

所別：統計研究所 碩士班 不分組(一般生)
統計研究所 碩士班 不分組(在職生)

科目：數理統計

* 本科考試可使用計算器，廠牌、功能不拘

計算題應詳列計算過程，無計算過程者不予計分

1. Let $f(x, y) = ce^{-y}$, where $c > 0$ and $0 < x < y < \infty$, be the joint probability density function (pdf) of random variables X and Y .
 - (a) Find the value of c . (5%)
 - (b) Calculate $P(X + Y > 1)$. (5%)
 - (c) Compute the conditional variance $\text{Var}(Y|X = x)$, compare it with $\text{Var}(Y)$, and explain your finding. (10%)

2. Let (X_1, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from a distribution having pdf

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x-\theta)/\theta}, \quad x > \theta,$$

where $\theta > 0$ is an unknown parameter.

- (a) Find a statistic that is minimal sufficient for θ . (10%)
 - (b) Show whether the minimal sufficient statistic in (a) is complete. (10%)
3. Let (X_1, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ with an unknown $\mu \in \mathcal{R}$ and a known $\sigma^2 > 0$.
 - (a) Find the uniformly minimum-variance unbiased estimator (UMVUE) of $e^{t\mu}$ with a fixed $t \neq 0$. (10%)
 - (b) Show that the variance of the UMVUE is larger than the Cramér-Rao lower bound. (10%)
4. Let (X_1, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from a distribution having pdf $f_{\theta, j}$, where $\theta > 0$, $j = 1, 2$, $f_{\theta, 1}(x) = (\sqrt{2\pi}\theta)^{-1} \exp\{-x^2/(2\theta^2)\}$, and $f_{\theta, 2}(x) = (2\theta)^{-1} \exp\{-|x|/\theta\}$, $x \in \mathcal{R}$.
 - (a) Find a maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) of (θ, j) . (10%)
 - (b) Show whether the MLE of j in (a) is consistent. (10%)

注意：背面有試題

國立中央大學 113 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

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5. Let (X_1, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from $N(\theta, \sigma^2)$, where $\theta \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\sigma^2 > 0$. We are interested in testing $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ versus $H_1 : \theta \neq \theta_0$ with an unknown σ^2 .

(a) Show that the test rejecting H_0 when

$$|\bar{X} - \theta_0| > t_{n-1, \alpha/2} \sqrt{S^2/n}$$

is a likelihood ratio test (LRT) of size α , where \bar{X} and S^2 are the sample mean and sample variance of the random sample, respectively, and $t_{n,p}$ denotes the $(1-p)$ th quantile of a t distribution with n degrees of freedom. (15%)

(b) Find a $1 - \alpha$ confidence interval for θ based on (a). (5%)

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