

1. $X \sim N(4, 4)$

$\sigma = \sqrt{4}$; $\mu = 4$

→ Distributed continuous

a) $P(4 < X < 6.84)$

$= P(X < 6.84) - P(X \leq 4)$

$= \text{NormCD}(-99999, 6.84, \sqrt{4}, 4) - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 4, \sqrt{4}, 4)$

≈ 0.42219

b) $P(|X| > 0.42) = P(X > 0.42) + P(X < -0.42)$

$= 1 - P(X < 0.42) + P(X < -0.42)$

$= 1 - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 0.42, \sqrt{4}, 4) + \text{NormCD}(-99999, -0.42, \sqrt{4}, 4)$

$= 0.97682$

c) $P(1.26 < X < 6.02) = P(X < 6.02) - P(X < 1.26)$

$= \text{NormCD}(-99999, 6.02, \sqrt{4}, 4) - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 1.26, \sqrt{4}, 4)$

$= 0.7584$

d) $P(X \leq k) = 0.75$

$k = \text{InvNormCD}(0.75, \sqrt{4}, 4)$

≈ 5.3489

2.

a) $P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma) \approx 0.6826$

supondo $\mu = 0$ e $\sigma = 1$

$P(-1 < X < 1) = P(X < 1) - P(X < -1)$

$= \text{NormCD}(-99999, 1, 1, 0) - \text{NormCD}(-99999, -1, 1, 0)$

≈ 0.682689

b) $P(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma)$ supondo $\mu = 0$ e $\sigma = 1$

$= \text{NormCD}(-99999, 2, 1, 0) - \text{NormCD}(-99999, -2, 1, 0)$

≈ 0.954499

3. X "V.a. peso de um Artigo"

$$\mu = 980 [\text{gramas}]$$

$$\text{sabendo que } P(X > 1000) = 0,3$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow \text{Distribuição normal}$$

$$P(X > 1000) = 0,3$$

$$1 - P(X < 1000) = 0,3$$

$$P(X < 1000) = 0,7$$

$$\hookrightarrow z = 0,5244$$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$0,5244 = \frac{1000 - 980}{\sigma}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma = \frac{20}{0,5244}$$

$$\approx 38,138$$

$$X \sim N(980, (38,138)^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad P(X < 950) &= \text{NormCD}(-99999, 950, 38,138, 980) \\ &= 0,21575 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad P(900 < X < 950) = P(X < 950) - P(X < 900)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{NormCD}(-99999, 950, 38,138, 980) - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 900, \\ &38,138, 980) \\ &\approx 0,19778 \end{aligned}$$

4. X - "va tempo de vida empresário sem avanços" [h] ficha TP 4

$$P(X < 400) = 0.2$$

$$P(X = 800) = 0.5 \rightarrow \mu = 800$$

\rightarrow Distribuição contínua

$$P(X < 400) = 0.2$$

$$\downarrow z = -0.8416212$$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{s}$$

$$-0.8416212 = \frac{400 - \mu}{s}$$

$$-0.8416212 = \frac{400 - 800}{s} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad s = \frac{400}{0.8416212} \approx 475.273$$

$$\therefore X \sim N(800, 475^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad P(X > 1300) &= 1 - P(X < 1300) \\ &= 1 - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 1300, 475, 800) \\ &= 0.14625 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad P(X > k) &= 0.1 \Leftrightarrow P(X \leq k) = 0.9 \\ &= \text{Inv-NormCD}(0.9, 475, 800) = 1408.73 \end{aligned}$$

5. X - "vãe volume de sono fisiológico despejado pela inatividade"

5, 9, 10

jicho TP4

5.

