Klausurangabe 08.06.2017





Name:

M.Number:

KDDM1 (707.003), 22.10.2015, Group(A)

2. Symmetric matrices

Convince yourself that matrices
$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)$$
 and $(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})$ are symmetric:
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

b) Prove that for any matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matrices $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T$ and $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ are symmetric.

2.) 8)
$$(34)$$
 $A \cdot A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
 $A^{T} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\$

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1. Web-Crawling:

- a) List a number of use-cases where Web Crawling might be needed or useful
- b) Describe the basic building blocks of a Web Crawler
- c) List and describe specialised Web Crawlers
- d) What are the main challenges when doing Web Crawling?
- e) What is the Deep Web?

a) general search engines (forg. Google)

vertical search engines (yelp)

image processing

b) specialised web chiert using HTTP

start with initial seed of \$1RLs

c) topical web crowter:

deep web crawler:

focused web crowler: themselic, type

downloaded

reposition

d) many