

# *Probabilidade*

**Prof. Lorí Viali, Dr.**

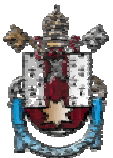
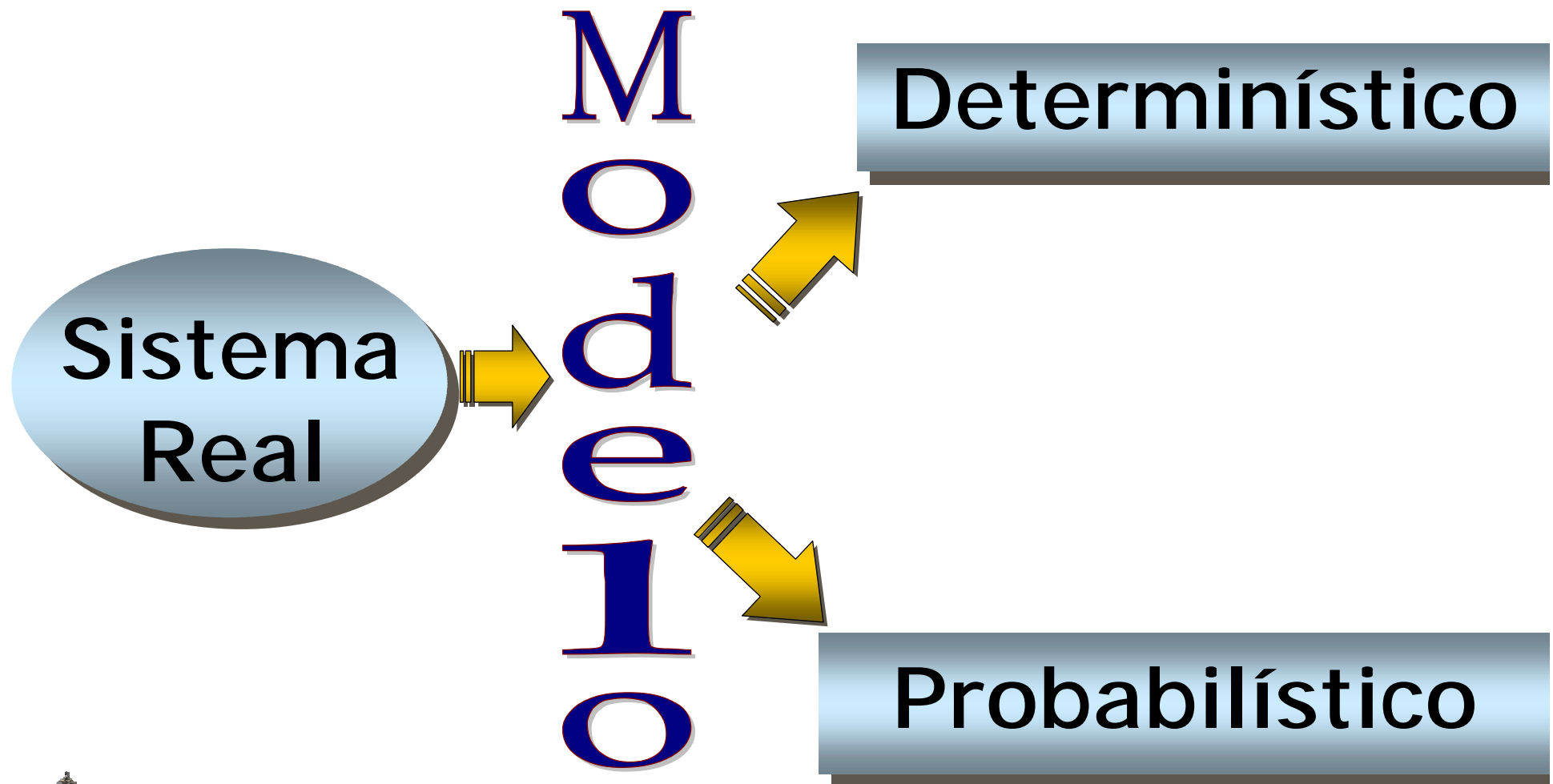
**[viali@mat.pucrs.br](mailto:viali@mat.pucrs.br)**

**<http://www.pucrs.br/~viali/>**

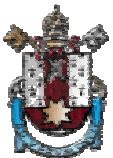
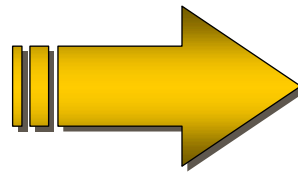
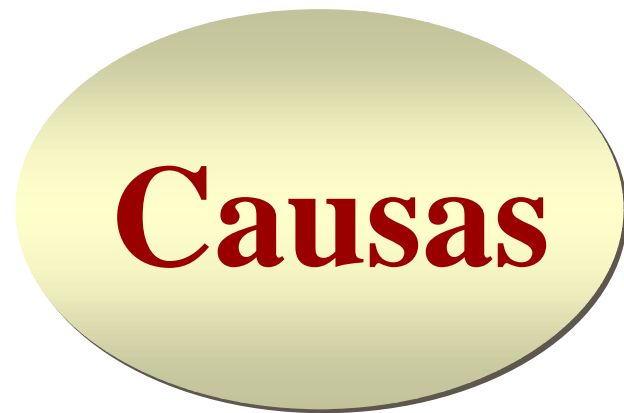
**Porto Alegre, agosto de 2002**

**1**

# Tipos de Modelos

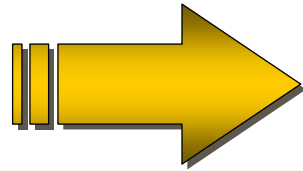


# Modelo Determinístico



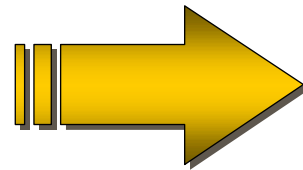
# Exemplos

Gravitação



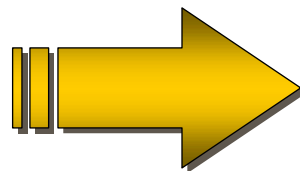
$$F = GM_1M_2/r^2$$

Aceleração  
clássica

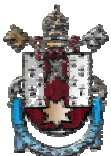


$$v = at$$

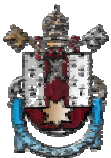
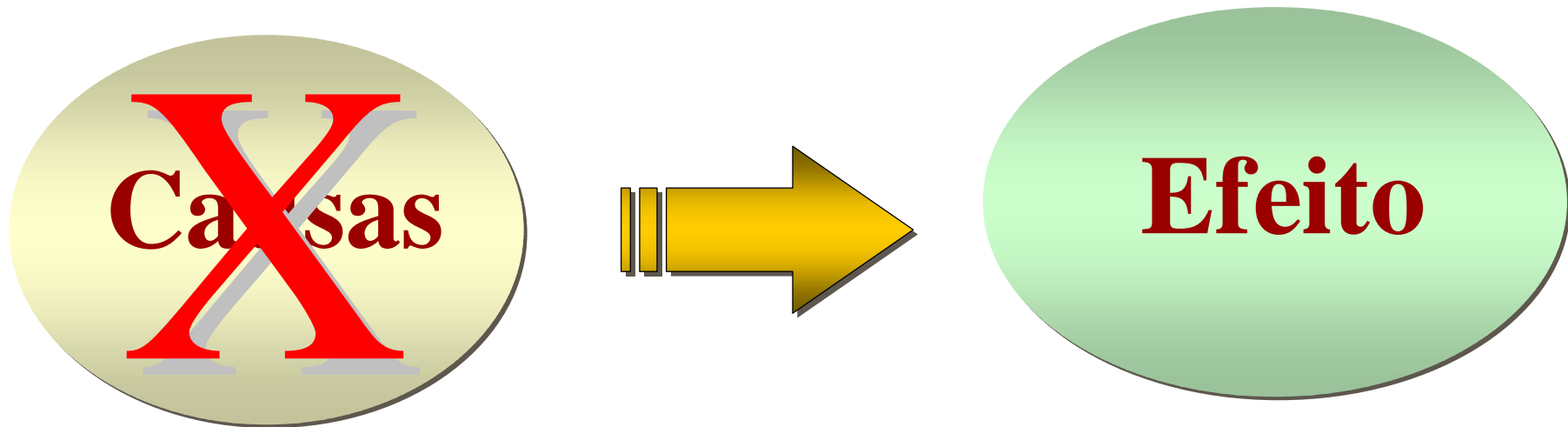
Aceleração  
relativística



$$v = \frac{at}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2 t^2}{c^2}}}$$

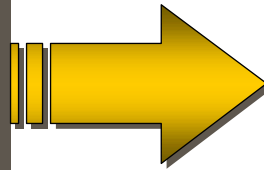


# Modelo Probabilístico



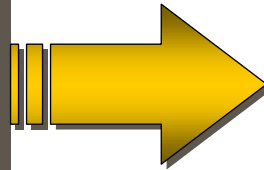
# Exemplos

Binomial



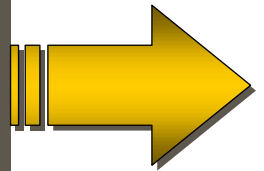
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x} & x \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

Poisson

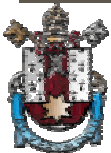


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^x \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{x!} & x \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

Normal

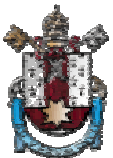


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



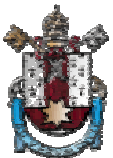
# Experimento Aleatório

Experiência para o qual  
o modelo probabilístico é  
adequado.



# Características

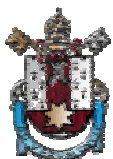
① Não é possível prever um resultado particular, mas pode-se enumerar todos os possíveis;





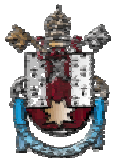
# Características

② Podem ser repetidos inúmeras vezes sob as mesmas condições;



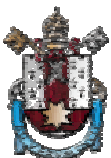
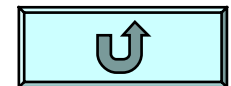
# Características

③ Quando repetidos um grande número de vezes apresentam regularidade em termos de frequências.



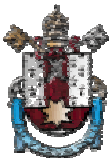
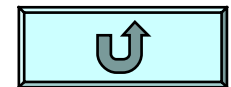
# Exemplos

$E_1$ : Joga-se um dado e observa-se o número da face superior.



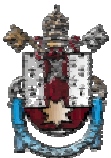
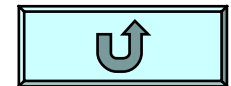
# Exemplos

$E_2$ : Joga-se uma moeda quatro vezes e observa-se o número de caras e coroas;



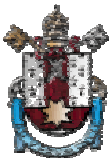
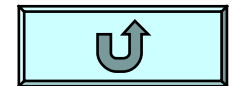
# Exemplos

$E_3$ : Joga-se uma moeda quatro vezes e observa-se a sequência de caras e coroas ;



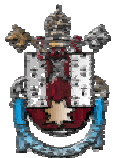
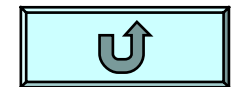
# Exemplos

**E<sub>4</sub>:** Uma lâmpada nova é ligada e conta-se o tempo gasto até queimar;



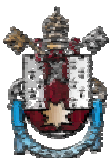
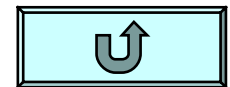
# Exemplos

**$E_5$ :** Joga-se uma moeda até que uma cara seja obtida. Conta-se o número de lançamentos necessários;



# Exemplos

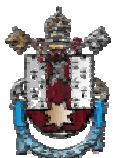
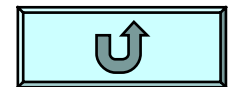
$E_6$ : Uma carta de um baralho comum de 52 cartas é retirada e seu naipe registrado;





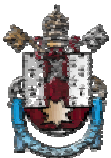
# Exemplos

**E<sub>7</sub>:** Jogam-se dois dados e observa-se o par de valores obtido;



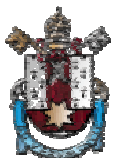
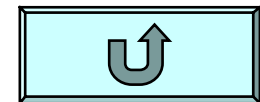
# Espaço Amostra(1)

É o conjunto de resultados de uma experiência aleatória.