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 = 0.01)$$

a) X :- "va representa o volume de soro fisiológico despejado pela máquina na garrafa"

lata de 2 Litros na qual o máximo é 2.1 Litros

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \mu = ? \quad & P(X > 2.1) = 0.025 \\ & P(X < 2.1) = 1 - 0.025 = 0.975 \\ & \sigma^2 = 0.01 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X < 2.1) = 0.975$$

$$P(Z < 1.96) = 0.975$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\mu = x - z \times \sigma$$

$$\sigma = \frac{x - \mu}{z}$$

$$1.96 = \frac{2.1 - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \mu = 2.1 - 1.96 \times \sigma$$

(Draw Dist Norm lower Upper σ μ)

$$\mu = 2.1 - 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.01} = 1.904003602$$

b)

X :- "va Desperdiço de soro"

x :- "probabilidade de desperdiço em cada garrafa"

$$P(x) = 0.025$$

$$X \sim B_i(6, 0.025)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 0) &= \text{BinomialCD}(0, 6, 0.025) \\ &= 0.8591 \end{aligned}$$

6. X - "Peso de cada indivíduo de uma população"

$$V(X) = 10^2 \text{ (kg}^2\text{)} \Rightarrow \sigma = 10$$

$$P(X < 60) = 20\%$$

$$P(Z < -0,84) = 0,2$$

- distribuições
contínuas
- acontecimentos
independentes

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$-0,84 = \frac{60 - \mu}{10}$$

$$-\mu = (-0,84 \times 10) - 60$$

$$X \sim N(68,416, 10^2)$$

a) $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^8 X > 600\right) =$

$$\sum_{i=1}^8 X \sim N(8 \times 68,416, 8 \times 10^2)$$

$$N(547,328, \sqrt{800})$$

$$1 - (P < 600) = 1 - \text{NormCD}(-9999, 600, \sqrt{800}, 547,328)$$

$$= 0,031$$

b) $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X > k\right) = 0,05$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} X \sim N(10 \times 68,416, 10 \times 10^2)$$

$$1 - P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X < k\right) = 0,05$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X < k\right) = 1 - 0,05$$

$$= 0,95$$

$$\text{Inv NormCD}(0,95, \sqrt{1000}, 684,1) = 736,11$$

c) Experiência Binomial com $p = 0,05 \Rightarrow$
Distribuição Discreta.

Y - "va elevador com excesso de peso"

$$P(Y \geq 1) = ? \quad Y \sim B_i(12, 0,05)$$

$$1 - P(Y \leq 0) = 1 - \text{Binomial}(0, 12, 0,05)$$

$$= 0,4596$$

Z.

X - "v.a. peso dos clientes"

$$P(X > 80) = 0.2$$

$$P(60 < X < 80) = 0.65$$

$$P(X < 60) = 0.15$$

Distribuição Normal

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$P(X > 80) = 0.2$$

$$1 - P(X < 80) = 0.2$$

$$1) P(X < 80) = 0.8$$

$$2) P(X < 60) = 0.15$$

$$3) P(60 < X < 80) = P(X < 80) - P(X < 60) = 0.65$$

$$1) P(Z < -0.8416) = 0.2$$

$$2) P(Z < -1.036) = 0.15$$

$$3) P(-1.036 < Z < 0.8416) = 0.65$$

fazer programa para code.

$$\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = z$$

{ duas equações
duas incógnitas

$$1) \frac{80 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0.8416 \Leftrightarrow \sigma = \frac{80 - \mu}{0.8416}$$

$$2) \frac{60 - \mu}{\sigma} = -1.036 \quad \mu = 1.036 \times \sigma + 60$$

$$\sigma = \frac{80}{0.8416} - \frac{\mu}{0.8416}$$

$$\mu = 1.036 \left(\frac{80}{0.8416} - \frac{\mu}{0.8416} \right) + 60$$

$$\mu = \frac{1.036 \times 80}{0.8416} - \frac{1.036 \times \mu}{0.8416} + 60$$

$$\mu + \frac{1.036}{0.8416} \times \mu = \frac{1.036 \times 80}{0.8416} + 60$$

$$2.231 \times \mu = 158.48$$

$$\mu = \frac{158.48}{2.23} = 71.035$$

$$\mu = 71.035$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 80 - (1.036 \times S + 60) \\
 &= \frac{80 - 1.036S - 60}{0.8416} \\
 &= \frac{80}{0.8416} - \frac{1.036 \times S}{0.8416} - \frac{60}{0.8416}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S + \frac{1.036 \times S}{0.8416} = \frac{80}{0.8416} - \frac{60}{0.8416}$$

$$2.231 S = 23.764$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{23.764}{2.231} \\
 &= 10.652
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mu = 71.035 \quad S = 10.652$$

$$X \sim N(71.035, 10.652^2)$$

$$a) \quad P(X > 90) = 1 - P(X < 90)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1 - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 90, 10.652, 71.035) \\
 &= 0.0375
 \end{aligned}$$

