

FICHA DE TRABALHO 11 - I.C./T.H.

(1)

11.1

Amostra 1

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} = 10.43 \\ s^2 = 4.2623 \\ s = 2.0645 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha = 5\%$

Amostra 2

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} = 10.87 \\ s^2 = 3.8490 \\ s = 1.9619 \end{cases}$$

a) $\bar{x} \pm t_{n-1}(\alpha/2) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ $t_9(0.025) = 2.2622$

$$10.43 \pm 2.2622 \frac{2.0645}{\sqrt{10}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 10.43 \pm 1.4769$$

$$[8.9531, 11.9069]$$

b) $\sigma = 2$

$$z(0.025) = 1.96$$

$$\bar{x} \pm z(\alpha/2) \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$10.43 \pm 1.96 \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 10.43 \pm 1.2396$$

$$[9.1904, 11.6696]$$

c)

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{n-1}(\alpha/2)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{n-1}(1-\alpha/2)} \right]$$

$$\chi^2_9(0.025) = 19.0228$$

$$\chi^2_9(0.975) = 2.7004$$

$$\left[\frac{(9)(3.8490)}{19.0228}, \frac{(9)(3.8490)}{2.7004} \right]$$

$$[1.8210, 12.8281]$$

d)

$$\left[\frac{s_1^2/s_2^2}{F_{G_1, G_2}(\alpha/2)}, \frac{s_1^2/s_2^2}{F_{G_1, G_2}(1-\alpha/2)} \right]$$

$$F_{9,9}(0.025) = 4.0260$$

$$F_{9,9}(0.975) = 0.2484$$

$$\left[\frac{4.2623/3.8490}{4.0260}, \frac{4.2623/3.8490}{0.2484} \right]$$

$$[0.2751, 4.4580]$$

$$e) (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} (\alpha/2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \quad (2)$$

$$GL = h_1 + h_2 - 2 = 10 + 10 - 2 = 18$$

$$s^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{GL} = \frac{(9)(4.2623) + (9)(3.8490)}{18}$$

$$s^2 = 4.0557$$

$$t_{18}(0.025) = 2.1009$$

$$\text{Logo: } (10.43 - 10.87) \pm (2.1009) \sqrt{4.0557} \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}$$

$$-0.44 \pm 1.8921$$

$$[-2.3321, 1.4521]$$

f) Em 20 observações há 10 obs. superiores ou iguais a 11
I.C. para a proporção binomial (amostras pequena)

$$n = 20 \quad \hat{Y} = 10$$

Pela tabela A6 : $[0.272, 0.728]$

(11.2)

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} = 2.2833 \\ s = 0.6250 \end{cases}$$

$$90\% \Rightarrow t_{19}(0.05) = 1.7959$$

$$95\% \Rightarrow t_{11}(0.025) = 2.2010$$

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{n-1}(\alpha/2) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$99\% \Rightarrow t_{11}(0.005) = 3.1058$$

$$90\% : 2.2833 \pm 1.7959 \frac{0.6250}{\sqrt{12}} \Rightarrow 2.2833 \pm 0.3240 \Rightarrow [1.9593, 2.6073]$$

$$95\% : 2.2833 \pm 2.2010 \frac{0.6250}{\sqrt{12}} \Rightarrow 2.2833 \pm 0.3971 \Rightarrow [1.8862, 2.6804]$$

$$99\% : 2.2833 \pm 3.1058 \frac{0.6250}{\sqrt{12}} \Rightarrow 2.2833 \pm 0.5604 \Rightarrow [1.7229, 2.8437]$$

∴ Maior confiança \Rightarrow intervalos mais amplos

11.3

$n = 140$

$\bar{x} = 0.85$

$A = 0.20$

95%

(3)

Amostra grande, a aproximação Normal é boa

$$\bar{x} \pm z(\alpha/2) \frac{A}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow 0.85 \pm 1.96 \frac{0.20}{\sqrt{140}} \quad z(0.025) = 1.96$$

0.85 ± 0.0331

$[0.8169, 0.8831]$

Note-se que $t_{139}(0.025) = 1.9772$, logo a aproximação é excelente.

