

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。 請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Short/Long answer questions:

1. Why do statisticians sometimes use inferential statistics to draw conclusions about a population? In what situations might a statistician draw conclusions about a population using descriptive statistics only? (5 pts)

2. A study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of a new diet pill for men. A group of 3,000 men were involved in the study. Of these 3,000 men, 2,311 took the diet pill and 889 were given a placebo. Identify the treatments, the treatment group, and the control group. (5 pts)

3. Describe a double-blind experiment and explain why blinding is used. Define the term "placebo effect" as part of the answer. (5 pts)

4. A computer network manager wants to test the reliability of some new and expensive fiber-optic Ethernet cables that computer department just received. The computer department received 7 boxes containing 50 cables each. The manager does not have the time to test every cable in each box. The manager will choose one box at random and test 10 cables chosen randomly within that box. What is the sample? (5 pts)

5. The blood types for 40 people who agreed to participate in a medical study were as follows.

O A A O O AB O B A O

A O A B O O O AB A A

A B O A A O O B O O

O A O O A B O O A AB

Construct a frequency distribution for the data. (5 pts)

6. A population has a J-shaped distribution. Two different samples of size 12 are picked from the population. Two different samples of size 1,000 are then picked from the population.

- 1) Do you think that the distribution of the two samples of size 12 will have roughly the same shape? Explain your thinking. (5 pts)
- 2) Do you think that the distribution of the two samples of size 1,000 will have roughly the same shape? Explain your thinking. (5 pts)

7. Give an example of data for which you might use a histogram and an example of data for which you might use a bar graph. (5 pts)

8. Which score has a higher relative position, a score of 43.5 on a test with a mean of 30 and a standard deviation of 9, or a score of 304 on a test with a mean of 226 and a standard deviation of 52? (Assume that the distributions being compared have approximately the same shape.) (5 pts)

9. For a randomly selected student in a particular high school, let Y denote the number of living grandparents of the student. What are the possible values of the random variable Y ? (5 pts)

10. The mean annual income for adult women in one city is \$28,520 and the standard deviation of the incomes is \$5,190. The distribution of incomes is skewed to the right. For samples of size 30, which of the following statements best describes the sampling distribution of the mean?

(5 pts)

11. Under what conditions would you choose to use the t-interval procedure instead of the z-interval procedure in order to obtain a confidence interval for a population mean? What conditions must be satisfied in order to use the t-interval procedure? (5 pts)

12. A library system lends books for periods of 21 days. This policy is being re-evaluated in view of a possible new loan period that could be either longer or shorter than 21 days.

To aid in making this decision, book lending records were consulted to determine the loan periods actually used by the visitors. A random sample of 8 records revealed the following loan periods in days:

Record #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Loan periods / Days	21	15	12	24	20	21	13	16

Calculate the t value, using the 0.05 level of significance. (10 pts)

13. An educational psychologist wants to check the claim that regular physical exercises improve academic performance. To control for academic aptitude, pairs of college students with similar GPAs are randomly assigned to either a treatment group that attends daily exercise classes or a control group. At the end of the experiment, the following GPAs are reported for the 7 pairs of participants:

Pair number	GPAs	
	Physical exercise (X_1)	No physical exercise (X_2)
1	4	3
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	2	1
5	3	3
6	3	3
7	3	2

Test the null hypothesis with t , using the 0.05 level of significance. To get the full credit, you must show the procedure for the hypothesis testing. (12 pts)

14. An experiment concerns with blood pressure of patients with high blood pressure. 12 subjects are randomly selected and assigned to one of three groups. Group 1 is given medication, Group 2 is given an exercise program, and Group 3 is assigned a diet program. At the end of six weeks, each subject's blood pressure is recorded. The sample data are given in the table below.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
13	8	4
12	2	12
9	3	4
15	5	6

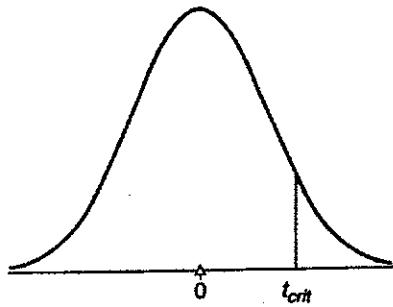
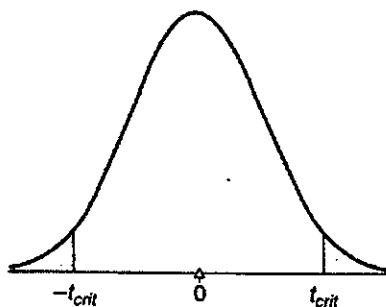
Use F to test the null hypothesis at the 0.05 level of significance:

