

成功大學 100 學年度博士班研究生甄試入學考試

【高等微積分】

1. Suppose that  $x \in R$ ,  $x_n \geq 0$ , and  $x_n \rightarrow x$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Prove that  $\sqrt{x_n} \rightarrow \sqrt{x}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
2. Suppose that  $I$  is a closed, bounded interval of  $R$  and  $f : I \rightarrow R$  is continuous on  $I$ . Please prove that  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $I$ .

3. Let

$$u(x, t) = \frac{e^{-x^2/4t}}{\sqrt{4\pi t}}, \quad t > 0, x \in R.$$

- (a) Prove that  $u$  satisfies the heat equation:  $u_{xx} - u_t = 0$  for all  $t > 0$  and  $x \in R$ .
  - (b) If  $a > 0$ , prove that  $u(x, t) \rightarrow 0$  as  $t \rightarrow 0+$ , uniformly for  $x \in [a, \infty)$ .
4. Please compute the following integrals.

(a)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{xy+x} \, dx dy.$

(b)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} e^x \sin x dx.$

5. Determine whether the following series converges or diverges.

(a)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log k}{k^p}, \quad p > 1.$

(b)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{9k^2 + 3}{k^3 - 2k + 1}.$

6. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be subsets of  $R^n$ . Prove that

$$\partial(A \cap B) \subseteq (A \cap \partial B) \cup (B \cap \partial A) \cup (\partial A \cap \partial B).$$

7. Evaluate the following expression:

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 y^2 + xy + y + 2} \, dx \quad \text{at } y = 0.$$

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Linear Algebra

PhD Entrance Exam

Date: 28/10/2010

Work out all problems and no credit will be given for an answer without reasoning.

- (a) (5%) Let  $V$  be the vector space of  $n$ -square matrices over  $K$ . Let  $M$  be an arbitrary matrix in  $V$ . Let  $T : V \rightarrow V$  be defined by  $T(A) = AM + MA$ , where  $A \in V$ . Show that  $T$  is a linear transformation.  
(b) (5%) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear mapping defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (x + 2y - z, y + z, x + y - 2z)$$

Find a basis and the dimension of the kernel  $W$  of  $T$ . What is the dimension of the image  $U$  of  $T$ ?

- (c) (5%) Show that no matrices  $A$  and  $B \in M_{n \times n}(F)$  such that  $AB - BA = I$ , where  $I$  is an  $n \times n$  identity matrix.  
2. (a) (5%) Show that if  $A$  is a self-adjoint matrix, then all eigenvalues of  $A$  are real.  
(b) (10%) Let  $V$  be the vector space of  $n$ -square matrices over a field  $\mathbb{R}$ . Let  $U$  and  $W$  be the subspaces of symmetric and skew-symmetric matrices, respectively. Show that  $V = U \oplus W$ .  
3. (a) (7%) Let

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

Find  $A^n$ .

- (b) (8%) Find  $\det(A^{-1})$  for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & 1 + x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & 1 + x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & 1 + x_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) (5%) Find the characteristic polynomial of  $A$ .  
(b) (5%) Find the minimal polynomial of  $A$ .  
(c) (5%) Find an invertible matrix  $P$  such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is a diagonal matrix.

5. (a) (7%) Let  $T$  be a linear operator on a finite dimensional inner product space  $V$ . Show that there exists a unique linear operator  $T^*$  on  $V$  such that  $\langle T(u), v \rangle = \langle u, T^*(v) \rangle$ , for every  $u, v \in V$ .
- (b) (8%) Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional inner product space, and let  $E$  be an idempotent linear operator on  $V$ , i.e.,  $E^2 = E$ . Prove that  $E$  is self-adjoint if and only if  $EE^* = E^*E$ .
6. (10%) Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional vector space over a field  $F$ . Let  $V^*$  and  $V^{**}$  be the dual and double dual space of  $V$ . Define  $\Phi : V \rightarrow V^{**}$  by

$$\Phi(x)(f) = f(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in V, f \in V^*.$$

Show that  $\Phi$  is an isomorphism of  $V$  onto  $V^{**}$ .

7. Let  $G$  be a group. A subgroup  $H$  of  $G$  is called a *normal subgroup* of  $G$  if  $aH = Ha$  for all  $a$  in  $G$ . Let  $G'$  be the subgroup of  $G$  generated by the set  $S = \{x^{-1}y^{-1}xy \mid x, y \in G\}$ .
- (a) (5%) Prove that  $G'$  is normal in  $G$ .
- (b) (5%) Prove that  $G/G'$  is Abelian.
- (c) (5%) Prove that if  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$  and  $G' \leq H$ , then  $H$  is normal in  $G$  and  $G/H$  is Abelian.