## 華大學命

科目 微積分學統計 科目代碼 4703 共 3 頁第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Part: Calculus

There are five questions in this part. Each is worth 10 points. There are several sub-questions, whose points are indicated in the brackets at the end of each.

1. Continuous Functions. Please indicate whether the following functions are continuous, and PROVE.

A. 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{|x|}$$
 (5 points)

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 (5 points) B.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ x - 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$  (5 points)

Differentiability.

- A. Please fill in the relevant term in the bracket in the following definition: We say a function  $f: R \to R$  is differentiable at a point x if f'(x) = exists. (5 points)
- B. Use the definition above to PROVE  $f(x) = x^2$  is differentiable at x = 0. (5 points)

3. Please solve the following two integrals.

A. 
$$\int x \ln(x+5) dx$$
 (5 points) B.  $\int_0^\infty x^{10} e^{-x} dx$  (5 points)

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$$\int_0^\infty x^{10} e^{-x} dx$$
 (5 points)

- 4. Use Largrange multiplier method to find the point (x,y) on the curve  $x^2y = 2$  that is the closest to the origin. (10 points)
- 5. Implicit functions.

A. Suppose 
$$g(x, y, z) = 0$$
 and  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \neq 0$ ; prove that  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial g}$ . (5 points)

B. Prove if g(x,y,z) = 0, then  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ . Do you need some sufficient conditions to insure the equality? (5 points)

## 國立清華大學命題紙

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[Instructions: Please do all  $\underline{FIVE}$  questions and show all your work.]

- 1. [10 points] There is an experiment for which there are three outcomes, A, B, and C, with respective probabilities  $p_A$ ,  $p_B$ , and  $p_C = 1 p_A p_B$ . If we try to do this experiment repeatedly, what is the probability that A occurs before B does? Assume that  $p_C \neq 0$ .
- 2. [10 points] A certain river floods every year. Suppose that the low-water mark is set at 1 and the high-water mark Y has distribution function

$$F_Y(y) = \Pr(Y \le y) = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}, \quad 1 \le y < \infty.$$

- (a) Find  $f_Y(y)$ , the pdf of Y.
- (b) If the low-water mark is reset to 0 and we use a unit of measurement that is 1/10 of that given previously, the high-water mark becomes Z = 10(Y 1). Find  $F_Z(z)$ .
- 3. [10 points] Let  $X_i$ , i = 1, 2, 3, be independent with  $\mathcal{N}(i, i^2)$ . For each of the following situations, use the  $X_i$ 's to construct a statistic with the indicated distribution.
  - (a)  $\mathcal{X}^2$  distribution with 3 degrees of freedom
  - (b) t distribution with 2 degrees of freedom
- 4. [10 points] Does a distribution exist for which

$$M_X\left(t\right) = \frac{t}{1-t},$$

where  $M_X(t)$  is the moment generating function and |t| < 1? If yes, find it. If no, prove it.

## 國立清華大學命題紙

96 學年度 經濟 系 (所) 組碩士班入學考試
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5. [10 points] In the simple regression model:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i,$$

are the following statements correct? Fully explain why or why not?

- (a) If the X-values have a small sample variance, the OLS estimators  $\hat{\alpha}$  and  $\hat{\beta}$  will be less precisely estimated.
- (b) If the errors  $\varepsilon_i$  are serially correlated or heteroskedastic, the OLS estimators  $\hat{\alpha}$  and  $\hat{\beta}$  will still be unbiased and consistent, but not efficient.