

11.1

Amostra 1 $\begin{cases} \bar{x} = 10.43 \\ s^2 = 4.2623 \\ s = 2.0645 \end{cases}$

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

$\alpha = 5\%$

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

$t_9(0.025) = 2.2622$

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

$[8.9531, 11.9069]$

b) $\sigma = 2$

$z(0.025) = 1.96$

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

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

$[9.1904, 11.6696]$

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

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

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

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

$[0.2751, 4.4580]$

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

(2)

$$GL = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 10 + 10 - 2 = 18$$

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

$$s^2 = 4.0557$$

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

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

$$-0.44 \pm 1.8921$$

$$[-2.3321, 1.4521]$$

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

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

$$\text{Pela tabela A6: } [0.272, 0.728]$$

(11.2)

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

$$90\% \Rightarrow t_{11}(0.05) = 1.7959$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

\therefore maior confiança \Rightarrow intervalos mais amplos

(11.3) $n = 140$ $\bar{x} = 0.85$ $s = 0.20$ 95% (3)

Amostra grande, a aproximação Normal é boa

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

$$0.85 \pm 0.0331 \quad [0.8169, 0.8831]$$

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

(11.4) $n = 10$ $\hat{Y} \rightarrow n^\circ \text{ de falhas}$
 $\hat{Y} = 1$

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

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

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

$$z(0.025) = 1.96$$

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

$$0.05 \pm 0.0214 \quad \Rightarrow \quad [0.0286, 0.0714]$$

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

(4)

a) Maior. Ver exercício 11.2, por exemplo

b) verdadeira. Para qualquer parâmetro, o intervalo de confiança $[\theta_i, \theta_s]$ significa:

$$P(\theta_i \leq \theta \leq \theta_s) = 1 - \alpha$$

c) falsa. Em média, o raciocínio está correcto. No entanto, numa prova específica, nada garante o resultado.

11.6 Urbano $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 200 \\ \hat{Y} = 78 \end{array} \right.$

Rural $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 300 \\ \hat{Y} = 153 \end{array} \right.$

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

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

Há uma diferença de 12% na proporcão de pessoas que favorece o projecto nos dois meios

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)

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

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

$$s = \sqrt{10} = 3.1623$$

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%

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

$$\chi_9^2(0.05) = 16.919$$

$$\chi_9^2(0.95) = 3.3251$$

$$\left[\frac{(9)(10)}{16.919}, \frac{(9)(10)}{3.3251} \right]$$

$$[5.3195, 27.0669]$$

11.8

95%

 $n = 25$ $M = 300$ $\hat{Y} = 7$

(6)

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

$$z(0.025) = 1.96$$

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

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

$$0.28 \pm 0.169$$

$$[0.111, 0.449]$$

Utilizando a aproximação à Binomial e a tabela A6:

$$[0.121, 0.494]$$

Em ambos os casos temos aproximações.

11.9

 $n = 8$ $\bar{x} = 4.05$ $s^2 = 0.7$ $s = 0.8367$

95%

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

$$t_7(0.025) = 2.3646$$

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

$$4.05 \pm 0.6995$$

$$[3.3505, 4.7495]$$

b) 99%

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

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

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

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

$$[0.2416, 4.9530]$$