

東海大學105學年度碩士班考試入學試題

考試科目：統計學C

科目代碼：47112

應考系組：統計系甲組

考試日期：105年03月06日第4節

使用計算機：可

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請於答案卷作答，違者不予計分

1. Two digits are chosen at random without replacement from the set of integers  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ .

(7%) (a) Find the probability that both digits are greater than 5.

(8%) (b) Show that the probability that the sum of the digits will be equal to 5 is the same as the probability that their sum will exceed 13.

2. Let  $X$  be a random variable with probability density function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ .

(7%) (a) Compute  $P(-1 < X < 2)$ .

(8%) (b) Find the probability density function of  $Y = |X|$ .

3. Let  $(X_1, X_2)$  be a random vector with joint probability mass function  $f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (-1, -1)$ .

(8%) (a) Compute the conditional probability mass function of  $X_2$  given  $X_1 = 0$ .

(7%) (b) Find the probability mass function of  $Y = X_1 + X_2$ .

4. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from uniform distribution over  $[\theta - 1, \theta + 1]$ ,  $\theta \in (-\infty, \infty)$ , and  $X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  and  $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ .

(7%) (a) Is  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$  a sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ ?

(8%) (b) Find the maximum likelihood estimator for  $\theta$ .

5. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from *Bernoulli*( $p$ ),  $p \in (0, 1)$ .

(7%) (a) Give an unbiased estimator for  $p^2$ .

(8%) (b) Find the uniformly minimum variance unbiased estimator (UMVUE) for  $p^2$ .

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6. A sample of size 1 is taken from a population with probability density function  $f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ , where  $\theta > 0$ .

(7%) (a) Find a most powerful (MP) size  $\alpha$  of test  $H_0 : \theta = 1$  against  $H_1 : \theta = 2$ .

(8%) (b) Find a uniformly most powerful (UMP) size  $\alpha$  of test  $H_0 : \theta \leq 1$  against  $H_1 : \theta > 1$ .

7. (10%) Show that  $\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \rightarrow e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  and  $p \rightarrow 0$  in such a way that  $np = \lambda$  remains fixed.