

國立臺北大學 104 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：金融與合作經營學系

科目：統計學

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一、A continuous random variable X with the probability density function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Please derive the density function of $Y = X^2$. (10 分)

(Show the detailed derivation)

二、Assume that X follows the binomial distribution $B(n, p)$ with:

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

(a) Show that the moment-generating function of X is $M_X(t) = (1 - p + pe^t)^n$. (3 分)

(b) Let $p = \lambda/n$. Show that X approximately follows the Poisson distribution $\text{Pois}(\lambda)$ with

$$f(x) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x / x!, \quad \text{where } x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \text{ when } n \text{ is sufficiently large. (7 分)}$$

(Show the detailed derivation for each of questions)

三、Assume that X is a discrete variable with the probability mass function $f_X(x) = e^{-1}/x!$, where $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and that Y is a continuous variable with the probability density function $f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$, where $y \geq 0$. Moreover, X and Y are independent random variables.

(a) What is the conditional probability $\text{Prob}(Y \geq X | X=x_0)$? (5 分)

(b) What is the probability $\text{Prob}(Y \geq X)$? (5 分)

(Show the detailed derivation for each of questions)

四、Let X_{it} be the random variable with $E(X_{it}) = \mu_i = i$ and $\text{Var}(X_{it}) = \sigma^2 = 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Moreover, $\text{Cov}(X_{it}, X_{is}) = \delta = 1$ for $t \neq s$ and $\text{Cov}(X_{it}, X_{jt}) = \text{Cov}(X_{it}, X_{js}) = 0$ for $i \neq j$. Let $Y = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^T X_{it} \right) / (nT)$. Suppose that $n = 100$ and $T = 5$.

(a) What is $E(Y)$? (3 分)

(b) What is $\text{Var}(Y)$? (7 分)

(Show the detailed derivation.)

五、The price of one share of stock Z is given by S_t on the t^{th} day of the year. Assume that the differences $X_t = S_{t+1} - S_t$ appear to be independent random variables with a common distribution having mean $\mu = 0$ and variance $\sigma^2 = 1/4$. If $S_1 = 100$, estimate the probability that S_{365} is

(a) What is the approximate probability of $\text{Prob}(S_{365} \geq 100 | S_1 = 100)$? (5 分)

(b) What is the approximate probability of $\text{Prob}(S_{365} \leq 0 | S_1 = 100)$? (5 分)

(Give a reason for each of your answers.)

六、(15 分) A new kind of vaccine is used for two groups of patients. There are 100 patients in group A and 125 in group B. The effective numbers of group A are 59, and 68 of group B. Are there significant differences (at significant level 5%) between the effective ratios of the two groups?

七、(15 分) The following hypothesis of a survey:

$$H_0: \mu = 30$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 30$$

The standard deviation is assumed known $\sigma = 5$ and the sample size is 100. With $\alpha = 5\%$, computing the probability of making a Type II error if μ equals to 28.

試題隨卷繳交

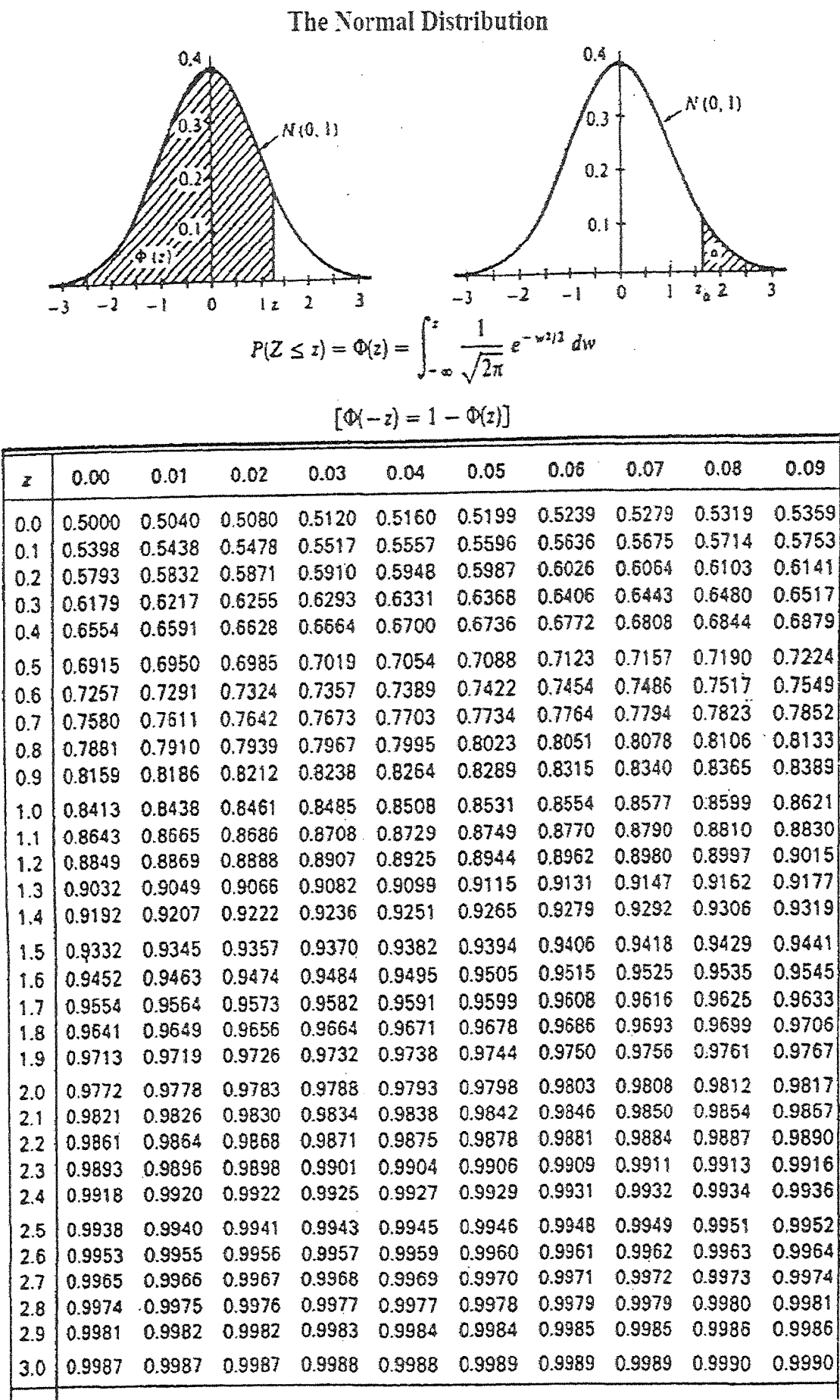
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八、(20 分) A person owns his wealth W_0 at $t = 0$. The future daily wealth value $\tilde{W}_{t+1}$ is a random variable following $\frac{\tilde{W}_{t+1} - W_t}{W_t} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ with independent and identical distribution. He will measure the wealth after T days and concerns the probable maximum loss of his position at confidence level $1 - \alpha$ (The probable loss amounts are called value at risk **【VaR】**). Please derive:
$$VaR = |\tilde{W}_T - E(\tilde{W}_T)| = |Z_\alpha| \times \sigma \times W_0 \times \sqrt{T}$$



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