國立清華大學104學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別:生命科學院丙組

考試科目(代碼):計算機概論(演算法與計算機數學)(0604)

共_3_頁,第_1_頁 *請在【答案卷】作答

- 1. a) (5%) How many solutions are there for the equation x1+x2+x3=11 where x1, x2 and x3 are non-negative integers?
 - b) (5%) How about when $x1 \ge 1$, $x2 \ge 2$, $x3 \ge 3$?
- 2. (10%) What is the solution of the recurrent relation $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$ with $a_0 = 2$ and $a_0 = 7$?
- 3. (15%) Let C[$-\pi$, π] with inner product

$$< f,g> = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x)dx.$$

Supposed $\{1, \cos x, \sin x\}$ is an orthogonal set of vectors for the inner product space (e.g. $<1, \cos x>=<1,\sin x>=<\cos x, \sin x>=0$).

Find an orthonormal set of the vectors for the space.

- 4. a) (7%) Compute the eigenvalues of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$
 - b) (8%) Find the matrix S such that S⁻¹AS is a diagonal matrix
- 5. (10%) Suppose that 5 men out of 100 and 25 women out of 10,000 are color blind. A color blind person is chosen at random. What is the probability of his being male? (Assume males and females be equal numbers.)

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共_3_頁,第_2_頁 *請在【答案卷】作答

6. a) (7%) The Heapify algorithm makes an array A of elements under node *i* satisfy the heap property that is given as following:

Heapify(A,i)

- 1 $l \leftarrow Left(i)$
- $2 r \leftarrow Right(i)$
- 3 if $l \leq \text{heap-size}[A] \text{ and } A[l] > A[i]$
- 4 then $largest \leftarrow l$
- 5 else $largest \leftarrow i$
- 6 if $r \le \text{heap-size}[A]$ and A[r] > A[largest]
- 7 then $largest \leftarrow r$
- 8 if $largest \neq i$
- 9 then exchange $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[largest]$
- 10 **Heapify**(A, largest)

where Left(i) and Right(i) returns indices of the left and right children of node i respectively.

How many interchange operations are needed to Heapify(A, 3) on the array $A = \langle 27,17,3,16,13,10,1,5,7,12,4,8,9,0 \rangle$?

b) (10%) Suppose A is an array that satisfies the heap property. Using the above heapify algorithm to design a Heapsort algorithm to sort the elements in A as following:

Heapsort(A)

- 1 for $i \leftarrow length[A]$ downto 2
- 2 do exchange A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]
- 3 heap-size[A] \leftarrow heap-size[A] -1
- 4 Heapify(A,1)

What is the time complexity of the Heapsort algorithm in terms of number of elements n. Justify your answer.

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7. a) (7%) In Quick-sort of n distinct elements? There is an partition procedure that partitions a subarray of A from p to q, [A, p, q] as following:

PARTITION(A,p,r)

```
1  x ←A[p]
2  i ← p − 1
3  j ← r + 1
4  while True
5   do repeat j ← j - 1
6    until A[j] ≤ x
7   repeat i ← i + 1
8   until A[i] ≥ x
9  if i < j
10  then exchange A[i] ↔ A[j]</pre>
```

else return j

Illustrate the operations of PARTITION algorithm on the input array

$$A = \langle 13, 19, 9, 5, 12, 8, 7, 4, 11, 2, 6, 21 \rangle$$

- b) (8%) What is the worst case running time complexity of partitioning in terms of n elements in array A?
- c) (8%) What is the best case running time complexity of partitioning in terms of n elements in array A?