

系所別	組別	科目	准考證號碼	考試日期	節次	時間
工程管理研究所	甲	統計學		93年5月2日	第一節	100 分鐘

註:(1)請在答案卷依題次順序作答。(2)可使用計算器(需不具程式儲存功能)。(3)不可使用翻譯機、字典。

- 一、選擇題 (每題 5 分, 共 100 分)
- 1. 研究者所欲研究的全部對象所成的集合稱為 (A)研究樣本 (B)母數 (C)統計量 (D)母體 (E)參數
- 2. Which measurement scale has one absolute zero point? (A)nominal scale (B)interval scale (C)ratio scale (D)ordinal scale (E)none of the above
- 3. 下列關於集中趨勢量數的敘述何者為真? (A)算術平均數即為幾何平均數 (B)百分位數為一種集中趨勢量數 (C)中位數的數值不會小於平均數 (D)眾數與中位數不可能為同一數值 (E)以上皆是
- 4. Which one of the following indexes could NOT be used to describe the dispersion tendency of a set of data? (A)range (B)quartile deviation (C)standard deviation (D)variance (E)medium
- 5. 假設 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_{10}$ 為抽自常態隨機變數 $X \sim N(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 9)$ 的一組隨機樣本,則統計量 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{X_i^2}{9}$ 的抽樣分配為 (A)自由度為 10 的

卡方分配 (B)自由度為9的T分配 (C)自由度為9的卡方分配 (D)標準常態分配 (E)參數為10的 Poisson分配

- 6. 假設常態隨機變數 $X \sim N(\mu = 10, \sigma^2 = 9)$, $Y \sim N(\mu = 5, \sigma^2 = 4)$, 則下列等式何者為真?
 - (A) E(2X 3Y + 4) = 2E(X) 3E(Y)
 - (B) Var(2X 3Y + 4) = 4Var(X) 9Var(Y) + 16
 - (C)Var(2X 3Y + 4) = 4Var(X) 9Var(Y) 12Cov(X, Y)
 - (D) Var(2X 3Y + 4) = 4Var(X) + 9Var(Y) 12Cov(X, Y)
 - (E) Var(2X 3Y + 4) = 4Var(X) 9Var(Y) 12Cov(X, Y) + 16
- 7.假設二項隨機變數 $X \sim Bin(n=100,p=0.01)$,則 X 的機率分配最近似下列那一個隨機變數的機率分配? (A)標準常態 (B)自由度 為 3 的 1 分配 (C)參數為 1 的 Poisson 分配 (D)平均值為 1 ,變異數為 1 0.99 的常態分配 (E)自由度為 1 0 的 1 分配
- 8. 假設 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_{20}$ 為抽自常態隨機變數 $X \sim N(\mu = 10, \sigma^2 = 9)$ 的一組隨機樣本, $\overline{X} = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{20} X_i}{20}$ 為樣本平均數,則統計量 $\sum\limits_{i=1}^{20} \frac{(X_i \overline{X})^2}{9}$ 的變異數為 (A)9 (B)18 (C)19 (D)38 (E)40
- 9. Suppose that the moment-generating function of the random variable X is known as $M_X(t) = e^{100t + 50t^2}$, then the variance of Y = 2X + 4 is (A)100 (B)104 (C)200 (D)204 (E)400
- 10. Suppose that the joint probability mass function of random variables X and Y is given by:

		у									
f(x)	, y)	0	1	2							
	0	0.10	0.15	0.20							
х	1	0.05	0.10	0.15							
	2	0.15	0.05	0.05							

Then the expected value of the conditional distribution of X given Y=1 is

$$(A)\frac{1}{6} (B)\frac{1}{3} (C)\frac{1}{2} (D)\frac{2}{3} (E)\frac{3}{10}$$

The observed data of two quantative variables *X* and *Y* are given as follows:

					15													
Y	8	6	8	12	10	14	25	21	24	31	33	28	44	39	42	48	49	44

Based on the summary statistics of the regression of Y on X below to answer questions 11 to 12.