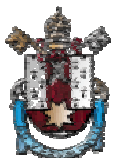
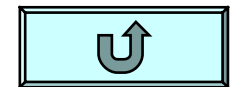
# Exemplos

$$S_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$



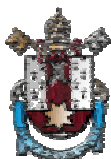
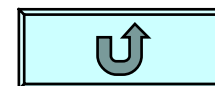
# Exemplos

$$S_2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$



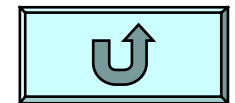
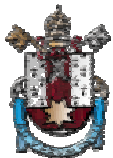
# Exemplos

$$S_3 = \{ cccc, ccck, cckc, ckcc, \\ kccc, cckk, kkcc, ckkc, \\ kcck, ckck, kckc, kkck, \\ kkck, kckk, ckkk, kkkk \}$$



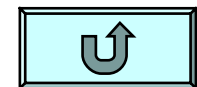
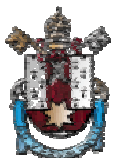
# Exemplos

$$S_4 = \{ t \in \mathbf{R} / t \geq 0 \}$$



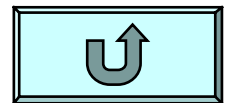
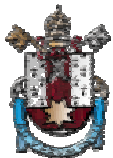
# Exemplos

$$S_5 = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$



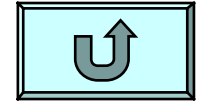
# Exemplos

$$S_6 = \{ \spadesuit, \clubsuit, \heartsuit, \diamondsuit \}$$

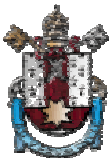




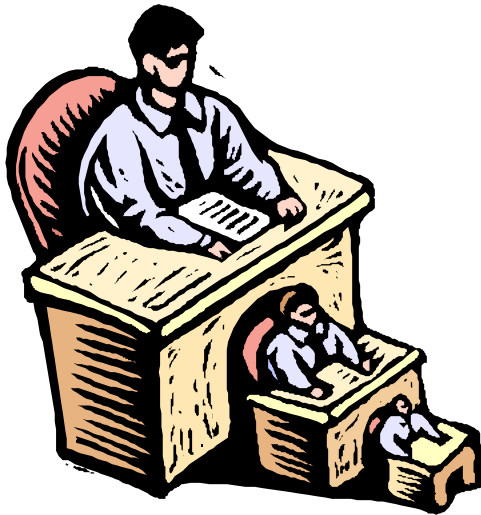
# Exemplos



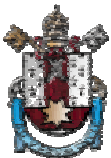
$$S_7 = \{ (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6) \\ (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6) \\ (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6) \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6) \\ (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6) \\ (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6) \}$$



# Eventos



Um evento é um subconjunto de um espaço amostra.



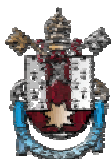
# Exemplo

Seja  $S = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$   
um espaço amostra.

Então são eventos:

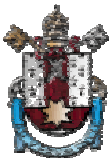
$$A = \{ 1, 3, 5 \} \quad B = \{ 6 \}$$

$$C = \{ 4, 5, 6 \} \quad D = \emptyset \quad E = S$$



# Ocorrência de um evento

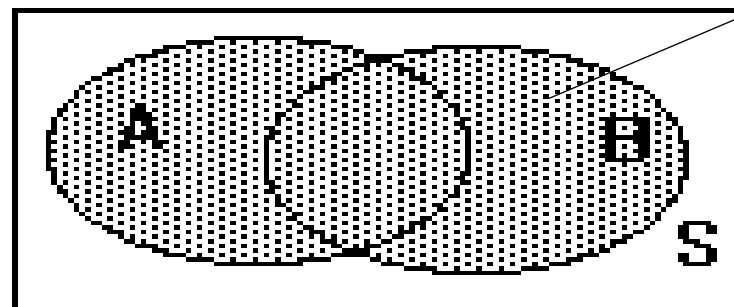
Seja  $E$  um experimento com espaço amostra associado  $S$ . Diremos que o evento  $A$  ocorre se realizado  $E$  o resultado é um elemento de  $A$ .



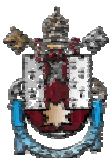
# Combinação de eventos

Sejam  $A$  e  $B$  eventos de um espaço  $S$ . Diremos que ocorre o evento:

**$A$  união  $B$ ,  $A$  soma  $B$  ou  $A$  mais  $B$ ,  
se e só se  $A$  ocorre ou  $B$  ocorre.**



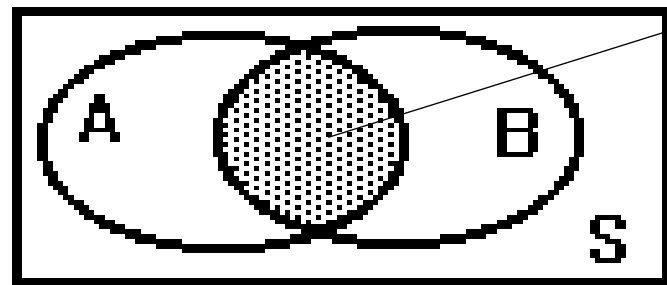
$A \cup B$



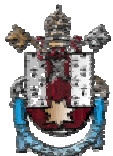
# Combinação de eventos

Sejam  $A$  e  $B$  eventos de um espaço  $S$ .  
Diremos que ocorre o evento:

$A$  produto  $B$ ,  $A$  vezes  $B$  ou  $A$   
interseção  $B$ , se e só se  $A$  ocorre e  $B$   
ocorre.



