2025年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

(冬期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 行動科学 専攻分野

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。

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専門科目(行動科学 専攻分野)

注意) 解答は5枚目から記入しなさい. 解答の順序は自由であるが、どの問題の解答であるかが分かるように、問題番号を間違いなく記入すること.

問題 1-1. ある社会を観察したところ、「親の教育水準が高いほど、その子供の教育水準が高くなる」という傾向が見られた.

- (1) この傾向を説明するモデルをひとつ提案しなさい.
- (2) 提案したモデルからインプリケーションを一つ導出しなさい.

問題 1-2. 確率pが標準正規分布の分布関数 Φ を用いて, $p=\Phi(a+bX)$ で表せると仮定する.このときb>0であるならば確率pがXの増加関数となることを証明しなさい.

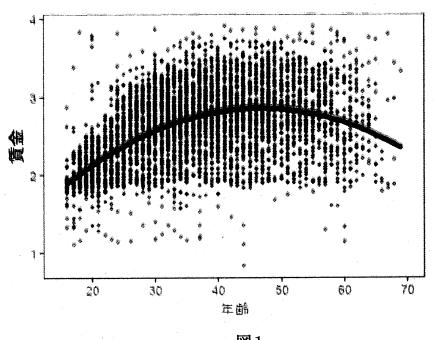
問題 2-1. 1,000 人の個人からなる標本調査において単回帰分析を行ったところ,回帰係数 β の推定値は 2.87,標準誤差は 1.26 と得られた.この標本が得られた母集団において有意水準 $\alpha=0.05$ としたとき, $\beta=0$ という帰無仮説を棄却できるかどうかを述べよ.

問題 2-2. ある大学の学生全体を母集団として睡眠時間を調査したいとする. この集団から標本サイズnを変えて可能な標本を繰り返し抽出した場合, 標本平均の期待値と標準誤差はどのように変わるか. 正しいと考えられるものを以下の(ア)~(エ)から選択し、またその理由を述べなさい.

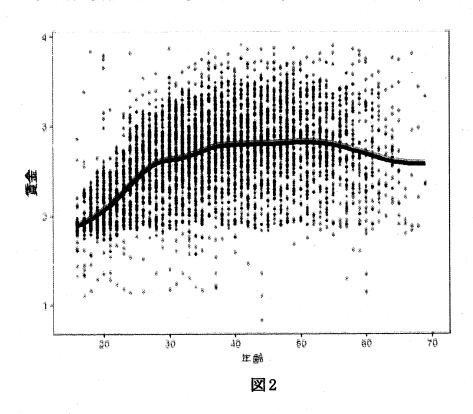
- (ア) nが大きくなるにつれて標本平均の期待値はより母平均に近づき、標準誤差はより小さくなる.
- (イ) nが大きくなるにつれて標本平均の期待値はより母平均に近づき、標準誤差は変わらない.
- (ウ) nが大きくなるにつれて標本平均の期待値は変わらず、標準誤差はより小さくなる.
- (エ) nが大きくなるにつれて標本平均の期待値は変わらず、標準誤差も変わらない.

問題 2-3. 以下の図 1 は,ある労働者集団において賃金(Y)と年齢(X)の関係を図示したものである.図中の曲線が表す予測式として正しいと考えられるものを以下の(ア)~(カ)から選択し,またその理由を述べなさい.

- (\mathcal{T}) $\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X^2 (\beta_1 > 0, \beta_2 > 0)$
- $(\checkmark) \quad \widehat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X^2 \ (\beta_1 > 0, \beta_2 < 0)$
- ($\dot{\gamma}$) $\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X^2 (\beta_1 < 0, \beta_2 > 0)$
- $(\mathcal{I}) \quad \widehat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X^2 \, (\beta_1 < 0, \beta_2 < 0)$
- $(\not\exists) \quad \hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln X \, (\beta_1 > 0)$
- $(\mathcal{D}) \quad \hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln X (\beta_1 < 0)$



問題2-4. 以下の図2は、前間と同じデータにおいて、回帰スプラインによって曲線を当てはめたものである。一般的にこのような ノンパラメトリック回帰の特徴として、変数間の関係についてあらかじめ強い仮定を置くことなく柔軟なモデル化を行うことができるという利点がある。しかしその一方で欠点があることも知られているが、それはどのようなものかを述べなさい.



