

國立台灣科技大學九十九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

(總分為100分)

- (一). A college entrance exam has a mean of 1000 and a standard deviation of 100.
- A) What is the chance of picking one participating student who got a score of 1080 or higher? (10 points)
 - B) What is the probability of selecting a group of 16 participating students with a mean score below 960? (10 points)
- (二). Polygraph tests are frequently used in criminal investigations. In a study, data on 300 cases was collected on the true status of the suspects who were asked to take polygraph tests, as well as the judgments made by the investigators. The four possible situations with their frequencies in the parenthesis are as follows: suspects were innocent and investigators judged them to be innocent (145), suspects were innocent and investigators judged them to be guilty (10), suspects were guilty and investigators judged them to be innocent (20), and suspects were guilty and investigators judge them to be guilty (125). A hypothesis testing is needed. The null hypothesis is set as "Suspect is innocent." What is the probability of making a type II error? (15 points)
- (三). In regression analysis, if the correlation coefficient is close to 1, what can be said about the best fit line? Answer EACH of the following as either being "True" or "False". (15 points)
- A) It will be a horizontal line.
 - B) There is a strong linear pattern. Therefore, the model fit will be very good.
 - C) The slope of the regression line will be very steep.
 - D) When we draw the scatter diagram, all the dots will be closely clustered around the regression line.
 - E) We do not have the equation. Therefore, we can not say anything about it.



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- (四) A factory conducted experiments on new manufacturing processes in plant X and Y. Both recruit 60 workers to participate the experiments. Three processes A, B and C were tested in the experiments. This was a 2×3 factorial design. The performance (the higher the score is the more effective the worker is) of each worker with respect to the process was recorded as follows.

| Plant | X | | | Y | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| 3 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 10 | |
| 7 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 12 | |
| 7 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 15 | |
| 3 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 18 | |
| 8 | 8 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 12 | |
| 8 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 24 | 14 | |
| 8 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 17 | |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 8 | |
| 5 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 14 | |
| 2 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 16 | |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 18 | |
| 2 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 17 | |
| 6 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 19 | |
| 6 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 15 | |
| 9 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 17 | 13 | |
| 7 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 14 | |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 11 | |
| 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 12 | |
| 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 13 | |
| 3 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 11 | |

Part of the ANOVA table is as follows:

| Source | Partial SS |
|---------------|------------|
| model | 1856.77 |
| process | 54.01 |
| plant | 1778.70 |
| process*plant | 24.05 |
| Residual | 1011.60 |



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Question 1: (10%) Please draw your conclusion on the main effect of the plant factor.
Which plant is more effective?

Question 2: (20%) Please draw your conclusion on the main effect of the process factor. Which process is more effective?

Question 3: (20%) Please draw your conclusion on the interaction effect of the plant and process factors.

Note. To answer the above questions please do provide related statistics, particularly the means, F value and the P value.



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Table 4. Upper Percentage Points of the F Distribution*

Table with columns for 1-α, n, m, and various F distribution values. The table is organized into groups based on the number of degrees of freedom (n) and the significance level (1-α). Values range from approximately 1.60 to 10.00.

* Abridged from Maxine Merrington and Catherine M. Thompson: Table of percentage points of the inverted beta distribution. Biometrika, vol. 33 (1943), pp. 73-88, and published here with the kind permission of the editor of Biometrika.

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Appendix

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