國立中山大學 NATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

線性代數（一） **MATH 103 / GEAI 1215: Linear Algebra I**

期末考 January 10, 2022 **Final Exam**

姓名 Name : ____________________

學號 Student ID # : ____________________

Lecturer:	Jephian Lin 林晉宏
Contents:	cover page,
	6 pages of questions,
	score page at the end
To be answered:	on the test paper
Duration:	**110 minutes**
Total points:	**20 points** + 7 extra points

Do not open this packet until instructed to do so.

Instructions:

– Enter your **Name** and **Student ID #** before you start.

– Using the calculator is not allowed (and not necessary) for this exam.

– Any work necessary to arrive at an answer must be shown on the examination paper. Marks will not be given for final answers that are not supported by appropriate work.

– Clearly indicate your final answer to each question either by **underlining it or circling it**. If multiple answers are shown then no marks will be awarded.

– 可用中文或英文作答

1. [1pt] Find subsets $A, B \subseteq \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ and a function $f : A \to B$ such that f is injective but not surjective.

2. [1pt] Find subsets $A, B \subseteq \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ and a function $f : A \to B$ such that f is surjective but not injective.

3. [1pt] Let $\mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$ be the set of all nonnegative integers and $\mathbb{Z}$ the set of all integers. Find a bijection from $\mathbb{N}_0$ to $\mathbb{Z}$.

4. [1pt] Find a surjective linear function $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $f(1, -1, 1) = (0, 0)$.

5. [1pt] Find an injective linear function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $f(1, 0) = (1, -1, 1)$.

6. Let

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and $\beta = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3\}$ be a basis of $\mathbb{R}^3$. Suppose $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear function such that

$$f(\mathbf{u}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \ f(\mathbf{u}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } f(\mathbf{u}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) [1pt] Find $f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$.

(b) [1pt] Find $f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$.

(c) [3pt] Find a matrix A such that $f(\mathbf{u}) = A\mathbf{u}$ for all $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

7. Let

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $\alpha = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3\}$ be a basis of $\mathbb{R}^3$ and $\beta = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$ a basis of $\mathbb{R}^2$. Suppose $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear function such that

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{u}_1) &= \mathbf{v}_2, \\ f(\mathbf{u}_2) &= \mathbf{v}_1, \\ f(\mathbf{u}_3) &= \mathbf{v}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $\mathcal{E}_n$ is the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) [1pt] Find the matrix representation $[f]_\alpha^\beta$.

(b) [2pt] Find the change of basis matrices $[\mathrm{id}]_\alpha^{\mathcal{E}_3}$ and $[\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{E}_3}^\alpha$.

(c) [2pt] Find a matrix A such that $f(\mathbf{u}) = A\mathbf{u}$ for all $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

8. [5pt] 數學作文：請寫一篇短文來向沒修過線性代數的朋友介紹什麼是線性函數（linear function）。

請寫下線性函數的定義，並說明它和矩陣之間的關係。請以自己的方式、盡量白話的敘述、或是比喻來說明這個爲什麼要這樣定義？還有爲什麼要考慮這樣的概念？請給一些能幫助他人理解的例子（正面的、反面的），並提出一些這個概念的相關性質；有必要的話可以加上一些圖來輔助說明。格式沒有限制，篇幅大約半面到一面。

(If Chinese is not your native language, you may use English or the language that you prefer.)

9. [extra 5pt] Let $\beta = \{\mathbf{u}_0, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_k\}$ be a set of nonzero vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose $\lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_k$ are distinct real numbers and A is an $n \times n$ matrix such that $A\mathbf{u}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{u}_i$ for $i = 0, \ldots, k$. Show that β is linearly independent.

10. [extra 2pt] Let $p = 1+2x+x^2$ and $q = -4+2x+3x^2-2x^3$ be polynomials. It is known that

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 37 & -40 & 44 & -48 & 52 \\ -52 & 57 & -62 & 68 & -74 \\ 20 & -22 & 24 & -26 & 29 \\ 9 & -10 & 11 & -12 & 13 \\ 10 & -11 & 12 & -13 & 14 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find polynomials $a \in \mathcal{P}_2$ and $b \in \mathcal{P}_1$ such that $ap + bq = 1$, where $\mathcal{P}_d$ is the set of all polynomials of degree at most d.

[END]

Page	Points	Score
1	5	
2	5	
3	5	
4	5	
5	5	
6	2	
Total	20 (+7)	