科目名稱:微積分【財管系碩士班甲組】

#### -作答注意事項-

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- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示,可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液(帶)、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷,不得另攜帶紙張,請衡酌作答。
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科目名稱:微積分【財管系碩士班甲組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

題號: 443003

共2頁第1頁

微積分試題共有 8 題,共計 100 分。請寫出計算過程,否則不予計分。

Q1: Show that the graph of the normal probability density function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$

has points of inflection at x=1 and -1: (10 points)

Q2: Please find the indefinite integral: (10 points)

$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x - 1} dx$$

Q3: Please find the indefinite integral: (10 points)

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 1} dx$$

Q4: Please evaluate the integral over the region: (10 points)

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^5 x dx$$

- Q5: Find the slope of the surface at the indicated point in (a) the x-direction (5 points) and
  - (b) the y-direction (5 points)

function: 
$$Z = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$$

**Q6:** Consider the directional derivate of  $f(x,y)=xy^2+x^3y$  at the point (4,-2) in the direction

$$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}})$$
 (15 points)

Q7: Please find the general solution of the equation (15 points)

$$v = v - t^2$$

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共2頁第2頁

Q8: A retailer determines that the profit for selling x units of one product and y units of a second product is

$$profit = -(x-200)^2 - (y-100)^2 + 5000$$

The weekly sales for product 1 vary between 150 and 200 units, while the weekly sales for product 2 vary between 80 and 100 units. Please estimate the average weekly profit for the two products. (20 points)

科目名稱:經濟學【財管系碩士班乙組】

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科目名稱:經濟學【財管系碩士班乙組】

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題號:443004

共5頁第1頁

- 一, 選擇題,單選,共六十分。1-16 題每題三分,17-28題每題一分
- 1. The current chairman of the U.S Federal Reserve is (A) Yellen(B) Powell(C) Bernanke (D) Greenspan
- 2. The current U.S. unemployment rate is close to (A) 2% (B) 3% (C) 4% (D) 5% (E) 6%
- 3. Which of the following is not the economic policy adopted or planned by China in the recent two months? (A) tax cuts (B) tariff cuts (C) making the yuan depreciate(D) reduction in the required reserve ratio
- 4. When stock prices fall, which of the following is the most unlikely effect?(A) reduction in consumption spending(B) reduction in investment spending by a lower Tobin's q (C) reduction in housing demand (D) reduction in exports
- 5. Suppose the labor market has rational expectations about inflation. The central bank declares it plans to reduce the money supply and the labor market believes it, but actually the central bank does not do what it declares. What will happen in the period during which the labor market maintains the wrong belief?(A) an economic expansion (B) higher inflation (C) increases in nominal wages (D) increases in real wages
- 6. According to a typical IS-LM model, which of the following can stabilize the real GDP at its existing level? (A) a cut in government spending and an increase in autonomous consumption spending in equal amount(B) a cut in government spending and an equal amount of increase in lump-sum taxes (C) a cut in government spending and an equal amount of deduction in lump-sum taxes (D) a cut in government spending and an equal amount of increase in the monetary base
- 7. New Classical School emphasizes rational expectations. Which of the following is not its proposition? (A) Reduction in labor productivity, if known before it happens, will not make the employment fall (B) If expected inflation is not the same as the actual inflation, the economy is not at full employment (C) There is no need for aggregate demand policy to stabilize the economy (D) If the government announces its policy of aggregate demand beforehand, the policy will not affect employment
- 8. Given the following typical Keynesian model with c > m, what will happen to trade balances if the autonomous imports increase?

$$Y = C_0 + c(Y - T_0 - tY) + I + G + X_0 - (M_0 + mY)$$
  
(A)increases (B) remains the same (C) decreases (D) cannot tell

9. Below shows a model of a typical small open economy in functional forms:

$$Y = C(Y - T) + I(r) + G + NX(e) ... ... IS$$

$$M/P = L(Y,r) \dots LM$$

The interest rate r is assumed to be the same as the world interest rate r\* under perfect capital flow, the price level is assumed to be fixed, and e is the exchange rate, which is defined as the number of foreign currencies per unit of home currency. In a graph with the horizontal axis measures the real income and the vertical axis measures the exchange rate, which of the following is the effect of an increase in the autonomous consumption. (A) home currency appreciates (B) IS shifts leftward (C) LM shifts rightward (D) real income increases (E) investment is crowded out

