# 國立彰化師範大學 97 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

## 

科目: 離散數學及線性代數

## ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共2頁,第1頁

1. Solve the recurrence relation  $a_n - 3a_{n-1} = 5 \times 3^n$ , where n = 1 and  $a_0 = 2$ . (10%)

- 2. A *coloring* of a simple graph is the assignment of a color to each vertex of the graph so that no two adjacent vertices are assigned the same color. The *chromatic number* of a graph is the least number of colors needed for a coloring of this graph. Let *m*, *n* are integers. (a)What is the chromatic number of *complete graph K<sub>n</sub>*? (b) What is the chromatic number of the *complete bipartite graph K<sub>m,n</sub>*? (c) What is the chromatic number of *cycle graph C<sub>n</sub>*, *n* 3? (d) What is the chromatic number of *n-cube graph Q<sub>n</sub>*, *n* 3? (e) What is the chromatic number of *wheel graph W<sub>n</sub>*, *n* 3? (10%)
- 3. Let  $m \in Z^+$  with m odd. Prove that there exists a positive integer n such that m divides  $2^n$ -1. (10%)
- 4. Since an *equivalence relation* on a set includes a partition of that set, for n 2, *congruence modulo* n (*mod n*) partitions Z into the *n equivalence classes* [0]={..., -2n, -n, 0, n, 2n, ...}, [1]={..., -2n+1, -n+1, 1, n+1, 2n+1, 3n+1, ...}, ..., [n-1]={..., -n-1, -1, n-1, 2n-1, 3n-1, ...}. Let Z<sub>n</sub> denote the set {[0], [1], ..., [n-1]}. Find the set of x such that 25x mod 72=1. (5%)
- 5. Let **R** be the relation with directed graph shown in Figure 1. Let *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* be a listing of the elements of the set. Use the *Warshall's Algorithm* to find the matrix of the *transitive closure* of **R**.



Figure 1

- 6. How many paths of length four are there from c to d in the graph in Figure 1? (5%)
- 7. Construct a *nondeterministic finite-state automaton* that recognizes the language generated by the regular grammar *G*=(*V*, *T*, *S*, *P*), where *V*={0, 1, *A*, *S*}, *T*={0, 1}, and the productions in *P* are S→1A, S→0, S→λ, A→0A, A→1A, and A→1. (5%)

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系所: 資訊工程學系碩士班

#### 科目: 離散數學及線性代數

### ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

### 共2頁,第2頁

- 8. Let *V* be  $R^3$  and let  $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$  and  $T = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3\}$  be bases for  $R^3$ , where  $\mathbf{v}_1 = [2 \ 0 \ 1]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = [1 \ 2 \ 0]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_3 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$  and  $\mathbf{w}_1 = [6 \ 3 \ 3]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{w}_2 = [4 \ -1 \ 3]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{w}_3 = [5 \ 5 \ 2]^T$ . Find the *transition matrix* P from the *T*-basis to the *S*-basis. (5%)
- 9. Let  $L:P_1 \rightarrow P_2$  be defined by L(p(x)) = xp(x). Find the matrix of *L* with respect to the basis  $S = \{x, 1\}$  and  $T = \{x^2, x 1, x + 1\}$  for  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , respectively. (5%)
- 10. Show that if matrix A is singular, then matrix adj A is singular. (5%)

11. Evaluate  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$  (5%)

- 12. Let A be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix. If tr(A)=7 and det(A)=12, what are the eigenvalues of A. (5%)
- 13. An  $n \times n$  matrix A is said to be *idempotent* if  $A^2 = A$ . Show that if  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of an idempotent matrix, then  $\lambda$  must be either 0 or 1. (5%)
- 14. If *A* is an  $n \times n$  matrix, then *A* is called *nilpotent* if  $A^k = O_n$  for some positive integer *k*. (a) Show that every nilpotent matrix is singular. (b) If *A* is *nilpotent*, show that  $I_n A$  is nonsingular. (10%)
- 15. Find the *orthogonal* matrix *P* such that  $P^{-1}AP = D$ , a diagonal matrix.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} (10\%)$