

國立中央大學八十七學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別: 統計研究所 不分组 科目: 基礎數學 共 1 頁 第 1 頁

1. Find $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} \frac{dt}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$. (10%)

2. Find $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$. (10%)

3. Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \{e^{-\frac{a}{n}} + e^{-\frac{2a}{n}} + \dots + e^{-\frac{na}{n}}\}$. (10%)

4. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x)}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$, where g, g' and g'' are continuous at 0 and $g(0) = g'(0) = 0, g''(0) = 15$. Find $f'(0)$. (10%)

5. Find $\int_0^1 \frac{3-x}{(x^2-2x+2)^3} dx$. (10%)

6. Let $T: R^2 \rightarrow R^3$ be a linear transformation such that $T((x_1, x_2)^t) = (2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 - x_2)^t$

(1) Find the matrix A associated with T , when R^2 and R^3 are using the standard basis. (2%)

(2) If $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ and $B' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, find the matrix B associated with T , depending on the bases B and B' . (3%)

(3) Find matrix Q and P such that $\Lambda = QBP$. (5%)

7. Find the eigenvalues of the matrix A and the associated eigenvectors, where $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & b & \dots & b \\ b & a & b & \dots & b \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ b & \dots & b & a & b \\ b & \dots & b & b & a \end{pmatrix}$, $a \neq b$ reals, is a $n \times n$ matrix. (10%)

8. Let A be a real symmetric matrix and positive definite. Show that $|A| \leq a_{11}a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$, where a_{ii} are the i th diagonal element of $A, i = 1, \dots, n$, and $|A|$, the determinant of A . (10%)

9. Let W be a subspace of R^4 spanned by the vectors $(1, 1, 1, 1)^t$ and $(1, 1, -1, 0)^t$. Find the projection of $(1, 2, 3, 4)^t$ onto W^\perp . (10%)

10. Let A be a real symmetric matrix, λ_1 the minimum eigenvalue of A, λ_2 the maximum eigenvalue of A . Show that

(1) $\lambda_1 = \min_{x \neq 0} \frac{x^t A x}{x^t x}$ (5%)

(2) $\lambda_2 = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{x^t A x}{x^t x}$ (5%)

