## 國立成功大學 107 學年度「碩士班」研究生甄試入學考試 【基礎數學】: Part I. 線性代數

In the following,  $F^{m \times n}$  denotes the class of all  $m \times n$  matrices with entries in the field F, where  $F = \mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ . Vectors in  $F^n$  will be regarded as column vectors.  $F^{m \times n}$  and  $F^n$  are vector spaces over F in the canonical way.

Justify all your answers for the problems below.

- 1. Let  $W \subset \mathbb{R}^4$  be the space of solutions of the system of linear equations AX = 0, where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find a basis for W. (15 points)
- 2. Let L be the line y = mx in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , where  $m \in \mathbb{R}$ . Find the matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  so that  $x \mapsto Ax$  is the orthogonal projection onto L. (15 points)
- 3. Compute det(M), where M is the following  $n \times n$  tridiagonal matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & & \\ & -1 & 2 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} . (15 \text{ points})$$

- 4. Suppose  $n \geq m$ . Let  $v_1, \ldots, v_m$  be linearly independent vectors in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and  $K_1, \ldots, K_m$  be linear subspaces of  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . Let A be the subspace of  $\mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  containing all matrices M such that  $Mv_j \in K_j$  for  $j = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ . Find  $\dim(A)$  (in terms of  $n, \dim(K_1), \ldots, \dim(K_m)$ ). (20 points)
- 5. Let  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1-a & b \\ a & 1-b \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$ . Give the necessary and sufficient condition on a,b such that  $\lim_{n\to\infty} P^n$  exists. (20 points)
- 6. Find a nonsingular  $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{3\times 3}$  such that  $A = QJQ^{-1}$ , where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and J is the Jordan form of A. (15 points)

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## 【基礎數學】: Part II. 高等微積分

- 1. (25 points) Given a set X,
  - (a) (5 points) State the definition for a function  $d: X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$  to be a *metric*.
  - (b) (5 points) State the definition for a subset  $E \subset X$  to be open with respect to d.
  - (c) (5 points) State the definition for a subset  $E \subset X$  to be closed with respect to d.
  - (d) (5 points) Let  $X = \mathbb{R}$  and  $E = \{x\} \subset \mathbb{R}$  for some  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that E is closed with respect to the metric d(x, y) = |x y|.
  - (c) (5 points) Define a metric d on  $\mathbb{R}$  so that the subset E in part (d) is open. Explain your answer.
- 2. (15 points) Assume Bolzano-Weirstrass Theorem on  $\mathbb R$  with the usual Euclidean metric:

Any bounded sequence has a convergent subsequence,

prove the same theorem for  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , also with standard Euclidean metric

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}.$$

- 3. (15 points) Given a function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ 
  - (a) (5 points) State the definition for f to be differentiable at  $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
  - (b) (10 points) Show, directly (ie. without using big theorem) from the definition in part (a), that the function  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  given by

$$f(x,y) = (xy + x, y^2 + y)$$

is differentiable at (0,0).

4. (15 points) Consider the sequence of functions  $\{f_n\}$  defined on [0,1] given by

$$f_n(x) = \log nx^2 (1 - x^3)^n$$
.

- (a) (5 points) Find  $f(x) := \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$ .
- (b) (10 points) Prove that  $f_n$  are not uniformly convergent.
- 5. (15 points) If a function  $\phi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  satisfies

$$|\phi(x) - \phi(y)| \le \frac{1}{2}|x - y|,$$

prove that

- (a) (5 points)  $\phi$  is continuous (with respect to the usual metric d(x,y) = |x-y|).
- (b) (10 points)  $\phi(x) = x$  for some  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- 6. (15 points) Consider C([0,1]), the space of continuous complex valued functions on [0,1].
  - (a) (5 points) State the Stone-Weirstrass Theorem on this space.
  - (b) (10 points) Prove that if  $f \in \mathcal{C}([0,1])$  satisfies the fact that

$$\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = 0 \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

then f = 0. (Hint: first show that  $\int_0^1 (f(x))^2 dx = 0$  using part (a).)