

考試科目	基礎數學	系所別	統計學系	考試時間	2 月 7 日(五) 第一節
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1. (30%) Suppose the correlation matrix of a random vector (X_1, X_2, X_3) is given as

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1.0 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0 & 1.0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) (6%) Find the eigenvalues of Σ .
 - (b) (9%) Find bases for the eigenspaces associated with each eigenvalues of Σ .
 - (c) (6%) Find the diagonal matrix D and the orthogonal matrix P to orthogonally diagonalize Σ .
 - (d) (3%) Find the spectral decomposition of Σ .
 - (e) (6%) Show that Σ is positive semi-definite and find $\Sigma^{1/2}$.
2. (20%) Suppose A is a $n \times n$ symmetric matrix.
- (a) (10%) Show that vectors corresponding to distinct eigenspaces of A are orthogonal.
 - (b) (10%) Consider the following definition. Show that

$$\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \mathbf{u}^T A \mathbf{v}$$

defines an inner product in R^n .

Definition 1 An inner product on a vector space V is an operation that assigns to every pair of vectors $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V$ a real number $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$ such that the following properties hold for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in V$ and $c \in R$.

- i. $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \rangle$.
- ii. $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w} \rangle$.
- iii. $\langle c\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = c \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$.
- iv. $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle \geq 0$ and $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle = 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$.

A vector space with an inner product is called an inner product space.

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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3. (5%; 1% for each part) Write down the final answers only.

(a) Find $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 3x + 1)$.

(b) Find $\frac{d}{dx}e^x$.

(c) Find $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x) + x \sin(x))$.

(d) Find $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2 + \cos(x)}$.

(e) Find $\frac{d}{dx} \sin(\cos(x))$.

- Note. For Problems 4 – 7, you need to show your work in the solutions. Writing down the final answers only for these problems is not enough to receive any points.

4. (20%) Let $I_n(t) = \int_0^t x^n \cos(x) dx$ and $J_n(t) = \int_0^t x^n \sin(x) dx$ for $n \geq 0$ and $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

(a) (14%) Express $I_{n+1}(t)$ and $J_{n+1}(t)$ in terms of $I_n(t)$, $J_n(t)$, n and t .

(b) (6%) Compute $I_0(\pi)$ and $J_0(\pi)$, and then find $I_1(\pi)$ and $J_1(\pi)$ using the expressions in Part (a).

5. (10%) Let $D(r) = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}$ for $r > 0$.

(a) (7%) Find $\int_{D(r)} e^{-x^2-y^2} d(x, y)$ for $r > 0$.

(b) (3%) Find $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{D(r)} e^{-x^2-y^2} d(x, y)$ based on your answer for Part (a).

6. (10%) Let $f(x, y) = x^2 + \sin(xy) + y^2$. Does f have a local minimum or a local maximum at $(x, y) = (0, 0)$? Justify your answer.

7. (5%) Let $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$ for $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ and $G(x) = \int_x^\infty \phi(t) dt$ for $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xG(x)}{\phi(x)}$.

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