* = \overline{\vec{u}^* \vec{v}} = \vec{v}^* \vec{u} = \vec{u}^T \vec{v}$

14. (10 points) Prove the following:

- (a) Show that every Hermitian matrix is normal.
- (b) Show that every unitary matrix is normal.
- (c) Show that, if $A^* = -A$, then A is normal.

應數一線性代數期末考, 學號: _____, 姓名: _____, 以下由閱卷人員填寫

Question:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Points:	10	10	5	10	10	5	10	10
Score:								
Question:	9	10	11	12	13	14		Total
Points:	10	10	5	10	5	10		120
Score:								