

國立高雄第一科技大學 100 學年度 碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系所別：金融理財研究所

組別：不分組

考科代碼：1441

考科：統計學

注意事項：

- 1、本科目得使用本校提供之電子計算器。
- 2、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

1. (15 points) Let A, B and C be independent and variables, and their mean ($E(.)$) and variance ($\text{Var}(.)$) are as follows.
 $E(A)=1$ $\text{Var}(A)=3$
 $E(B)=4$ $\text{Var}(B)=7$
 $E(C)=3$ $\text{Var}(C)=2$
What is the mean and variance of
(1) $X=3A+4B$ (2) $Y=B-3C$ (3) $Z=X+Y$
2. (10 points) If $\text{Var}(A)=16$, $\text{Var}(B)=9$ and $\text{Cov}(A,B)=-6$, please find
(1) The correlation coefficient between A and B
(2) The correlation coefficient between $(3A+2)$ and $(2B-1)$
3. (12 points) Suppose that a random sample of eight observations is taken from a Normal Distribution for which both the mean μ and the variance σ^2 are unknown. And suppose that the observed values are 3.1, 3.5, 2.6, 3.4, 3.8, 3.0, 2.9, 2.2.
Please find the shortest confidence interval for μ and σ^2 with confidence level of 95%.
4. (5 points) A random sample of $n=50$ observations from a population produced a mean $\bar{X}=875$ and $s=21$.
Test the hypothesis that $\mu=880$ against the alternative that μ is either greater or less than 880 with confidence level of 95%.

Z 分配、t 分配與 χ^2 分配右尾百分點

$\alpha = .025$ $Z=1.96$; $t(8)=2.306$; $t(7)=2.365$; $\chi^2(8)=17.8346$; $\chi^2(7)=16.0128$

$\alpha = .05$ $Z=1.645$; $t(8)=1.86$; $t(7)=1.895$; $\chi^2(8)=15.5073$; $\chi^2(7)=14.0671$

$\alpha = .1$ $Z=1.2815$; $t(8)=1.397$; $t(7)=1.415$

$\alpha = .975$ $\chi^2(8)=2.17973$; $\chi^2(7)=1.68987$

$\alpha = .950$ $\chi^2(8)=2.73264$; $\chi^2(7)=2.16735$

5. (8 points) 假設小明想分析影響成績表現的因素，並蒐集了 100 位學生的資料，如下表所示：

學號	性別	每週讀書小時數	學期成績
001	男	10	80
002	女	9	75
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
099	男	5	72
100	女	8	82

請建立一條迴歸方程式，以研究「性別」和「每週讀書小時數」對成績的影響。(請清楚解釋變數的定義)

6. 指數股票型基金(Exchange Traded Funds, ETF)中，寶來台灣卓越 50(以下簡稱台灣 50)於 2003/06/30 上市，是臺灣證券市場第一支交易型指數，成分股涵蓋臺灣證券市場中市值前 50 大上市公司，於 2011/03/03 成分股票中權重最高的前五檔如下：

名稱	台積電(2330)	鴻海(2317)	宏達電(2498)	南亞(1303)	台塑(1301)
占台灣 50 指數權重	15.01%	8.92%	7.36%	5.44%	4.80%

請利用下表 2010 年的月報酬資料回答下列各小題(至小數點後四位， $\alpha = .05$)

Panel A: 2010 年的月報酬資料

年月	台灣 50	加權指數	台積電	鴻海	宏達電	南亞	台塑
201001	-6.3065	-6.9228	-4.7627	-11.9022	-15.1425	2.8743	-1.0456
201002	-2.7739	-2.7109	-4.4896	-5.7376	2.8170	5.6696	3.8296
201003	5.1051	6.3052	4.4895	7.9437	13.5458	2.0265	1.1495
201004	1.0088	1.0574	0.4866	7.6962	13.2351	2.1376	0.0001
201005	-8.9669	-8.2015	-2.6230	-17.6279	2.6793	-22.4276	-8.0281
201006	-1.1038	-0.6068	0.6622	-8.8106	-1.1562	-2.2947	5.1291
201007	8.4149	5.7174	7.8137	12.3612	40.7145	12.1280	3.9964
201008	-1.1196	-1.8775	-5.7725	-0.4264	-0.5117	9.1433	5.9482
201009	7.9320	7.8443	5.1292	3.9050	19.2245	10.1470	7.7221
201010	0.8558	0.5968	1.2822	-1.2847	-2.5716	-0.2927	13.5160
201011	1.9452	1.0251	0.9508	-6.6840	20.1196	-0.4411	3.2495
201012	7.2603	6.9214	11.3219	7.9687	6.3057	6.8306	7.2296
總和	12.2514	9.1481	14.4883	-12.5986	99.2595	25.5008	42.6964
平均	1.0210	0.7623	1.2074	-1.0499	8.2716	2.1251	3.5580
變異數	30.5337	27.6242	27.6796	86.3741	205.6411	80.3401	28.4014

Panel B: 部分 t 與 F 分配

$\alpha = .025$ $F(10, 11) = 3.5257$; $F(10, 12) = 3.3736$; $F(11, 11) = 3.4737$; $F(12, 12) = 3.2773$; $F(13, 13) = 3.1150$

$\alpha = .05$ $t(11) = 2.2010$; $t(12) = 2.1788$; $t(22) = 2.0739$; $t(23) = 2.0687$; $t(24) = 2.0639$; $F(4, 4) = 6.3882$; $F(4, 55) = 2.5397$; $F(4, 60) = 2.5252$; $F(5, 55) = 2.3828$; $F(5, 60) = 2.3683$; $F(10, 11) = 2.8536$; $F(10, 12) = 2.7534$; $F(11, 11) = 2.8179$; $F(12, 12) = 2.6866$; $F(13, 13) = 2.5769$

$\alpha = .1$ $t(11) = 1.7959$; $t(12) = 1.7823$; $t(22) = 1.7171$; $t(23) = 1.7139$; $t(24) = 1.7109$

$\alpha = .975$ $F(10, 11) = .2729$; $F(10, 12) = .2762$; $F(11, 11) = .2879$; $F(12, 12) = .3051$; $F(13, 13) = .3210$

- (1) (20 points) 投資人若投資權重最高的這五檔股票，其獲得的報酬是否有顯著差異？(五檔股票報酬的 $SST = 5,292.6933$; $SSE = 4,712.8003$)
- (2) (30 points) 由報酬與報酬波動性兩個角度分析，投資台灣 50 是否優於大盤？