

國立高雄大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：數理統計  
 考試時間：100 分鐘

系所：統計學研究所碩士班  
 本科原始成績：100 分

是否使用計算機：否

1. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample and  $n > 3$ . Let  $\bar{X}$  and  $S^2$  denote the corresponding sample mean and sample variance respectively.

(a) Show that

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{2n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (X_i - X_j)^2. \quad (10 \%)$$

- (b) Assume that the  $X_i$ 's have a finite fourth moment, and denote  $\theta_1 = E(X_i)$ ,  $\theta_j = E(X_i - \theta_1)^j$ ,  $j = 2, 3, 4$ . Then show that

$$\text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{1}{n} \left( \theta_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \theta_2^2 \right). \quad (12 \%)$$

2. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a population with pdf

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1/\theta, & \text{if } 0 < x < \theta; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let  $X_{(1)} < \dots < X_{(n)}$  be the order statistics. Show that  $X_{(1)}/X_{(n)}$  and  $X_{(n)}$  are independent random variables. (10 %)

3. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from the pdf  $f(x|\mu) = \exp(-(x - \mu))$ , where  $-\infty < \mu < x < \infty$ .

(a) Show that  $X_{(1)} = \min_i X_i$  is a complete sufficient statistic. (10 %)

(b) Prove that  $X_{(1)}$  and sample variance,  $S^2$ , are independent. (12 %)

4. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d.  $N(\theta, 1)$ . Show that the best unbiased estimator of  $\theta^2$  is  $\bar{X}^2 - 1/n$ , where  $\bar{X}$  is the sample mean of  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ . (10 %)

5. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from the pmf  $f(x|p) = p(1-p)^{x-1}$ ,  $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , and  $0 < p < 1$ . Find the MLE of  $\sqrt{p(1-p)}$ . (10 %)

6. Define  $S_X^2$  and  $S_Y^2$  are the two sample variance based on two independent samples of size  $n$  and  $m$  from  $N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$  and  $N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$  respectively. Let  $s_X^2$  and  $s_Y^2$  are the observed values of  $S_X^2$  and  $S_Y^2$ . Find a  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  confidence interval for  $\sigma_X^2/\sigma_Y^2$  based on  $s_X^2$  and  $s_Y^2$ . (12 %)

7. Let  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(2, \theta)$ ,  $0 < \theta < 1$ . Consider testing  $H_0 : \theta = 1/2$  versus  $H_1 : \theta = 3/4$ . Find the UMP level  $\alpha = 1/4$  test. (14 %)