科目名稱:經濟學【財管系碩士班乙組】 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號: 443004 共5頁第2頁

10. The balanced-budget multiplier with a typical IS-LM model is (A) smaller than with a typical simple Keynesian model (B) the same as with a typical simple Keynesian model (C) larger than with a typical simple Keynesian model (D) cannot tell

11. A typical labor market is described by the equations below in functional forms.

$$W/P=MPL(L^d); L^s=L^s(W/P); L^s=L^d$$

Suppose the price level is fixed. As labor productivity improves, what will happen? (A) the nominal wage increases(B) the real wage decreases(C) the employment remains unchanged (D) the real wages remains unchanged

- 12. Taiwan's trade balance has always been in surplus, which may indicate a structural problem of Taiwan's economy. From national income accounting, a country's trade balance can be shown to be equal to the sum of government budget surplus and private excess savings. Thus this framework may be indicative of the problem of Taiwan's economic structure, which is (A) lack of government spending (B) lack of taxes (C) lack of private savings(D) lack of investment spending
- 13. The mpc in a simple Keynesian model is 0.8. An increase in autonomous consumption spending will make the equilibrium income to increase. What percentage of the increase in equilibrium income is contributed by induced consumption? (A) 0 < x < 25% (B) 25% < x < 50% (C) 50% < x < 75% (D) 75% < x < 100%
- 14. Using the expenditure approach, consumption expenditures include household purchases of: (A) durable and nondurable goods and services (B) durable and nondurable goods only (C) durable and nondurable goods and taxes (D) durable and nondurable goods and houses only
- 15. Potential output decreases as a result of (A) technological improvements (B) decreases in the capital stock (C) decreases in the aggregate demand (D) increases in the labor force (E) decreases in the growth rate of investment spending
- 16. The U.S. Federal Funds rate is close to Taiwan's (A) 央行擔保放款融通利率(B) 央行短期融通利率 (C) 央行重貼現率 (D) 金融業隔夜拆款利率
- 17. The chairman of Taiwan's central bank is (A) 楊金龍 (B) 彭淮南 (C) 沈榮津 (D) 顧立雄
- 18. 跨太平洋夥伴全面進步協定(CPTPP)已於2018年底生效‧成員國不含 (A) 美國 (B) 日本 (C)加拿大 (D) 澳洲
- 19. Economies of scale arise where \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. There are significant fixed inputs;
  - B. Average variable cost falls with the scale of production;
  - C. Either of the above;
  - D. None of the above.
- 20. Trucks may be equipped with computers to monitor location and usage. Employee-driven trucks are more likely to have such computers than owner-driven trucks because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. There is a conflict of interest between employer and driver;
  - B. Employees might hold up their employer;
  - C. The contract with employees is incomplete;
  - D. None of the above.

科目名稱:經濟學 【財管系碩士班乙組】 題號:443004 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題) 共5頁第3頁 21. The extent of sunk costs depends on \_\_\_\_\_. A. Past commitments: B. Planning horizon: C. Both of the above: D. None of the above. 22. Asymmetric information may be regulated through A. Marginal cost pricing, and restrictions on conduct and structure; B. Mandatory disclosure, and restrictions on conduct and structure; C. Both of the above: D. None of the above. 23. To achieve the economically efficient level of an externality, the user fee should be set at the A. Social marginal benefit of the externality; B. Social marginal cost of the externality: C. Profit-maximizing price; D. Minimum average cost. 24. Evan is an apple grower. Hailey works as a doctor and is not related to Evan. Which of the following statements is correct? A. Only Evan has imperfect information about the price of apples and bears risk. B. Only Hailey has imperfect information about the price of apples and bears risk. C. Both Evan and Hailey have imperfect information about the price of apples, but only Evan bears risk. D. Both Evan and Hailey have imperfect information about the price of apples and bear risk. 25. In an eBay auction for multiple units of an item, all winning bidders pay the price of the lowest successful bid. This illustrates a A. Discriminatory auction: B. Non-discriminatory auction; C. Winner's curse; D. Reserve price. 26. Determine whether the following statements described by Tom and Mike are true or false. Tom: If a market is perfectly competitive, then the market demand curve must be infinitely price Mike: A pure monopoly never incurs negative profits because it has the power to set prices at any level it desires A. Tom is correct; Mike is correct. B. Tom is correct; Mike is wrong. C. Tom is wrong; Mile is correct. D. Tom is wrong; Mike is wrong.

