

靜宜大學 94 學年度第 1 學期企管系『統計學』期末考

【注意】本試卷共有 11 大題，第 1 至第 6 大題，每小題值 5 分，總計 70 分；第 7 至第 11 大題，每題值 10 分，總計 50 分。考試時間 80 分鐘。若你認為題目有欠周全或錯誤，請寫下你的假設後，逕行作答。請清楚寫上你的答案，並附上簡單過程、說明，沒有說明的答案得不到任何分數。(2006 年 1 月 13 日)

1. A recent report in Business Week indicated that 15 percent of all employees steal from their company each year. If a company employs 60 people, what is the probability that:
- (a) Fewer than 5 employees steal?
 - (b) More than 5 employees steal?
 - (c) Exactly 5 employees steal?
 - (d) More than 5 but fewer than 15 employees steal?

【解】

x 為 $n = 60, p = 0.15$ 的二項分配 $\Rightarrow y$ 為 $\mu = np = 9, \sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = 2.77$ 的常態分配

$$(a) P(x < 5) = P(y \leq 4.5) = P(z \leq -1.62) = 0.0521$$

$$\text{其中：} z^* = \frac{4.5 - 9}{2.77} = -1.62$$

$$(b) P(x > 5) = P(y \geq 5.5) = P(z \geq -1.26) = 1 - P(z \leq -1.26) = 1 - 0.1032 = 0.8968$$

$$\text{其中：} z^* = \frac{5.5 - 9}{2.77} = -1.26$$

$$(c) P(x = 5) = P(4.5 \leq y \leq 5.5) = P(-1.62 \leq z \leq -1.26) = 0.1032 - 0.0521 = 0.0511$$

$$(d) P(5 < x < 15) = P(5.5 \leq y \leq 14.5) = P(-1.26 \leq z \leq 1.99) = 0.9765 - 0.1032 = 0.8733$$

2. The Sony Corporation produces a Walkman that requires two AA batteries. The mean life of these batteries in this product is 35. The distribution of the battery lives closely follows the normal probability distribution with a standard deviation of 5.5 hours. As a part of their testing program Sony tests samples of 25 batteries.
- (a) What is the standard error of the distribution of the sample mean?
 - (b) What proportion of the sample will have a mean useful life more than 36 hours?
 - (c) What proportion of the sample will have a mean useful life less than 34.5 hours?
 - (d) What proportion of the sample will have a mean useful life between 34.5 and 36 hours?

【解】

x 為 $\mu = 35, \sigma = 5.5$ 的常態分配

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} \text{ 為 } \mu_{\bar{x}} = 35, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{5.5}{\sqrt{25}} = 1.1 \text{ 的常態分配 } \left(\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{25}}{25} \right)$$

$$(a)\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{5.5}{\sqrt{25}} = 1.1$$

$$(b)P(\bar{x} \geq 36) = P(z \geq 0.91) = 1 - P(z \leq 0.91) = 1 - 0.8183 = 0.1817$$

$$\text{其中：} z^* = \frac{36 - 35}{1.1} = 0.91$$

$$(c)P(\bar{x} \leq 34.5) = P(z \leq -0.455) = 0.3247$$

$$\text{其中：} z^* = \frac{34.5 - 35}{1.1} = -0.455$$

$$(d)P(34.5 \leq \bar{x} \leq 36) = P(-0.455 \leq z \leq 0.91) = 0.8183 - 0.3247 = 0.4936$$

3. X 為 $n=15$ ， $p=0.4$ 的二項分配，右尾，臨界值為 8，求 α 。

【解】

$$\text{查表得 } P(X \leq 7) = 0.7869, \quad P(X \geq 8) = 1 - P(X \leq 7) = 1 - 0.7869 = 0.2131$$

4. X 為 $\lambda=3$ 的卜瓦松分配，區間，臨界值為 3、8，求 α 。

【解】

$$\text{查表得 } P(X \leq 2) = 0.4232, \quad P(X \leq 8) = 0.9962,$$

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 8) = P(X \leq 8) - P(X \leq 2) = 0.9962 - 0.4232 = 0.5730$$

5. X 為 $\mu=4$ ， $\sigma=1.5$ 的常態分配。

(a)左尾檢定，顯著水準 $\alpha=0.10$ ，求拒絕區域。

(b)信賴度 $1-\alpha=0.99$ ，求信賴區間。

【解】

(a)

$$\text{查表 } P(z \leq z^*) = 0.9, \quad \text{得臨界值 } z^* = 1.28 \Rightarrow P(z \leq -1.28) = 0.10,$$

$$\text{臨界值：} X^* = 4 - 1.28 \times 1.5 = 2.08 \Rightarrow P(X \leq 2.08) = 0.1$$

(b)

$$\text{查表 } P(z \leq z^*) = 0.995, \quad \text{得臨界值 } z^* = 2.58 \Rightarrow P(-2.58 \leq z \leq 2.58) = 0.99$$

$$\text{臨界值：} X^* = 4 \pm 2.58 \times 1.5 = 0.1363, 7.8637 \Rightarrow P(0.14 \leq X \leq 7.86) = 0.99$$

