

【基礎數學】：Part I. 高等微積分

1. (10 %) Suppose f is a real, three times differentiable function on $[-1, 1]$, such that

$$f(-1) = 0, \quad f(0) = 0, \quad f(1) = 1, \quad f'(0) = 0.$$

Prove that $f^{(3)}(x) \geq 3$ for some $x \in (-1, 1)$.

2. (12 %) Let

$$f_m(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cos m! \pi x)^{2n} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, m \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Show that $\{f_m\}$ converges to a function f in \mathbb{R} , but not uniformly.

3. (a) (10 %) Show that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$.

(b) (8 %) Show that $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$, where $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{\alpha-1} dx$ is the gamma function, $0 < \alpha < \infty$.

4. (15 %) Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be continuous on $[0, 1]$ and differentiable on $(0, 1)$. Assume that $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1$. Show that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there are n distinct points $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in [0, 1]$ such that

$$\frac{1}{f'(a_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(a_2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{f'(a_n)} = n.$$

5. (a) (5 %) State the Weierstrass approximation theorem.

(b) (10 %) Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function such that $\int_0^1 f(x) x^n dx = 0$ for all nonnegative integers. Prove or disprove that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$.

6. (a) (7 %) State the Arzela-Ascoli theorem.

(b) (8 %) Let

$$f_n(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (1 - nx)^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots).$$

Show that $\{f_n\}$ is not equicontinuous on $[0, 1]$.

7. Define

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

(a) (7 %) Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous at $(0, 0)$ and has directional derivatives in every direction at $(0, 0)$.

(b) (8 %) Show that there is no plane that is tangent to the graph of $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ at the point $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$.

【基礎數學】: Part II. 線性代數

In what follows, \mathbb{R} denotes the field of all real numbers, and $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ denotes the vector space of all $n \times n$ real matrices.

1. Let $P_2(\mathbb{R})$ be the vector space of all polynomials of degree at most 2 with real coefficients. Suppose $T: M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$ is the linear transformation defined by

$$T \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = 3c + (a - 2b)x + dx^2.$$

- (a) (10%) Find a basis for the null space of T and determine the dimension of the range of T .
- (b) (10%) Let $\gamma = \{1, x, x^2\}$, which is the standard ordered basis for $P_2(\mathbb{R})$. Find an ordered basis β for $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ such that the matrix representation $[T]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$ of T in β and γ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. Let n be a positive integer, and let $S_i = \{A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^t = (-1)^i A\}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Here A^t denotes the transpose of A .

- (a) (6%) Prove that S_i is a subspace of $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ for $i = 1, 2$.
- (b) (12%) Prove that $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ is the direct sum of S_1 and S_2 .

3. Consider the real matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (a) (8%) Find the characteristic polynomial for A .
- (b) (12%) Find the minimal polynomial for A . Is A similar to a diagonal matrix? *Justify your answer.*
4. (12%) Let V be a finite-dimensional inner product space whose inner product is denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, and let T be a self-adjoint operator on V (that is, T is equal to its adjoint T^*). Prove that if $\langle v, T(v) \rangle = 0$ for all $v \in V$, then T is the zero linear operator.
5. (18%) Let T be a linear operator on a finite-dimensional complex vector space V . Suppose W is a T -invariant subspace of V and $W \neq V$. Prove that there exists a vector $v \in V \setminus W$ such that $T(v) - \lambda v \in W$ for some eigenvalue λ of T .
6. (12%) Let A be a 9×9 real matrix such that $A^6 + A^3 = A^5 + A^4$. Is A similar over \mathbb{R} to an upper triangular matrix? *Justify your answer.*