- (1) State the statistical hypotheses. (3 pts)
- (2) Describe your decision rule. (3 pts)
- (3) Summarize the data with an ANOVA table in the following. (9 pts)

Source	SS	df	MS	F
Between				
Within	(請勿在此作答)			
Total				

- (4) State your decision. (3 pts)

Table B^a
CRITICAL VALUES OF *t*



**Two-tailed or Nondirectional Test
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(*p*-value in color)

p > .05 *p* < .05 *p* < .01 *p* < .001

<i>df</i>	.05*	.01**	.001
1	12.706	63.657	636.62
2	4.303	9.925	31.598
3	3.182	5.841	12.924
4	2.776	4.604	8.610
5	2.571	4.032	6.869
6	2.447	3.707	5.959
7	2.365	3.499	5.408
8	2.306	3.355	5.041
9	2.262	3.250	4.781
10	2.228	3.169	4.587
11	2.201	3.106	4.437
12	2.179	3.055	4.318
13	2.160	3.012	4.221
14	2.145	2.977	4.140
15	2.131	2.947	4.073
16	2.120	2.921	4.015
17	2.110	2.898	3.965
18	2.101	2.878	3.922
19	2.093	2.861	3.883
20	2.086	2.845	3.850
21	2.080	2.831	3.819
22	2.074	2.819	3.792
23	2.069	2.807	3.767
24	2.064	2.797	3.745
25	2.060	2.787	3.725
26	2.056	2.779	3.707
27	2.052	2.771	3.690
28	2.048	2.763	3.674
29	2.045	2.756	3.659
30	2.042	2.750	3.646
40	2.021	2.704	3.551
60	2.000	2.660	3.460
120	1.980	2.617	3.373
∞	1.960	2.576	3.291

**One-tailed or Directional Test
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(*p*-value in color)

<i>df</i>	<i>p</i> > .05	<i>p</i> < .05	<i>p</i> < .01	<i>p</i> < .001
1	6.314	31.821	318.31	
2	2.920	6.965	22.326	
3	2.353	4.541	10.213	
4	2.132	3.747	7.173	
5	2.015	3.365	5.893	
6	1.943	3.143	5.208	
7	1.895	2.998	4.785	
8	1.860	2.896	4.501	
9	1.833	2.821	4.297	
10	1.812	2.764	4.144	
11	1.796	2.718	4.025	
12	1.782	2.681	3.930	
13	1.771	2.650	3.852	
14	1.761	2.624	3.787	
15	1.753	2.602	3.733	
16	1.746	2.583	3.686	
17	1.740	2.557	3.646	
18	1.734	2.552	3.610	
19	1.729	2.539	3.579	
20	1.725	2.528	3.552	
21	1.721	2.518	3.527	
22	1.717	2.508	3.505	
23	1.714	2.500	3.485	
24	1.711	2.492	3.467	
25	1.708	2.485	3.450	
26	1.706	2.479	3.435	
27	1.703	2.473	3.421	
28	1.701	2.467	3.408	
29	1.699	2.462	3.396	
30	1.697	2.457	3.385	
40	1.684	2.423	3.307	
60	1.671	2.390	3.232	
120	1.658	2.358	3.160	
∞	1.645	2.326	3.090	

^aDiscussed in Section 13.2.

*95% level of confidence.

