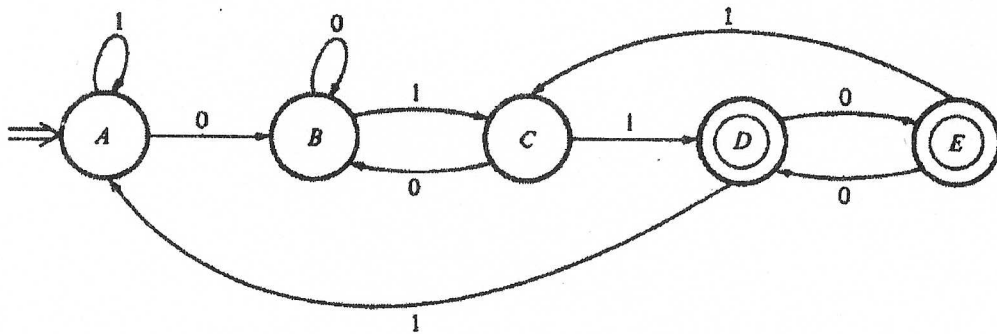


I. (25%) Answer the following questions.

- (a) (5%) Which type of languages does  $L = \{a^k b^{k-1} \mid k \geq 1\}$  belong to?  
 (b) (10%) Give a grammar that specifies  $L = \{a^k b^{k-1} \mid k \geq 1\}$  with less than 5 production rules.  
 (c) (10%) Construct a type-3 grammar for the following finite state machine.



II. (25%) Answer the following questions, 5% for each question.

- (a) Given that  $a$  and  $x$  are integers,  $a > 1$ ,  $a \mid (11x+3)$ , and  $a \mid (55x+52)$ . Find  $a$ .  
 (b) Find the greatest common divisor of 93 and 119 and express it in the form  $93m+119n$  for suitable integers  $m$  and  $n$ , where  $0 < m < 119$ .  
 (c) What is the largest possible number of vertices in a graph with 35 edges, all vertices having degree at least 3?  
 (d) Find a connected graph with as few vertices as possible which has precisely two vertices of odd degree.  
 (e) Find a connected graph with as few vertices as possible which has precisely two vertices of even degree.

## III. (10%) Fill in the blanks.

- The distance from the point  $(0, 1, -4)$  to the plane  $2(x - 1) + 6(y - 3) + 3(z + 4) = 0$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Suppose  $A = B + C$ , where
 
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 8 \\ -5 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & -7 \\ 7 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 Then, the orthogonal complement of  $N(A^T)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Consider the vector space  $C[-1, 1]$  with inner product defined by  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) dx$ . Then,  $\|1 - x\|_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Given the data:  $(x, y) = (0, 1), (3, 4), (6, 5)$ , the best squares fit by a linear function is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The best least squares approximation to  $e^x$  on the interval  $[0, 1]$  by a linear function is \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. (15%) Fill in the blanks.

- Use Gram-Schmidt process to find an orthonormal basis for  $N(A)^\perp$ , where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_.

- Solve the following initial value problem:

$$\begin{cases} y_1'' = -2y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2'' = y_1 - 2y_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} y_1(0) = y_2(0) = 0 \\ y_1'(0) = y_2'(0) = 2 \end{cases}.$$

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_.

- Suppose  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find  $A^6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- Suppose  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 - i \\ 1 + i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find a unitary matrix that diagonalizes  $A$ .

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_.

- Given a function  $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + xyz + y^2 - 3x$ , determine whether the point  $(1, 0, 0)$  is a local minimum, local maximum, saddle point, or neither of these types.

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_.

### V. (10%) Fill in the blanks.

1. Let  $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_n$  be Householder matrices, then  $\det(H_1 H_2 \cdots H_n) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

2. Let  $H \in R^{n \times n}$  be a Householder matrix,  $\mathbf{x} = [1, 1, 3, 5]^t$ ,  $\|H\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

3. Let  $R_\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $\|R_\theta\|_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

4. Let  $R_\theta$  be as defined in (3), the upper bound of  $\|R_\theta\|_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

5. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , Find  $A = LU = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , where  $L$  is unit lower- $\Delta$  and  $U$  is upper- $\Delta$ .

### VI. (15%) Fill in the blanks.

Given

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. The eigenvalues of matrix  $A$  are  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
2. A spectrum decomposition of matrix  $A$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
3. The singular values of matrix  $B$  are  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
4. A singular value decomposition of matrix  $B$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
5.  $\det(e^B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .