

銘傳大學九十學年度資訊管理研究所碩士班招生考試

財務金融
國際企業管理
經濟學
觀光

第二節

統計學 試題

請照題號順序作答，作答次序不符試卷所列，不予評分。

可使用計算器。統計檢定題目一律用 0.05 顯著水準。答案小數點保留四位。

(一)選擇題：十題(每題 4 分，共 40 分)

(1) 一組樣本數為 10 所計算的平均數為 15。若事後發現其中一個樣本值從 7 修正為 17 時，其修正的平均數應為

- (a) 15.33 (b) 15.7 (c) 16 (d) 17 (e) 以上皆非

(2) 下列何者和變異數分析 (analysis of variance) 相關

- (a) 檢定多個變異數是否相等 (b) 檢定多個平均數是否相等
(c) 檢定多個百分比是否相等 (d) 樣本數必須大於 30 (e) 以上

皆非

(3) 下列何者和列聯表 (contingency table) 分析並不相關

- (a) 大樣本分析百分比 (b) 檢定獨立性
(c) 類別資料之分析 (d) 使用 χ^2 表 (e) 以

上皆是

(4) 波氏機率分配若其平均數為 6.4 時，則其標準差最接近之值為

- (a) 12.8 (b) 3.2 (c) 2.53 (d) 6.4 (e) 以上皆非

(5) 以雙尾檢定一個平均數時，若檢定統計 Z 值等於 2.08 時，其對應之 p 值為

- (a) 0.0188 (b) 0.0376 (c) 0.0239 (d) 0.0478 (e) 0.0146

(6) 下列何者為實驗設計中為達統計分析目的之基本原則

- (a) 平均數相等變異數未知 (b) 平均數不相等變異數未知
(c) 平均數不相等變異數未知 (d) 隨機性、重複性、巨集性
(e) 母體為常態分配且變異數未知

(7) 當以信賴區間估計一個母體的平均數時，該信賴區間的中心點值等於

- (a) 樣本的平均數 (b) 母體的平均數
(c) 樣本的平均數加減估計誤差 (d) 樣本範圍除以 4 (e) 以

上皆非

- (8) 以隨機樣本 400 個來估計一個母體的百分比時，其最大的標準誤 (standard error) 等於
 (a) 0.000625 (b) 0.025(c) 0.049(d) 0.062(e)以上皆非
- (9) 當以 t 檢定一個母體平均數時，劉母體的前題假設 (assumption) 為
 (a) 任何分配其變異數未知且抽樣個數多
 (b) 任何分配其變異數已知且抽樣個數少
 (c) 常態分配其變異數未知且抽樣個數少
 (d) 常態分配其變異數未知
 (e) 以上皆非
- (10) 在樣本數固定時檢定單個母體平均數，若希望降低結論錯誤之機率，下列敘述何者正確
 (a) 型一及型二誤差之機率可同時減少
 (b) 刪除樣本中之極端值可降低樣本變異
 (c) 固定型一誤差後，型二誤差之機率可減少
 (d) 確定母體為常態分配後，將虛無假設之設定值變小
 (e) 以上皆非

(二) 計算題：三題(共 60 分)

(1) A survey study is conducted on profit (in \$100,000) per house of speculative houses. The profit is derived mainly from the effect of two factors: house design (A, B, C) and area (east, west, south, and north) built. A random sample of size 3 is drawn for each factor level combination. The sample data are collected and the SAS output shows as follow, 20%

SOURCE	DF	SUM of SQUARES	Mean SQUARE	F	PR>F
MODEL	44	91.8697	8.3518	6.11	0.0001
ERROR	24	32.8200	1.3675		
C. TOTAL	35	124.6897			

SOURCE	DF	SUM of SQUARES	F VALUE	PR>F
DESIGN	2	69.5417	8.48	0.0001
AREA	3	17.7275	4.32	0.0143
DESIGN*AREA	6	4.6006	1.68	0.2072

- (a) Write down the statistical model and the assumption for the analysis. Test the following hypothesis (state the 2 hypothesis, the p-value, and conclusion).
- (b) Do the data show sufficient evidence to indicate interaction between

factors of design and area?

(c) Do the data show sufficient evidence to indicate the effect of three designs is different?

(d) Do the data show sufficient evidence to indicate the effect of four areas is different?

(2) A manufacturer of automobile batteries claims that his product will last, on average, at least 4 years(i.e., 48 months). A consumer's advocate group wants to evaluate this longevity claim and selects a random sample of 26 such batteries to test. The data below indicate the length of time (in months) that each of these batteries lasted (i.e., performed properly before failure).

25.0, 30.7, 31.6, 34.1, 34.6, 37.2, 38.9, 39.2, 39.3, 39.6, 39.7, 40.8, 41.5, 42.3, 42.9, 44.1, 45.1, 47.0, 47.4, 49.0, 50.4, 51.8, 56.2, 57.3, 57.5, 60.1.

(The sample mean = 43.2039 and sample standard deviation = 8.8388)

The manufacture has also stated in congressional testimony that the standard deviation in the life of the batteries produced is 9 months and, further, at least 90% of the batteries will last 3 years and can be called 'reliable'. Test the following hypothesis (list the 2 hypothesis, the rejection region, test statistics, and conclusion). 25%

(a) Find the sample median, minimum, maximum, and range.

(b) Is there evidence that significantly less than 90% of the batteries can be called 'reliable' ?

(c) Is there evidence that the average battery life is less than 48 months ?

(d) Is there evidence that the standard deviation in battery life exceeds 9 months ?

(e) What assumption must hold in order to perform the test in parts (c) and (d) ?

(3) Suppose that a weekly time series data of revenues (in billions) is recorded and the 3 week moving average and exponentially smoothing are partially listed below,

(a) Fill in the blanks.

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenue	17	21	19	23	18	16	20	18
Moving Average		19	21	_____	_____	_____	18	
Exponentially Smoothing+		17.00	_____	18.04	19.03	18.83	18.26	_____

*3 week moving averages
 + smoothing constant,
 $\alpha=0.2$

(b) Compute the exponentially smoothing forecast for the 9th week.

TABLE 3 Normal Curve Areas											TABLE 4 Critical Values of t						
z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	d.f.	$t_{.100}$	$t_{.050}$	$t_{.025}$	$t_{.010}$	$t_{.005}$	d.f.
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359	1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	1
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753	2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	2
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141	3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	3
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517	4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	4
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879	5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224	6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	6
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549	7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	7
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852	8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	8
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133	9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	9
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389	10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	10
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621	11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	11
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830	12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	12
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015	13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	13
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177	14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	14
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319	15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	15
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441	16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	16
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545	17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	17
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633	18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	18
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706	19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	19
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767	20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	20
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817	21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	21
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857	22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	22
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890	23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	23
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916	24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	24
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936	25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	25
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952	26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	26
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964	27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	27
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974	28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	28
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981	29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	29
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986	inf.	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	inf.
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990							

TABLE 5 Critical Values of Chi-square

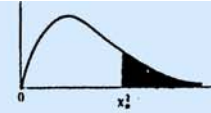


Table with columns: d.f., chi^2 .995, chi^2 .95, chi^2 .90, chi^2 .85, chi^2 .80, chi^2 .75, chi^2 .70, chi^2 .65, chi^2 .60, chi^2 .55, chi^2 .50, d.f.

TABLE 6 Percentage Points of the F Distribution: alpha = .05

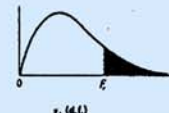


Table with columns: nu 1, nu 2, F values for various degrees of freedom, and nu 2.

試題完