**99% level of confidence.

Table C^a
CRITICAL VALUES OF F

		DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN NUMERATOR													
		.05 level of significance (light numbers)													
		.01 level of significance (dark numbers)													
DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN DENOMINATOR		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16
1	200	5.993	5.443	5.025	4.764	4.569	4.426	4.317	4.219	4.124	4.031	3.941	3.851	3.761	3.671
2	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.39	19.40	19.41	19.42	19.43	19.44	19.45
3	9.99	9.917	9.825	9.730	9.638	9.540	9.442	9.345	9.248	9.144	9.042	8.940	8.838	8.736	8.634
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.87	5.84	5.80	5.77
5	5.91	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.76	4.74	4.70	4.66	4.64	4.60	4.56
6	5.39	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.29	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.05	4.00	3.96	3.92	3.87	3.84
7	5.59	4.47	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.66	3.63	3.60	3.57	3.52	3.49	3.44
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.34	3.31	3.26	3.23	3.19	3.15
9	5.12	4.26	3.95	3.63	3.43	3.27	3.20	3.13	3.10	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.93	2.89	2.84
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.97	2.94	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.78
11	4.64	3.98	3.65	3.37	3.19	3.01	2.90	2.82	2.74	2.67	2.61	2.53	2.47	2.42	2.40
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.92	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.69	2.64	2.59	2.52
13	4.57	3.80	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.92	2.84	2.77	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.42
14	4.67	3.78	3.47	3.24	3.06	2.96	2.88	2.80	2.74	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.47	2.41

FINDING P-VALUE
If observed F is
... smaller than light number, $p > .05$
... between light and dark numbers, $p < .05$
... larger than dark number, $p < .01$



^aDiscussed in Section 16.6.

Table C^a (Continued)
CRITICAL VALUES OF *F*

FINDING *p*-VALUEIf observed *F* is...smaller than light number, *p* > .05...between light and dark numbers, *p* < .05...larger than dark number, *p* < .01

DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN NUMERATOR

DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN DENOMINATOR	FINDING <i>p</i> -VALUE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.77	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.53
15	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.03	4.59	4.45	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.86	3.80
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.42
17	4.45	3.59	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.48
18	4.41	3.55	3.26	3.02	2.87	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.37
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.55	2.48	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.31
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.52	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.28
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.26	2.20
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.47	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.23
23	4.28	3.32	2.93	2.71	2.56	2.47	2.37	2.31	2.26	2.20	2.14	2.10
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.43	2.36	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.18
25	4.24	3.38	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.41	2.34	2.28	2.20	2.16	2.11
26	4.22	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.19	2.15

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Table C^a (Continued)
CRITICAL VALUES OF *F*

7	7	2.37	2.46	2.57	2.73	2.96	3.35	4.21	5.49	6.46	7.50	8.40	9.35	10.21	11.06	11.84	12.56	13.25	13.88	14.41	14.86	15.21	15.56	15.86	16.14	16.41	16.64	17.04	
2	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.37	2.46	2.57	2.73	2.96	3.14	3.35	3.56	3.79	4.11	4.46	5.34	5.97	6.56	7.11	7.71	8.29	8.85	9.35	9.85	10.35	10.85		
3	2.08	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.44	2.57	2.73	2.89	3.03	3.23	3.43	3.63	4.07	4.57	5.23	5.93	6.56	7.18	7.80	8.42	9.04	9.64	10.24	10.84		
4	2.03	2.08	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.44	2.57	2.71	2.86	3.01	3.21	3.41	3.61	4.22	4.82	5.49	6.11	6.74	7.35	7.97	8.58	9.19	9.79	10.39		
5	1.97	2.03	2.08	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.44	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.11	3.33	3.63	4.03	4.53	5.13	5.74	6.34	6.94	7.54	8.14	8.74	9.34		
6	1.92	1.97	2.02	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96	3.01	3.06	3.11	3.16			
7	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96	3.01	3.06	3.11	3.16		
8	1.81	1.87	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96	3.01	3.06	3.11		
9	1.75	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96	3.01	3.06		
10	1.70	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96	3.01		
11	1.65	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96		
12	1.60	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91		
13	1.55	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86		
14	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81		
15	1.45	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76		
16	1.40	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71		
17	1.35	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66		
18	1.30	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.61		
19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56		
20	1.20	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51		
21	1.15	1.21	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46		
22	1.10	1.16	1.21	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41		
23	1.05	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36		
24	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.96	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31		
25	9.66	9.81	9.96	10.11	10.26	10.41	10.56	10.71	10.86	11.01	11.16	11.31	11.46	11.61	11.76	11.91	12.06	12.21	12.36	12.51	12.66	12.81	12.96	13.11	13.26	13.41	13.56	13.71	13.86