

## 應數一線性代數 2020 秋, 期末考

學號: \_\_\_\_\_, 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

本次考試共有 8 頁 (包含封面), 有 11 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: 誠敬宏遠

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。

請尊重自己也尊重其他同學, 考試時請勿東張西望交頭接耳。

1. (10 points) Find the determinant of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

2. (10 points) Suppose that  $A$  is a  $5 \times 5$  matrix with determinant 7.

(a) Find  $\det(3A) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Find  $\det(A^{-1}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Find  $\det(2A^{-1}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Find  $\det((2A)^{-1}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. (5 points) Suppose that  $A$  is a  $3 \times 3$  matrix with row vectors  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$ , and  $\vec{c}$ , and that  $\det(A) = 3$ . Find the determinant of the matrix having  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$ ,  $2\vec{a} + 3\vec{b} + 2\vec{c}$  as its row vectors

Determinant = \_\_\_\_\_

4. (10 points)

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

The inverse of  $A$  = \_\_\_\_\_, and the adjoint matrix of  $A$  = \_\_\_\_\_

5. (5 points) Let  $\vec{a} = \vec{i} - 3\vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{c} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ .

Find  $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6. (10 points) Find out whether points  $(1, 2, 1)$ ,  $(3, 3, 4)$ ,  $(2, 2, 2)$  and  $(4, 3, 5)$  lie in a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

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

7. (10 points) Using **Cramer's rule** to find the component  $y$  of the solution vector for the given linear system.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 1 \\ -4x + 6y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8. (10 points) Circle True or False. Read each statement in original Greek before answering.

- (a) True    False    There's an unique coordinate vector associated with each vector  $\vec{v} \in V$  relative to a basis for  $V$
- (b) True    False    A linear transformation  $T : V \rightarrow V'$  carries the zero vector of  $V$  into the zero vector of  $V'$ .
- (c) True    False    The parallelogram (平行四邊形) in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  determined by non-zero vectors  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  is a square (正方形) if and only if  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$
- (d) True    False    The product of a square matrix and its adjoint is the identity matrix.
- (e) True    False    There is no square matrix  $A$  such that  $\det(A^T A) = -1$ .

9. (10 points) Let  $V$  and  $V''$  be vector spaces with ordered bases  $B = ([1, 3, -2], [4, 1, 2], [-1, 1, 0])$  and  $B' = ([1, 0, 1, 0], [2, 1, 1, -1], [0, 1, 1, -1], [2, 0, 3, 1])$ , respectively, and let  $T : V \longrightarrow V'$  be the linear transformation having the given matrix  $A$  as matrix representation relative to  $B, B'$ . Find  $T([0, 3, -6])$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

(a) If  $\vec{v} = [0, 3, -6]$ , then  $\vec{v}_B =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(b)  $T([0, 3, -6]) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

10. (10 points) Let  $T : P_3 \longrightarrow P_2$  be defined by  $T(p(x)) = D(p(x+1))$ , and let  $B = (x^3, x^2, x, 1)$  and  $B' = (x^2, x, 1)$ .

(a) Find the matrix  $A$  as matrix representation of  $T$  relative to  $B, B'$ .  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) Use  $A$  to compute  $T(4x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

[illegible]