

1. (13 points) Three cards are drawn successively and without replacement from an ordinary deck of playing cards. Compute the probability of drawing
 - (a) Three spades. (4 points)
 - (b) A spade on the first draw, a heart on the second draw, and a diamond on the third draw. (4 points)
 - (c) A spade on the first draw, a heart on the second draw, and an ace on the third draw. (5 points)
2. (12 points) Let X_1 and X_2 be a random sample of size $n = 2$ from the exponential distribution with pdf $f(x) = 2e^{-2x}$, $0 < x < \infty$. Find
 - (a) $P(0.5 < X_1 < 1.0, 0.7 < X_2 < 1.2)$.
 - (b) $E[X_1(X_2 - 0.5)^2]$.
3. (15 points) Let X and Y have a bivariate normal distribution with parameters $\mu_X = 12$, $\sigma_X^2 = 16$, $\mu_Y = 15$, $\sigma_Y^2 = 25$, and $\rho = 0$. Find
 - (a) $P(14 < Y < 16)$. (3 points)
 - (b) $E(Y | x)$. (4 points)
 - (c) $Var(Y | x)$. (4 points)
 - (d) $P(14 < Y < 16 | X = 12)$. (4 points)
4. (10 points) Cars arrive at a tollbooth at a mean rate of 10 cars every 20 minutes according to a Poisson process. Find the probability that the toll collector will have to wait longer than 40.26 minutes before collecting the fifteenth toll?

5. (10 points) 假設兩位學生參加一個 9 人小組的面試，成績紀錄如下：

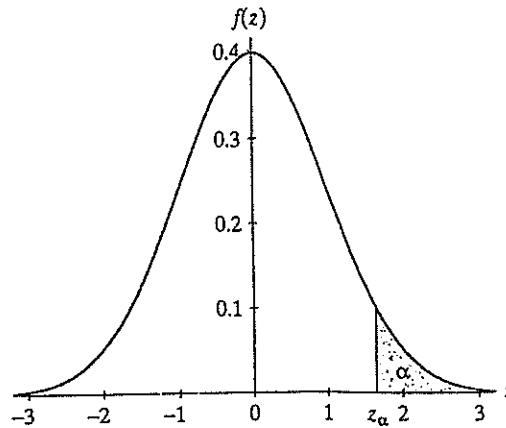
面試官	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
蔡志明	85	86	88	89	90	90	91	92	94
李志明	82	85	89	89	86	87	88	91	92

我們想要確認蔡同學的成績是否比李同學的成績來得高（假設顯著水準為 0.05）。

- (a) 使用 Wilcoxon sign-rank test 來檢定，請問該檢定的檢定統計量的值是多少？(5 points)
- (b) 如果進一步假設成績服從常態分配，再進行一次檢定，此時，使用何種檢定統計量？其值又是多少？(5 points)
6. (20 points) 假設一組隨機變數 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 服從一個 $(0, \theta)$ 的均等分配，最小值設定為 $Y_{(1)} = \min(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ ，最大值設定為 $Y_{(n)} = \max(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ 。目前有兩個估計式： $\hat{\theta}_1 = (n+1)Y_{(1)}$ 以及 $\hat{\theta}_2 = [(n+1)/n]Y_{(n)}$ 。
- (a) 請詳細說明為什麼這兩者都是不偏估計式？(8 points)
- (b) 估計式 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 對於估計式 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 的相對有效性為何？(6 points)
- (c) 參數 θ 的充分統計量又為何？(6 points)
7. (20 points) 假設台北市政府想要在陽明山山區興建一座水庫，為評估該水庫的效益，首先需測知夏季每日自來水的消費量。根據隨機抽樣所得夏季每戶每日平均用水量為 500 公升。
- (a) 當樣本數為 16，母體分配未知，但從過去的資料統計知每戶每日用水量之標準差為 81 公升，試求每戶每日平均用水量的 96% 信賴區間。(5 points)
- (b) 當樣本數為 16，若母體為常態分配，從過去的資料得知每戶每日用水量之標準差為 81 公升，試求每戶每日平均用水量的 95% 信賴區間。(5 points)
- (c) 當樣本數為 16，若母體仍為常態分配，從過去的資料得知每戶每日用水量之標準差為 81 公升。但是過去用水量的變異可能與現在有所不同，故用水量的標準差需重新估計。重新計算的結果顯示：樣本所得的用水量之標準差為 100 公升。試求每戶每日平均用水量的 95% 信賴區間。(5 points)
- (d) 此項研究報告受到樣本數太少的質疑。面對此項質疑，水庫興建規劃小組重新評估。在母體為常態分配的假設下，母體標準差已知（假設為 100 公升），在 95% 的信賴水準之下，若估計誤差不超過 30 公升，則樣本至少要多大才夠呢？(5 points)

