

應數一線性代數 2023 秋, 第一次期中考

學號: \_\_\_\_\_, 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

本次考試共有 9 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:**

- 請在第一頁及最後一頁填上姓名學號。
- 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。
- 書寫空間不夠時, 可利用試卷背面, 但須標記清楚。

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) (a) Find the inverse of the matrix  $A$ , if it exists, and (b) express the inverse matrix as a product of elementary matrices.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Answer: (a)  $A^{-1} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_

2. (10 points) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a linear transformation such that  $T([1, 0, 0]) = [2, 4, 0]$ ,  $T([1, 1, 0]) = [3, 4, 3]$ , and  $T([1, 2, 3]) = [10, 19, 6]$ . Find  $T([4, -3, 1]) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. (5 points) Given  $\vec{u} = [1, 3, -1]$ ,  $\vec{v} = [-2, 4, 1]$  and  $\vec{w} = [13, -11, -8]$ .

Is  $\vec{w} \in \text{sp}(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$ ? ( Yes / No ) .

If so, write  $\vec{w}$  in the linear combination of  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{u}$ : \_\_\_\_\_.

4. (5 points) Given two vectors  $\vec{v} = [3, x, -1, 1]$  and  $\vec{u} = [6, 2, -2, y]$ . Find all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  so that

(a)  $\vec{v}, \vec{u}$  are parallel. \_\_\_\_\_.

(b)  $\vec{v}, \vec{u}$  are perpendicular. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. (5 points) Suppose that  $T$  is a linear transformation with standard matrix representation  $A$ , and that  $A$  is a  $15 \times 9$  matrix such that the nullspace of  $A$  has dimension 3.

(a) What is the dimension of the range of  $T$ ? \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) What is the dimension of the kernel of  $T$ ? \_\_\_\_\_.

6. (10 points) Consider the given linear system:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ -2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -6 \end{cases}$$

(a) Write its associated augmented matrix. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Reduce the matrix to its reduced row-echelon form (rref). \_\_\_\_\_.

(c) Find the homogeneous solution of the linear system . \_\_\_\_\_.

(d) Find the general solution of the linear system . \_\_\_\_\_.

7. (10 points) Let  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  be scalar such that  $abc \neq 0$ . Prove that the plane  $ax + by + cz = 0$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

8. (10 points) Assume the the matrix  $A$  can be row reduces to  $H$ , please answer the following questions.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -3 & 8 & 3 & 7 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 2 & 5 & 11 & 1 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(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 \_\_\_\_\_.

9. (10 points) Let  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  be two vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove that  $sp(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) = sp(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)$ .

10. (10 points) Prove that the given relation holds for all matrices for which the expressions are defined.

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

11. (15 points) Suppose the complete solution to the equation

$$A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{is} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + r \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) The dimension of the row space of  $A$  = \_\_\_\_\_

(b) What is the matrix  $A$ ? Answer:  $A$  = \_\_\_\_\_.

(c) Find all possible  $\vec{b}$  so that  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  can be solved. Answer:  $\vec{b}$  = \_\_\_\_\_.

12. (5 points) Let  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix and  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  has solution for any  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , then the nullity of  $A$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

13. (15 points) Let  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  matrix of rank  $r$ . Suppose  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  has *no solution* for some  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and has *infinity many solution* for some other  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , then:

(a) Is it possible that the nullspace of  $A$  contains only the zero vector? ( Yes / No ), and why?

(b) Is it possible that the column space of  $A$  is all of  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ? ( Yes / No ), and why?

(c) Can there be a vector  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  for which  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  has exactly one solution? ( Yes / No ), and why?



[illegible]