

科目：軟體與數學

系所組：資訊工程研究所

1. (10%) Analyze running times of the following two programs.

<pre>(a) void programA (int n)     {         int a = 0;         for (int i = n; i &gt; 0; i = i / 2 )             a = a + 1;     }</pre>	<pre>(b) long programB (long n)     {         if ( n == 1 )             return 1;         else             return (n * programB(n-1));     }</pre>
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2. (40%) Algorithm design and analysis.

- (a) (10%) Given a set  $S$  and a number  $m$ , design an algorithm to determine whether there are two numbers  $x$  and  $y$  in the set  $S$ , such that  $x+y=m$ . Ex: Given a set  $S=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $m=6$ , the answer is true because “ $1+5=6$ ” satisfies the condition “ $x+y=6$ ” in the set  $S$ , where  $x=1$  and  $y=5$ . “ $2+4=6$ ” also satisfies the condition “ $x+y=6$ ” in the set  $S$ . Additionally, analyze the running time of your algorithm.
- (b) (10%) Given a positive integers array  $A[1, \dots, n]=\{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n\}$ . Design an algorithm to determine whether any three consecutive integers appear in the array  $A$  an ascending order (from small to big). Ex: Given an array  $A=\{\underline{1}, 6, \underline{2}, 4, 5, \underline{3}\}$ , the answer is true because  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  are three consecutive integers and appear in the array  $A$  an ascending order. Additionally, analyze running time of your algorithm.
- (c) (10%) Let  $A[1, \dots, n]$  be an array of  $n$  integers such that  $A[1] < A[2] < \dots < A[n]$ . Design an algorithm to determine whether there exists a “ $A[i]=i$ ”. Ex: Given an array  $A=\{1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ , the answer is true because  $A[1]=1$ . Additionally, analyze the running time of your algorithm.
- (d) (10%) It is trivial that there are  $2^k$  different  $k$ -bits strings. Let  $n=2^k-1$ . An array  $A[1, \dots, n]$  contains  $n$  different  $k$ -bits strings. Design an algorithm to find which  $k$ -bits string isn't contained in the array  $A$ . The only operation, called **fetch**( $i, j$ ), you can apply to access the array  $A$  is “fetch the  $j$ -bit of  $A[i]$ ” and this **fetch**( $i, j$ ) operation takes constant time. Ex: Given  $k=3$  and 7 different 3-bits strings. Assume  $A[1, \dots, 7]=\{“010”, “001”, “101”, “110”, “111”, “000”, “011”\}$ . You are required to find 3-bits string “100” isn't contained in the array  $A$ . In this example, **fetch**( $2, 0$ ) will return “1”. Additionally, analyze the running time of your algorithm.

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

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3. (6%) Given the linear system: 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + ay = 1 \\ ax + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

- (a) Determine a particular value of  $a$  so that the system has infinitely many solutions.  
(b) Determine a particular value of  $a$  so that the system has no solution.  
(c) Determine a particular value of  $a$  so that the system has a unique solution.

4. (10%) Find the inverse of the matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ , if it exists.

5. (6%) Determine if the columns of  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  are linearly independent.

6. (6%) Show that the transformation  $T$  defined by  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2 - 1, x_2 + x_3 - 2, x_3 + x_1 - 3)$  is not linear.

7. (12%) Let  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- (a) (6%) Find a basis for the column space  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A})$ .  
(b) (6%) Find a basis for the null space  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})$ .

8. (10%) Find the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

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