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TABLE Vb: The Normal Distribution



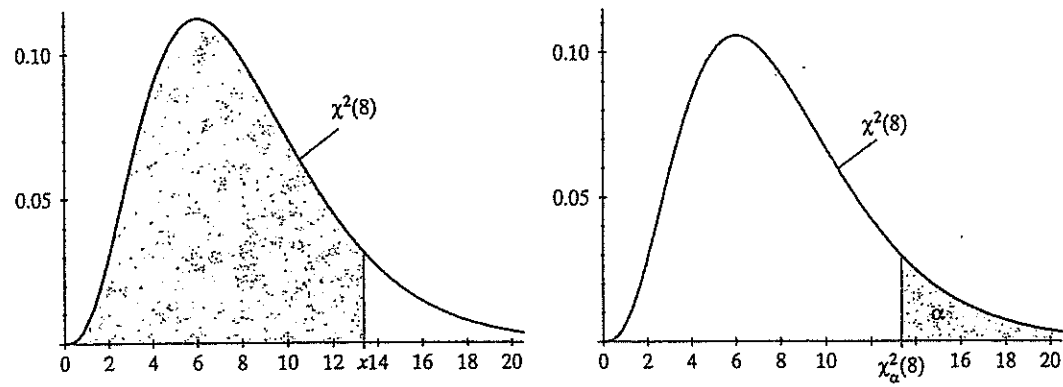
$$P(Z > z_\alpha) = \alpha$$

$$P(Z > z) = 1 - \Phi(z) = \Phi(-z)$$

z_α	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641
0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002

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TABLE IV: The Chi-Square Distribution



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

r	P(X ≤ x)							
	0.010	0.025	0.050	0.100	0.900	0.950	0.975	0.990
	$\chi^2_{0.99}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.975}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.95}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.90}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.10}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.05}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.025}(r)$	$\chi^2_{0.01}(r)$
1	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635
2	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210
3	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.34
4	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.14	13.28
5	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.07	12.83	15.09
6	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81
7	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48
8	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.36	15.51	17.54	20.09
9	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67
10	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21
11	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72
12	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22
13	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69
14	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.06	23.68	26.12	29.14
15	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58
16	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.54	26.30	28.84	32.00
17	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.08	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41
18	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.86	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.80
19	7.633	8.907	10.12	11.65	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19
20	8.260	9.591	10.85	12.44	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57
21	8.897	10.28	11.59	13.24	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93
22	9.542	10.98	12.34	14.04	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29
23	10.20	11.69	13.09	14.85	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64
24	10.86	12.40	13.85	15.66	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98
25	11.52	13.12	14.61	16.47	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31
26	12.20	13.84	15.38	17.29	35.56	38.88	41.92	45.64
27	12.88	14.57	16.15	18.11	36.74	40.11	43.19	46.96
28	13.56	15.31	16.93	18.94	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28
29	14.26	16.05	17.71	19.77	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59
30	14.95	16.79	18.49	20.60	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89
40	22.16	24.43	26.51	29.05	51.80	55.76	59.34	63.69
50	29.71	32.36	34.76	37.69	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15
60	37.48	40.48	43.19	46.46	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38
70	45.44	48.76	51.74	55.33	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.4
80	53.34	57.15	60.39	64.28	96.58	101.9	106.6	112.3

This table is abridged and adapted from Table III in *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, edited by E.S.Pearson and H.O.Hartley.