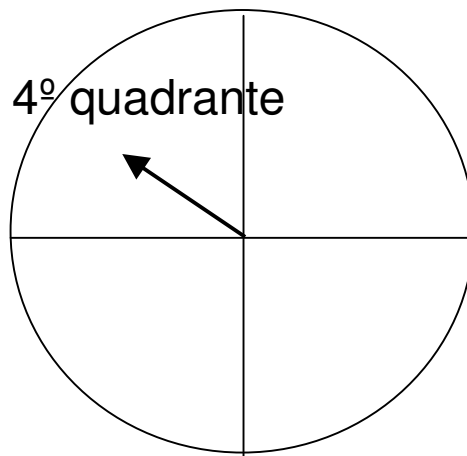


# **Estatística**

## **4 - Variáveis Aleatórias Unidimensionais**

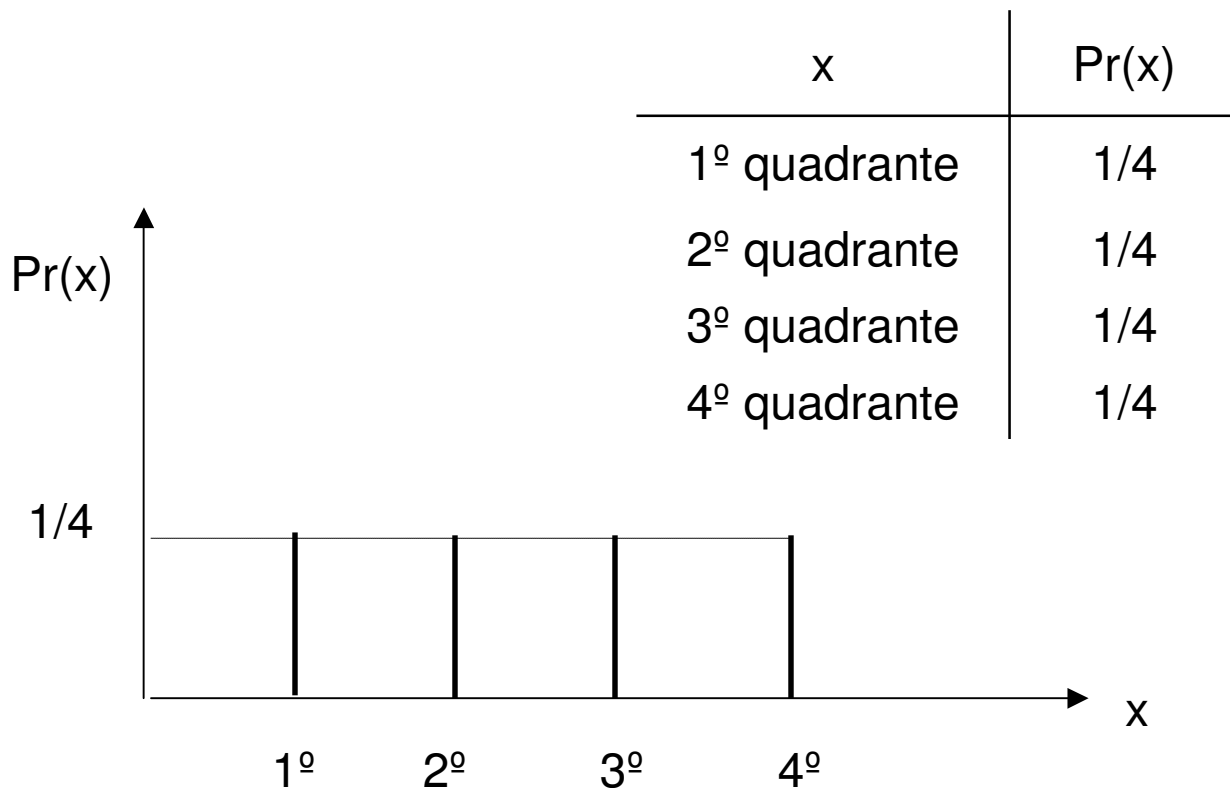
---

# Experimento do disco



**EXPERIMENTO:** Girar o ponteiro de um disco na horizontal dividido em 4 quadrantes.