6. X 為自由度(5,3)的 F 分配。

(a)右尾檢定，顯著水準 $\alpha=0.05$ ，求拒絕區域。

(b)信賴度 $1-\alpha=90\%$ ，求信賴區間。

【解】

$$(a)F_{\alpha=0.05, df=(5,3)} = 9.0135, \quad R = \{X > 9.0135\}$$

$$(b) F_{\alpha=0.95, df=(5,3)} = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha=0.05, df=(3,5)}} = \frac{1}{5.4095} = 0.1849, \quad CI = \{0.1849 \leq X \leq 9.0135\}$$

7. 一組 8 人的隨機樣本，調查大學畢業生第一份工作的月薪，發現平均\$22,000，標準差為\$6,000。請建立平均月薪在 95%信賴度下的信賴區間。

【解】

$$n = 8, \quad \bar{x} = 22,000, \quad s = \$6,000, \quad 1 - \alpha = 95\% \Rightarrow s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{6,000}{\sqrt{8}}.$$

$$\text{最大容忍誤差 } \varepsilon = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}=0.025, n=7} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 2.3646 \times \frac{6,000}{\sqrt{8}} = 5,016$$

$$CI = \{\$22,000 \pm \$5,016\} = \{\$16,984 \leq \bar{x} \leq \$27,016\}$$

8. 某研究調查同學對統計課的滿意度，經隨機訪問 16 位同學，結果有 10 位表示滿意，請寫出滿意度在 95%信賴度下的信賴區間。

【解】

$$n = 16, \quad \bar{p} = \frac{10}{16} = 0.625, \quad 1 - \alpha = 95\% \Rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{0.625 \times 0.375}}{\sqrt{16}}.$$

$$\text{最大容忍誤差 } \varepsilon = z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}=0.025} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.96 \times \frac{\sqrt{0.625 \times 0.375}}{\sqrt{16}} = 0.2372$$

$$CI = \{0.625 \pm 0.2372\} = \{0.3878 \leq \bar{p} \leq 0.8622\}$$

9. 某市調單位想瞭解單身住家每月的電費，假設他們要求信心水準 95%以上，最大容忍誤差\$10 以下，且根據以往的研究經驗，該類住家每月電費的標準差為\$160。請計算該研究的最低樣本數。

【解】

$$\varepsilon = \$10, \quad \sigma = \$160, \quad 1 - \alpha = 95\% \Rightarrow z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}=0.025} = 1.96.$$

$$\text{最少樣本數 } n = \frac{z^2 \sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1.96^2 \times 160^2}{10^2} = 983.4 \doteq 984$$

10. 樣本 $X_1, \dots, X_n$ 為 i.i.d.，來自平均數 μ 、標準差 σ 的母體，若

$$\bar{x} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}, \quad s^2 = \frac{(X_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (X_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (X_n - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

請驗證 s^2 是否為 σ^2 之不偏估計量。

【解】

$$E[s^2] = E\left(\frac{(X_1 - \bar{X})^2 + \cdots + (X_n - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}\right) = \frac{E(X_1 - \bar{X})^2 + \cdots + E(X_n - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2 + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2}{n-1} = \sigma^2$$

其中

$$E(X_k - \bar{X})^2 = E(X_k^2) - 2E\left(X_k \frac{(X_1 + \cdots + X_n)}{n}\right) + E\left(\frac{(X_1 + \cdots + X_n)^2}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{2}{n}(\sigma^2 + n\mu^2) + \frac{1}{n^2}(n\sigma^2 + n^2\mu^2) = \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2$$

$$E(X_i X_j) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2 + \mu^2 & \text{when } i = j \\ \mu^2 & \text{when } i \neq j \quad (X_i, X_j \text{ 互相獨立}) \end{cases}$$

故 s^2 為 σ^2 的不偏估計量。

11. 樣本 $X_1, \dots, X_n$ 為 i.i.d., 來自平均數 μ 、標準差 σ 的母體, 若

$$Y_1 = \frac{X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_{n-1} + 4X_n}{10}, \quad Y_2 = \frac{2X_1 + 3X_2 + 3X_{n-1} + 2X_n}{10}$$

請以相對有效性判斷 Y_1 、 Y_2 兩估計量哪一個比較好。

【解】

$$V(Y_1) = V\left(\frac{X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_{n-1} + 4X_n}{10}\right) = \frac{(1+2^2+3^2+4^2)}{100}\sigma^2 = \frac{30\sigma^2}{100}$$

$$V(Y_2) = V\left(\frac{2X_1 + 3X_2 + 3X_{n-1} + 2X_n}{10}\right) = \frac{(2^2+3^2+3^2+2^2)}{100}\sigma^2 = \frac{26\sigma^2}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V(Y_1)}{V(Y_2)} = \frac{30\sigma^2/100}{26\sigma^2/100} = \frac{30}{26} > 1$$

故 Y_2 相對有效於 Y_1 。