

考 試 科 目	統計學 A	系 所 別	金融學系金融管理組	考 試 時 間	2 月 18 日(一) 第 3 節
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## Part 1: Short Answer Questions

Mark the blank number and write your answer on the answer sheet.  
Do **NOT** provide any details. Each blank worths 5 points.

- If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent standard normal distributions, the distribution of  $U = X/Y$  is (1), and its moment generating function is (2).
- If the random variable  $X$  is  $N(\theta, \theta)$ , it is clear that  $E(X^2) =$  (3), and  $(1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  converges in probability to (4).
- Consider a random sample of size  $n$  from the distribution  $f(x) = \exp(-x)$ ,  $0 < x < \infty$ . If  $\bar{X}$  is the mean of this random sample and  $Y = \sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - 1)$ , the asymptotic distribution of  $Y$  is (5). If  $Z = \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{\bar{X}} - 1)$ , the asymptotic distribution of  $Z$  is (6).
- Consider a random sample of size  $n$  from the distribution  $f(x) = \theta(1-x)^{\theta-1}$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $\theta > 0$ . The maximum likelihood estimator for  $\theta$  is (7), and the likelihood ratio statistic for testing  $H_0: \theta = 1$  against  $H_1: \theta \neq 1$  is (8).
- Consider a liner model  $Y_i = \beta_0 + u_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and  $u_i \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$  is independent over  $i$ . The maximum likelihood estimator for  $\sigma_u^2$  is  $\hat{\sigma}_u^2 =$  (9), and  $\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}_u^2) =$  (10).
- Consider a model  $\Pr(Y_i = 1 | X_{1i}, X_{2i}, \dots, X_{ki}) = \Lambda(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})$  where  $Y$  is a binary variable and
 
$$\Lambda(z) = \frac{\exp(z)}{1 + \exp(z)}.$$
 The log-likelihood of this model is  $-401.25$  while that of the model with intercept only is  $-498.65$ . The average marginal effect of  $X_1$  on  $Y$  can be expressed by (11), and the pseudo  $R^2$  is (12).
- The return of a financial asset can be described by  $r_t = 0.002 + \epsilon_t + 0.05\epsilon_{t-1}$  where  $\epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$  is a random sequence. The theoretical correlation of  $r_t$  and  $r_{t-1}$  is (13), and the long-run sharpe ratio for this asset is (14).

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- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。  
二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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## Part 2: Long Answer Questions

Be sure to provide all necessary details with your answers. Each question worths 10 points.

1. Consider a random sample  $Y_i$  of size  $n$  with the unknown population mean  $\mu_Y$ . Explain how to test the hypothesis  $\mu_Y = c$  by running a linear regression and show that this test statistic is exactly the same as the usual  $\sqrt{n} (\bar{Y} - c) / s_Y$ , where  $\bar{Y}$  is the sample mean and  $s_Y$  is the sample standard deviation.

2. Let  $M_{t+1}$  be the stochastic discount factor and  $C_t$  be the aggregate consumption. The process for consumption growth is

$$\ln \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \right) = \mu_c + \sigma_c \epsilon_{c,t+1},$$

where  $\epsilon_{c,t+1} \sim N(0, 1)$ . A classical asset pricing theory states that

$$M_{t+1} = \beta \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \right)^{-\gamma},$$

and

$$R_{t+1}^f = \frac{1}{E_t(M_{t+1})} - 1,$$

where  $R_{t+1}^f$  is the risk-free rate. If  $\beta = 0.99$ ,  $\gamma = 5$ ,  $\mu_c = 0.0016$  and  $\sigma_c = 0.0025$ , what is the risk-free rate implied by this theory?

3. The table below displays the performance of a model in predicting economic recessions.

Cut point	Sensitivity	Specificity
0.2	0.9718	0.1517
0.3	0.8767	0.3608
0.4	0.6527	0.5898

Calculate the area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve and comment on the performance of this model.

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