Muda.

(A5) Consider the computation where $\equiv_{10}$ denotes "has last digit of"

Given $a_1 = 1$ and $a_2 = 3$. and $a_n = a_{n-1} \times a_{n-2}$ for all $n \geq 3$.

$$a_1 \equiv_{10} 2$$
$$a_2 \equiv_{10} 3$$
$$a_3 \equiv_{10} a_2 \times a_1 \equiv_{10} 3 \times 2 \equiv_{10} 6.$$
$$a_4 \equiv_{10} a_3 \times a_2 \equiv_{10} 6 \times 3 \equiv_{10} 8$$
$$a_5 \equiv_{10} a_4 \times a_3 \equiv_{10} 8 \times 6 \equiv_{10} \cancel{4}8$$
$$a_6 \equiv_{10} a_5 \times a_4 \equiv_{10} 8 \times 8 \equiv_{10} 4$$
$$a_7 \equiv_{10} a_6 \times a_5 \equiv_{10} 4 \times 8 \equiv_{10} 2$$
$$a_8 \equiv_{10} a_7 \times a_6 \equiv_{10} 2 \times 4 \equiv_{10} 8$$

Cycle: $\underbrace{6, 8, 8, 4, 2, 8}_{\text{period } 6.}$

for last digit:

$$a_9 \equiv_{10} a_8 \times a_7 \equiv_{10} 8 \times 2 \equiv_{10} 6.$$
$$a_{10} \equiv_{10} a_9 \times a_8 \equiv_{10} 6 \times 8 \equiv_{10} 8$$
$$a_{11} \equiv_{10} a_{10} \times a_9 \equiv_{10} 8 \times 6 \equiv_{10} 8$$
$$a_{12} \equiv_{10} a_{11} \times a_{10} \equiv_{10} 8 \times 8 \equiv_{10} 4$$
$$a_{13} \equiv_{10} a_{12} \times a_{11} \equiv_{10} 4 \times 8 \equiv_{10} 2$$
$$a_{14} \equiv_{10} a_{13} \times a_{12} \equiv_{10} 2 \times 4 \equiv_{10} 8$$

Cycle repeats: $\underbrace{6, 8, 8, 4, 2, 8}_{\text{period } 6.}$

for last digit:

$$a_{15} \equiv_{10} a_{14} \times a_{13} \equiv_{10} 8 \times 2 \equiv_{10} 6.$$
$$a_{16} \equiv_{10} a_{15} \times a_{14} \equiv_{10} 6 \times 8 \equiv_{10} 8$$

Since the period for the repeating cyle of last digits is 6, we find the pattern in modulo 6 as follows:

$$a_{6K} \equiv_{10} 4$$
$$a_{6K+1} \equiv_{10} 2$$
$$a_{6K+2} \equiv_{10} 8$$
$$a_{6K+3} \equiv_{10} 6$$
$$a_{6K+4} \equiv_{10} 8$$
$$a_{6K+5} \equiv_{10} 8$$

for any $K \geq 0$ and K is a positive integer.

Returning to our problem, (In particular) we find:

Since $2014 = 6(335) + 4$

Hence it follows that: (for $K = 335$)

$$a_{2014} \equiv_{10} a_{6(335)+4} \equiv_{10} 8$$

$\boxed{\text{Answer: } 8}$