

1-10 題為填充題，請依題號於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」作答，並應註明作答之題號。

1. If $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $(a, b, c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

2. If $\begin{array}{cccccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & x_1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & x_2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 & x_3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 4 & x_4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 5 & x_5 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 7 & x_6 \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$,

then $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

3. If $\begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$ and $a > 1$, then $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

4. If $\text{rank}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 3$, then $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

5. Let $A \in R^{3 \times 3}$ and $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ be a linearly independent subset of R^3 . If $Av_1 = 3v_1 + 2v_2 + v_3, Av_2 = v_1 + 2v_2 - v_3$, and $Av_3 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3$,
then $\det(A) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

6. If $A \in R^{5 \times 7}$ and $\text{rank}(A) = 4$, then $\text{rank}(A^T A) - \text{rank}(A^T) \text{rank}(A) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

7. Let $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A = I_3 + 5uu^T$, then $u^T A^{-1} u = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

8. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then there exist $a, b \in R$ such that $(I_2 - A)^{-1} = aA + bI_2$,
where $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

9. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \\ 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 \\ 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$, then $\det(A - I_5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

10. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then the largest eigenvalue of A is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (5%)

第 11~14 題為選擇題，請依題號順序於【選擇題作答區】內作答。

第 15 題為非選擇題，請於【非選擇題作答區】內作答。

11 以下敘述何者為正確？請清楚標示答案，不需說明。（10%）

- (a) $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5)\}$ is an equivalence relation on $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.
- (b) There are 2^{20} different reflexive binary relations on $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.
- (c) Let R be a binary relation. Then, $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} R^i$ is the reflexive transitive closure of R .
- (d) Let $(K, \cdot, +)$ be a Boolean algebra. Then, $a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$ and $a + (b \cdot c) = (a + b) \cdot (a + c)$ hold for all $a, b, c \in K$.
- (e) There exists a Boolean algebra $(K, \cdot, +)$, where $|K| = 6$.

12 以下敘述何者為正確？請清楚標示答案，不需說明。（10%）

- (a) Suppose that $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a ring. If $a \cdot b = a \cdot c$, where $a, b, c \in R$ and a is not the identity for $+$, then $b = c$.
- (b) Suppose that $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a ring and $S \subset R$ is not empty. If $a + b, a \cdot b \in S$ for all $a, b \in S$ and $-c \in S$ for all $c \in S$, where $-c$ denotes the inverse of c under $+$, then $(S, +, \cdot)$ is also a ring.
- (c) If $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a field, then $(R, +, \cdot)$ is also an integral domain.
- (d) Suppose that (G, \cdot) and $(H, *)$ are two groups. A mapping $f: G \rightarrow H$ is a group isomorphism, if $f(a \cdot b) = f(a) * f(b)$ for all $a, b \in G$.
- (e) If (G, \cdot) is a group and $a \in G$, then $(\{a^i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \cdot)$ is also a group, where \mathbb{Z} is the set of integers.

13 以下敘述何者為正確？請清楚標示答案，不需說明。（10%）

- (a) There are 40 different ways to store 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in $A[1:5]$ (each number stored in a memory location) so that $A[i] \neq i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 5$.
- (b) $f(x) = x/(1-x)^2$ is the ordinary generating function for 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
- (c) There are 105 different integer solutions for $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 24$, where $3 \leq x_i \leq 8$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.
- (d) There are $(5^8 - 3^8)/2$ different ways to distribute 8 different objects O_1, O_2, \dots, O_8 to five different boxes B_1, B_2, \dots, B_5 provided an even number of objects are distributed to B_5 .
- (e) Let a_n be the number of different quaternary (i.e., $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$) sequences of length n that have an even number of 1's, where $n \geq 2$. Then, $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 4^{n-1}$.

14 以下敘述何者為正確？請清楚標示答案，不需說明。（10%）

(In the following, $G = (V, E)$ is a simple, undirected, and weighted graph, where $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$. Also, let d_i be the degree of v_i , where $1 \leq i \leq n$.)

- (a) $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i$ is even.
- (b) The connected components of G can be determined, as a consequence of executing a breadth-first search on G .
- (c) A spanning tree of G can result, as a consequence of executing a breadth-first search on G .
- (d) If all edge costs of G are distinct, then G has a unique minimum spanning tree.
- (e) A clique of G is a complete subgraph of G .

15 Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple undirected graph and δ be the minimum vertex degree of G , where $|V| \geq 3$ and $\delta \geq |V|/2$ are assumed. The following is a proof of G having a Hamiltonian cycle.

Suppose to the contrary that G contains no Hamiltonian cycle. Further, we assume, without loss of generality, that G is a maximal nonhamiltonian simple graph.

Let $(u, v) \notin E$. So, $G + (u, v)$, the resulting graph by augmenting G with (u, v) , has a Hamiltonian cycle, denoted by $(u =) v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{|V|} (= v)$.

Set $S = \{v_i \mid (u, v_{i+1}) \in E \text{ and } 1 \leq i \leq |V|-1\}$ and $T = \{v_i \mid (v_i, v) \in E \text{ and } 1 \leq i \leq |V|-1\}$.

Then, $|S \cup T| < |V|$ and $|S \cap T| = 0$, which implies $d_u + d_v = |S| + |T| = |S \cup T| + |S \cap T| < |V|$ (d_u and d_v are the degrees of u and v , respectively), a contradiction to $\delta \geq |V|/2$.

- (a) Why $|S \cup T| < |V|$? (5%)
(b) Why $|S \cap T| = 0$? (5%)