國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別： 企業管理系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組

科　　目： 統計學

一、總分100分

1. a. Show that test statistics $t^*=b_1/s\{b_1\}$ and $t^*=\frac{r_{12}\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r_{12}r_{12}}}$ are equivalent.(10 %)

b. Show that the ratio $SSR/SSTO$ is the same whether Y_1 is regressed on Y_2 or Y_2 is regressed on Y_1. (10 %)

2. 台科公司正在測試某個機器，得到下列的數據：

i:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
X_i	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	0
Y_i	16	9	17	12	22	13	8	15	19	11

a. 請配適回歸線、並計算當 X=1 的時候，Y 的數值為何？(5%)

b. 請寫出 ANOVA 表。(5%)

c. 條約上規定：請確定X和Y之間具有線性關係。請寫出該如何檢定，並寫出判斷的依據為何。(5%)

d. (延續上題)請計算 t^*統計量。(5%)

e. 請算出 R^2 與 r (10 %)

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3 Below is an excerpt from a CNN report in Feb. on the 2008 US Democratic presidential primary election. Answer questions 3-i) and 3-ii) based on the report.

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WASHINGTON (CNN) -- Illinois Sen. Barack Obama pulled support from virtually all sectors of the voting public Tuesday on his way to defeating rival Sen. Hillary Clinton in the Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D.C., Democratic primaries, according to CNN exit polling.

Obama was expected to poll well among young voters, independents and African-Americans, and he did -- taking 60 to 70 percent of the votes in the first two groups and nearly 90 percent of black voters, the polls suggest.

But he also was edging out Clinton among voters 65 and older, blue-collar workers and women, all groups that Clinton was counting on as the core of her support.

Early exit polling by CNN was done with a sample of 1,246 Democratic voters in **Virginia**. Among those polled, Obama was winning with 61 percent of the vote to Clinton's 37 percent. In **Maryland**, 1,245 voters were polled, and Obama won among them, 62 percent to 35 percent.

CNN did not conduct exit polling in Washington, D.C.

Voters who described themselves as independents made up 22 percent of those who cast a ballot in Virginia's Democratic primary and 13 percent in Maryland, according to the polling. Those voters favored Obama by a margin of 66 percent to 33 percent in Virginia and 68 to 24 in Maryland.

Virginia has an open primary system that allows voters to choose a primary without declaring themselves a member of either party.

"Obama is drawing a lot of independents -- that is a legitimate claim," said University of Virginia political scientist Larry Sabato. "But to suggest that an enormous number of Republicans are changing party registrations and coming to his banner just isn't true."

But there was a slight uptick in what the Illinois senator has dubbed "Obamacans" on Tuesday. Seven percent of voters in the Virginia primary described themselves as Republicans -- and 70 percent of those polled voted for **Obama**.

According to CNN exit polling, 3 percent of people who voted in Democratic primaries on Super Tuesday described themselves as Republicans -- most of them backing Obama. That same percentage of Maryland voters in Tuesday's Democratic contest identified themselves with the GOP.

Close to 90 percent of Tuesday's black voters polled said they voted for Obama, a native of Hawaii whose father is Kenyan and mother is from Kansas. African-Americans made up 29 percent of voters in the Democratic primary, according to the early polling.

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3-i) Do a statistical test to verify if CNN's exit poll shows that voters in Virginia and Maryland had the same voting pattern? What's your conclusion? (20 points)

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3-ii) For the Virginia and Maryland Democratic primary elections, suppose all voters would either vote for Clinton or Obama. Furthermore, suppose Clinton could attract 60% of all the non-African-American voters to back her. Who would have a lead on the primary? By how many percent points? (8 points)

4 Consider hypothesis testing.

4-i) As a first step, one needs to set up a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis. Please show the correspondence between the two types of hypotheses and the following situations. Please write the two types of hypotheses on the left and the corresponding situations on the right. (10 points)

A) Nothing is present.

B) The treatment has an effect.

C) Something is wrong with the process.

D) The status quo is valid.

E) New method shows an improvement.