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27. Determine whether the following statements described by Tina and Grace are true or false.

Tina: In general, decreasing returns to scale arise because of increased specialization and division of labor.

Grace: An increase in operating leverage results from the substitution of fixed costs for variable costs.

- A. Tina is correct; Grace is correct.
- B. Tina is correct; Grace is wrong.
- C. Tina is wrong; Grace is correct.
- D. Tina is wrong; Grace is wrong.
- 28. Determine whether the following statements described by Jack and Andrew are true or false.

Jack: The output elasticity of labor is equal to the average product of labor divided by the marginal product of labor.

Andrew: If a perfectly competitive firm is producing a level of output where price is equal to marginal cost but lower than average total cost, then it should shut down in the short run.

- A. Jack is correct; Andrew is correct.
- B. Jack is correct; Andrew is wrong.
- C. Jack is wrong; Andrew is correct.
- D. Jack is wrong; Andrew is wrong.
- 二,計算題,共四十分,每題十分。
  - 1. MEGA Petroleum's fixed costs are \$2,500,000. Selling price per barrel of oil is \$18 and variable cost per barrel is \$10.
    - a. Please determine the number of barrels of oil that MEGA must produce and sell in order to earn a target (operating) profit of \$1,500,000. (5 points)
    - b. Please determine the degree of operating leverage at an output of 400,000 barrels. (5 points)
  - 2. FAANG Island Company is the sole producer of natural gas in the remote island country of FAANG. The company's operations are regulated by the State Energy Commission. The demand function for gas in FAANG has been estimated as:

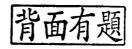
P=1,000-0.2Q

where Q is output (measured in units) and P is price measured in dollars per unit. FAANG Island cost function is:

TC=300,000+10Q

This total cost function does not include a normal rate of return on the firm's invested capital of \$4 million.

- a.In the absence of any government price regulation, please determine FAANG Island's rate of return on its assets. (5 points)
- b. If the State Energy Commission orders the firm to charge a price which will provide it with no more than a 12 percent return on its total assets. Please determine FAANG Island's total



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profits under this constraint. (5 points)

3. There are two firms in a market. Both of these firms produce homogeneous good and are engaged in quantity competition. Each chooses a quantity  $q_i$  (i=1,2) and the price p is determined by an inverse demand function P(q)=1-q, where  $q=q_1+q_2$ . Suppose that per-unit costs of production for firm i are  $c_i$ .

Given that firm 1 is the leader and chooses its quantity  $q_1$  first. Firm 2 is the follower and chooses its quantity  $q_2$  after having observed  $q_1$ . Please formulate this situation as an extensive game and solve for a subgame perfect equilibrium of the game. (10 points)

4. Consider the normal form game represented by the following matrix, in which player 1 is the row and player 2 is the column player. The first number in the parenthesis stands for the payoff for player1. The second number in the parenthesis represents the payoff for player 2.

	L	С	R
A	(3,5)	(1,6)	(4,6)
M	(1,1)	(1,2)	(3,3)
В	(0,4)	(3,3)	(4,4)

- a. Please find all mixed strategies of player 1 that strictly dominates strategy M. (Please limit yourself to mixed strategies that give positive probability to strategy A and B. (5 points)
- b. Please find the set of outcomes that survive iterated deletion of strictly dominated strategies. (5 points)