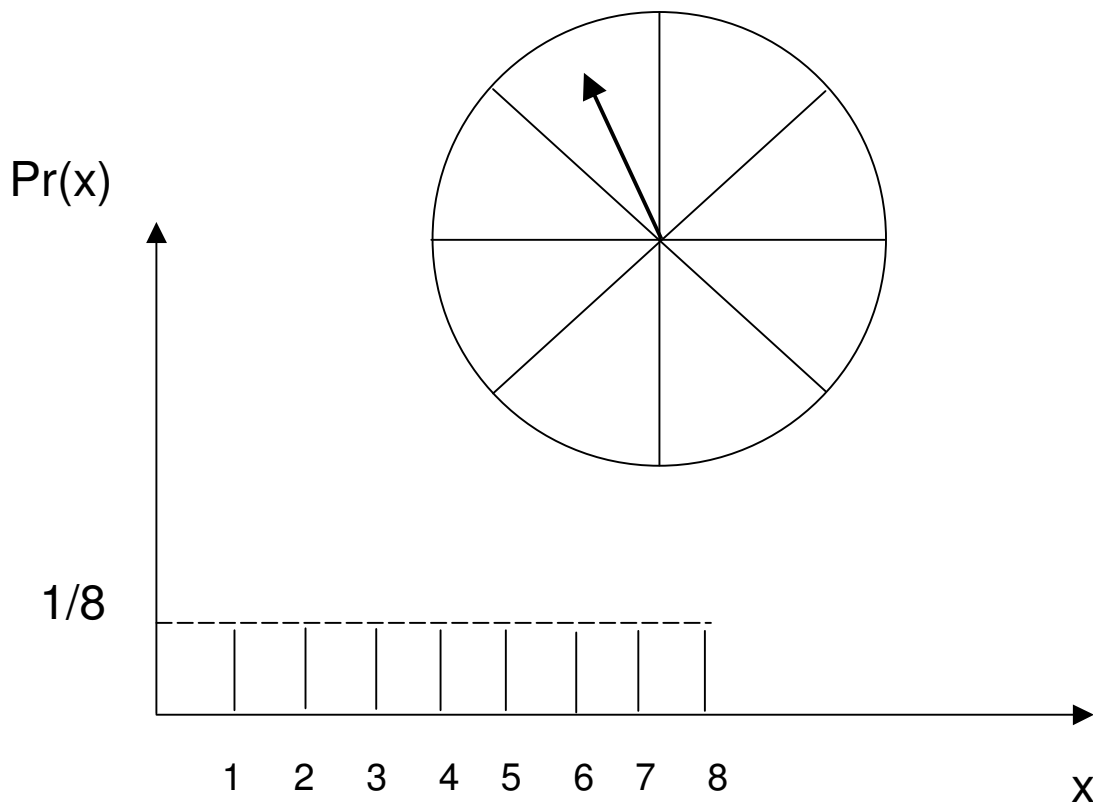
**Resultados (V.A.discreta):** quadrante em que o ponteiro para



# Experimento do disco

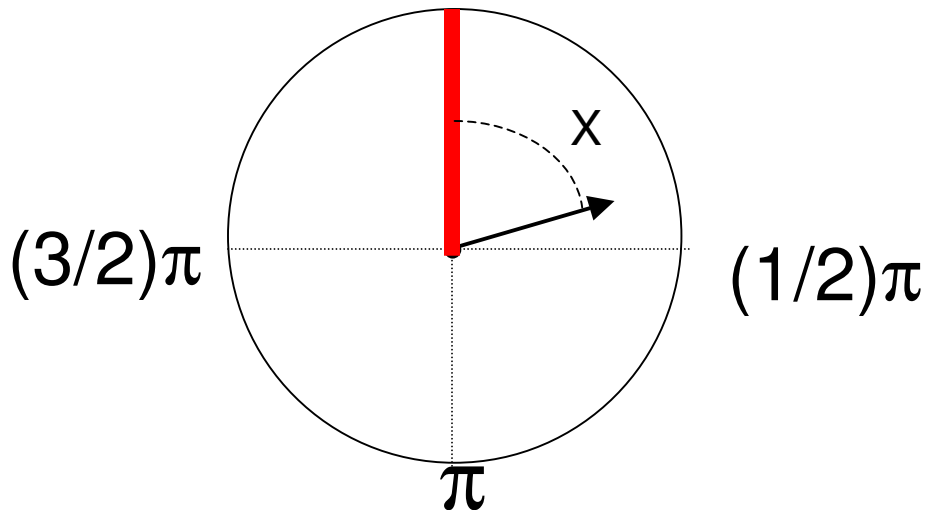
**EXPERIMENTO:** Girar o ponteiro de um disco na horizontal dividido em 8 segmentos.

