

3. (20%) 假設簡單線性迴歸模型為 $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \varepsilon$ ，其中 Y 為被解釋變數， x 為解釋變數， β_0 、 β_1 為迴歸參數，且 ε 服從 i.i.d. $N(0, \sigma^2)$
- (A). (4%) 試以最小平方方法 (Least Square Estimation) 估計迴歸參數 β_0 、 β_1 ，並寫出其最小平方估計子 (Least Square Estimator)。
- (B). (4%) 試推導迴歸參數 β_0 、 β_1 最小平方估計子的期望值與變異數。
- (C). (4%) 試以最大概似估計法 (Maximum Likelihood Estimation) 估計迴歸參數 β_0 、 β_1 ，並寫出其最大概似估計子 (Maximum Likelihood Estimator)。
- (D). (4%) 試推導迴歸參數 β_0 、 β_1 最大概似估計子的期望值與變異數。
- (E). (4%) 試比較迴歸參數 β_0 、 β_1 最小平方估計子與最大概似估計子兩者之間的相同。

4. (20%) 某地大學教育經費 (x) 與大學學生人數 (y) 連續 6 年的統計資料如下：

教育經費 (萬元) x	在校學生數 (萬人) y
316	11
343	16
373	18
393	20
418	22
455	25

假設迴歸誤差 ε 服從 i.i.d. $N(0, \sigma^2)$

- (A). (4%) 請建立迴歸模型，並以最小平方估計法估計出迴歸係數的估計值 (estimates) (試以有截距項的迴歸模型建立)
- (B). (4%) 請計算迴歸係數估計值的標準誤 (standard error)
- (C). (4%) 請按照標準假設檢定程序，檢定迴歸係數是否顯著異於 0
- (D). (4%) 請估計教育經費為 500 萬元的在校學生數
- (E). (4%) 請計算此迴歸模型的 R-square.
5. (10%) 假設隨機變數 X 服從 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ，隨機變數 Y 服從 Poisson (λ)，且 X, Y 互相獨立
- (A). (3%) 試推導隨機變數 X 的動差生成函數 (moment generating function)。(請寫出推導細節，直接寫答案不計分)
- (B). (3%) 試推導隨機變數 Y 的動差生成函數 (moment generating function)。(請寫出推導細節，直接寫答案不計分)
- (C). (4%) 請計算 $E(e^{2X+0.5Y})$

說明：題意不清處請自行作假設，但需說明你的假設。

1. (20%) If (x_1, x_2, x_3) are a random sample from a Bernoulli distribution, which takes the value of 1 with probability p , and the value of 0 with probability $1 - p$. Also, let $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{3}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$ be the sample average. Answer the following:

- (a) (10%) Suppose you are asked to test $H_0: p = \frac{1}{2}$ against the alternative hypothesis $H_1: p \neq \frac{1}{2}$, and you decide to reject the null hypothesis whenever $|\bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}| \geq \frac{1}{4}$. What is your type I error?
- (b) (10%) Suppose now you are testing $H_0: p = \frac{1}{2}$ against the alternative hypothesis $H_1: p = \frac{1}{3}$, and the decision rule to reject the null hypothesis is $\bar{x} - \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{8}$, what is the type II error?

2. (30%) Suppose P_t is a random variable having continuous values between 0 and 1. And suppose that the following natural log transformation of P_t has a normal distribution with mean 1 and variance 1.

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_t}{1 - P_t}\right) \sim \mathcal{N}(1, 1).$$

$\ln(\cdot)$ denotes the natural logarithm, and $\ln\left(\frac{P_t}{1 - P_t}\right)$ is called the log-odds ratio. (Assume that the probability that a standard normal random variable falling between -1 and 1 is $\frac{2}{3}$; that is, the probability $\Pr(-1 \leq x \leq 1) = \frac{2}{3}$, for $x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.) Also, define the following random variable:

$$I_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } P_t \geq 0.5; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Suppose we are interested in the following random variable:

$$Y_t = I_t I_{t+1} + (1 - I_t)(1 - I_{t+1})$$

Answer the following questions:

- (a) (10%) What is the probability that $P_t \geq 0.5$, i.e., $\Pr(P_t \geq 0.5)$?
- (b) (10%) Calculate the mean and variance of Y_t ; that is, $E(Y_t)$ and $\text{Var}(Y_t)$.
- (c) (10%) Calculate the covariance: $\text{cov}(Y_{t-1}, Y_t)$.