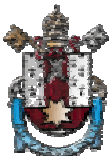
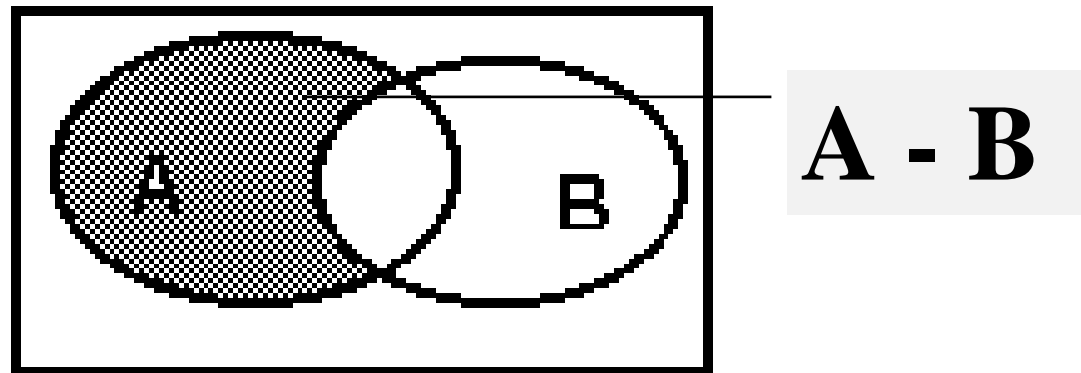
$A \cap B$



# Combinação de eventos

Sejam  $A$  e  $B$  eventos de um espaço  $S$ .  
Diremos que ocorre o evento:

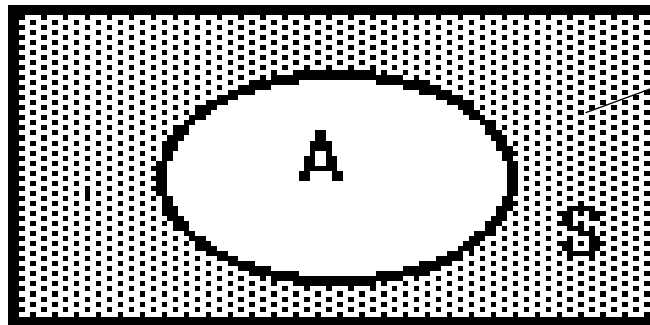
$A$  menos  $B$ ,  $A$  diferença  $B$ , se e só se  
 $A$  ocorre e  $B$  não ocorre.



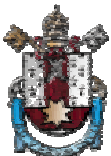
# Combinação de eventos

Sejam  $A$  e  $B$  eventos de um espaço  $S$ . Diremos que ocorre o evento:

Complementar de  $A$  (não  $A$ ) se e só se  $A$  não ocorre.



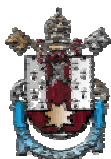
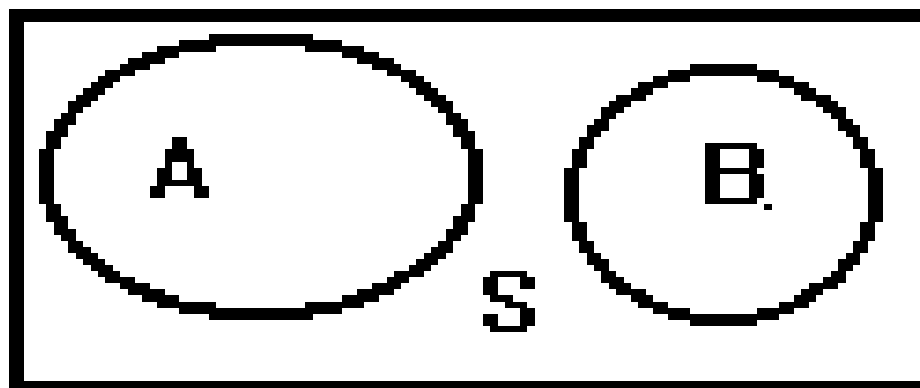
$$A' = A^C = \bar{A}$$





# Eventos mutuamente excludentes

Dois eventos  $A$  e  $B$  são mutuamente excludentes se não puderem ocorrer juntos.



# Propriedades das operações entre eventos

## Leis Comutativas

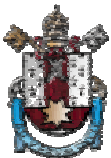
$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

## Leis Associativas

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$$



# Leis Distributivas

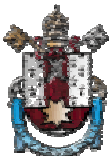
$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

# Leis de De Morgan

$$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$$

$$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$$

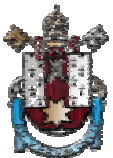


# Outras Propriedades

$$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

$$A \cap \overline{B} = A - B$$

$$\overline{A} \cap B = B - A$$

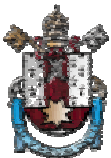


# Conceitos de Probabilidade

♣ **CLÁSSICO**

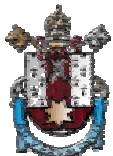
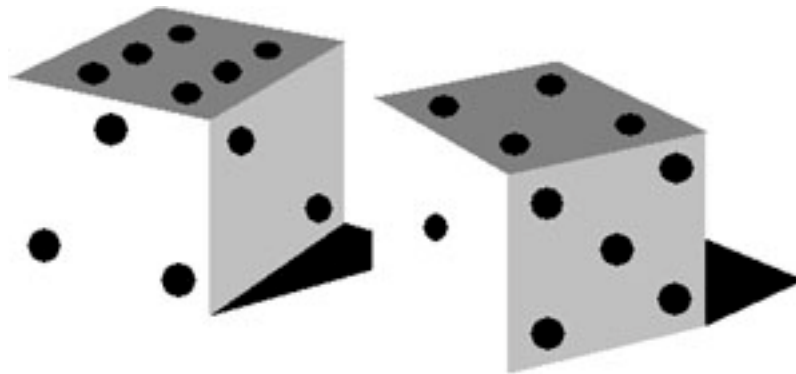
♥ **FREQÜENCIAL**

♠ **AXIOMÁTICO**



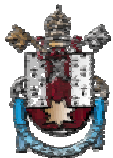
# CLÁSSICO

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{(número de casos favoráveis)}}{\text{(número de casos possíveis)}}$$



# Exemplo

Qual a probabilidade  
de ganhar no Toto-  
Bola?

