

國立臺灣師範大學 112 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：數學基礎

適用系所：資訊工程學系

注意：1.本試題共 2 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

Some notation:

- A *vector* refers to a column vector with real entries, for example, $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{R}^3$.
- The **span** of a finite nonempty subset of \mathcal{R}^n is a subspace of \mathcal{R}^n .
- The **transpose** of matrix A is denoted by A^T whose (i,j) -entry is the (j,i) -one of A .
- Let T be a linear operator on \mathcal{R}^n and $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$ be a basis for \mathcal{R}^n . The matrix $[[T(\mathbf{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} \quad [T(\mathbf{b}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \cdots \quad [T(\mathbf{b}_n)]_{\mathcal{B}}]$ is called the **matrix representation of T with respect to \mathcal{B}** or the **\mathcal{B} -matrix of T** , denoted by $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$.

1. (a) (4 points) Determine the value of r for which \mathbf{v} is in the span of S , where

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ and } \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ r \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(b) (6 points) Find a basis for the column space and null space of

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. (10 points) Suppose that $T: \mathcal{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^3$ is a linear transformation such that

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Determine $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ for any $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ in \mathcal{R}^3 .

3. (10 points) Let $\mathcal{A} = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$ be a basis for \mathcal{R}^n . Then, $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2, \dots,$

$\mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_n\}$ is also a basis for \mathcal{R}^n . If \mathbf{v} is a vector in \mathcal{R}^n and $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$, compute

$[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$.

4. (10 points) For the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 17 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$, find an orthogonal matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $P^T A P = D$.

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5. (10 points) Let W , a subspace, be the orthogonal complement of $\text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

(a) Find the orthogonal projection matrix P_W for W . (6 points)

(b) Find the vector w in W that is closest to vector $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. (4 points)

6. (15 points) Let A be a set of size m , and let B be a set of size n , where m and n are positive integers.

(a) How many functions $f: A \rightarrow B$ can be defined?

(b) How many 1-1 functions $f: A \rightarrow B$ can be defined?

(c) How many onto functions $f: A \rightarrow B$ can be defined for $n = 2$?

7. (5 points) Let p be a prime number, and let x be a positive integer.

Show that if $1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (p-1) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (p-1) \cdot x$, then $x \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

8. (10 points) Let $A = \{a, b\}$. Find all possible binary relations R on A such that R is **neither** reflexive **nor** transitive, or show that there is no such binary relation.

9. (15 points) Let G be a **connected simple** graph with n vertices and m edges, where $n \geq 2$. Assume that there are $n-1$ vertices whose degrees are pairwise distinct.

(a) Show that exactly two vertices have degree $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$.

(b) Given $m + n = 155$, find n and m .

10. (5 points) Let n be a positive integer. Derive a closed formula for

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k}.$$

Note that the operations that can be used in a closed formula are arithmetic operations (+, -, ×, /) and taking powers.