

T — 11 —

## teste de proporções

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$$H_0: p_1 - p_2 = 0 \quad \text{é sempre}$$

$$H_1: p_1 - p_2 < 0$$

$$\hat{p}_1 \sim N\left(p_1, \frac{p_1 q_1}{n_1}\right)$$

$$\hat{p}_2 \sim N\left(p_2, \frac{p_2 q_2}{n_2}\right)$$

$$\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \underset{\text{Adição}}{\sim} N\left(p_1 - p_2; \frac{p_1 q_1}{n_1} + \frac{p_2 q_2}{n_2}\right)$$

1 sub  $H_0$ :

$$\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \Big|_{H_0} \sim N\left(0, p q \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)\right)$$

$$p \hat{=} \frac{n_1 \hat{p}_1 + n_2 \hat{p}_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

Exemplo aplicação

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$$\hat{p}_M = 0,84$$

$$n_A = 50$$

$$\hat{p}_B = \frac{30}{50} = 0,6$$

$$n_B = 50$$

b)

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

$$H_0: p_M - p_B = 0$$

sempre isto

$$H_1: p_M - p_B > 0$$

$$RC_Z = [-1,645, +\infty[$$

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{\hat{p}_M - \hat{p}_B - 0}{\sqrt{p q \left(\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{50}\right)}}$$

$$= \frac{0,84 - 0,6}{\sqrt{0,82 \times 0,18 \times \frac{2}{50}}} \quad \nearrow 0,84 - 0,6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c.o.} \quad p &= \frac{50 \hat{p}_A + 50 \hat{p}_B}{100} \\ &= 0,72 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,67$$