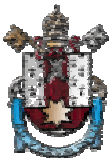


# Solução:

Casos favoráveis = 1

Casos possíveis:

$$\binom{25}{15} = 3268760$$



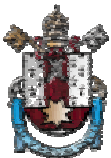


# Solução:

$$P(\text{Toto\_Bola}) =$$

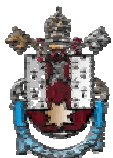
$$= \frac{\text{Número de favoráveis}}{\text{Número de possíveis}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{25}{15}} = \frac{1}{3268760} = 0,000031\%$$



# Frequência Relativa

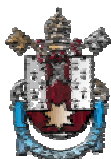
$$fr_A = \frac{\text{(número de vezes que A ocorre)}}{\text{(número de vezes que E é repetido)}}$$



# Exemplo

Um dado é lançado 120 vezes e apresenta “FACE SEIS” 18 vezes.

Então, a frequência relativa de “FACE SEIS” é:

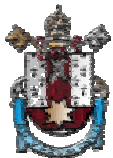


# Exemplo

$fr_6 =$

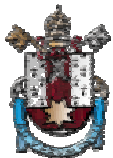
$= \frac{\text{número de vezes que "f_seis" ocorre}}{\text{número de vezes que o dado é jogado}}$

$$= \frac{18}{120} = 0,15 = 15\%$$



# Conceito freqüencial de probabilidade

$$P(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fr_A$$



# Conceito Axiomático

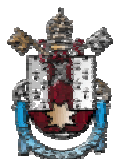
$P(A)$  é um número real que deve satisfazer as seguintes propriedades:

(1)  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$

(2)  $P(S) = 1$

(3)  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

se  $A \cap B = \emptyset$

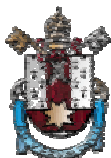


# Consequências dos Axiomas

$$(1) P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$(2) P(\overline{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

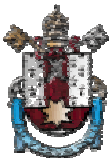
$$(3) P(A - B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$



# Consequências dos Axiomas

$$(4) \ P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$(5) \ P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - \\ - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + \\ + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

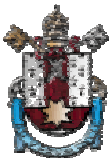




# Probabilidade Condicionada

## Motivação

**Considere uma urna com 50 fichas, onde 40 são pretas e 10 são brancas.**

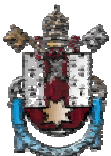


**Suponha que desta urna  
são retiradas “duas” fichas, ao  
acaso e **sem** reposição:**

**Sejam os eventos:**

**$A = \{ \text{a primeira ficha é branca} \}$**

**$B = \{ \text{a segunda ficha é branca} \}$**

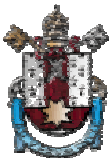


**Então:**

$$P(A) = 10/50 = 0,20 = 20\%$$

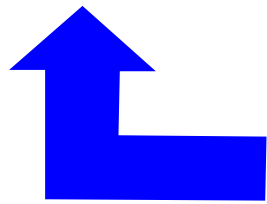
$$P(B) = ?/49$$

**Neste caso, não se pode avaliar  $P(B)$ , pois para isto é necessário saber se  $A$  ocorreu ou não, isto é, se saiu ficha branca na primeira retirada.**

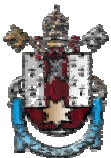


**Se for informado que A ocorreu, então a probabilidade de B, será:**

$$P(B/A) = 9/49 = 0,1837 = 18,37\%$$



**Observe a notação**

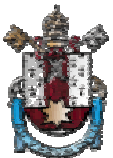


**Esta representação é lida:**

**P de B dado A;**

**P de B dado que A ocorreu;**

**P de B condicionada a A.**



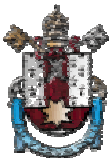
# Probabilidade Condicionada

## Definição

$$P(A/B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B)$$

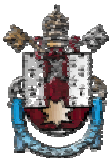
## Teorema da multiplicação

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A).P(B/A) = P(A/B).P(B)$$



# Independência

**Dois eventos A e B são independentes se a probabilidade de um ocorrer não altera a probabilidade do outro ocorrer, isto é:**

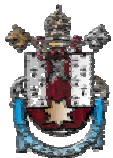


# Independência

$$(1) \quad P(A/B) = P(A)$$

$$(2) \quad P(B/A) = P(B)$$

$$(3) \quad P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$



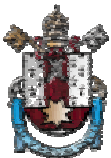


# Partição de um espaço amostra

Diz-se que os conjuntos:

$$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$$

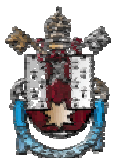
eventos de um mesmo espaço amostra  $S$ , formam uma partição deste espaço se:



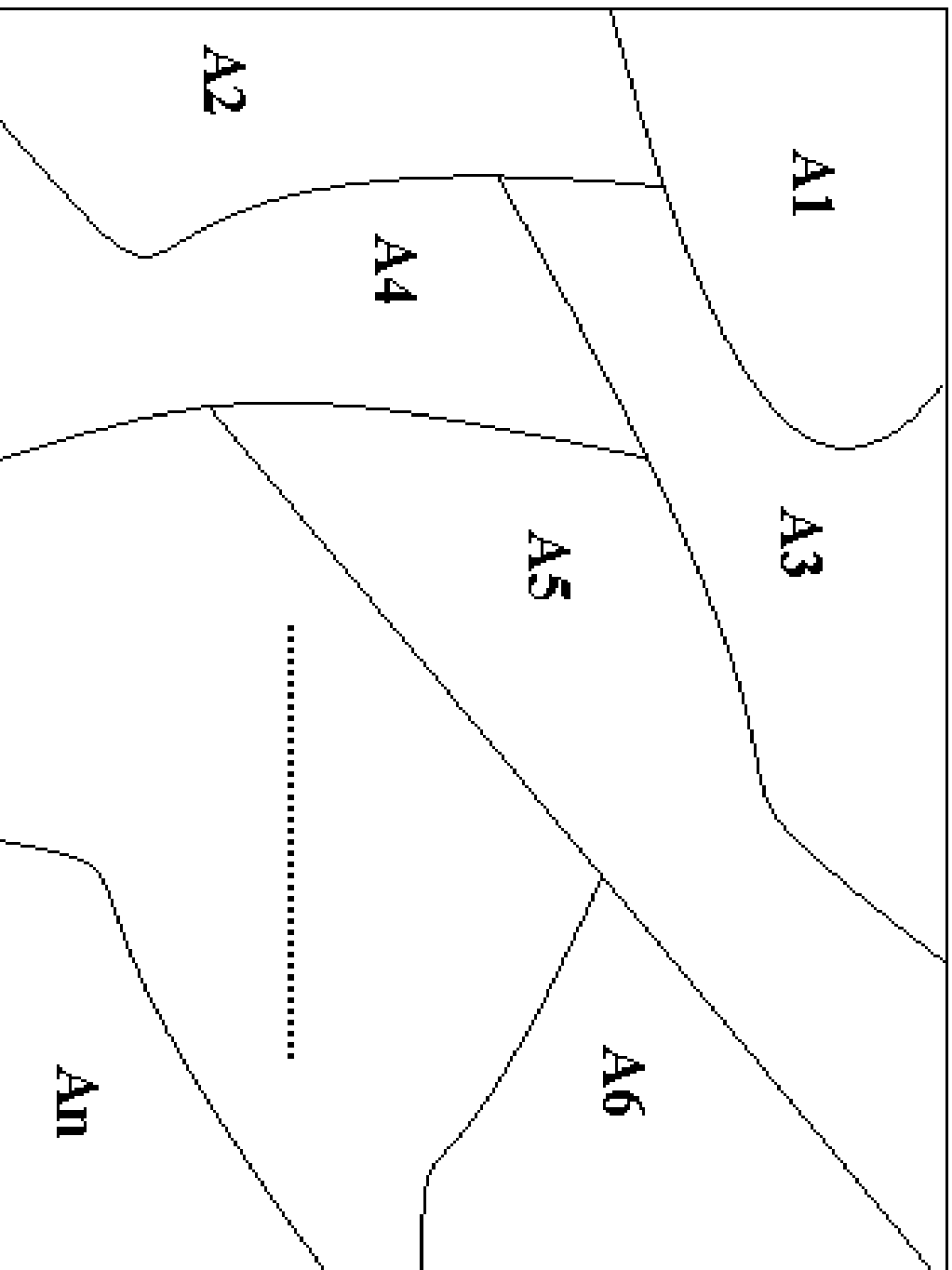
**(1)  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$  , para todo  $i \neq j$**

**(2)  $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n = S$  , para todo  $i \neq j$**

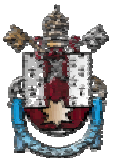
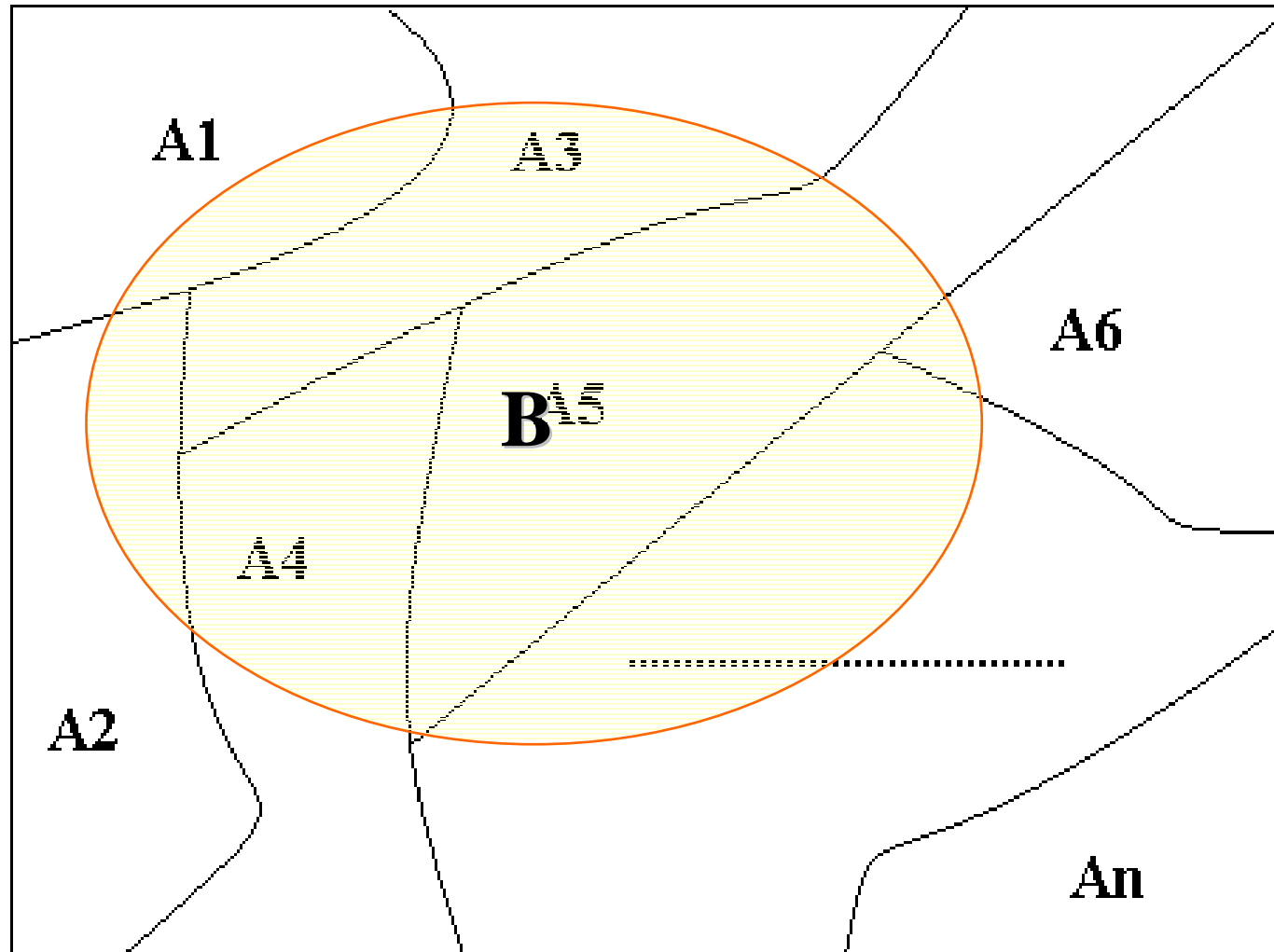
**(3)  $P(A_i) > 0$ , para todo  $i$**