**Resultados (V.A.discreta):** segmento em que o ponteiro para

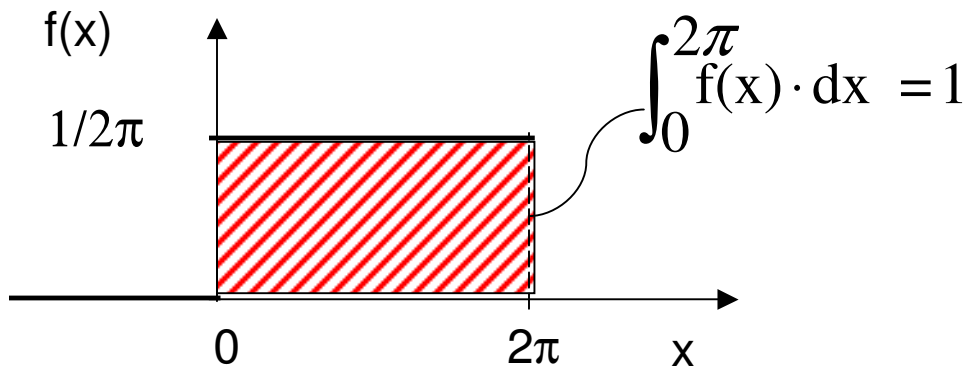


# Experimento do disco

**EXPERIMENTO:** ponteiro girando num disco na horizontal (com uma marca de referência) .



**Resultados (V.A.contínua):** ângulo  $X$  de parada do ponteiro em relação a marca de referência.

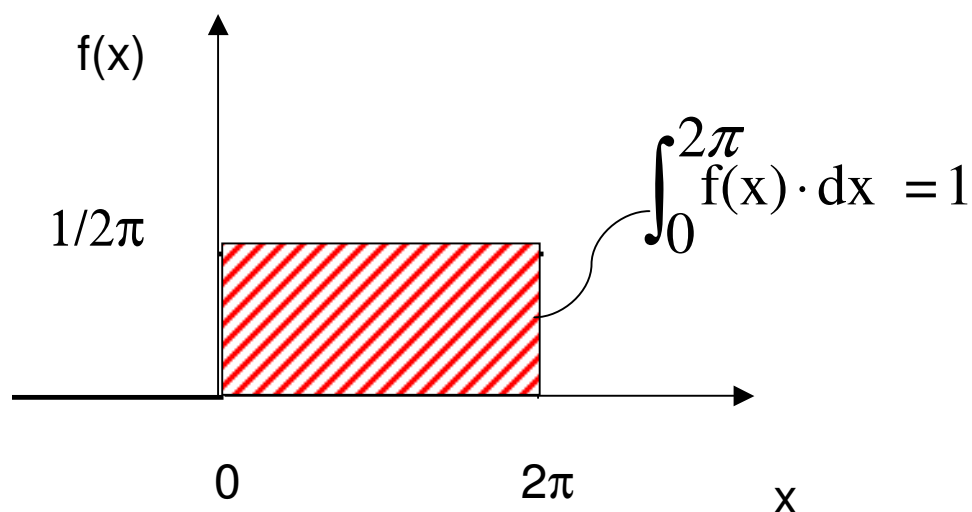


$f(x)$ : função densidade de probabilidade

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ 1/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & , \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

# Propriedades de uma v.a.c.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ 1/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & , \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$



