# 國立中央大學100學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別:<u>通訊工程學系碩士班 乙組(通訊網路)(一般生)</u> 科目:<u>工程數學</u> 共<u>3</u>頁 第<u>/</u>頁 本科考試禁用計算器 <u>\*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答</u>

以下共分 A、B和 C 三部份,每一部份 50 分,任選兩部份做答。請在答案卷最前面先註明您選答那兩部份,未註明者,不得對改卷所挑選之部份有異議。

### Part A 機率 (50 分)

- 1. (10%) The binomial random variable X has probability mass function (PMF)  $P_X(x) = \binom{5}{x} (1/2)^5$ . Let  $\mu_X$  and  $\sigma_X$  denote the expected value and standard deviation of X, respectively.
  - (1) (5%) Please find  $\mu_x$ .
  - (2) (5%) Please find  $P[\mu_X \sigma_X \le X \le \mu_X + \sigma_X]$ .
- 2. (10%) X is a uniform random variable with parameters -5 and 5. Given the event  $\{A=|X|\leq 2\}$ .
  - (1) (5%) Please find the conditional PDF  $f_{X|A}(x)$ .
  - (2) (5%) Please find the conditional variance Var[X|A].
- 3. (5%) Random variables X and Y have the joint PDF

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 \le y \le x \le 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (1) (5%) Please find  $f_w(w)$ , where W=X/Y.
- 4. (15%) Let the random vector  $\mathbf{X} = [x_1 \ x_2]^T$ . The PDF of  $\mathbf{X}$  is

$$f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 2 & \mathbf{x} \ge \mathbf{0}, & x_1 + x_2 \le 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (1) (5%) Please find the expected value vector E[X].
- (2) (5%) Please find the correlation matrix  $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{x}}$ .
- (3) (5%) Please find the covariance matrix  $C_x$ .
- 5. (10%) Moment generating function.
  - (1) (5%) X is an exponential random variable with moment generating function

$$\phi_X(s) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - s}$$
. Please give the general expression for the *n*th moment of *X*.

(2) (5%) Let  $K_1, ..., K_n$  denote a sequence of iid Bernoulli (p) random variables,

where each 
$$K_i$$
 has probability mass function  $P_K(k) = \begin{cases} 1-p & k=0, \\ p & k=1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ 

Let  $M = K_1 + K_2 + \cdots + K_n$ . Find the moment generating function  $\phi_M(s)$ .



注:背面有試題

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#### Part B 離散數學 (50 分)

- 1. (6%) Determine if each of the following functions is a bijection from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (a) (2%) f(x) = -3x + 4. (True/False)
  - (b) (2%)  $f(x) = -3x^2 + 7$ . (True/False)
  - (c) (2%) f(x) = (x+1)/(x+2). (True/False)
- 2. (6%) Find all solutions, if any, to the system of congruences.
  - $x \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$
  - $x \equiv 3 \pmod{10}$
  - $x \equiv 8 \pmod{15}$
- 3. (6%) Let  $a_n$  be the *n*-th term of the sequence 1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,5,5,5,5,5,..., constructed by including the integer k exactly k times. Show that  $a_n = \lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$ .
- 4. (6%) Please answer the following questions in regard to well-ordering principle.
  - (a) (3%) Define or formally explain the term of "well-ordering principle".
  - (b) (3%) Please use the well-ordering principle to show that if x and y are real numbers with x < y, then there is a rational number r with x < r < y.
- 5. (6%) Consider a sequence defined by  $a_0=1$ ,  $a_1=2$ , and  $a_n=a_{n-1}\times a_{n-2}$ , for n=2,3,4,...
  - (a) (3%) Design a recursive algorithm to find the n-th term of this sequence.
  - (b) (3%) Design an iterative algorithm to find the *n*-th term of this sequence.
- 6. (10%) Please answer the following questions in regard to graphs:
  - (a) (2%) Define or formally explain the term of "bipartite graph".
  - (b) (2%) Define or formally explain the term of "isomorphic simple graph".
  - (c) (2%) How many non-isomorphic connected bipartite simple graphs are there with four vertices?
  - (d) (2%) How many non-isomorphic simple connected graphs with five vertices are there, when no vertex of degree is more than two?
  - (e) (2%) How many non-isomorphic simple connected graphs with five vertices are there, when being non-planar?
- 7. (10%) Solve the simultaneous recurrence relations

$$a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2b_{n-1}$$
$$b_n = a_{n-1} + 2b_{n-1}$$

with 
$$a_0 = 1$$
 and  $b_0 = 2$ .



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### Part C 線性代數 (50 分)

- 1. (7%) Let A and B be similar matrices. Prove that  $\det(A \lambda I) = \det(B \lambda I)$ , where  $\lambda$  is any scalar and  $\det(.)$  is the determinant of the indicated matrix.
- 2. (7%) Let A be a nonsingular  $n \times n$  matrix with n > 1, and let  $\det(A)$  and  $\operatorname{adj}(A)$  be the determinant and the adjoint of the matrix A respectively. Prove that  $\det(\operatorname{adj}(A)) = (\det(A))^{n-1}$ .
- 3. (8%) Let  $E = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3\}$  and  $F = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2\}$ , where

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$\mathbf{b_1} = (1, -1)^T, \quad \mathbf{b_2} = (2, -1)^T.$$

For the linear transformation  $L(x) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_3)^T$  from  $\mathbb{R}^3$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , find the matrix representing L with respect to the ordered bases E and F.

4. (8%) Let  $A = (\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, ..., \mathbf{a}_5)$  be a  $4 \times 5$  matrix, and let U be the reduced row echelon form of A.

form of 
$$A$$
.
$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) (3%) Find a basis for N(A), the null space of A.
- (b) (5%) Given that  $x_0$  is a solution of Ax = b, where  $b = (0, 5, 3, 4)^T$  and  $x_0 = (3, 2, 0, 2, 0)^T$ . Please determine the other remaining column vectors of A.
- 5. (10%) Consider the inner product space C[0,1] with inner product defined by  $\langle f,g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$ . Let S be the subspace spanned by two vectors 1 and 2x-1.
  - (a) (2%) Show that 1 and 2x 1 are orthogonal.
  - (b) (8%) Find the best squares approximation to  $\sqrt{x}$  by a linear function from the subspace S.
- 6. (10%) Use the eigenvalues approach to find the solution to the initial value problem of the following linear differential equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1'' = -2y_2 + y_1' + 2y_2' \\ y_2'' = 2y_1 + 2y_1' - y_2' \\ y_1(0) = 1, \ y_2(0) = 0, \ y_1'(0) = -3, \ y_2'(0) = 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