# Partição de um espaço amostra



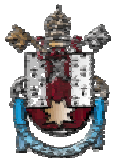
# Teorema da probabilidade total



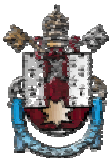
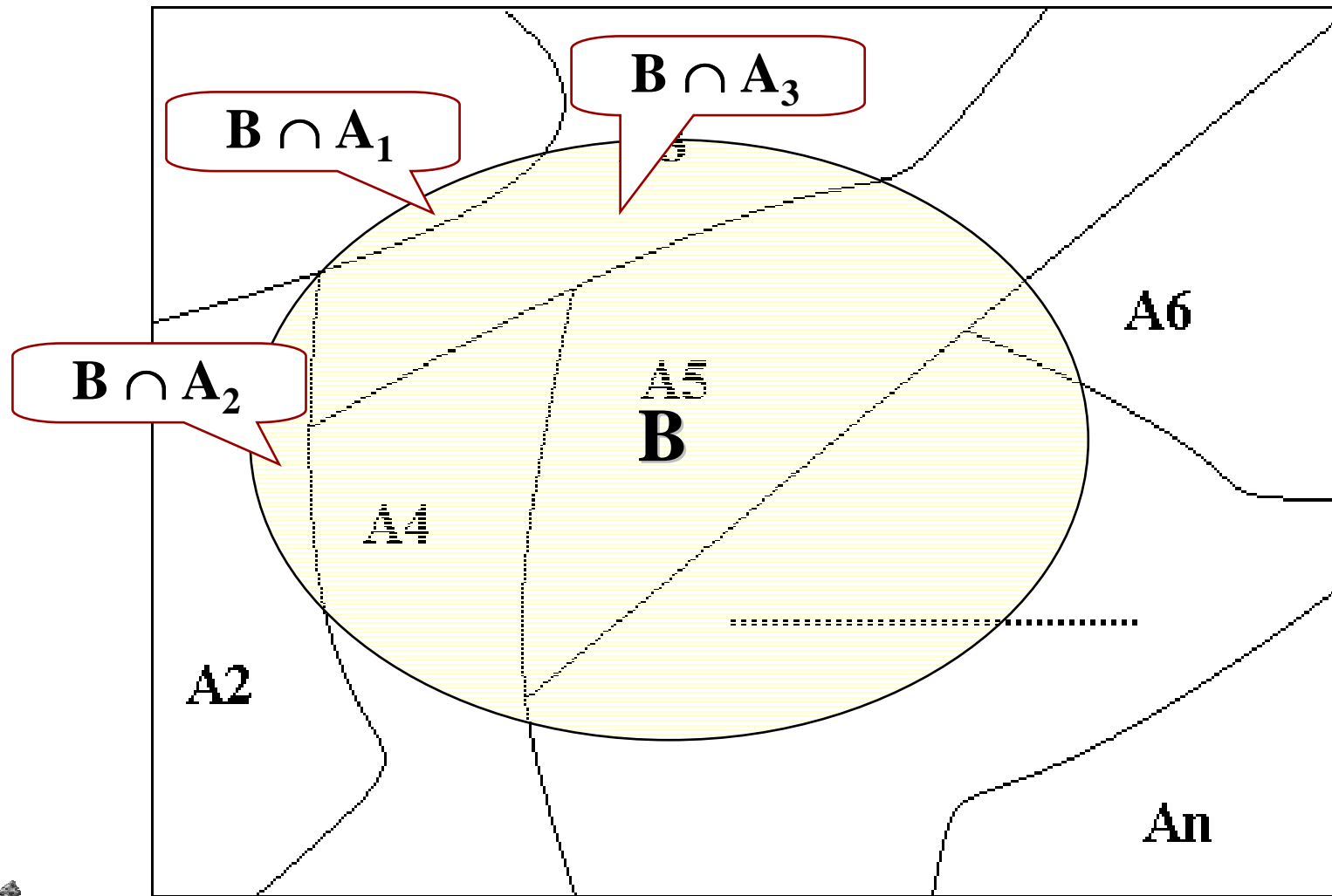
# Teorema da probabilidade total

**B** pode ser escrito como:

$$\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_1) \cup (\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_2) \cup \dots \cup (\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_n)$$



# Teorema da probabilidade total



# Teorema da probabilidade total

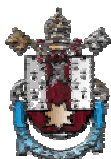
**$P(B)$  será então:**

$$P(B) = P[(B \cap A_1) \cup (B \cap A_2) \cup \dots \cup (B \cap A_n)]$$

$$= P(B \cap A_1) + P(B \cap A_2) + \dots + P(B \cap A_n) =$$

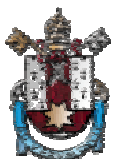
$$= \sum P(B \cap A_i) = \sum P(A_i) \cdot P(B/A_i)$$

$$P(B) = \sum P(A_i) \cdot P(B/A_i)$$



# Exemplo

Uma peça é fabricada por três máquinas diferentes. A máquina “A” participa com 20% da produção, a “B” com 30% e a “C” com 50%.