科目名稱:財務管理【財管系碩士班丙組】

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共2頁第1頁

#### Part 1: 單選題 (共 15 題,每題 4 分,此部分共 60 分)

- 下列何者適合使用實質選擇權(real options)的方法來評估可行性?(A):統一集團開發並行銷新的泡麵產品、(B):電力公司投資興建新的發電廠、(C):台電公司投資開發如何利用電力傳輸線來成為網路服務業者(如同 Hinet)、(D):投資政府公債
- 2. Rm= stock index return. We run regression on stock return:  $R = \alpha + \beta_1 \bullet Rm + \beta_2 \bullet Size + \beta_3 \bullet BM + \beta_4 \bullet DIV + \beta_5 \bullet PE$ . (BM=book-to-market ratio. DIV= cash dividend yield. PE= PE ratio). Empirically, what are/is correct: (1)  $\beta_2 < 0$  (2)  $\beta_2 > 0$  (3)  $\beta_4 = 0$  (4)  $\beta_5 = 0$ : (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 1 and 3 and 4 (D) 2 and 3 and 4
- 3. 如果反轉效應(contrarian effect)存在,請問這樣的股票市場屬於:(A):弱勢有效率、(B):半強勢有效率、(C):強勢效率、(D): 半強勢無效率、(E): 弱勢無效率
- 4. 假設小民 6 個月前以每股 100 元買進某股票,目前該股票市價為 105 元,如果未來該股票不是上漲 10 元,就是下跌 10 元,而且兩者機率相同,請問你建議小民賣出或繼續持有該股票?(A) 賣出 (B)繼續持有
- 5. 某一上市公司之大股東突然死亡,其股票因繼承、賣出而被分散持有了,請問該公司未來 幾年(A)成為主併公司機率增加 (B)成為主併公司機率下降 (C)成為被併公司機率增加 (D) 成為被併公司機率下降 (E)機率無改變
- 6. 根據 MM 理論(Info symmetry, zero tax),公司舉價買回股票後以下有幾個不變:β of equity, standard deviation of company's assets, β of company's assets, E(r) of equity, WACC, Stock price: (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5
- 7. 當你在一個 portfolio 中以隨機方式增加了買進的股票數量,則你的 portfolio : (A) 個別風險 漸漸下降至 0 (B) 系統風險漸漸下降 (C) 個別風險漸漸下降但不會下降至 0 (D) 總風險漸漸 下降 (E): A 與 D
- 8. Which of the following investors would be very happy to see the stock price rise sharply? I) Investor who owns the stock and a put option II) Investor who has sold a put option and bought a call option III) Investor who owns the stock and has sold a call option IV) Investor who has sold a call option (A). I and II (B). III and IV (C). III only (D). IV only
- 9. An IPO has the following numbers. IPO offer price = \$20. Closing price on the first trading day=\$24. IPO stock return over 5 years following IPO= 50%. Stock with the same risk (compared to this IPO): Return over 5 years= 70%. This scenario is consistent with: (A) short-term underpricing (B) hot issues (C) long-term underperformance (D): A and C. (E): A and B and C.
- 10. (延續上題) This scenario is also consistent with (A) 大股東 of this IPO has better information than investors (B)大股東 of this IPO has a very good timing ability (C) Investors of this IPO has a very good timing ability (D): A and B. (E): A and C
- 11. 關於 ETF 與一般指數型共同基金,以下何者錯誤: (A)前者為 closed-end fund,後者為 openend fund (B)後者 diversification 效果比較好 (C)通常前者手續費比較低 (D)前者與買賣股票機制相同
- 12. Covariance (Rf, Return of HTC 股票)= (A)0% (B) positive (C) negative (D)在 -1 與 +1 之間
- 13. Covariance (Firm-specific component of Return of HTC 股票, Return of HTC 股票)= (A)0% (B) positive (C) negative (D)在 -1 與 +1 之間. (component= 部分)
- 14. There are 10,000 stocks in financial markets. All stocks have both systematic and firm-specific returns. Only 3 stocks do not follow APT Theory. Other 997 stocks follow APT Theory. (A) An arbitrage opportunity exists. (B) No arbitrage opportunity exists. (C) Three arbitrage opportunities

科目名稱:財務管理【財管系碩士班丙組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號:443002

共2頁第2頁

exist.

15. The buyer of a call option has the right to exercise, but the writer of the call option has: (A). The choice to offset the risk with a put option. (B). The obligation to deliver the shares at exercise price. (C). The choice to deliver shares or not. (D). The choice of exercising the call or not.

