

Lista 7

Allan

15/04/2021

Questão 1

Sob $P(|X - 1| = 2) = 0$, indica uma v.a contínua, assim:

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X - 1| \geq 2) &= 1 - P(|X - 1| \leq 2) = 1 - P(-2 \leq X - 1 \leq 2) = \\ &= 1 - P(-1 \leq X \leq 3) = 1 - [F_X(3) - F_X(-1)] \\ &= F_X(-1) + 1 - F_X(3) \end{aligned}$$

Questão 2

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} & , 0 \leq x < a \\ 1 & , x \geq a \end{cases}$$

Questão 3

$$\begin{aligned} X(u, v) &= u + v \\ x &= [0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

Para um quadrado no plano $u \times v$ obtemos duas funções:

$$X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (u, v) \rightarrow X(u, v) = u + v$$

Notemos que $P(0 \leq X \leq 2) = 1$

Sabendo que a área do quadrado $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ é igual a 1.

então divididos os casos em 4:

- $x < 0$

$$F_X(x) = 0$$

- $0 \leq x < 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_X(x) &= P(X \leq x) = \frac{\text{área}(\{(u, v) \in \Omega | u + v \leq x\})}{\text{área}(\Omega)} = \\
 &= \text{área}(\{(u, v) \in \Omega | u + v \leq x\}) = \\
 &= \int_0^x \int_0^{x-u} 1 \, dv du = \\
 &= \int_0^x x - u \, du = \\
 &= x \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $1 \leq x < 2$

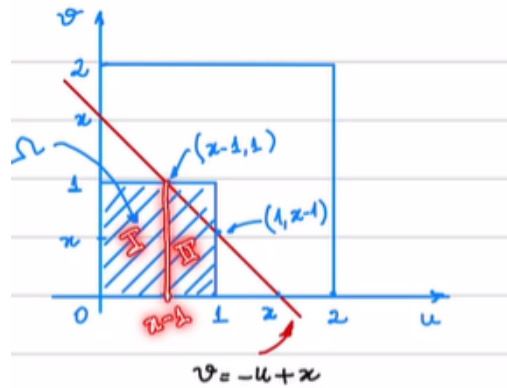


Figura 1: Gráfico para $u \times v$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_X(x) &= P(X \leq x) = \frac{\text{área}(\{(u, v) \in \Omega | u + v \leq x\})}{\text{área}(\Omega)} = \\
 &= \text{área}(\{(u, v) \in \Omega | u + v \leq x\}) = \\
 &= \int_0^{x-1} \int_0^1 1 \, dv du + \int_{x-1}^1 \int_0^{x-u} 1 \, dv du = \\
 &= \int_0^{x-1} 1 \, du + \int_{x-1}^1 x - u \, du = \\
 &= x - 1 + x - \frac{1}{2} - \left[x(x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \right] = \\
 &= x - 1 + x - \frac{1}{2} - x(x-1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} = \\
 &= x - 1 + x - \frac{1}{2} - x^2 + x + \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2} = \\
 &= -1 + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $x \geq 2$

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\Omega) = 1$$

Portanto

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & , 0 \leq x < 1 \\ -1 + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} & , 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & , x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Questão 4

Sabendo que $F'_X(x) = f_X(x)$, então:

2)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{a} & , 0 \leq x < a \\ 1 & , x \geq a \end{cases}$$

3)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2 - x & , 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$$

Questão 5

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & , x > 0 \\ 0, & , X \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Para $F(m) = \frac{1}{2} = G(m) = 1 - F(m)$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda m} = 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda m})$$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda m} = 1 - 1 + e^{-\lambda m}$$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda m} = e^{-\lambda m}$$

$$2e^{-\lambda m} = 1$$

$$e^{-\lambda m} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\lambda m$$

$$\ln 1 - \ln 2 = -\lambda m$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln 2 = m$$

Assim $m = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln 2$

Questão 6

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Então

$$\begin{aligned} P(1 \leq |X| \leq 2) &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|} dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{2}e^x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[-e^{-x}]_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}[e^x]_{-2}^{-1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[-e^{-2} - (-e^{-1})] + \frac{1}{2}[e^{-2} - e^{-1}] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[-e^{-2} + e^{-1}] + \frac{1}{2}[e^{-2} - e^{-1}] = \\ &= e^{-1} - e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

Questão 7

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2(|x| + 1)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

- Se $x < 0$

$$F'(x) = \frac{2(-x + 1) + 2x}{(2(-x + 1))^2} = \frac{1}{2((-x + 1))^2}$$

- Se $x > 0$

$$F'(x) = \frac{2(x + 1) - 2x}{(2(x + 1))^2} = \frac{1}{2((x + 1))^2}$$

Então

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2((|x| + 1))^2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$