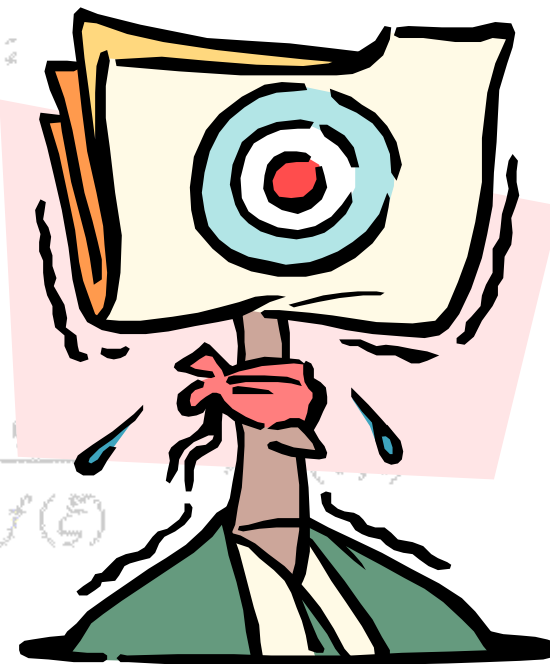


$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

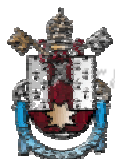


# Estimação

**Prof. Lorí Viali, Dr.**

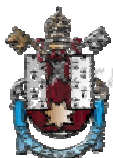
**<http://www.pucrs.br/~viali/>**

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



# Estimação

Uma A estimação tem por objetivo fornecer informações sobre parâmetros populacionais, tendo como base uma amostra aleatória extraída da população de interesse.



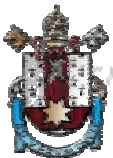
**ESTIMAÇÃO**

**AMOSTRA**

**POPULAÇÃO**

$\theta$

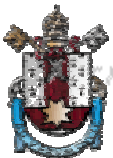
$\hat{\theta}$



# Tipos de Estimacao

Por Ponto

Por intervalo

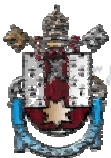


# ESTIMAÇÃO POR PONTO

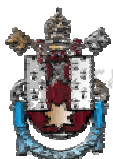
A estimativa por ponto é feita através de um único valor.

# ESTIMAÇÃO POR INTERVALO

A estimativa por intervalo, fornece um conjunto de valores.



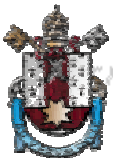
# Estimação por Ponto



As características básicas de um estimador são:

A média:  $\mu_{\hat{\theta}} = E(\hat{\theta})$

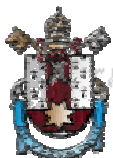
A Variância:  $\sigma_{\hat{\theta}}^2 = V(\hat{\theta}) =$   
 $= E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})]^2 =$   
 $= E(\hat{\theta}^2) - E(\hat{\theta})^2$



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

Através da média, pode-se saber em torno de que valor o estimador está variando. O ideal é que ele varie em torno do parâmetro  $\theta$ .

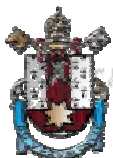




Através da raiz quadrada da variância tem-se uma idéia do erro cometido na estimação, isto é, o valor

$$\sigma_{\hat{\theta}} = \sqrt{V(\hat{\theta})}$$

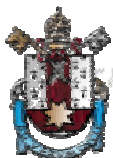
é denominado de erro padrão de  $\theta$ .



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

A terceira informação necessária é a distribuição do estimador, isto é, qual o modelo teórico (probabilístico) do estimador.

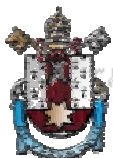


# OUTROS CONCEITOS IMPORTANTES

Erro amostral:  $\varepsilon = \theta - \hat{\theta}$

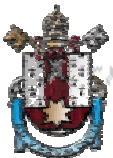
Viés:  $B(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$

EQM:  $EQM(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$



# Relação entre EQM e Variância

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{EQM}(\hat{\theta}) &= E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 = \\
 &= E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}) + E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]^2 = \\
 &= E\{[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})] + [E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]\}^2 = \\
 &= E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})]^2 + [E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]^2 + \\
 &\quad + 2E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})][E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]
 \end{aligned}$$

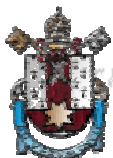


**Como:**

$$E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})][E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta] = 0$$