#### Part 2: Questions (共 4 題, 每題 10 分, 此部分共 40 分)

- 1. There are only 2 stocks in the stock market: A and B. Market portfolio return Rm = (RA+RB)/2. βA=1.5 and βB=0.5 前一期: RA=5%, RB=1%. 下一期: RA=10%, RB=4%. In addition, Rf=2% (for each time period). Is there momentum effect? Why? Note that 前一期= ranking period. 下一期= test period. RA= rate of return of A. RB= rate of return of B.
- 2. Following the above question. <u>Abnormal return</u> over test period (i.e.,下一期) of momentum portfolio = ?
- 3. 根據 Fama-French 3-factor model: Stock expected return, E(r), 等於什麼呢?(1) 請寫出方程式, (2)需定義清楚你寫的變數。
- 4. Given the fact that there are too many universities in Taiwan, some universities are planning with mergers with other academic institutions. Please <u>use theories of mergers and acquisitions</u> to discuss <u>three success factors</u> in the planned merger between 交通大學 and 陽明大學.

科目名稱:工程數學【材光系碩士班甲組、乙組】

#### 一作答注意事項-

- 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題,並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案 卷(卡)之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確,如有不同立即 請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示,可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液(帶)、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷,不得另攜帶紙張,請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以2B鉛筆劃記,不可使用修正液(帶)塗改,未使用2B鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者,其後果由考生自行負擔。
- 答案卷(卡)應保持清潔完整,不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼,亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準,如「可以」使用,廠牌、功能不拘,唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安等、考試公平之各類器材、物品(如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等)入場。
- 試題及答案卷(卡)請務必繳回,未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印,考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

科目名稱:工程數學【材光系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號:439001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共1頁第1頁

1. Find the general solution of 
$$2y' - \frac{x^3 + xy^2}{x^2y} = 0$$
 (15%)

2. Use Frobenius method to solve the following equation:

$$5x^2y'' - xy' + 1.8y = 0 (20\%)$$

3. Use Laplace transform to solve the following equation:

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 1 - u(t - 1), \ y(0) = 0, \ y'(0) = 0$$
 (15%)

4. Find a basis of eigenvectors of the following matrix and diagonalize it:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \tag{15\%}$$

5. A violin string is fastened at the ends x=0 and x=1. Assuming the vibrations of the violin string can be modeled by the one dimensional wave equation:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 

Find the deflection u(x,t) for the string when the initial velocity is zero and the initial deflection

satisfies 
$$u(x,0) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } 0 < x < 0.5 \\ 1 - x & \text{if } 0.5 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 (20%)

6. Calculate the work done by the force  $\vec{F} = [x^2, y^2, z^2]$  in the displacement along curve C:  $\vec{r} = [\sin t, \cos t, e^t]$  from (0,1,1) to (0,-1,e<sup> $\pi$ </sup>). (15%)

科目名稱:統計學 【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

#### -作答注意事項-

- ◆ 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題,並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案 卷(卡)之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確,如有不同立即 請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示,可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液(帶)、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷,不得另攜帶紙張,請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記,不可使用修正液 (帶)塗改,未使用 2B 鉛 筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者,其後果由考生自行 負擔。
- 答案卷(卡)應保持清潔完整,不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼,亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準,如「可以」使用,廠牌、功能不拘,唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品(如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等)入場。
- 試題及答案卷(卡)請務必繳回,未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印,考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

題號: 443001 共7頁第1頁

#### 注意事項:

- |(1) 本試卷關於假說檢定的題目,顯著水準皆為 0.05; 若無特別說明,母體皆為常態分配。
- (2) 各大题的計分方式與配分不完全相同,請參考各部份開頭說明。

第一部份:單選題(1-15 題,每題 3 分,答錯倒扣 1 分,至多扣至本部份總分為 0 分;未作答者,該題以零分計)

【题組,包括第1-7题】107年年底因為台北市長選舉辯論,有一首歌「愛江山更愛美人」再度成為熱門金曲。研究者想了解一般民眾對於這首歌的熟悉程度究竟如何,隨機抽樣訪問100位民眾,其中男生55位、女生45位,請受訪者對於這首歌予以評分,從「非常不熟悉」到「非常熟悉」分為十個等級,依序為1到10分,分數愈高表示熟悉程度愈高。

