

註： 單選題，每題配分 10%。

- 第四至十題，必須列出計算過程與結果，否則不予給分。
- 資料或條件不足時，請自行假設。

一、Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) If the mean of a distribution is greater than the median, then the distribution is skewed to the left
- (B) The median is located nearer the 75th than the 25th percentile from a box and whisker plot, then the distribution of the data set is skewed to the left
- (C) Two alternatives to adjust all kinds of gasoline price, one is increase \$2 (X) per unit, another is increase 10% (Y) per unit, then the standard deviation will be $S_X > S_Y$
- (D) Nominal and ordinal data are normally used with parametric statistics
- (E) None of the above.

二、Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) If the conclusion fails to reject a false null hypothesis, a Type I error has been committed
- (B) The sum of probability of the type I error and probability of the type II error is 1
- (C) If the null hypothesis is false, power is equal to α
- (D) The smaller the specified value of α is, the larger the rejection region
- (E) None of the above.

三、Which of the following statements regarding to multiple regression analysis is correct?

- (A) A dummy variable is used as an independent variable when the variable involved is quantitative
- (B) When the coefficient of determination is close to 1, it means that the estimated coefficients are all significant
- (C) In testing the utility of a multiple regression model, a large value of the F-test statistic indicates that most of the variation in Y is explained by the predictor variables
- (D) If the model provides a poor fit, this indicates that the standard error of estimate will be small
- (E) None of the above.

四、A driving simulator was used to measure the driving performance of drinking driving. 6 persons with driver licenses were randomly selected, and resulted in the testing scores shown below. The higher the score, the better is the performance. Suppose the data follow a normal distribution, the appropriate conclusion is ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Without drinking	85	76	63	70	65	63
With drinking	70	68	60	65	68	61

(A) drivers can handle the vehicle better without drinking

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- (B) no evidence show that drivers can handle the vehicle better without drinking
 (C) not enough information is provided to answer this question
 (D) none of the above.

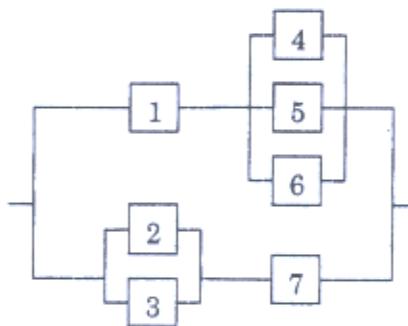
五、100 air flights from Taipei to Tainan were randomly selected, 75 flights were on-time. (1) Determine the 95% confidence interval of on-time rate. (2) Do the data provide sufficient evidence to show that on-time rate is below 80%?

- (A) Confidence interval is between 0.675 and 0.825; on-time rate is below 80%
 (B) Confidence interval is between 0.675 and 0.825; no evidence to show that on-time rate is below 80%
 (C) Confidence interval is between 0.625 and 0.775; on-time rate is below 80%
 (D) Confidence interval is between 0.625 and 0.775; no evidence to show that on-time rate is below 80%
 (E) None of the above.

六、In a certain course, 30% of the students are freshmen, 50% are sophomores, and 20% are juniors. Records show that 60% of the freshmen, 80% of sophomores, and 50% of the juniors passed the midterm exam. If a student is selected at random, and it is learned that he (she) failed the midterm, what is the probability that the student is a sophomore?

- (A) Between 0.25 and 0.30
 (B) Between 0.30 and 0.35
 (C) Between 0.35 and 0.40
 (D) Between 0.40 and 0.45
 (E) None of the above.

七、A system includes 7 components shown below. Each component has equal reliability 0.8. When at least one out of components 2 through 3 and one out of components 4 through 6 are needed for successful operation, the reliability for the system is



- (A) between 0.80 and 0.85
 (B) between 0.85 and 0.90
 (C) between 0.90 and 0.95

- (D) between 0.95 and 1.00
(E) none of the above.

- 八、 Suppose the study reveals that the average number of accidents per person per year is 0.05. Using the Poisson distribution, the probability of two randomly selected persons without accidents during next two years is
 (A) between 0.10 and 0.15
 (B) between 0.15 and 0.20
 (C) between 0.20 and 0.25
 (D) between 0.25 and 0.30
 (E) none of the above.