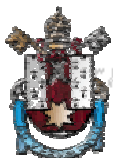
**Segue:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EQM}(\hat{\theta}) &= E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 = \\ &= E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})]^2 + E[E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]^2 = \\ &= V(\hat{\theta}) + B(\hat{\theta})^2 \end{aligned}$$

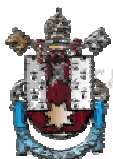
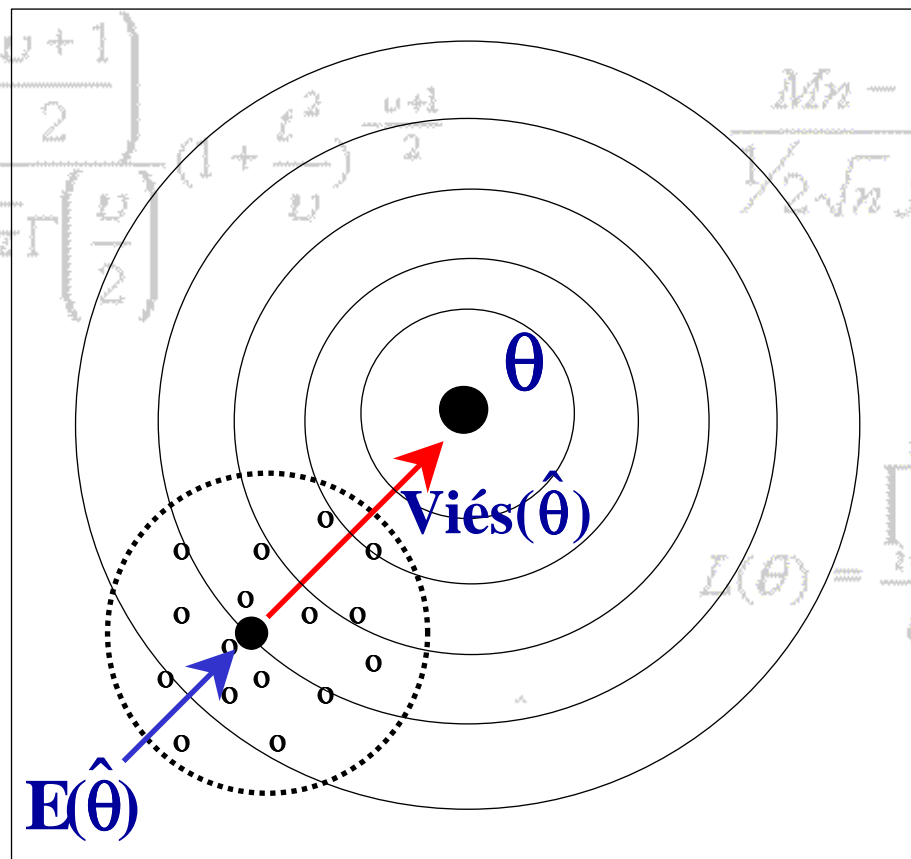


Isto é, o **Erro Quadrado Médio** de um estimador é a sua **Variância** somada com o **quadrado do Viés**.

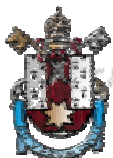
$$\text{EQM}(\hat{\theta}) = V(\hat{\theta}) + B(\hat{\theta})^2$$



# Erro Quadrado Médio

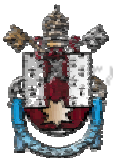


# Propriedades dos Estimadores





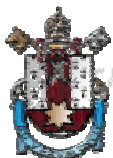
Seja  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  uma amostra aleatória de uma variável (população)  $X$ , com um parâmetro de interesse  $\theta$ . Seja  $\hat{\theta}$  uma função da amostra (estimativa de  $\theta$ ).



