

※ 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。

Note:

1. When applying any probability distribution, please specify clearly the "name of the probability distribution" you used and "its parameters" to calculate probability values.
2. Please find out probability "values" using attached tables whenever possible.
3. Please explain the reason if you use any approximation of probability distributions.

1.

- 1.1 If X is a discrete random variable with uniform distribution, where $f(x) > 0$ when $x = -2, -1, 0, 1, \text{ and } 2$ ($f(x) = 0, \text{ elsewhere}$). If Y is another discrete random variable with identical distribution as X . In addition, X and Y are independent. Please find the probability distribution of $(X+Y)/2$ and plot it. [10%]
- 1.2 Please find variance of $(X+Y)/2$. [10%]

2.

- 2.1 If X is a random variable having a normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 , please derive its moment-generating function. [10%]

- 2.2 If X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are independent random variables having normal distributions with means $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n$ and variance $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2$, respectively. A new random variable $Y = a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_nX_n$, where a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are constants. Please derive the moment-generating function of Y using results from 2.1. In addition, please find out the type of distribution that Y follows, its mean, and its variance. [20%]

3. If X is a random variable having an exponential distribution $f(x; \beta) = \frac{1}{\beta}e^{-x/\beta}$, for $x > 0$ and $\beta > 0$; $f(x) = 0, \text{ elsewhere}$. It is known that $\mu_x = \beta$, and $\sigma_x^2 = \beta^2$.

- 3.1 If Y is a single observation of X , please write down the probability distribution of Y . [10%]

- 3.2 If Z is a random sample of size 100, please write down the probability distribution of sample mean \bar{Z} . [10%]

4. A public health researcher, John Goodwill, is doing a study on the infection rate (感染率) of a rare disease. John makes the null hypothesis that the infection rate is equal to 0.01%. John would like to perform hypothesis testing with a threshold of p-value = 0.05 under the following two different scenarios (場景).

4.1 If John knows nothing about the characteristics of the disease except that he learns from previous studies that the standard deviation of the infection rate is 0.01%. Please help him perform hypothesis testing the best you can if he finds 40 people infected by the disease among 100,000 people he surveyed. [15%]

4.2 If John knows that the probability for a person to get infected is identical for all people and it is independent of whether other people are infected, please help him perform hypothesis testing using a new dataset of 150,000 people with 25 among them infected. [15%]

(Tables are excerpted from Walpole et al., Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientists, 9th edition.)Table A.1 (continued) Binomial Probability Sums $\sum_{x=0}^r b(x; n, p)$

<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>									
		0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90
19	0	0.1351	0.0144	0.0042	0.0011	0.0001					
	1	0.4203	0.0829	0.0310	0.0104	0.0008	0.0000				
	2	0.7054	0.2369	0.1113	0.0462	0.0055	0.0004	0.0000			
	3	0.8850	0.4551	0.2631	0.1332	0.0230	0.0022	0.0001			
	4	0.9648	0.6733	0.4654	0.2822	0.0696	0.0096	0.0006	0.0000		
	5	0.9914	0.8369	0.6678	0.4739	0.1629	0.0318	0.0031	0.0001		
	6	0.9983	0.9324	0.8251	0.6655	0.3081	0.0835	0.0116	0.0006		
	7	0.9997	0.9767	0.9225	0.8180	0.4878	0.1796	0.0352	0.0028	0.0000	
	8	1.0000	0.9933	0.9713	0.9161	0.6675	0.3238	0.0885	0.0105	0.0003	
	9		0.9984	0.9911	0.9674	0.8139	0.5000	0.1861	0.0326	0.0016	
	10		0.9997	0.9977	0.9895	0.9115	0.6762	0.3325	0.0839	0.0067	0.0000
	11		1.0000	0.9995	0.9972	0.9648	0.8204	0.5122	0.1820	0.0233	0.0003
	12			0.9999	0.9994	0.9884	0.9165	0.6919	0.3345	0.0676	0.0017
	13			1.0000	0.9999	0.9969	0.9682	0.8371	0.5261	0.1631	0.0086
	14				1.0000	0.9994	0.9904	0.9304	0.7178	0.3267	0.0352
	15					0.9999	0.9978	0.9770	0.8668	0.5449	0.1150
	16					1.0000	0.9996	0.9945	0.9538	0.7631	0.2946
	17						1.0000	0.9992	0.9896	0.9171	0.5797
	18							0.9999	0.9989	0.9856	0.8649
	19							1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
20	0	0.1216	0.0115	0.0032	0.0008	0.0000					
	1	0.3917	0.0692	0.0243	0.0076	0.0005	0.0000				
	2	0.6769	0.2061	0.0913	0.0355	0.0036	0.0002				
	3	0.8670	0.4114	0.2252	0.1071	0.0160	0.0013	0.0000			
	4	0.9568	0.6296	0.4148	0.2375	0.0510	0.0059	0.0003			
	5	0.9887	0.8042	0.6172	0.4164	0.1256	0.0207	0.0016	0.0000		
	6	0.9976	0.9133	0.7858	0.6080	0.2500	0.0577	0.0065	0.0003		
	7	0.9996	0.9679	0.8982	0.7723	0.4159	0.1316	0.0210	0.0013	0.0000	
	8	0.9999	0.9900	0.9591	0.8867	0.5956	0.2517	0.0565	0.0051	0.0001	
	9	1.0000	0.9974	0.9861	0.9520	0.7553	0.4119	0.1275	0.0171	0.0006	
	10		0.9994	0.9961	0.9829	0.8725	0.5881	0.2447	0.0480	0.0026	0.0000
	11		0.9999	0.9991	0.9949	0.9435	0.7483	0.4044	0.1133	0.0100	0.0001
	12		1.0000	0.9998	0.9987	0.9790	0.8684	0.5841	0.2277	0.0321	0.0004
	13			1.0000	0.9997	0.9935	0.9423	0.7500	0.3920	0.0867	0.0024
	14				1.0000	0.9984	0.9793	0.8744	0.5836	0.1958	0.0113
	15					0.9997	0.9941	0.9490	0.7625	0.3704	0.0432
	16					1.0000	0.9987	0.9840	0.8929	0.5886	0.1330
	17						0.9998	0.9964	0.9645	0.7939	0.3231
	18						1.0000	0.9995	0.9924	0.9308	0.6083
	19							1.0000	0.9992	0.9885	0.8784
	20								1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Table A.2 (continued) Poisson Probability Sums $\sum_{x=0}^r p(x; \mu)$

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