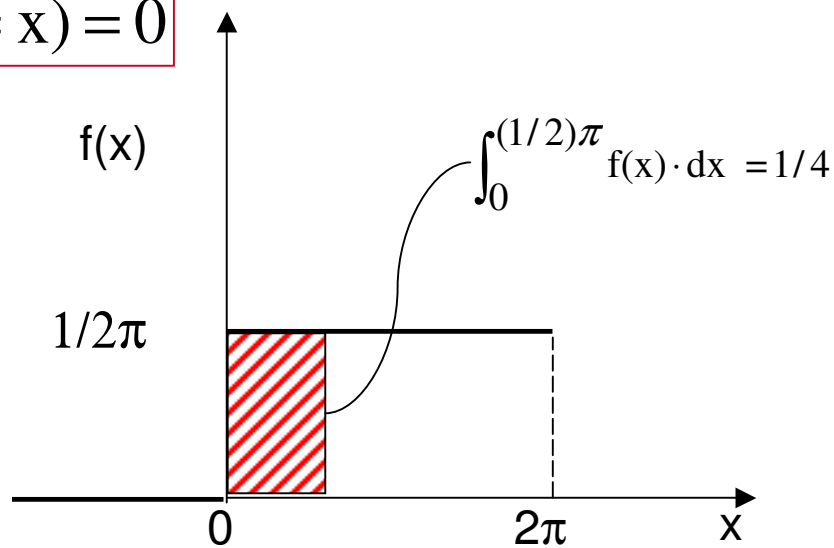
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cdot dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$\text{Área} = \frac{1}{2\pi} 2\pi = 1$$

# Probabilidades

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ 1/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & , \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Pr ( X = x ) = 0$$

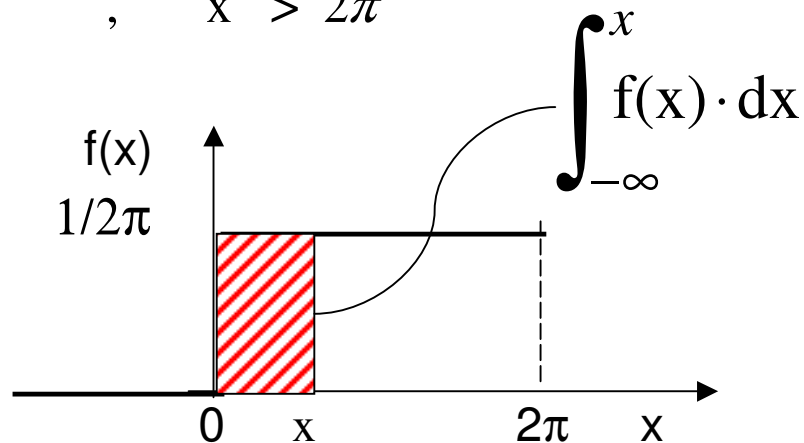


$$\Pr ( a \leq X < b ) = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx \quad , b > a$$

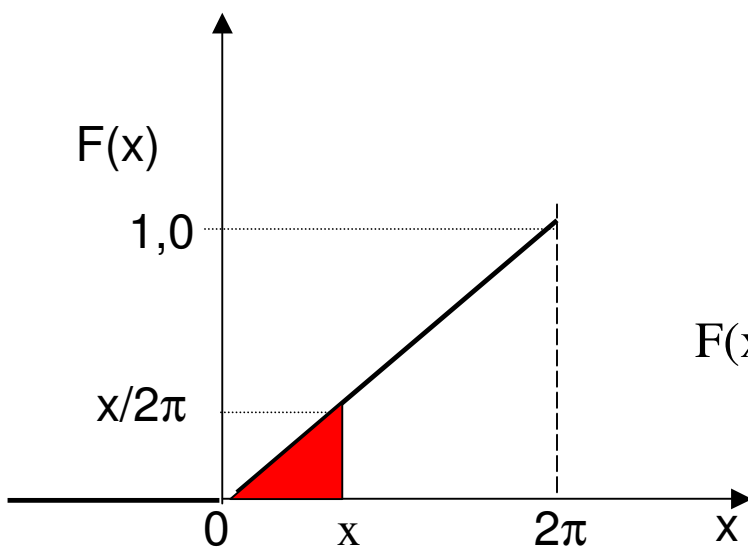
$$\Pr ( 0 \leq X < \pi/2 ) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi/2}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4}$$

# Função Distribuição Acumulada

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ 1/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & , \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$



$$F(x) = \Pr[0 < X < x] = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} x \right]_0^x = \frac{x}{2\pi}$$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ x/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 1 & , \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

