

東吳大學 106 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

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系級	數學系碩士班 A 組(數學)	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	線性代數	本科總分	100 分

1. (20%)

(a) Let $M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & b & c \\ c & d & a & b \\ b & c & d & a \end{bmatrix}$, where $a+b+c+d=0$. Find $\det(M)$.

(b) Let $N = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & w \end{bmatrix}$, where $xyzw \neq 0$. Find $\det(N)$.

(c) Are the matrices M and N invertible? If it is invertible, find its inverse matrix.

2. (20%)

(a) Let W_1 and W_2 are subspace of finite dimensional vector space V . Show that $W_1 \cap W_2$ is also subspace of V .

(b) Is $W_1 \cup W_2$ subspace of V ? If true, prove it; if false, given a counterexample.

(c) Given the smallest subspace of V containing $W_1 \cup W_2$.

3 (20%)

(a) Show that the set $\{(0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0)\}$ is basis for vector space \mathbb{R}^3

(b) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be linear transformation with $T(0, 1, 1) = (2, 1, 0, 1)$, $T(1, 0, 1) = (2, 1, 1, 0)$ and $T(1, 1, 0) = (2, 0, 1, 1)$, find $T(x, y, z)$.

(c) Find the kernel of T , given the nullity of T and rank of T .

4 (20%) Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the basis vectors $u_1 = (0, 1, 1)$, $u_2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $u_3 = (1, 1, 0)$ into an orthogonal basis $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$.

5 (20%) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A .

(b) Find an invertible matrix C and a diagonal matrix D such that $D = C^{-1} A C$.

(c) Find r, s, t, w such that $A^{100} = \begin{bmatrix} r & s \\ t & w \end{bmatrix}$