4-ii) What is the probability of rejecting a good lot of products? What is the probability of rejecting a bad lot of products? What kind of error has been committed for these two cases? (1 2 points)

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The t Distribution*

$$\Pr(T \le t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{\Gamma[(r+1)/2]}{\sqrt{\pi r}\,\Gamma(r/2)(1+w^2/r)^{(r+1)/2}}\,dw$$

$$[\Pr(T \le -t) = 1 - \Pr(T \le t)]$$

r	$\Pr(T \le t)$ = 0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750

The F Distribution*

$$\Pr(F \le f) = \int_{0}^{f} \frac{\Gamma[(r_1+r_2)/2](r_1/r_2)^{r_1/2}w^{r_1/2-1}}{\Gamma(r_1/2)\Gamma(r_2/2)(1+r_1w/r_2)^{(r_1+r_2)/2}}\,dw$$

$\Pr(F \le f)$	r_2	r_1 = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15
0.95	1	161	200	216	225	230	234	237	239	241	242	244	246
0.975		648	800	864	900	922	937	948	957	963	969	977	985
0.99		4052	4999	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5982	6023	6056	6106	6157
0.95	2	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
0.975		38.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
0.99		98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
0.95	3	10.1	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70
0.975		17.4	16.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3
0.99		34.1	30.8	29.5	28.7	28.2	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.2	27.1	26.9
0.95	4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86
0.975		12.2	10.6	9.98	9.60	9.36	9.20	9.07	8.98	8.90	8.84	8.75	8.66
0.99		21.2	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.2
0.95	5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62
0.975		10.0	8.43	7.76	7.39	7.15	6.98	6.85	6.76	6.68	6.62	6.52	6.43
0.99		16.3	13.3	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.89	9.72

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$\Pr(F \le f)$	r_2	r_1 = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15
0.95	6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94
0.975		8.81	7.26	6.60	6.23	5.99	5.82	5.70	5.60	5.52	5.46	5.37	5.27
0.99		13.7	10.9	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87	7.72	7.56
0.95	7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51
0.975		8.07	6.54	5.89	5.52	5.29	5.12	4.99	4.90	4.82	4.76	4.67	4.57
0.99		12.2	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.47	6.31
0.95	8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22
0.975		7.57	6.06	5.42	5.05	4.82	4.65	4.53	4.43	4.36	4.30	4.20	4.10
0.99		11.3	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81	5.67	5.52
0.95	9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01
0.975		7.21	5.71	5.08	4.72	4.48	4.32	4.20	4.10	4.03	3.96	3.87	3.77
0.99		10.6	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26	5.11	4.96
0.95	10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85
0.975		6.94	5.46	4.83	4.47	4.24	4.07	3.95	3.85	3.78	3.72	3.62	3.52
0.99		10.0	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85	4.71	4.56
0.95	12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62
0.975		6.55	5.10	4.47	4.12	3.89	3.73	3.61	3.51	3.44	3.37	3.28	3.18
0.99		9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.16	4.01
0.95	15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40
0.975		6.20	4.77	4.15	3.80	3.58	3.41	3.29	3.20	3.12	3.06	2.96	2.86
0.99		8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.67	3.52

The Poisson Distribution

$$\Pr(X \le x) = \sum_{w=0}^{x} \frac{\mu^w e^{-\mu}}{w!}$$

x	$\mu = E(X)$ 0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
0	0.607	0.368	0.223	0.135	0.050	0.018	0.007	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.910	0.736	0.558	0.406	0.199	0.092	0.040	0.017	0.007	0.003	0.001	0.000
2	0.986	0.920	0.809	0.677	0.423	0.238	0.125	0.062	0.030	0.014	0.006	0.003
3	0.998	0.981	0.934	0.857	0.647	0.433	0.265	0.151	0.082	0.042	0.021	0.010
4	1.000	0.996	0.981	0.947	0.815	0.629	0.440	0.285	0.173	0.100	0.055	0.029
5		0.999	0.996	0.983	0.916	0.785	0.616	0.446	0.301	0.191	0.116	0.067
6		1.000	0.999	0.995	0.966	0.889	0.762	0.606	0.450	0.313	0.207	0.130
7			1.000	0.999	0.988	0.949	0.867	0.744	0.599	0.453	0.324	0.220
8				1.000	0.996	0.979	0.932	0.847	0.729	0.593	0.456	0.333
9					0.999	0.992	0.968	0.916	0.830	0.717	0.587	0.458
10					1.000	0.997	0.986	0.957	0.901	0.816	0.706	0.583
11						0.999	0.995	0.980	0.947	0.888	0.803	0.697
12						1.000	0.998	0.991	0.973	0.936	0.876	0.792
13							0.999	0.996	0.987	0.966	0.926	0.864
14							1.000	0.999	0.994	0.983	0.959	0.917
15								0.999	0.998	0.992	0.978	0.951
16								1.000	0.999	0.996	0.989	0.973
17									1.000	0.998	0.995	0.986
18										0.999	0.998	0.993
19										1.000	0.999	0.997
20											1.000	0.998
21												0.999
22												1.000