- 研究者想了解整體而言平均分數是否顯著大於6分,假設母體變異數未知,檢定時最好使用 什麼分配?臨界值(critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z分配, 1.645
  - (B) Z 分配, 1.96
  - (C)自由度為 100 的 t 分配, 1.660
  - (D) 自由度為 99 的 t 分配, 1.660
  - (E) 自由度為 98 的 t 分配, 1.660
- 2. 研究者想了解男生平均分數與女生平均分數是否有顯著差異,假設男生與女生這兩類母體分數的變異數未知且相同,檢定時最好使用什麼分配?臨界值(critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z 分配, -1.645 與 1.645
  - (B) Z 分配, -1.96 與 1.96
  - (C)自由度為 100 的 t 分配, -1.660 與 1.660
  - (D) 自由度為 99 的 t 分配, -1.984 與 1.984
  - (E) 自由度為 98 的 t 分配, -1.984 與 1.984
- 3. 將填答分數為 8 分以上者視為「高熟悉度」,研究者想了解民眾對於這首歌達到高熟悉度的 比例是否大於 30%,檢定時最好使用什麼分配?臨界值(critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z分配, 1.645
  - (B) Z 分配, 1.96
  - (C)自由度為 100 的 t 分配, 1.660
  - (D) 自由度為 99 的 t 分配, 1.660
  - (E) 自由度為 98 的 t 分配, 1.984

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

題號: 443001 共7頁第2頁

- 4. 將填答分數為 8 分以上者視為「高熟悉度」,研究者想了解男生與女生對於這首歌達到高熟 悉度的比例是否顯著不同,檢定時最好使用什麼分配?臨界值(critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z分配, -1.645 與 1.645
  - (B) Z分配, -1.96 與 1.96
  - (C)自由度為 100 的 t 分配, -1.660 與 1.660
  - (D) 自由度為 99 的 t 分配, -1.984 與 1.984
  - (E) 自由度為 98 的 t 分配, -1.984 與 1.984
- 5. 研究者將填答者年齡分成三類:未滿25歲、25歲以上且未滿40歲、40歲以上,人數各為26人、34人、40人。研究者想了解這三個年齡層的平均分數是否有顯著差異,假設這三類母體分數的變異數未知且相同,檢定時應使用什麼分配?
  - (A) 自由度為2的卡方分配
  - (B) 自由度為3的卡方分配
  - (C) 自由度為 4 的卡方分配
  - (D) 自由度分别為 2、97 的 F 分配
  - (E) 自由度分別為 2、98 的 F 分配
- 6. 研究者將填答者年齡分成三類:未滿 25 歲、25 歲以上且未滿 40 歲、40 歲以上,而且將填答分數為 8 分以上者視為「高熟悉度」。研究者想了解這三個年齡層對於這首歌達到高熟悉度的比例是否一致,檢定時應使用什麼分配?
  - (A) 自由度為2的卡方分配
  - (B) 自由度為3的卡方分配
  - (C) 自由度為 4 的卡方分配
  - (D) 自由度分別為 2、97 的 F 分配
  - (E) 自由度分別為 2、98 的 F 分配
- 7. 研究者將填答人數依分數與年齡層分類,呈現如下頁表一。研究者想了解熟悉度與年齡層是 否有關,檢定時應使用什麼分配?
  - (A) 自由度為2的卡方分配
  - (B) 自由度為3的卡方分配
  - (C) 自由度為 4 的卡方分配
  - (D) 自由度分别為2、97的F分配
  - (E) 自由度分別為 2、98 的 F 分配

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

題號:443001

共7頁第3頁

表一:用於第7题

	1分到3分	4分到7分	8分到10分
未滿 25 歲	6	11	9
25 歲以上且未滿 40 歲	9	13	12
40 歲以上	12	18	10

【题組,包括第 8-10 題】「愛江山更愛美人」這首歌原唱者的另一首歌「得意的笑」,在當年也是很紅。研究者請 40 位年龄已達 40 歲以上的受訪者對於逗兩首歌同時予以評分,從「非常不熟悉」到「非常熟悉」分為十個等級,依序為1到10分,分數愈高表示熟悉程度愈高。