- 九、 Data from an experiment are shown in the following table. If the null hypothesis is $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$, For a one-way ANOVA using $\alpha = 0.05$, the F value and the appropriate decision are

Treatment Level		
A	B	C
23	21	25
24	22	27
26	23	27
27	26	29

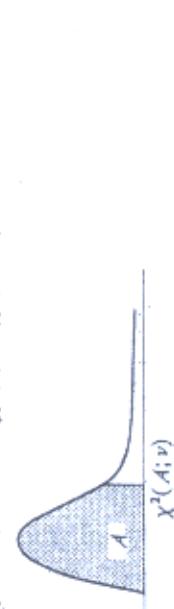
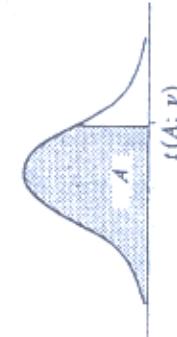
- (A) F value is between 1 and 5; null hypothesis is rejected
 (B) F value is between 1 and 5; null hypothesis is not rejected
 (C) F value is between 5 and 10; null hypothesis is rejected
 (D) F value is between 5 and 10; null hypothesis is not rejected
 (E) none of the above.

- 十、 A survey was conducted to examine the relative attitudes of gender about transportation policy. The data are summarized below, the appropriate null hypothesis and conclusion are ($\alpha = 0.05$)

	Support	Do Not Support
Female	70	10
Male	20	50

- (A) H_0 : gender has no effect on opinion; null hypothesis is rejected
 (B) H_0 : gender has no effect on opinion; null hypothesis is not rejected
 (C) H_0 : gender affects opinion; null hypothesis is rejected
 (D) H_0 : gender affects opinion; null hypothesis is not rejected
 (E) none of the above.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

Entry is $\chi^2(A; \nu)$ where $P\{\chi^2(\nu) \leq \chi^2(A; \nu)\} = A$.Entry is $t(A; \nu)$ where $P\{t(\nu) \leq t(A; \nu)\} = A$.

ν	A						$t(A; \nu)$					
	.005	.010	.025	.050	.100	.900	.950	.975	.990	.995	.9975	.9995
1	0.0393	0.0157	0.0982	0.0393	0.0158	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88		
2	0.0100	0.0201	0.0506	0.103	0.211	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60		
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84		
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86		
5	0.412	0.534	0.831	1.145	1.61	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75	1	
6	0.676	0.872	1.24	1.64	2.20	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55	2	
7	0.989	1.24	1.69	2.17	2.83	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28	3	
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	3.49	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.96	4	
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	4.17	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59	5	
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	4.87	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19	6	
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	5.58	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.73	26.76	7	
12	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	6.30	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30	8	
13	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.89	7.04	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.82	9	
14	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	7.79	21.06	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32	10	
15	4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	8.55	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	32.80	11	
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	9.31	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27	12	
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	10.09	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72	13	
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	10.86	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16	14	
19	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.12	11.65	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58	15	
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.85	12.44	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00	16	
21	8.03	8.90	10.28	11.59	13.24	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40	17	
22	8.64	9.54	10.98	12.34	14.04	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80	18	
23	9.26	10.20	11.69	13.09	14.85	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18	19	
24	9.89	10.86	12.40	13.83	15.66	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56	20	
25	10.52	11.52	13.12	14.61	16.47	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93	21	
26	11.16	12.20	13.84	15.38	17.29	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29	22	
27	11.81	12.88	14.57	16.15	18.11	36.74	40.11	43.19	46.96	49.64	23	
28	12.46	13.56	15.31	16.93	18.94	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99	24	
29	13.12	14.26	16.05	17.71	19.77	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	52.34	25	
30	13.79	14.95	16.79	18.49	20.60	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67	26	
40	20.71	22.16	24.43	26.51	29.05	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77	27	
50	27.99	29.71	32.36	34.76	37.69	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49	28	
60	35.53	37.48	40.48	43.19	46.46	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95	29	
70	43.28	45.44	48.76	51.74	55.33	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.4	104.2	30	
80	51.17	53.54	57.15	60.39	64.28	96.58	101.9	106.6	112.3	116.3	31	
90	59.20	61.75	65.65	69.13	73.29	107.6	113.1	118.1	124.1	128.3	32	
100	67.33	70.06	74.22	77.93	82.36	118.5	124.3	129.6	135.8	140.2	33	

Entry is $F(A; \nu_1, \nu_2)$ where $P\{F(\nu_1, \nu_2) \leq F(A; \nu_1, \nu_2)\} = A$

100

A=0.95

F(A; \nu_1, \nu_2)