

淡江大學 100 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

64

系別：統計學系三年級

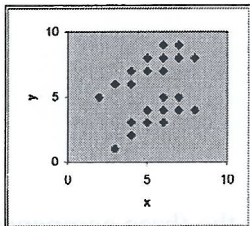
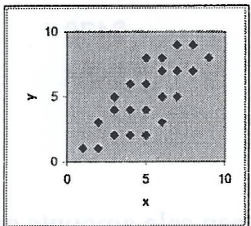
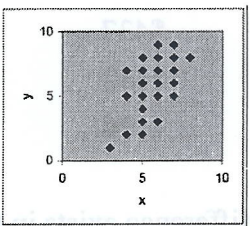
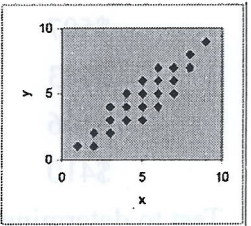
科目：統計學

64-1

考試日期：7月19日(星期二) 第1節

本試題共 2 大題, 3 頁

一、Multiple choice: please choose **one** answer from those answers (18%)

1. Which of the following statements is not a property of the normal curve?
 - A) bell shaped
 - B) $P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma) \approx 0.95$
 - C) $\frac{IQR}{\sigma} \approx 1.3$
 - D) The normal probability plot will produce close to a straight line
2. I want to test $H_0: \mu = 15$ vs. $H_a: \mu \neq 15$ using a test of hypothesis. If I concluded that μ is 15 when, in fact, the true value of μ is not 15, then I have made a _____.
 - A) Type I error
 - B) Type II error
 - C) correct decision
 - D) Type I and Type II error
3. If a least squares line were determined for the data set in each scatter plot, which would have the smallest variance?
 - A) 
 - B) 
 - C) 
 - D) 

本試題雙面印刷

二、Answer the following questions

1. State the four basic assumptions about the general form of the probability distribution of the random error ϵ in the linear regression model. (8%)
2. Independent random samples, each containing 500 observations were selected from two binomial populations. The samples from populations 1 and 2 produced 210 and 320 successes, respectively. Test $H_0: p_1 \geq p_2$ against $H_a: p_1 < p_2$. Use $\alpha = 0.05$. (16%)
3. A new weight-reducing technique is tested before its introduction into the market. The weights of a random sample of five people are recorded before they are introduced to this diet. The five individuals are then instructed to follow the diet for 3 weeks. At the end of this period, their weights (in pounds) are again recorded. The results are:

Person	Weight Before Diet	Weight After Diet
1	156	149
2	201	196
3	194	191
4	203	197
5	210	206

背面尚有試題

淡江大學 100 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系別：統計學系三年級

科目：統計學

64-2

考試日期：7月19日(星期二) 第1節

本試題共 2 大題， 3 頁

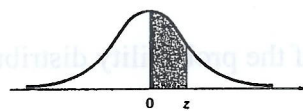
Test to determine if this diet is effective at reducing weight. Use $\alpha = 0.10$. (16%)

4. A random sample of 250 students at a university finds that these students take a mean of 14.7 credit hours per quarter with a standard deviation of 2.2 credit hours. Find the 95% confidence interval for the mean credit hours taken by a student each quarter. (12%)
5. A company that employs a large number of salespeople is interested in learning which of the salespeople sell the most: those strictly on commission, those with a fixed salary, or those with a reduced fixed salary plus a commission. The previous month's records for a sample of salespeople are inspected and the amount of sales (in dollars) is recorded for each, as shown in the table. (30%)

Commissioned	Fixed Salary	Commission Plus Salary
\$507	\$450	\$425
\$492	\$418	\$492
\$507	\$437	\$470
\$483	\$432	\$506
\$466	\$444	
\$410		

Test to determine if a difference exists in the mean sale amounts among the three compensation systems. Test using $\alpha = 0.025$.

TABLE III Normal Curve Areas



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990

Source: Abridged from Table I of A. Hald, *Statistical Tables and Formulas* (New York: Wiley), 1952. Reproduced by permission of A. Hald.