- 8. 研究者想了解民眾給予這兩首歌的分數是否有顯著差異,檢定時最好使用什麼分配?臨界值 (critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z分配, -1.96 與 1.96
  - (B) 自由度為 78 的 t 分配, -1.991 與 1.991
  - (C) 自由度為 38 的 t 分配, -2.024 與 2.024
  - (D) 自由度為 39 的 t 分配, -2.023 與 2.023
  - (E) 自由度為 40 的 t 分配, -2.021 與 2.021
- 9. 研究者想了解這兩首歌的分數相關係數是否顯著異於 0,檢定時最好使用什麼分配?臨界值 (critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z分配, -1.96 與 1.96
  - (B) 自由度為 78 的 t 分配, -1.991 與 1.991
  - (C) 自由度為 38 的 t 分配, -2.024 與 2.024
  - (D) 自由度為 39 的 t 分配, -2.023 與 2.023
  - (E) 自由度為 40 的 *t* 分配, -2.021 與 2.021
- 10. 研究者想了解這兩首歌的分數相關係數是否顯著異於 0.3,檢定時最好使用什麼分配?臨界值 (critical value)是多少?
  - (A) Z 分配, -1.96 與 1.96
  - (B) 自由度為 78 的 t 分配, -1.991 與 1.991
  - (C) 自由度為 38 的 t 分配, -2.024 與 2.024
  - (D) 自由度為 39 的 t 分配, -2.023 與 2.023
  - (E) 自由度為 40 的 t 分配, -2.021 與 2.021

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

題號:443001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共7頁第4頁

【題組,包括第 11-15 題】研究者 A 想要了解民眾每年投資金額與居住地之間的關係,請 135 位受訪者寫下最近一年的總投資金額以及居住地,設計無截距迴歸方程式如下:

 $Y_i = \alpha_i D_{i1} + \alpha_2 D_{i2} + \alpha_3 D_{i3} + \varepsilon_i$ , 其中第 i 位受訪者居住地若在第一區, 則  $D_{i1}$  令為 1, 否則為 0; 若在第二區,則 $D_{i2}$ 令為1,否則為0;若在第三區,則 $D_{i3}$ 令為1,否則為0; $Y_i$ 為最近一年總 投資金額, $\varepsilon_i$  為誤差項。使用統計軟體得到係數估計值為: $\hat{lpha}_1=3.59$ 、 $\hat{lpha}_2=5.63$ 、  $\hat{\alpha}_3 = 5.177 \, \circ$ 

另外一位研究者 B 使用同樣的樣本資料,但是迴歸方程式如下:

 $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{i1} + \beta_2 D_{i2} + \varepsilon_i \circ$ 

- 11. 設立虛無假說: $\beta_0 = 0$ 、對立假說: $\beta_0 \neq 0$ ,研究者 B 在檢定時最好使用什麼分配?
  - (A) Z 分配
  - (B) 自由度為 131 的 t 分配
  - (C) 自由度為 132 的 t 分配
  - (D) 自由度為 133 的 t 分配
  - (E) 自由度為 134 的 t 分配
- 12. 設立虛無假說:  $\beta_1=\beta_2=0$  、對立假說:  $\beta_1$  、  $\beta_2$  不全為 0 ,研究者 B 在檢定時使用的 F 分 配,其分子自由度與分母自由度各是多少?
  - $(A) 2 \cdot 132$

- (B) 2 \cdot 133 (C) 2 \cdot 134 (D) 3 \cdot 132 (E) 3 \cdot 135
- 13. 係數估計值 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 為
- (A) -2.04 (B) 0.453 (C) 1.587 (D) 3.59

- (E) 5.177

- 14. 係數估計值  $\beta$  為
  - (A) -2.04 (B) -1.587 (C) -0.453
- (D) 5.63
- (E) 9.22

