臺灣中小企業銀行 105 年度新進人員甄選試題

甄選類組【代碼】:信用風險管理人員【I2401】

科目二:財務金融、計量經濟、統計分析、銀行授信實務

*入場通知書編號:

- 注意:①作答前須檢查答案卷、入場通知書號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否相符,如有不同應立即請監試 人員處理,否則不予計分。
 - ②本試卷為一張單面,共有四大題之非選擇題,每題配分均為25分,總計100分。
 - ③非選擇題限用藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆於答案卷上採<u>橫式</u>作答,請從答案卷內第一頁開始書寫,違 反者該科酌予扣分,**不必抄題但須標示題號**。
 - ④請勿於答案卷上書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
 - ⑤本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數功能、儲存程式功能),但不得發出聲響;若應考人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算器放置於桌面或使用,經勸阻無效,仍執意使用者,該科扣10分;該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。
 - ⑥答案卷務必繳回,未繳回者該科以零分計算。

第一題【得以英文或中文方式作答】:

Causal observation of stock prices suggests a relationship between movements in the market as a whole and movements in individual stocks. The "market model" is a simple expression of this idea indicating :

$$R_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i R_{mt} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where R_{ii} is the return on stock i at time t,

 R_{mt} is the return on market index.

Please answer the following questions:

Question 1

Assume the "Market Model" is true and ε_{ii} is independently and identically normally distributed as N(0, σ^2). ε_{ii} is uncorrelated with R_{mi} . Suppose you calculate $\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}$ by ordinary least squares(OLS) for each of 10 randomly selected company stocks. What will be finite sample properties of your OLS estimator? [6 $\hat{\beta}$]

Question 2

- (1) If you want to test the null hypothesis $\beta = 0$ against $\beta > 0$ for each stock, what will be the distribution of your test statistics? $\{2, 3\}$
- (2) If you want to test the null hypothesis $\alpha = 0$ and $\beta = 0$ against $\alpha \neq 0$ or $\beta \neq 0$ for each stock, what will be the distribution of your test statistics? $[2 \ \%]$

Question 3

- (1) How will you test the assumption of $E[\varepsilon_{t}\varepsilon_{t-1}]=0$ for each stock? $[2 \]$
- (2) If the test rejected $E[\varepsilon_{\iota}\varepsilon_{\iota-1}]=0$, what finite sample properties of your OLS estimator in Question 1 disappear? [2 %] Are your tests in Question 2 still valid? Why? [3 %]
- (3) What will be your suggested best estimator under this condition? 【2 分】

Question 4

Is it possible for ε_n to be heteroskedastic? Please give the name of this model and suggest the best estimator for this model. [6 %]

第二題【得以英文或中文方式作答】:

Consider a perfect capital mobility nation in which the demand for money is relatively stable. Export and import expenditures have fluctuated considerably in recent years. Political instability has led to considerable variation in government spending. If the country's primary goal is real-income stability, should it adopt a system of fixed or floating exchange rates?

- (1) Explain your answer with words and diagram. 【16 分】
- (2) What are the advantages of the exchange rate regime for your answer in part (1) (fixed or floating)? 【9 分】

第三題:

有關銀行對與該行負責人或辦理授信之職員有利害關係者之授信,請就銀行法第 32、33 條及銀行法第 33 條授權規定事項辦法之規定,回答下列問題:

- (一)不得為無擔保授信,但何項貸款不在此限?【4分】
- (二)如為擔保授信,其授信條件不得優於其他同類授信對象,所稱授信條件係包括哪 幾項?所稱同類授信對象,係指哪幾種項下之授信客戶?【15分】
- (三)如為擔保授信,其授信達中央主管機關規定金額以上者,應經多少比例董事之出 席及同意?而所稱授信達中央主管機關規定金額以上者,係指何種情況?【6分】

第四題:

股市觀察家發現,某檔股票過去一百天每天收盤股價,比前一天上漲的有 36 天,下跌的有 24 天,其餘天數維持平盤。該股上漲的 36 天中,該類股指數有 21 天上漲 1%以上,下跌超過 1%有 5 天;該股下跌的 24 天中,該類股指數有 5 天上漲 1%以上,下跌超過 1%有 12 天;該股維持平盤的日子裡,該類股指數有 8 天上漲 1%以上,下跌超過 1%有 4 天。(一)請問這一百天中有幾天該類股上漲 1%以上?有幾天該類股的漲跌在 1%以內?

【10分】

(二)請問該類股上漲 1%以上的那些天裡,該檔股票上漲的機率有多少?請問該類股漲跌在 1%以內的那些天裡,該檔股票維持平盤的機率有多少?請問該類股下跌超過 1%的那些天裡,該檔股票下跌的機率有多少?【15分】