

# 國立中央大學 107 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

所別： 工業管理研究所 碩士班 不分組(一般生)

共 2 頁 第 1 頁

科目： 統計學

本科考試可使用計算器，廠牌、功能不拘

\* 請在答案卷(卡)內作答

1. Let  $X_1, X_2$  be i.i.d. r.v.'s distributed as  $U(\alpha, \beta)$ . Set  $Y_1 = X_1 + X_2$  and  $Y_2 = X_2$

- (a) Find the joint pdf of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  (5 points)
- (b) Find the joint pdf of  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  (5 points)
- (c) Find the pdf of  $Y_1$  (10 points)

2. Let  $X$  be an r.v. distributed as  $U(\alpha, \beta)$ .

- (a) (10 points) Show that its m.g.f. is given by

$$M(t) = \frac{e^{t\beta} - e^{t\alpha}}{t(\beta - \alpha)}$$

- (b) (10 points) By differentiation, show that  $E[X] = (\alpha + \beta)/2$  and  $\text{Var}(X) = (\beta - \alpha)^2/12$

3. Let  $Y$  be a nonnegative r.v. with CDF  $F_Y$ . It can be shown that

$$E[Y] = \int_0^\infty (1 - F_Y(u))du$$

Show that for a r.v.  $X$  with both positive and negative values,

$$E[X] = E[X_+] - E[X_-] = \int_0^\infty (1 - F_X(x))dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 F_X(x)dx$$

where  $X_+ = \max\{X, 0\}$  and  $X_- = \max\{-X, 0\}$ . (10 points)



4. To test on the mean parameter of a Poisson distribution,  $\lambda$ , we have formed the null hypothesis,  $H_0: \lambda = 1$ , and the alternative hypothesis  $H_a: \lambda = 2$ . Let  $X_1, X_2$ , and  $X_3$  be a random sample of size 3 from this particular Poisson distribution, and the rejection rule is set to be rejecting  $H_0$  if the observed sum  $\sum_{i=1}^3 x_i \geq 6$ .

- (a) (10 pts) Determine the significance level,  $\alpha$ , of the test.
- (b) (10 pts) Find the power function,  $\kappa(\lambda)$ , of the test.
- (c) (5 pts) Determine the probability of type II error,  $\beta$ , of the test corresponding to the alternative hypothesis,  $H_a: \lambda = 2$ .

5. Drunk driving is a serious problem. It is believed that the percentage of drinking and driving in Taiwan is more than 20%. A random sample of 5 drivers were checked in a routine spot check.
- (a) (5 pts) Let  $\bar{P}$  be the sample proportion of drunk driving. Please show the sampling distribution of  $\bar{P}$ . (Note that the normal approximation cannot be applied here.)
  - (b) (10 pts) If 3 drivers are found drunk driving, (in other words,  $\bar{p} = 0.6$ ), try to develop a 95% confidence interval of the population proportion of drunk driving. What is your conclusion of testing  $H_0: p = 0.2$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

注意：背面有試題

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- (c) (10 pts) After collecting 10 samples, (in other words,  $10 \times 5$  drivers in total), we found 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 4, and 2 drunk drivers respectively in each samples. Let's pool all the records together to develop a 95% confidence interval of the population proportion of drunk driving. What is your conclusion of testing  $H_0: p = 0.2$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . (Note that the normal approximation can be applied here.)

The following table presents selected Poisson distributions with parameter  $\lambda = 0.5, 1, 1.5, \dots, 10$ . The probabilities tabled are

$$P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$x$	$\lambda = E(X)$									
	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
0	0.60065	0.36779	0.2331	0.1353	0.0821	0.0498	0.0302	0.0183	0.0111	0.0067
1	0.50018	0.75458	0.55778	0.4060	0.2873	0.1891	0.1359	0.0916	0.0611	0.0404
2	0.39565	0.91197	0.80885	0.6707	0.54338	0.4232	0.3208	0.2381	0.1736	0.1247
3	0.39892	0.98110	0.9344	0.85714	0.7576	0.6472	0.5366	0.4335	0.3223	0.2450
4	0.39898	0.98633	0.98144	0.9473	0.89112	0.8153	0.7254	0.6298	0.5321	0.4405
5	1	0.39894	0.9864	0.98655	0.9854	0.9850	0.9851	0.98576	0.9851	0.9857
6	1	0.39899	0.9991	0.9955	0.9958	0.9965	0.9963	0.99417	0.9893	0.98311
7	1	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998
8	1	1	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998
9	1	1	1	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997
10	1	1	1	1	0.9999	0.9997	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996
11	1	1	1	1	1	0.9999	0.99817	0.99807	0.99796	0.99785
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9999	0.99733	0.99685	0.99637
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9999	0.99566	0.99519
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9999	0.99399
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9999
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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參考用