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The Chi-Square Distribution*

$$\Pr(X \le x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\Gamma(r/2)2^{r/2}} w^{r/2-1} e^{-w/2}\, dw$$

r	Pr (X ≤ x) 0.01	0.025	0.050	0.95	0.975	0.99
1	0.000	0.001	0.004	3.84	5.02	6.63
2	0.020	0.051	0.103	5.99	7.38	9.21
3	0.115	0.216	0.352	7.81	9.35	11.3
4	0.297	0.484	0.711	9.49	11.1	13.3
5	0.554	0.831	1.15	11.1	12.8	15.1
6	0.872	1.24	1.64	12.6	14.4	16.8
7	1.24	1.69	2.17	14.1	16.0	18.5
8	1.65	2.18	2.73	15.5	17.5	20.1
9	2.09	2.70	3.33	16.9	19.0	21.7
10	2.56	3.25	3.94	18.3	20.5	23.2
11	3.05	3.82	4.57	19.7	21.9	24.7
12	3.57	4.40	5.23	21.0	23.3	26.2
13	4.11	5.01	5.89	22.4	24.7	27.7
14	4.66	5.63	6.57	23.7	26.1	29.1
15	5.23	6.26	7.26	25.0	27.5	30.6
16	5.81	6.91	7.96	26.3	28.8	32.0
17	6.41	7.56	8.67	27.6	30.2	33.4
18	7.01	8.23	9.39	28.9	31.5	34.8
19	7.63	8.91	10.1	30.1	32.9	36.2
20	8.26	9.59	10.9	31.4	34.2	37.6
21	8.90	10.3	11.6	32.7	35.5	38.9
22	9.54	11.0	12.3	33.9	36.8	40.3
23	10.2	11.7	13.1	35.2	38.1	41.6
24	10.9	12.4	13.8	36.4	39.4	43.0
25	11.5	13.1	14.6	37.7	40.6	44.3
26	12.2	13.8	15.4	38.9	41.9	45.6
27	12.9	14.6	16.2	40.1	43.2	47.0
28	13.6	15.3	16.9	41.3	44.5	48.3
29	14.3	16.0	17.7	42.6	45.7	49.6
30	15.0	16.8	18.5	43.8	47.0	50.9

The Normal Distribution

$$\Pr(X \le x) = N(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-w^2/2}\, dw$$

$$[N(-x) = 1 - N(x)]$$

x	N(x)	x	N(x)	x	N(x)
0.00	0.500	1.10	0.864	2.05	0.980
0.05	0.520	1.15	0.875	2.10	0.982
0.10	0.540	1.20	0.885	2.15	0.984
0.15	0.560	1.25	0.894	2.20	0.986
0.20	0.579	1.282	0.900	2.25	0.988
0.25	0.599	1.30	0.903	2.30	0.989
0.30	0.618	1.35	0.911	2.326	0.990
0.35	0.637	1.40	0.919	2.35	0.991
0.40	0.655	1.45	0.926	2.40	0.992
0.45	0.674	1.50	0.933	2.45	0.993
0.50	0.691	1.55	0.939	2.50	0.994
0.55	0.709	1.60	0.945	2.55	0.995
0.60	0.726	1.645	0.950	2.576	0.995
0.65	0.742	1.65	0.951	2.60	0.995
0.70	0.758	1.70	0.955	2.65	0.996
0.75	0.773	1.75	0.960	2.70	0.997
0.80	0.788	1.80	0.964	2.75	0.997
0.85	0.802	1.85	0.968	2.80	0.997
0.90	0.816	1.90	0.971	2.85	0.998
0.95	0.829	1.95	0.974	2.90	0.998
1.00	0.841	1.960	0.975	2.95	0.998
1.05	0.853	2.00	0.977	3.00	0.999