

國立臺北科技大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：2143 電機工程系碩士班丁組

第一節 機率 試題 (選考)

第一頁 共一頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共五題，每題 20 分，共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

一. Consider the length of a video X in minutes distributed from a website has the following probability mass function (PMF):

$$P_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.15 & x=1,2,3,4, \\ 0.1 & x=5,6,7,8, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Given the event that $x \in L = \{5,6,7,8\}$:

1. (5%) Find the conditional PMF $P_{X|L}(x)$.
2. (5%) Find the conditional expected value $E[X|L]$.
3. (5%) Find the conditional variance $\text{Var}[X|L]$.
4. (5%) Find the conditional standard deviation $\sigma_{X|L}$.

二. Let σ_X^2 and σ_Y^2 denote the variances of random variable X and Y . Let $W = X - aY$,

where a is a constant.

1. (10%) Find $\text{Var}[W]$, and show that $\text{Cov}[X, Y] \leq \frac{1}{2a} \text{Var}[X] + \frac{a}{2} \text{Var}[Y]$.
2. (10%) Show that the correlation coefficient of the two random variable X and Y ,

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}[X, Y]}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}, \text{ has the property that } -1 \leq \rho_{X,Y} \leq 1.$$

三. Consider random variable X and Y have the joint probability density function (PDF)

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda \mu e^{-(\lambda x + \mu y)}, & x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where λ and μ are constants.

1. (10%) Let $W = Y/X$. Find the PDF of $f_W(w)$.
2. (10%) Let $Z = aX$ where a is a constant. Find the PDF of $f_X(x)$ and $f_Z(z)$.

四. For a random variable X , the moment generating function (MGF) of X is defined as

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}].$$

1. (10%) Show that the n-th moment of the random variable X , $E[X^n] = \left. \frac{d^n \phi_X(s)}{ds^n} \right|_{s=0}$.
2. (10%) Suppose $\phi_X(s) = 10/(10-s)$. Find $E[X]$.

五. Given X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n a sequence of iid random variables with expected value μ_X and

$$\text{variance } \sigma_X^2. \text{ Let } Z_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - n\mu_X)}{\sqrt{n\sigma_X^2}}.$$

1. (10%) Find $E[Z_n]$ and $\text{Var}[Z_n]$.
2. (10%) Show that when n is approaching to ∞ , the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of random variable Z , $F_Z(z)$, is approaching to the standard normal CDF, $\phi(z)$. In other words, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_Z(z) = \phi(z)$.