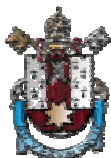




# Exemplo

Das peças produzidas por “A”, 5% são defeituosas, das de “B” 3% e das de “C” 1%.

Selecionada uma peça ao acaso da produção global qual a probabilidade de ela ser defeituosa.



# Solução

**Tem-se:**

$$P(A) = 20\%$$

$$P(D/A) = 5\%$$

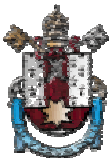
$$P(B) = 30\%$$

$$P(D/B) = 3\%$$

$$P(C) = 50\%$$

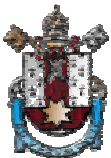
$$P(D/C) = 1\%$$

$$P(B) = \sum P(A_i).P(B/A_i)$$

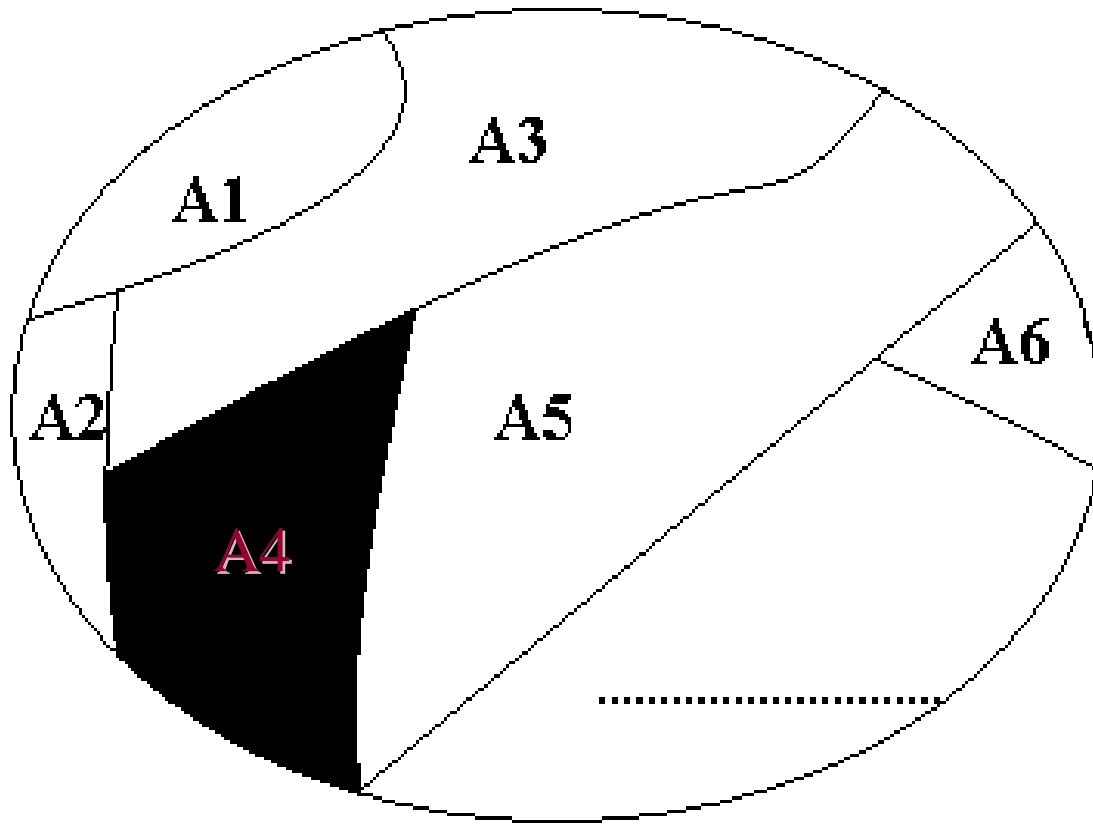


# Solução

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Então: } P(D) &= P(A).P(D/A) + \\ &+ P(B).P(D/B) + P(C).P(D/C) = \\ &= 0,20.0,05 + 0,30.0,03 + 0,50.0,01 = \\ &= 0,01 + 0,009 + 0,005 = \\ &= 0,024 = 2,40 \%\end{aligned}$$

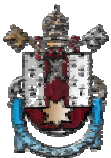


# Teorema de Bayes



# Teorema de Bayes

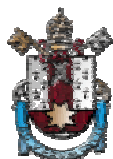
**Calcula a probabilidade de ocorrência de um dos “ $A_i$ ” (que formam a partição) dado que ocorreu um evento qualquer “ $B$ ”.**



# Teorema de Bayes

Aplicando a expressão da probabilidade condicionada vem:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_i / B) &= P(A_i \cap B) / P(B) = \\ &= P(A_i) \cdot P(B / A_i) / P(B) \end{aligned}$$

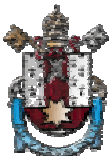


# Teorema de Bayes

Na expressão

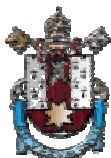
$$P(A_i / B) = P(A_i) \cdot P(B/A_i) / P(B)$$

o valor de  $P(B)$  é obtido  
através do Teorema da  
Probabilidade Total



# Exemplo

Considerando o exercício anterior, suponha que uma peça seja selecionada e se verifique que ela é defeituosa. Qual a probabilidade de ela ter sido produzida pela máquina A?





# Solução

**Tem-se:**

$$P(A) = 20\%$$

$$P(D/A) = 5\%$$

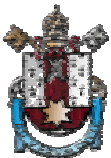
$$P(B) = 30\%$$

$$P(D/B) = 3\%$$

$$P(C) = 50\%$$

$$P(D/C) = 1\%$$

$$P(D) = 2,40\%$$



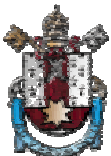
# Então:

$$P(A / D) =$$

$$= \frac{P(A).P(D / A)}{P(A).P(D / A) + P(B).P(D / B) + P(C).P(D / C)} =$$

$$= \frac{0,20.0,05}{0,20.0,05 + 0,30.0,03 + 0,50.0,01} =$$

$$= \frac{0,01}{0,024} = 41,67\%$$





**Até a próxima!**