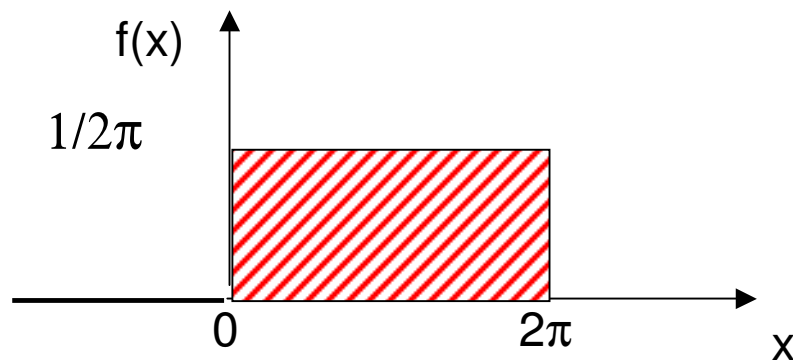
# Parâmetro de posição - Média

$$\mu = E(X) = \sum_i x_i \cdot P(x_i) \quad (\text{v.a.d.})$$

$$\mu = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx \quad (\text{v.a.c.})$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ 1/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & , \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} x \, dx = \left[ \frac{1}{4\pi} x^2 \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi^2}{4\pi} = \pi$$

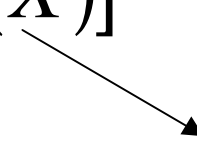




## Parâmetro de dispersão - Variância

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ 1/2\pi & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & . \quad x > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$


$$\mu = E(X) = \pi$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{6\pi} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{8\pi^3}{6\pi}$$

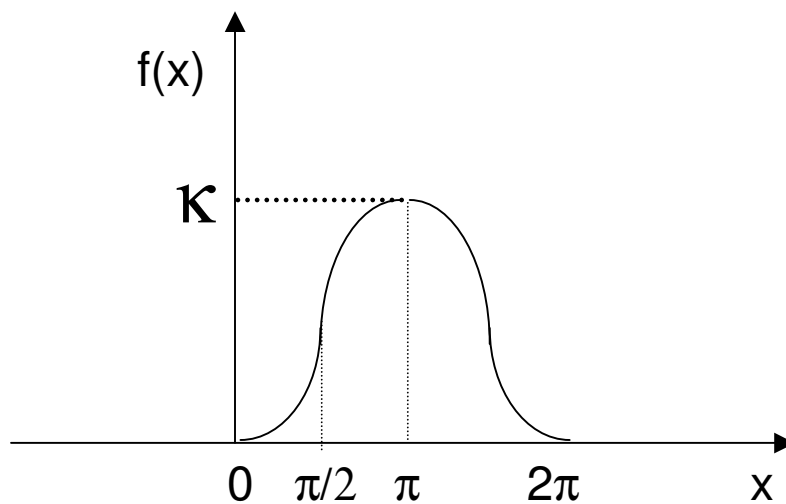
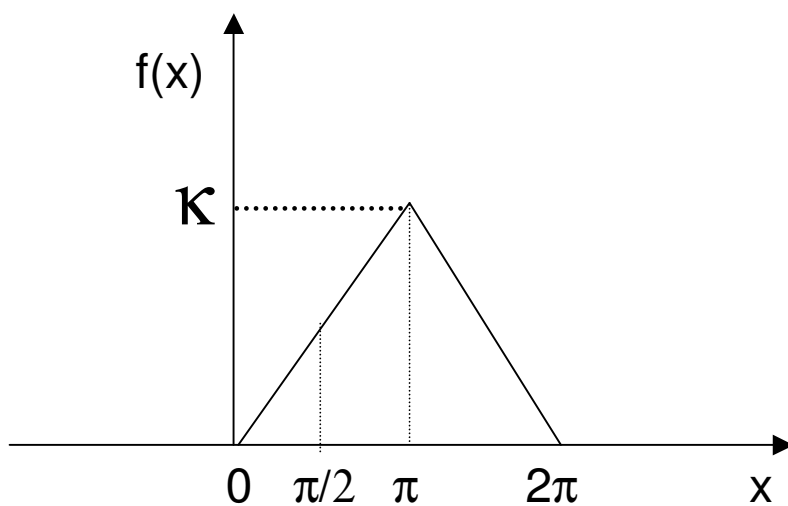
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{8\pi^3}{6\pi} - \pi^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} - \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

