## 國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目:數理統計【應數系碩士班甲組】

題號:4052 共1頁第1頁

共十題,每題 10 分。答題時,每題都必須寫下題號與詳細步驟。 請依題號順序作答,不會作答題目請寫下題號並留空白。

- 1. If X is an exponential random variable with mean  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ , find that  $E[X^k]$ ,  $k=1, 2, \ldots$
- 2. Find the probability density function of  $Y = e^X$  when X is normally distributed with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$ .
- 3. Let  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  be uncorrelated random variables, each with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Find, in terms of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$ ,  $Cov((X_1 + X_2)(X_2 + X_3))$  and  $Cov((X_1 + X_2)(X_1 X_2))$
- 4. Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from a population with pdf

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

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

- 5. Given that N=n, the conditional distribution of Y is  $\chi^2_{2n}$ . The unconditional distribution of N is Poisson( $\theta$ ). Calculate E[Y] and Var(Y).
- 6. Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from the pdf

$$f(x|\mu,\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma}e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}, \quad \mu < x < \infty, \ 0 < \sigma < \infty.$$

Find a two-dimensional sufficient statistic for  $(\mu, \sigma)$ .

7. Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from a population with pdf

$$f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0.$$

- (a) Is  $\Sigma X_i$  sufficient for  $\theta$ ?
- (b) Find a complete sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .
- 8. Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from the pdf

$$f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{-2}, \quad 0 < \theta \le x < \infty.$$

- (a) Find the MLE of  $\theta$ .
- (b) Find the method of moments estimator of  $\theta$ .
- 9. Suppose that we have two independent random samples:  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  are exponential( $\theta$ ), and  $Y_1, \ldots, Y_m$  are exponential( $\mu$ ). Find the likely ratio test (LRT) of  $H_0$ :  $\theta = \mu$  versus  $H_1$ :  $\theta \neq \mu$ .
- 10. Derive a confidence interval for a binomial p by inverting the LRT of  $H_0$ :  $p = p_0$  versus  $H_1$ :  $p \neq p_0$ .