3,75 % com peso superior a 90 kg

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad P(80 < X < 90) &= P(X < 90) - P(X < 80) \\
 &\approx 0.9625 - 0.8000 \\
 &\approx 0.1625
 \end{aligned}$$

16,25 % tem peso entre 80 e 90 kg

$\therefore 1000 \times 16.25\% = 162.5$ peccas devem ter numero 44 no lote do mil.

c) Y - "nº de probabilidade de servir em 10 amostras"

$$Y \sim B_i(10, 0.1625)$$

$$\text{Binomial PD}(3, 10, 0.1625) = P(Y=3)$$

- i) Bernoulli
- ii) independentes
- iii) probabilidade constante.

8. X - "Voa peso única peça do produto"

- Distribuição contínua
- Distribuição normal

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$P(X < 330) = 0.6$$

$$P(X > 290) = 0.6 \Leftrightarrow 1 - P(X < 290) = 0.6$$

$$P(X < 290) = 0.4$$

1) $P(X < 330) = 0.6$

2) $P(X < 290) = 0.4$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = 310$$

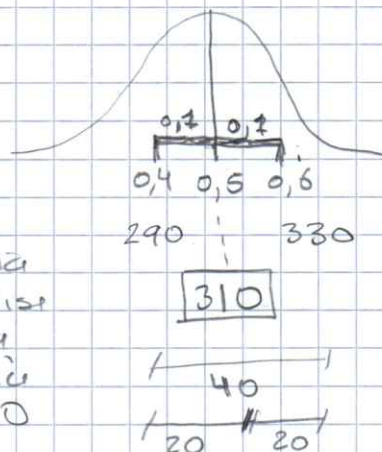
$$P(Z < 0.2533) = 0.6$$

$$z = \frac{330 - 310}{\sigma}$$

$$0.2533 = \frac{\sigma}{20}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{20}{0.2533} = 78.96$$

Pela simetria conclui-se que a média é 310



a) $X \sim N(310, 78.96^2)$

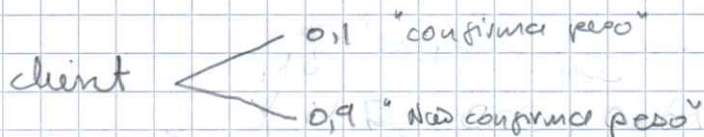
$$3X \sim N(3 \times 310, 3 \times 78.96^2)$$

$$P(\underbrace{3X}_{\sum x_i} > 1000) = 1 - P(3X < 1000)$$

$$= 1 - \text{NormCD}(-9999, 1000, \sqrt{3 \times 78.96^2}, 3 \times 310)$$

$$= 0.3044$$

b)



$$P(\text{"cliente reclama"}) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 X_i < 1000\right) = 1 - 0.3044 = 0.6956$$


$$\frac{200 \times 0.6956}{10} = 13.916$$

seixas de 40 kg.

Venda kg
dicen

Handwritten graph of a normal distribution curve on grid paper. The curve is centered at 104, which is labeled below the x-axis. The standard deviation is labeled as 0.5. The area under the curve to the right of the mean is shaded in light blue and labeled "variancia" and "dicente".

enviados kg
pura lico



b) 16 kg

102

$X_{A'}$ é a capacidade das baterias do tipo A'Ahj

$X_B: \text{ " } n \text{ - a space de } B \text{ " } \rightsquigarrow \rightsquigarrow \rightsquigarrow B^n[\text{ch}]$

$$X_B \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \mu = 45 \quad \sigma = 16$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & 1 - P(0.9 \times X_A > 35) = \\ & 1 - P(0.9 \times X_A < 35) = 1 - \text{NormCD}(-99999, 35, 0.9^2 \times 9^2, 0.9 \times 40) \\ & = 1 - 0.4924 \\ & \mu = 36 \quad \sigma = 7.29 = 0.5075 \end{aligned}$$