CASSIO LUIS ZAMIGNAN FORTE FELIPPE – 1621101010

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PROBABILIDADE E ESTATÍSTICA – TRABALHO 3

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P = (n! / ((n-x)! * x!)) * p \wedge x * (1-p) \wedge n - x
1. a)
n = 6
p = 0.05
x = 1
P(1) = (6! / ((6-1)! * 1!)) * 0.05 \land 1 * (1-0.05) \land 6-1
P(1) = 6 * 0.05 * 0.773780937
P(1) = 0.3 * 0.773780937
P(1) = 0.232134281
P(2) = (6! / ((6-2)! * 2!)) * 0.05 \land 2 * (1-0.05) \land 6-2
P(2) = 15 * 0,0025 * 0,81450625
P(2) = 0.0375 * 0.81450625
P(2) = 0.030543984
P(3) = (6! / ((6-3)! * 3!)) * 0.05 \land 3 * (1-0.05) \land 6-3
P(3) = 20 * 0,000125 * 0,857375
P(3) = 0.0025 * 0.857375
P(3) = 0.002143437
P(4) = (6! / ((6-4)! * 4!)) * 0.05 \land 4 * (1-0.05) \land 6-4
P(4) = 15 * 0.00000625 * 0.9025
P(4) = 0.00009375 * 0.9025
P(4) = 0,000084609
P(5) = (6! / ((6-5)! * 5!)) * 0.05 \land 5 * (1-0.05) \land 6-5
P(5) = 6 * 0,000000313 * 0,95
P(5) = 0.000001878 * 0.95
P(5) = 0.000001784
P(6) = (6! / ((6-6)! * 6!)) * 0.05 \land 6 * (1-0.05) \land 6-6
P(6) = 1 * 0,000000016 * 1
P(6) = 0.000000016 * 1
P(6) = 0.000000016
P(x \ge 1) = P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) + P(5) + P(5)
P(x \ge 1) = 0.232134281 + 0.030543984 + 0.002143437 + 0.000084609 + 0.000001784 + 0.000000016
P(x \ge 1) = 0.264908111 ou P(x \ge 1) = 26.49 %
1. b)
P(0) = (6! / ((6-0)! * 0!)) * 0.05 \wedge 0 * (1-0.05) \wedge 6-0
P(0) = 1 * 1 * 0,735091891
P(0) = 0,735091891
P(x \le 2) = 0.735091891 + 0.232134281 + 0.030543984
P(x \le 2) = 0.997770156 ou P(x \le 2) = 99.78 %
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 $\mu = 500$

$$\delta = 40$$

$$z^1 = 490 - 500 / 40 = -0,25$$

$$z^2 = 520 - 500 / 40 = 0,5$$

$$P(490 \le x \le 520) = P(-0.25 \le x \le 0.5)$$

$$P(-0.25 \le x \le 0.5) = P(-0.25 \le x \le 0) + P(0 \le x \le 0.5)$$

$$P(-0.25 \le x \le 0.5) = 0.0987 + 0.1915$$

$$P(-0.25 \le x \le 0.5) = 0.2902$$

R = 29,02 % dos salários semanais dos operários estão entre o intervalo de 490 a 520 reais

2. b)

 $\mu = 500$

 $\delta = 40$

x = 530

$$z = (530 - 500) / 40$$

$$z = 30 / 40$$

$$z = 0.75 \rightarrow tabela \rightarrow 0.2734$$

$$P(x \ge 530) = 0.5 - 0.2734$$

$$P(x \ge 530) = 0.2266$$

R = 22,66 % dos salários semanais são maiores ou iguais a 530 reais

3. a)

n = 100

 $\bar{x} = 250$

 $\alpha = 55$

 $\gamma = 95\% \rightarrow tabela \rightarrow 1,9842$

$$\mu x = 250 \pm 1,9842 * (55 / \sqrt{100})$$

$$\mu x = 250 \pm 1,9842 * (55 / \sqrt{100})$$

 $\mu x = 250 \pm 1,9842 * 5,5$

 $\mu x = 250 \pm 10,9131$

 $\mu x = 239,09 \text{ à } 260,91$

3. b)

 $e = 1,9842 * 55 / \sqrt{100}$

e = 1,9842 * 55 / 10

e = 10,91 reais

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4. a)
n = 40
x = 6
p' = 6 / 40 = 0.15 \rightarrow tabela \rightarrow 1.65
P = 0.15 \pm 1.65 * \sqrt{((0.15 * (1 - 0.15)) / 40)}
P = 0.15 \pm 1.65 * \sqrt{(0.1275 / 40)}
P = 0.15 \pm 1.65 * 0.565
P = 0.15 \pm 0.093
P = 0.057 e 0.243
P = 5,7 % e 24,3 %
4. b)
0,057 à 0,243 x1000 pois a relação de 6/40 será a relação de x/1000, ou seja 150/1000 → 0,15
R = de 57 à 243 operários não estavam usando o capacete protetor
                                  r = n(\Sigma xy) - \Sigma x * \Sigma y / (\sqrt{(n * (\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2)} * \sqrt{(n * (\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2)})
5. a)
n = 10
\Sigma x = 663
\Sigma v = 2628
\Sigma x^2 = 48719
\Sigma y^2 = 711148
\Sigma xy = 165327
r = 10(165327) - 663 * 2628 / (\sqrt{(10 * (48719) - (663)^2)} * \sqrt{(10 * (711148) - (2628)^2)})
r = 1653270 - 1742364 / (\sqrt{10 * (48719)} - 439569) * \sqrt{10 * (711148)} - 6906384))
r = -8909,4 / (\sqrt{(47621)} * \sqrt{(205096)})
r = -8909,4 / (218,22 * 452,87)
r = -8909,4 / 98825,29
r = -0.9
                                  b = (n(\Sigma xy) - \Sigma x * \Sigma y) / (n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2) \qquad a = (\Sigma y - b * \Sigma x) / n
5. b)
                 y = a + bx
b = (10 * 165327 - 663 * 2628) / (10 * 48719 - 439569)
b = 1653270 - 1742364 / 487190 - 439569
b = -89094 / 47621
b = -1.87
a = (2628 - (-1,87) * 663) / 10
a = (2628 - (-1239,81) / 10
a = 3867,81 / 10
a = 386,78
y = a + b * x
y = 386,78 + (-1,87 * x)
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