

應數一線性代數 2020 秋, 第一次期中考

學號: \_\_\_\_\_, 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

本次考試共有 8 頁 (包含封面), 有 13 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. (5 points) Find the value of  $x$  such that  $[x, -3, 5]$  is perpendicular to  $[-1, 3, 4]$

Answer:  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. (10 points) Solve the given linear system and express the solution set.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5 \\ x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 8 \\ x_1 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 13 \end{cases}$$

Answer: the solution set is

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (10 points) Assume the the matrix  $A$  can be row reduces to  $H$ , please answer the following questions.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) the **rank** of matrix  $A$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) a basis for the **row space** of  $A$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(c) a basis for the **column space** of  $A$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(d) a basis for the **nullspace** of  $A$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. (5 points) If a  $8 \times 11$  matrix  $A$  has rank 5, find the dimension of the column space of  $A$ , the dimension of the nullspace of  $A$ , and the dimension of the row space of  $A$ .

5. (10 points) Given set  $S = \{[-2, 2, 3, 0], [1, -2, 1, 0], [-1, 0, 4, 0]\}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

- (a) Determine whether the set  $S$  is linearly dependent or linearly independent. If it is linearly dependent, find a basis for  $sp(S)$ .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_.

- (b) Enlarge the basis you found in part (a) to be a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

6. (10 points) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a linear transformation such that  $T([1, 0, 0]) = [1, 2, 1]$ ,  $T([0, 1, 0]) = [3, 0, 4]$ , and  $T([1, 0, 1]) = [5, 4, 6]$ .

(a) Find the standard matrix representation of  $T$ .

(b) Use the standard matrix representation to find a formula for  $T([x_1, x_2, x_3])$ .

(c) Find the kernel of  $T$ .

(d) Is the linear transformation  $T$  invertible? If so, find the standard matrix representation of  $T^{-1}$ .

7. (10 points) (a) Compute the inverse of A and verify that you have the correct inverse.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Answer: } A^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (b) Use part (a) to solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. (5 points) Determine if the set  $W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | z = 3x + 2\}$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$

9. (5 points) Circle True or False. Read each statement in original Greek before answering.
- (a) True      False      If  $A$  is a  $2 \times 3$  matrix and  $B$  is a  $2 \times 4$  matrix, then  $AB$  is a  $3 \times 4$  matrix.
  - (b) True      False      Any six vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  must span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .
  - (c) True      False      If  $T$  is a linear transformation, then  $T(0) = 0$ .
  - (d) True      False      No vector is its own additive inverse.
  - (e) True      False      If  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  generates  $V$ , then each  $v \in V$  is a unique linear combination of vectors in this set.
10. (5 points) Let  $F$  be the set of all real-valued functions on a (nonempty) set  $S$ ; that is, let  $F$  be the set of all functions mapping  $S$  into  $\mathbb{R}$ . For  $f, g \in F$ , let the sum  $f \oplus g$  of two functions  $f$  and  $g$  in  $F$ , and for any scalar  $r$ , let scalar multiplication be defined below. Is this set a vector space?

$$(f \oplus g)(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\} \text{ for all } x \in S$$

$$(rf)(x) = rf(x) \text{ for all } x \in S$$

11. (5 points) The set of all functions  $f$  such that  $f(0) = 1$  in the vector space  $F$  of all functions mapping  $\mathbb{R}$  into  $\mathbb{R}$ .

