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Instructions for Examiners:

- 1. The format of the exam papers and answer sheets shall be determined by the school and examiners according to actual needs. All pages should be marked by the page numbers in order (except the cover page). All text should be legible, visually comfortable and easy to bind on the left side. A4 double-sided printing is recommended for the convenience of archiving (There are all-in-one printers in the university).
- 2. The examiners should make sure that exam questions are correct and appropriate. If errors are found in exam questions during the exam, the examiners should be responsible to respond on site, which will be taking into account in the teaching evaluation.

Specific Instructions for students:

- The time duration for this exam is 100 minutes.
- Computers and calculators are prohibited in the exam.
- Answers can be written in either Chinese or English.
- \bigstar For problems 2-7, please show details of calculations or deductions. A correct answer with no details can not earn points.

Notations and conventions:

- ullet R is the set of real numbers. All the scalars here are real numbers.
- \bullet m, n always denote positive integers.
- I denotes an identity matrix of suitable order.
- 0 or **0** may denote the number zero, a zero vector, a zero matrix, or a zero transformation.
- tr(A) is the trace of a matrix A.
- rank(A) is the rank of a matrix A.
- $M_{m \times n}$ is the vector space of all $m \times n$ matrices. And M_n is the vector space of all $n \times n$ matrices.
- P_n is the vector space of all polynomials of degree $\leq n$.
- For a square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$, the number C_{ij} is the cofactor of entry a_{ij} .
- In \mathbb{R}^3 , $\mathbf{i} = (1,0,0)$, $\mathbf{j} = (0,1,0)$, $\mathbf{k} = (0,0,1)$.
- \bullet In $\mathbb{R}^n,$ the vector $\operatorname{proj}_{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{v}$ is the orthogonal projection of \mathbf{v} on $\mathbf{u}.$

- 1. Fill in the blanks.
- (1) (5 points) For the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$, the cofactor $C_{23} = \underline{\qquad}$.
- (2) (5 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & -15 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $\mathsf{rank}(A) = \underline{\qquad}$.
- (3) (5 points) In \mathbb{R}^3 , let $\mathbf{u} = (3, -2, 1)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (-1, k, -5)$. Suppose that $||\operatorname{proj}_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{v}|| = \sqrt{14}$, then $k = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
 - (4) (5 points) In \mathbb{R}^3 , let

$$\mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{i}, \quad \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{j}, \quad \mathbf{w} = 3\mathbf{k}.$$

Then

$$||\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{u}|| = \underline{\qquad}$$

(5) (5 points) In P_2 , let

$$p_1(x) = 1$$
, $p_2(x) = x - 2$, $p_3(x) = (x - 2)^2$.

Write $q(x) = x^2$ as a linear combination of $p_1(x)$, $p_2(x)$ and $p_3(x)$:

$$q(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

2. (12 points) In \mathbb{R}^3 , let $\mathbf{u} = (1, 1, 2)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (0, 2, 3)$. Suppose that H is the plane passing through the point P(1, 0, 1) and parallel to both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} . Find an equation of H in the form Ax + By + Cz + D = 0.

3. (12 points) Evaluate $\det((P^{-1}AP)^{2023})$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} \sin 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. (8 points) Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose that $\|\mathbf{u}\| = \|\mathbf{v}\|$. Prove that the vectors $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}$ are orthogonal.

5. (8 points) Let $A, B \in M_n$. Suppose that A is symmetric and B is skew-symmetric (also called anti-symmetric). Is AB - BA symmetric? skew-symmetric? or not? Please prove your conclusion.

6. (15 points) Let A, B, C be 3×3 matrices such that

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

and $(I - C^{-1}B)^T C^T A = I$. Find A.

7. Let V be the real vector space that consists of all 3×3 upper triangular matrices with identical diagonal entries, i.e.,

$$V = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} k & a & b \\ 0 & k & c \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{bmatrix} : k, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Let

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Define

$$W = \{ A \in V : \operatorname{tr}(B^T A) = \operatorname{tr}(C^T A) = 0 \}.$$

- (i) (8 points) Prove that W is a subspace of V.
- (ii) (12 points) Find a basis for W.