# Experimento do disco

**EXPERIMENTO:** ponteiro girando num disco inclinado (com uma marca de referência) .

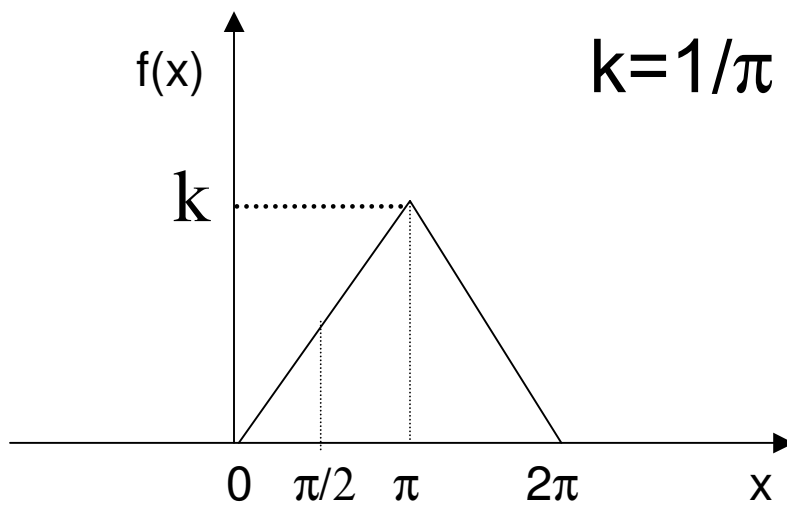
**Resultados (V.A.contínua):** ângulo de parada do ponteiro com relação a marca de referência.



# Experimento do disco

**EXPERIMENTO:** ponteiro girando num disco inclinado (com uma marca de referência) .

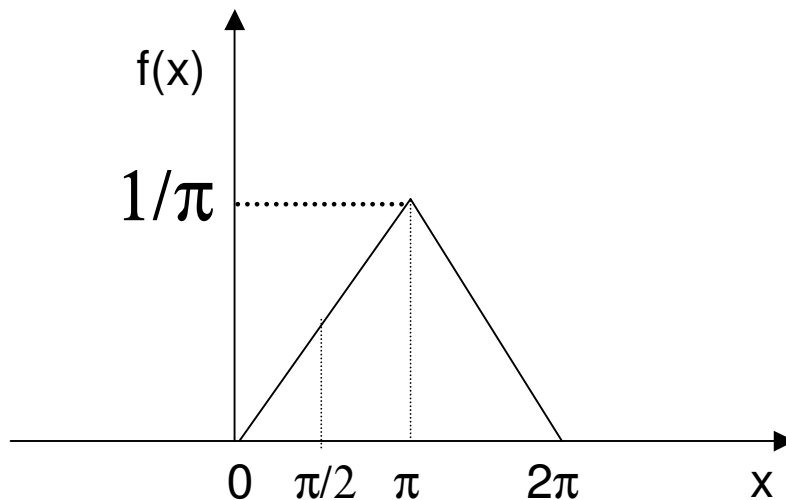
**Resultados (V.A.contínua):** ângulo de parada do ponteiro com relação a marca de referência.