- 15. 係數估計值 $\hat{\beta}$ ,為
  - (A) 2.04 (B) 1.587 (C) 0.453 (D) 9.22

- (E) 5.63

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

斑號: 443001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共7頁第5頁

第二部份:單選題(16-20題,每題5分,答錯倒扣1分,至多扣至本部份總分為0分;未作答 者,該題以零分計)

【題組,包括第 16-20 題】隨機變數 X與 Y之聯合密度函數  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} kx & \text{if} \quad 0 < x < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$ 

- 16. k 值是多少才能使得 f(x,y) 满足聯合密度函數之定義:

- (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 10 (E) 12
- |17. E(X + Y) 為:

- (A) 0.5 (B) 0.75 (C) 1.25 (D) 1.5 (E) 1.6
- 18. Cov(X,Y) 為:

  - (A) -0.5 (B) 0.025 (C) 0.04 (D) 0.15 (E) 0.6

- 19. 機率 P(X ≤ Y ≤ 2X) 為:
  - (A) 0.25 (B) 0.4 (C) 0.5 (D) 0.6 (E) 0.75

- 20. 條件機率  $P(\frac{1}{3} < X < 1 | Y = \frac{1}{2})$  為:
  - (A)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{24}$  (C)  $\frac{5}{24}$  (D)  $\frac{2}{9}$  (E)  $\frac{5}{9}$

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

題號:443001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題) 共7頁第6頁

第三部份:複選題,包括21、22題,共30分,各題彼此無關

第21、22題計分方式如下:每題滿分為15分,每題有五個選項,答錯 k 個選項者,得該題全部 分數的(5-2k)/5。得分低於零分或所有選項均未作答者,該題以零分計。例如:答案為 AB,填寫 AB者,得滿分15分;填寫A者,少寫B,該題得9分;填寫CDE者,該題得0分。

- $\sum_{m=1}^{m}X_{i}$  21. 隨機樣本 $\{X_{1},X_{2},...,X_{m}\}$ 可能服從以下幾種分配,令 $\overline{X}=\frac{i=1}{m}$ ,m為常數,以下哪些(或哪 一個)敘述正確?
  - (A) 二項分配 B(n,p) ,參數 n 已知,p 為未知,  $\overline{X}$  是 p 的不偏估計元
  - (B) 幾何分配Geo(p),參數p為未知, $\overline{X}$ 是p的不偏估計元
  - (C) 卜瓦松分配  $Poisson(\lambda)$  ,參數  $\lambda$  為未知 ,  $\overline{X}$  是  $\lambda$  的不偏估計元
  - (D) 均匀分配U(0,b),參數b為未知, $\overline{X}$ 是b的不偏估計元
  - (E) 常態分配  $ND(\mu, \sigma^2)$  ,參數  $\mu$  、  $\sigma^2$  皆為未知 ,  $\overline{X}$  是  $\mu$  的不偏估計元
- 22. 以下哪些(或哪一個)敘述正確?
- |(A) 若  $\alpha \ge 0$  且  $E(|X|^{\alpha})$  存在,對任一正實數  $\varepsilon$  而言,機率  $P(|X| \le \varepsilon) \le \frac{E(|X|^{\alpha})}{\varepsilon^{\alpha}}$
- (B) 若隨機變數 X之平均數  $\mu$  與標準差  $\sigma$  皆存在,對於任一正實數 k 而言,  $P(|X \mu| \ge k\sigma) \le \frac{1}{t \cdot 2}$
- |(C) 考慮兩個隨機變數 X與 Y,  $Var(X+Y) \ge Var(X) + Var(Y)$
- |(D) 考慮兩個隨機變數 X與 Y, Var(Y) ≥ E(Var(Y | X))
- (E) 考慮兩個隨機變數 X與 Y,  $(Cov(X,Y))^2 \ge Var(X) \cdot Var(Y)$

科目名稱:統計學【財管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

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附表:t分配

說明:假設隨機變數 X 服從自由度為 38 的 t 分配,機率值 P(X > 2.429) = 0.01。

	t分配機率密度函數右端面積				
自由度	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.01	
38	1.304	1.686	2.024	2.429	
39	1.304	1.685	2.023	2.426	
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	
78	1.292	1.665	1.991	2.375	
98	1.290	1.661	1.984	2.365	
99	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.365	
100	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	