11.4

$n = 10$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{Y} \rightarrow \text{nº de faltas} \\ \hat{Y} = 1 \end{array}$$

a) 90% Pela tabela AB:

$[0.05, 0.394]$

b) Limite superior a 95%:

Pela tabela AB: $LS = 0.394$

c) 95% $\hat{Y} = 20$ e $n = 400$

Neste caso utiliza-se a distribuição Normal como aproximação

$$\hat{p} \pm z(\alpha/2) \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{20}{400} = 0.05$$

$$0.05 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(0.05)(0.95)}{400}}$$

$z(0.025) = 1.96$

0.05 ± 0.0214

$\Rightarrow [0.0286, 0.0714]$

11.5

I.C. a 95% [0.49, 0.82]

- a) Mauor. Ver exercicio 11.2, por exemplo
- b) Verdadeiro. Para qualquer parâmetro, o intervalo de confiança $[\theta_l, \theta_u]$ significa:
- $$P(\theta_l \leq \theta \leq \theta_u) = 1 - \alpha$$
- c) Falso. É um mèdia, o racionaliza està correto. No entanto, nenhuma pôrte especifica, made garante o resultado.

11.6

$$\text{Urbanos} \quad \begin{cases} n = 200 \\ \hat{Y} = 78 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Rurais} \quad \begin{cases} n = 300 \\ \hat{Y} = 153 \end{cases}$$

$$a) \hat{p}_U = \frac{\hat{Y}_U}{n_U} = \frac{78}{200} = 0.39 \quad \hat{p}_R = \frac{\hat{Y}_R}{n_R} = \frac{153}{300} = 0.51$$

$$\hat{p}_U - \hat{p}_R = \frac{78}{200} - \frac{153}{300} = -0.12$$

Há uma diferença de 12% na proporção de pessoas que favorece o projeto nos dois meior

b) 99%

$$(\hat{p}_U - \hat{p}_R) \pm z(\alpha/2) \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_U \hat{q}_U}{n_U} + \frac{\hat{p}_R \hat{q}_R}{n_R}} \quad z(0.005) = 2.5758$$

$$-0.12 \pm 2.5758 \sqrt{\frac{(0.39)(0.61)}{200} + \frac{(0.51)(0.49)}{300}}$$

$$-0.12 \pm 0.116$$

$$[-0.236, -0.004]$$

11.7

$n = 10$

$\sum x_i = 10$

$\sum x_i^2 = 100$

⑤

a) $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$

$s^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \right) = \frac{10}{9} \left(\frac{100}{10} - 1^2 \right) = 10$

$s = \sqrt{10} = 3.1623$

b)

90%.

$\bar{x} \pm t_{n-1}(\alpha/2) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ $t_9(0.05) = 1.8331$

$1 \pm 1.8331 \frac{3.1623}{\sqrt{10}}$

$[-0.8331, 2.8331]$

c) 90%

$\left[\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{n-1}^2(\alpha/2)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{n-1}^2(1-\alpha/2)} \right]$ $\chi_9^2(0.05) = 16.919$

$\left[\frac{(9)(10)}{16.919}, \frac{(9)(10)}{3.3251} \right]$ $\chi_9^2(0.95) = 3.3251$

$[5.3195, 27.0669]$

11.8

95%

n = 25

M = 300

 $\hat{Y} = 7$

$$\hat{p} \pm z(\alpha/2) \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n} \frac{M-n}{M-1}}$$

$$0.28 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(0.28)(0.72)}{25} \frac{300-25}{300-1}}$$

$$z(0.05) = 1.96$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{7}{25} = 0.28$$

$$0.28 \pm 0.169$$

$$[0.111, 0.449]$$

Utilizando a aproximação Binomial e a tabela A6:

$$[0.121, 0.494]$$

Em ambos os casos temos aproximações.

11.9

n = 8

$$\bar{x} = 4.05$$

$$s^2 = 0.7 \quad s = 0.8367$$

95%

a) $\bar{x} \pm t_{n-1}(\alpha/2) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ $t_7(0.025) = 2.3646$

$$4.05 \pm 2.3646 \frac{0.8367}{\sqrt{8}}$$

$$4.05 \pm 0.6995$$

$$[3.3505, 4.7495]$$

b) 99%

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{n-1}(\alpha/2)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{n-1}(1-\alpha/2)} \right]$$

$$\chi^2_7(0.005) = 20.278$$

$$\left[\frac{(7)(0.7)}{20.278}, \frac{(7)(0.7)}{0.9893} \right]$$

$$\chi^2_7(0.995) = 0.9893$$

$$[0.2416, 4.9530]$$