問題3. 次の語句について、1語句につき100字程度で簡潔に説明せよ.

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問題 4. 以下の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい.

- (1) 下線部 (a) "paradox of weak ties" とは何か、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい.
- (2) 下線部 (b) における既存研究の限界について、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい.
- (3) 著者が実施している分析において、job transmissions をどのように測定しているのか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい.

The Strength of Weak Ties is one of the most influential social theories of the past century, underpinning networked theories of information diffusion, social contagion, social movements, industry structure, influence maximization, and human cooperation. It argues that infrequent, arms-length relationships, known as "weak ties," provide more new employment opportunities, promotions and greater wage increases, creativity, innovation, productivity, and performance because they deliver more novel information than strong ties. Weak ties are thought to provide access to diverse, novel information because they connect us to disparate and diverse parts of the human social network. In addition to productivity, performance, innovation, and other benefits, weak ties are thought to be specifically well suited to deliver new employment opportunities because they provide novel labor market information, making job mobility a centerpiece of the original weak tie theory.

Recent large-scale correlational investigations of the weak tie hypothesis, however, have uncovered a seeming (a) "paradox of weak ties." suggesting that strong ties are more valuable than weak ties in generating job transmissions. Though these are the largest, most direct (b) empirical examinations of the weak tie hypothesis to date, because the work is not experimental the authors rightfully acknowledge that their results "may not be the true causal effect of tie strength on the probability of a sequential job." More generally, two empirical challenges have prevented robust causal tests of the weak tie theory to date: First, a lack of large-scale data linking human social networks to job transmission makes measurement of the relationship between weak ties and labor market outcomes difficult. Second, network ties and labor market outcomes are endogenous, making the causal link between weak ties and job placement elusive. Individuals' labor market outcomes are likely to be determined by and to simultaneously determine their social networks. The evolution of social networks and job trajectories are also likely correlated with unobserved factors such as effort, ability, and sociability, which confound empirical identification of the link between weak ties and jobs.

We address these two empirical challenges and provide an experimental causal test of the weak tie theory with data from multiple large-scale randomized experiments on LinkedIn, the world's largest professional social network. The experiments randomly varied the prevalence of strong and weak ties in the professional networks of over 20 million LinkedIn members by adjusting the platform's People You May Know (PYMK) algorithm, which recommends new connections to members. LinkedIn's PYMK algorithm is an ensemble machine learning model comprising the following: (i) a model for estimating the propensity of an ego (i.e., a focal member) to send a connection invite to an alter (i.e., a member the focal member is not currently connected with), (ii) a model estimating the alter's propensity to accept an invite from the ego, (iii) a model estimating the engagement between the ego and alter once connected and (iv) weights on each of these models for relative importance. The experiments tuned these components, introduced new data sources, and relied on the number of mutual connections between the ego and a potential tie recommendation as one of the most important features of the ensemble model to randomly vary weak and strong tie recommendations. We performed a retrospective analysis of the randomization created by the PYMK experiments conducted by LinkedIn between 2015 and 2019 in two waves.

(一部省略)

We analyzed labor market mobility by measuring both job applications and job transmissions. Job applications are simply the number of jobs LinkedIn members applied to on the platform in the three months after an experiment. In accordance with the literature, we consider a job transmission to have occurred when three criteria are satisfied: First, user A reports working at company c at date D_1 . Second, user B reports working at that same company c at a later date D_2 , with D_2 , and D_1 , being at least one year apart. Third, user A and user B were friends on the social network at least one full year before D_2 . In the weak tie literature, when these three criteria are met, a tie is considered a "sequential job" tie, which represents the state of the art in measuring relational job mobility.

(出典) Rajkumar, Karthik, Guillaume Saint-Jacques, Iavor Bojinov, Erik Brynjolfsson, and Sinan Aral. 2022. "A Causal Test of the Strength of Weak Ties." *Science*, 377(6612), 1304-1310.

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