國立臺灣科技大學
115學年度碩士班招生

試題

系所組別：0120工業管理系碩士班乙組

科　　　目：統計學

<<501202>>

國立臺灣科技大學115學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別： 工業管理系碩士班甲組、乙組

科　　目： 統計學

（總分為100分；所有試題務必於答案卷內頁依序作答）

(Total 100 Points.) *There are 8 Problems in this exam. Show intermediate steps and formulas for partial credit. You must explain how you compute your results or answers for full credit.*

1. (20%) Let X and Y be discrete random variables with the joint probability mass function defined as

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{k(x+y)}{30}, & x = 0,1,2,3; \; y = 0,1,2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

   (1) (5%) Determine the value of the constant k.
   (2) (5%) Find $P(X \leq 2, Y = 2)$.
   (3) (5%) Find $P(X > Y)$.
   (4) (5%) Find $P(X > 2, Y \leq 1)$.

2. (10%) A renewable energy facility generates electricity using a small solar power system. Due to variations in sunlight intensity and occasional equipment inefficiencies, the daily electricity output, denoted by the random variable Y, varies from day to day, with a maximum of 1 unit per day.

   Suppose that Y has a probability density function given by

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

   The electricity is sold at a price of \$300 per unit, while the facility incurs a fixed daily operating cost of \$100.

   Thus the daily profit, in hundreds of dollars, is

$$U = 3Y - 1$$

   Find the probability density function for U.

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3. (10%) A manufacturing company evaluates its daily ESG-related operational performance using three standardized performance deviation indices, each measured relative to a predefined baseline level (zero).

Positive values indicate performance above the target, while negative values indicate performance below the target.

The indices are defined as follows:

- Y_1: standardized energy efficiency improvement deviation index
- Y_2: standardized waste generation deviation index
- Y_3: standardized carbon emission reduction deviation index

Due to interactions among production processes, these indices are statistically correlated.

The following information is given:

$$E(Y_1) = 2, \quad E(Y_2) = -1, \quad E(Y_3) = 3,$$

$$V(Y_1) = 4, \quad V(Y_2) = 1, \quad V(Y_3) = 9,$$

$$\mathrm{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = 0.5, \quad \mathrm{Cov}(Y_1, Y_3) = -2, \quad \mathrm{Cov}(Y_2, Y_3) = 1.$$

To form an overall ESG performance score, management defines the composite index

$$U = 2Y_1 - Y_2 + 3Y_3.$$

(1) (5%) Find the expected value of U.

(2) (5%) Find the variance of U.

4. (10%) A manufacturing plant uses an automated inspection system to identify defective products, with an overall accuracy of 98%. Specifically, the probability that the system identifies a product as defective, given that it is truly defective, is 98%, and the probability that the system identifies a product as non-defective, given that it is truly non-defective, is also 98%.

It is known that 5% of the products produced in the process are actually defective.

(1) (5%) If a randomly selected product is inspected and the inspection result indicates that it is defective, what is the probability that the product is truly defective?

(2) (5%) In order to reduce misclassification costs, the manufacturing plant adopts a two-stage inspection strategy. All products are first inspected by an automated inspection system. Only products classified as defective in the first stage will proceed to a second-stage manual inspection. Assume that the second-stage inspection has the same accuracy (98%) as the first-stage inspection, and that the inspection results of the two stages are statistically independent. If a product is classified as defective in both stages, what is the probability that the product is truly defective?

（總分為100分；所有試題務必於答案卷內頁依序作答）

5. (15%) Three different machines are being considered for manufacturing rubber seals. The machines are compared with respect to the tensile strength of the products. The experiment is conducted and a random sample of five seals is collected from each machine. The company wants to determine whether the mean tensile strength differs among the three machines.

Machine		
A	B	C
27	28	29
28	29	30
30	30	32
29	31	31
31	32	33

(1) (5%) Construct the ANOVA table.

(2) (5%) State the null and alternative hypotheses, perform the test at the 0.05 significance level, and state your conclusion.

(3) (5%) Suppose that the tensile strength of the seals may also be affected by the production batch (e.g., raw material lot), and that this information is available prior to the experiment. Under what conditions would it be effective to introduce the production batch as a blocking factor? Please explain your answer.

6. (10%) A data analyst investigates factors affecting monthly electricity consumption (in kWh) of households in a metropolitan area. For each household, the following variables are recorded:

- Consumption: monthly electricity consumption (kWh)
- FloorArea: total floor area of the apartment (square meters)
- NumRooms: number of rooms in the apartment
- HouseholdSize: number of people living in the household

A multiple regression model is fitted using Consumption as the response variable. Selected regression output based on $n = 60$ observations is shown below.

Coefficients

Variable	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	p-value
Intercept	120.5	85.2	1.41	0.165
FloorArea	2.10	1.35	1.56	0.125
NumRooms	18.4	12.7	1.45	0.153
HouseholdSize	9.8	6.9	1.42	0.160

ANOVA Table

Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Regression	3	77040	25680	6.42
Error	56	224000	4000	
Total	59	301040		

(1) (5%) Please test the overall utility of the regression model at $\alpha = 0.05$. (Clearly state H_0, H_1, the test statistic, and your conclusion.)

(2) (5%) Carefully examine the regression output above. Based on the information provided, identify the relevant statistical issue, explain its underlying mechanism, and describe one modification to the model that could improve the reliability of inference on individual regression coefficients.

（總分為100分；所有試題務必於答案卷內頁依序作答）

7. (10%) A logistics company suspects that the proportion of delayed deliveries is higher at Hub A than at Hub B, possibly due to heavier traffic and higher workload around Hub A. To examine this claim, the company randomly samples shipments handled by the two hubs. Among 100 shipments from Hub A, 26 were delivered late. Among 200 shipments from Hub B, 34 were delivered late. At the $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level, can we conclude that the late-delivery rate is higher at Hub A? (Please clearly state the null and alternative hypotheses, the test statistic, and your conclusion.)

8. (15%) Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ be independent and identically distributed random variables from a Poisson distribution with mean $\lambda > 0$.

   (1) (10%) Derive the Cramér–Rao lower bound for unbiased estimators of λ.

   (2) (5%) Determine whether the maximum likelihood estimator of λ attains this bound. Briefly explain the implication of your result.

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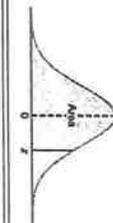Table A.3　Normal Probability Table

Table A.3　Areas under the Normal Curve

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
−3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
−3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
−3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
−3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
−3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
−2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
−2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
−2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
−2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
−2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
−2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
−2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
−2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
−2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
−2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
−1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
−1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
−1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
−1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
−1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
−1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
−1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
−1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
−1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
−1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
−0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
−0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
−0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
−0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
−0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
−0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
−0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
−0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
−0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
−0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

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Table A.3 (continued)　Areas under the Normal Curve

Appendix A　Statistical Tables and Proofs

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
3.1	0.9990	0.9991	0.9991	0.9991	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
3.2	0.9993	0.9993	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
3.3	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998

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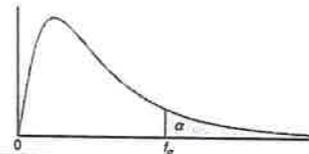
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Table A.6　F-Distribution Probability Table

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Table A.6 Critical Values of the F-Distribution

				$f_{0.05}(v_1, v_2)$					
					v_1				
v_2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88