

財務工程與金融創新組
國立政治大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班入學考試命題題紙

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考試科目	數理統計	所別	金融(財工)	考試時間	3月16日 星期日	第三節
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1. Consider a random sample X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n from a discrete distribution with pdf.

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{(\theta+1)^x}{(\theta+2)^{x+1}} \text{ if } x = 0, 1, \dots \text{ where } \theta > 0. \text{ Find a UMP test of}$$

$$H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \text{ against } H_a : \theta > \theta_0. \quad (10\%)$$

2. Let $X \sim Poi(\lambda)$, and let $\theta = P(X \leq 1)$.

$$(a) \text{Find an unbiased estimator of } \theta. \quad (6\%)$$

$$(b) \text{Find a sufficient statistic for } \theta. \quad (5\%)$$

$$(c) \text{Find a UMVUE of } \theta. \quad (7\%)$$

3. If X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n is a random sample from a distribution with p.d.f.

$$f(x; \theta) = \theta^x x e^{-\theta}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \text{ zero elsewhere, where } 0 < \theta < \infty;$$

$$(a) \text{Find a complete sufficient statistic for } \theta. \quad (5\%)$$

$$(b) \text{Show that } X_1 / \sum_i X_i \text{ and } \sum_i X_i \text{ are independent.} \quad (8\%)$$

$$(c) \text{What is the distribution of } X_1 / \sum_i X_i? \quad (12\%)$$

4. Consider a simple linear regression model, $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$, where

$$E(\varepsilon_i) = \mu \neq 0, \quad Var(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2, \quad \beta_0 \text{ and } \beta_1 \text{ are unknown parameters.}$$

- (a) If we use the traditional least squares estimator of β_0 and β_1 ($\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$), will the estimators still have the unbiasedness? (12%)

$$(b) Cov(\hat{\beta}_1, \bar{y}) = ? \quad (6\%)$$

5. Let $Y_i \sim LOGN(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2) \quad i=1, \dots, n$ be independent. Find the distribution of:

$$(a) \prod_{i=1}^n Y_i. \quad (4\%)$$

$$(b) Y_1 / Y_2. \quad (5\%)$$

$$(c) \text{Find } E\left[\prod_{i=1}^n Y_i\right]. \quad (5\%)$$

6. Let X be a Negative Binomial random variable with parameter $k=3$ and $p=0.3$.

$$(a) \text{Compute the moment generating function of } X. \quad (8\%)$$

$$(b) \text{What is the limiting distribution of } X \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty, p \rightarrow 1 \text{ and}$$

$$k(1-p) = \lambda \text{ (constant).} \quad (7\%)$$