

不可使用手機、計算器，禁止作弊!

1. Given a linear transformation such that $T([-1, 2]) = [1, 0, 0]$ and $T([3, 1]) = [0, 1, 2]$. Please find the standard matrix representation of T and $T([1, 10])$.

Answer: the s.m.r of T is $\frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $T([1, 10]) = \frac{1}{7}[29, 12, 24]$.

Solution :

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -1/7 & 3/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/7 & 1/7 \end{array} \right]$$

Thus

$$T([1, 0]) = \frac{-1}{7}T([-1, 2]) + \frac{2}{7}T([3, 1]) = \frac{-1}{7}[1, 0, 0] + \frac{2}{7}[0, 1, 2] = \frac{1}{7}[-1, 2, 4]$$

$$T([0, 1]) = \frac{3}{7}T([-1, 2]) + \frac{1}{7}T([3, 1]) = \frac{3}{7}[1, 0, 0] + \frac{1}{7}[0, 1, 2] = \frac{1}{7}[3, 1, 2]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ T(\vec{e}_1) & T(\vec{e}_2) \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T([1, 10]) = T([1, 0]) + 10T([0, 1]) = \frac{1}{7}[-1, 2, 4] + \frac{10}{7}[3, 1, 2] = \frac{1}{7}[29, 12, 24]$$

2. Prove or disprove (反證) the following statement.

- (a) If T and \tilde{T} are different linear transformations mapping \mathbb{R}^n into \mathbb{R}^m , then we may have $T(\vec{e}_i) = \tilde{T}(\vec{e}_j)$ for some standard basis vector \vec{e}_i of \mathbb{R}^n .

Solution :

It is true! 2-3, problem 29h.

- (b) If $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_n\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^n and T and \tilde{T} are linear transformations mapping \mathbb{R}^n into \mathbb{R}^m , then $T(\vec{x}) = \tilde{T}(\vec{x})$ for all $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ if and only if $T(\vec{b}_i) = \tilde{T}(\vec{b}_i)$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Solution :

It is true! 2-3, problem 29j.