# Experimento do disco

**EXPERIMENTO:** ponteiro girando num disco inclinado (com uma marca de referência) .

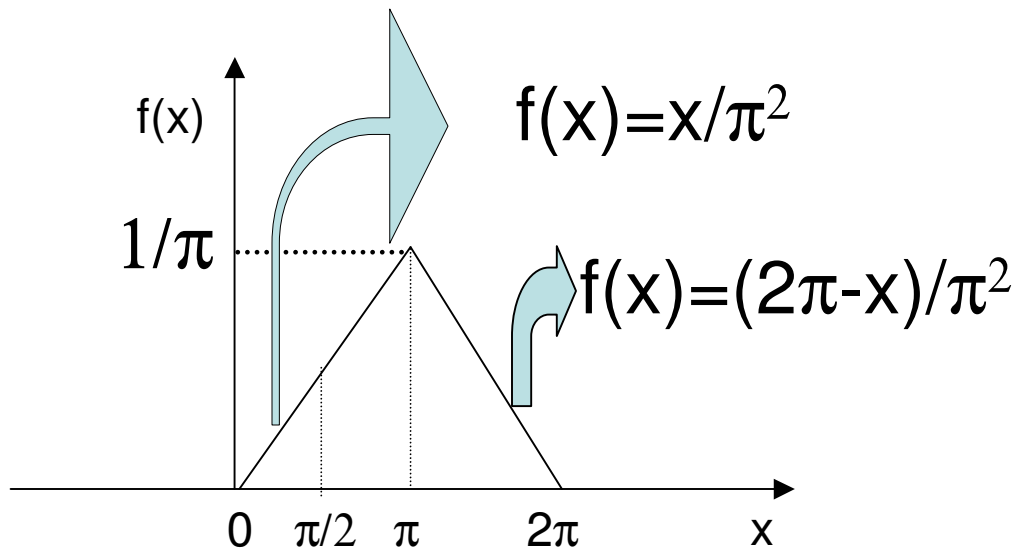
**Resultados (V.A.contínua):** ângulo de parada do ponteiro com relação a marca de referência.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X=0 \Rightarrow f(x)=0 \\ X=\pi \Rightarrow f(x)=1/\pi \end{array} \right\} f(x)=x/\pi^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X=\pi \Rightarrow f(x)=1/\pi \\ X=2\pi \Rightarrow f(x)=0 \end{array} \right\} f(x)=(2\pi-x)/\pi^2$$

# Probabilidade

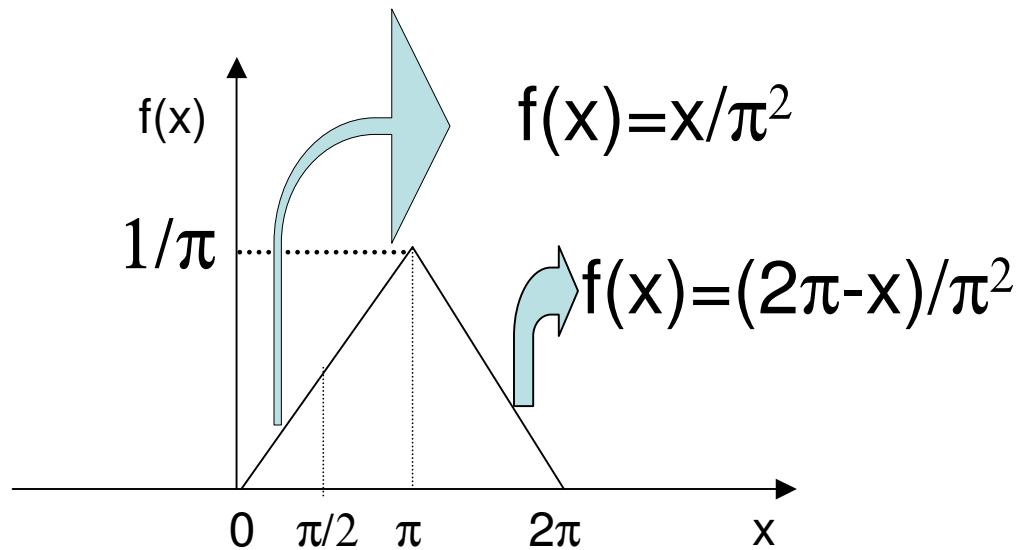


$$\Pr(\pi/2 \leq X < 3\pi/2) = \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} f(x) \cdot dx \quad ,$$

$$= \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x / \pi^2 \cdot dx + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} (2\pi - x) / \pi^2 \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \Bigg|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} + \frac{2x}{\pi} \Bigg|_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} - \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \Bigg|_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} = 6/8$$

## Função Distribuição Acumulada



$$F(x) = \Pr(\pi \leq X < x) = \frac{1}{2} + \int_{\pi}^x (2\pi - x) / \pi^2 \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x}{\pi} \Big|_{\pi}^x - \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \Big|_{\pi}^x = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x}{\pi} - \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2}$$

$$F(X) = 0 \quad \text{se } x \leq 0$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \quad \text{se } 0 < x \leq \pi$$

$$= \mathbf{1} + \frac{2x}{\pi} - \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \quad \text{se } \pi < x \leq 2\pi$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{se } x > 2\pi$$