Summary Statistics

$$\overline{x} = 37.5$$
 , $\overline{y} = 27$, $\sum_{i=1}^{18} x_i^2 = 37125$, $\sum_{i=1}^{18} y_i^2 = 16942$, $\sum_{i=1}^{18} x_i y_i = 24855$

- 11. The sum of all the residuals equals (A)0.62 (B)2.6 (C)0.31 (D)1.3 (E)0
- 12. The F statitic in the ANOVA table of this regression analysis has degrees of freedom (A) $v_1 = 1$, $v_2 = 16$ (B) $v_1 = 1$, $v_2 = 17$ (C) $v_1 = 1$, $v_2 = 18$ (D) $v_1 = 2$, $v_2 = 17$ (E) $v_1 = 2$, $v_2 = 18$

- 13. 下列敘述何者為真?
- I. 當母體變異數未知,但已知母體為常態分配時,用Z分配與t分配所求得的母體平均數的信賴區間的長度是一樣的。
- II. 信賴區間的長度與準確度隨信賴水準的增加而增加。
- III. 若母體為常態分配,且母體變異數為已知,當信賴水準不變時,母體平均數的信賴區間長度隨樣本數的增加而變小。
- IV. 今欲求一母體平均數 μ 的 1- α 信賴區間,乃隨機抽取 m 組樣本數為 n 的樣本,並計算得 m 個信賴區間,則這 m 個區間中 約有(1-lpha)m 個會包含 μ 。
- $(A)\ I\ ,\ II\ \ (B)\ III\ ,\ IV\ \ (C)\ I\ ,\ II\ ,\ III\ \ (D)\ II\ ,\ III\ ,\ IV\ \ (E)\ I\ ,\ II\ ,\ III\ ,\ IV$
- 14. What of the following elements of a statistical test would be affected by changing the significant level?
- (A) test statistic (B) P-value (C) Null hypothesis (D) Alternative hypothesis (E) None of the above

[For questions 15-16] A product-rating organization tested battery life for four comparable makes of portable radios. Six radios of each make were purchased off the shelf from local retail stores, and identical fully charged batteries were inserted on a random basis. The observations on battery playing hours at high volume follow. A one-way ANOVA was performed to analyze the collected data. The calculations of sums of squares are as follows:

The total sum of squares is 8.90

The sum of squares between four makes is 5.88

- 15. The rejection region for this test at the 5% significant level is
- (A) $F > F_{0.025, 3, 20}$
- (B) $F > F_{0.05, 3, 20}$
- (C) $F > F_{0.025, 4.23}$
- (D) $F > F_{0.05, 4, 23}$
- (E) $F > F_{0.025, 3, 23}$
- 16. The value of the test statistic, F, is
- (A) 12.98 (B) 1.96 (C) 0.15 (D) 3.02 (E) 0.39
- 17. Which of the following statements are correct?
- I. A one-tailed test is more likely to lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis than two-tailed test.
- II. 0.05 level of significant is more likely to lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis than 0.01 level of significant.
- III. Sample size n=144 is more likely to lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis than Sample size n=444.
- $(A) \quad I \quad (B) \quad I, \quad III \quad (C) \quad I, \quad II \quad (D) \quad II, \quad III \quad (E) \quad I, \quad III, \quad III$

[For questions 18-19] 15 位年齡在 35 到 50 歲之間男性受試者參加了一個有氧運動對血液中膽固醇水準影響的研究。研究者想要了解有氧運動是否可以降低血液中膽固醇的水準。研究開始時,研究人員先測量這些受試者血液中的膽固醇含量,而後這些受試者參加有氧運動計畫,三個月後再測量這些受試者血液中的膽固醇含量。統計分析資料後得到如下的數據:檢定統計量的值為 5.47 ,p 值為 0.00 ﹝ 設定 =0.05 ﹞。

- 18. 請問此研究的統計分析方法應為
- (A) 單一樣本 z 檢定 (B) 單一樣本 t 檢定 (C) 兩獨立樣本 z 檢定 (D) 兩獨立樣本 t 檢定 (E) 兩相依樣本 t 檢定
- 19. 根據此研究的結果,下列統計上的決定何者正確?
- (A) 拒絕 H_0 ,接受 H_1 (B) 接受 H_0 ,拒絕 H_1 (C) 不能拒絕 H_0 ,不能接受 H_1 (D) 不能接受 H_0 ,不能拒絕 H_1 (E) 無法 對 H_0 和 H_1 做決定
- 20. The athletic director at a large university is asked to investigate the claim that student athletes are doing less well academically than the average student. The athletic director randomly selects 20 student athletes and obtains that the mean for these 20 student athletes is 2.45 and the standard deviation is 0.54. The overall GPA for the university is 2.50. The value of the calculated test statistic is

 (A) 0.12 (B) 1.73 (C) -0.09 (D) -0.42 (E) -1.73

