

大葉大學 94 學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

系	組	別	日\第二部	年級	考試科目 (中文名稱)	考試日期	節次	備註頁
企管系			日.二部	三	統計學	7月12日	四	共三頁 可使用不可程試 之計算機

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）
 (詳列計算步驟，否則一概不計分)

13=30 ∨ 14=50

- Explain the following definitions. (20%)
 - Parameter
 - Interval data
 - Sample
 - Correlation coefficient

- Consider the following set of sample data.

16	23	17	24	9	11	13	15	15	23	18	16	17
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- Determine the coefficient of variation for the set. (10%)
 - Use Tchebysheff's Theorem to determine the range of values that include at least 75% of the data. (10%)
- Company A makes the same type of bicycle from three production facilities. If one distributor has found a bicycle that has not been properly assembled. The manager of company A wants to know which facility is most likely to be responsible for this mistake. Provide the manager this information. (10%)

Facility	Contribution to total	Proportion of defective
1	0.40	0.05
2	0.35	0.10
3	0.25	0.07

- Consider the following hypothesis test. $H_0: \mu = 20$, $H_a: \mu \neq 20$. The population standard deviation is 10.
 - A sample of 200 items will be taken. Use $\alpha = 0.05$. Compute the probability of making a Type II error if the population mean $\mu = 18$. (10%)
 - How large a sample should be taken researched is willing to accept a 0.05 probability of making a Type II error when the actual population mean $\mu = 22$? (10%)
- Tire manufacturers are constantly researching ways to produce tire that last longer. New innovations are tested by professional drivers on racetracks. However, any promising inventions are also test-driven by ordinary drivers. The latter tests are closer to what the tire company's customers will actually experience. Suppose that to determine whether a new steel-belt radical tire lasts longer than the company's current model, two new-design tires were installed on the rear wheels of 20 randomly selected cars and two current-design tires were installed on the rear wheels of another 20 cars. All drivers were told to drive in their usual way until the tires wore out. The number of miles driven by each driver was recorded and is shown below.

Distance (in thousands of miles) until wear-out

New-designed tire								Current-designed tire							
70	83	78	46	74	56	74	52	46	64	58	60	74	64	72	84
99	57	77	84	72	98	81	63	96	83	71	38	71	90	63	62
88	69	54	97					78	73	75	42				

- Find the medians of new-designed and current-designed tires. (15%)
- Suppose that new-designed and current-designed tires have the same variances. Can the company infer that the new tire will last on average longer than the current tire? ($\alpha = 0.05$) (15%)

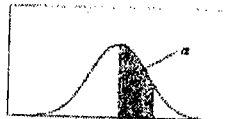
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標準常態累加機率值表

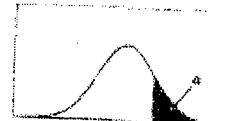
$$P(0 < Z < z) = \alpha$$



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1913	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3828
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4915
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4981	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990

F分布臨界值表

$$P(F > F_{\alpha}) = \alpha$$



df1	F.05	F.01	F.005	F.001	df2
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.656
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	1.638	2.353	3.183	4.541	5.846
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	1.476	2.015	2.371	3.365	4.032
6	1.440	1.943	2.147	3.143	3.707
7	1.415	1.895	2.065	2.998	3.499
8	1.397	1.860	2.006	2.896	3.355
9	1.383	1.833	1.952	2.821	3.259
10	1.372	1.812	1.908	2.764	3.169
11	1.363	1.796	1.871	2.718	3.106
12	1.356	1.782	1.839	2.681	3.056
13	1.350	1.771	1.810	2.650	3.012
14	1.345	1.761	1.785	2.624	2.972
15	1.341	1.753	1.762	2.602	2.937
16	1.337	1.746	1.741	2.583	2.911
17	1.333	1.740	1.721	2.567	2.891
18	1.330	1.734	1.702	2.552	2.878
19	1.328	1.729	1.684	2.539	2.861
20	1.325	1.725	1.668	2.528	2.845
21	1.323	1.721	1.653	2.518	2.831
22	1.321	1.717	1.639	2.509	2.819
23	1.319	1.714	1.626	2.500	2.807
24	1.318	1.711	1.613	2.492	2.797
25	1.316	1.708	1.600	2.485	2.787
26	1.315	1.706	1.588	2.479	2.779
27	1.314	1.705	1.576	2.473	2.771
28	1.313	1.701	1.564	2.467	2.763
29	1.311	1.699	1.553	2.462	2.756
∞	1.282	1.645	1.500	2.326	2.576