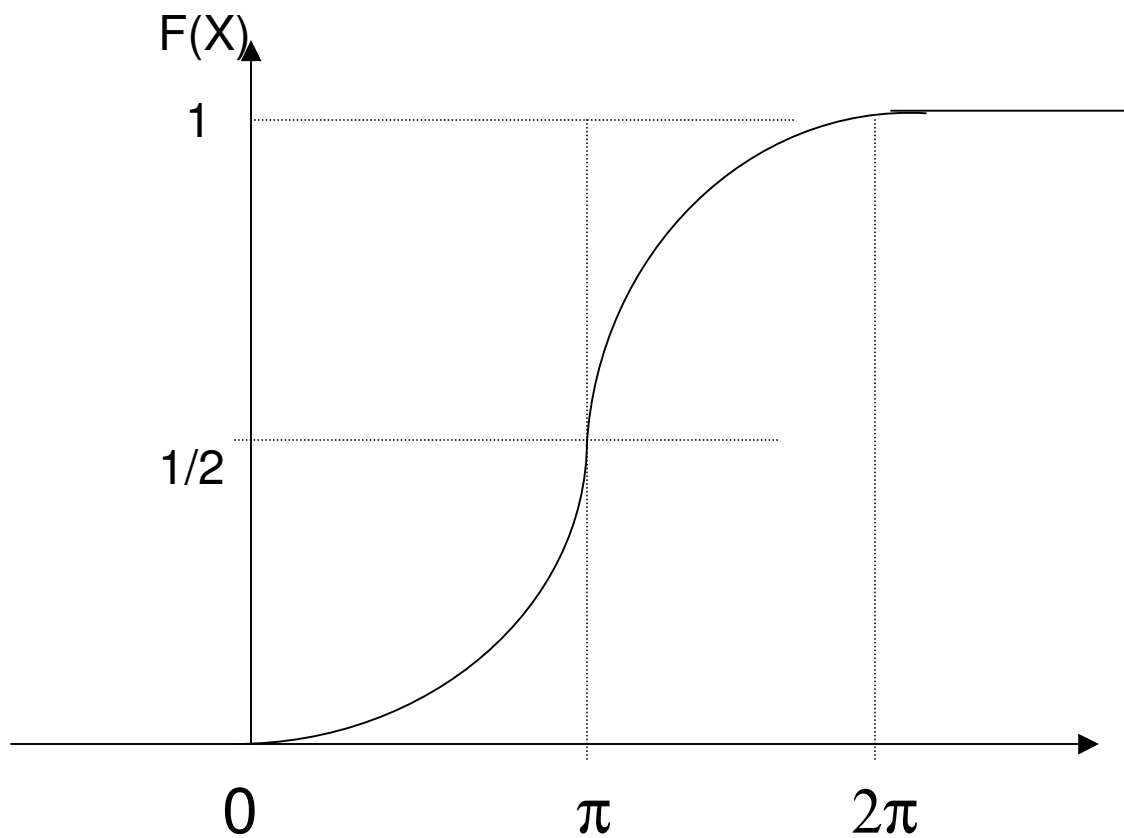
# Função Distribuição Acumulada

$$F(X) = 0 \quad \text{se } x \leq 0$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \quad \text{se } 0 < x \leq \pi$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2x}{\pi} - \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2} \quad \text{se } \pi < x \leq 2\pi$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{se } x > 2\pi$$



# Propriedades da média e da variância

## Propriedades da média:

(a)  $E(k) = k$  ,  $k = \text{constante}$

(b)  $E(kX) = kE(X)$

(c)  $E(X \pm Y) = E(X) \pm E(Y)$

(d)  $E(X \pm k) = E(X) \pm k$

(e)  $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$  caso  $X, Y$  independentes

## Propriedades da variância:

(a)  $\sigma^2(k) = 0$  ,  $k = \text{constante}$

(b)  $\sigma^2(kX) = k^2 \cdot \sigma^2(X)$

(c)  $\sigma^2(X \pm Y) = \sigma^2(X) + \sigma^2(Y)$  ,  $X, Y$  independentes

(d)  $\sigma^2(X \pm k) = \sigma^2(x)$