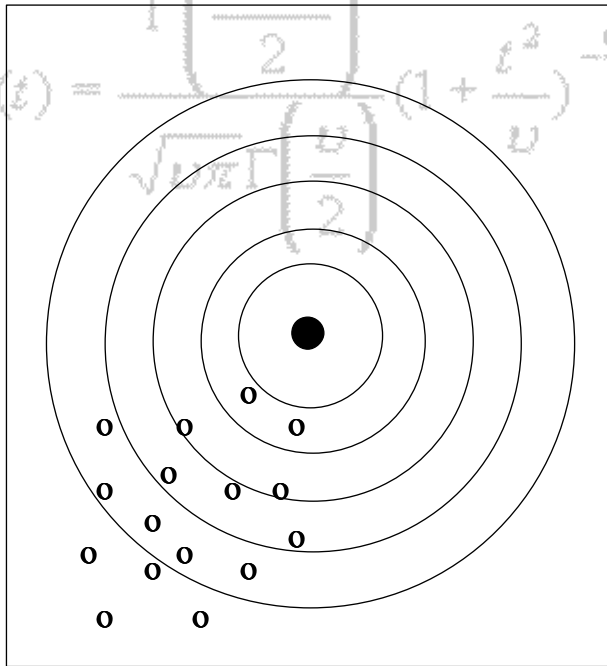
# Não Tendenciosidade

Um estimador é dito **não-tendencioso, não-viciado, sem viés ou imparcial** se:

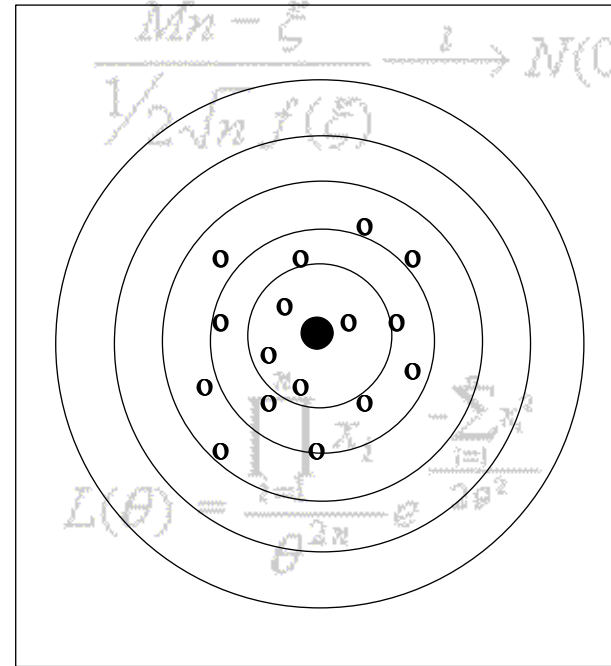
$$\mu_{\hat{\theta}} = E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$$



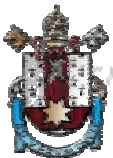
# Tendenciosidade



**Tendencioso**



**Não tendencioso**



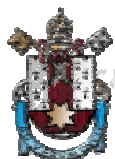
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

# Exemplos

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$

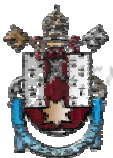


$$Var(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

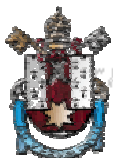
A média da amostra  $\bar{X}$  é um estimador não-viciado de  $\mu$ , isto é:

$$\mu_{\bar{X}} = E(\bar{X}) = \mu$$



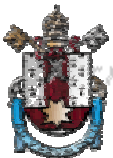
A proporção amostral  
 “P” é um estimador não-  
 viciado de  $\pi$ , isto é:

$$\mu_P = E(P) = \pi$$



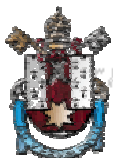
A variância da amostra  
 “ $S^2$ ” é um estimador viciado  
 de  $\sigma^2$ , isto é:

$$\mu_{S^2} = E(S^2) \neq \sigma^2$$



A variância da amostra “ $S^2$ ”, calculada com “ $n-1$ ” no denominador é um estimador não viciado de  $\sigma^2$ , isto é:

$$\mu_{S^2} = E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

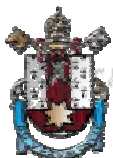




# Consistência

Um estimador não  
viciado é dito consistente  
se:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(\hat{\theta}) = 0$$



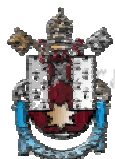
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

# Exemplos

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$

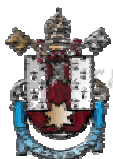


$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

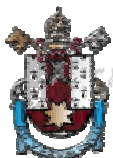
A média da amostra  $\bar{X}$  é um estimador consistente de  $\mu$ , isto é:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(\bar{X}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = 0$$



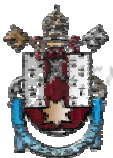
A proporção amostral  
 “P” é um estimador  
 consistente de  $\pi$ , isto é:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(P) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}} = 0$$



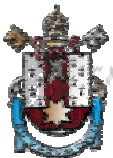
A variância da amostra  
 “ $S^2$ ” é um estimador  
 consistente de  $\sigma^2$ , isto é:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(S^2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} = 0$$



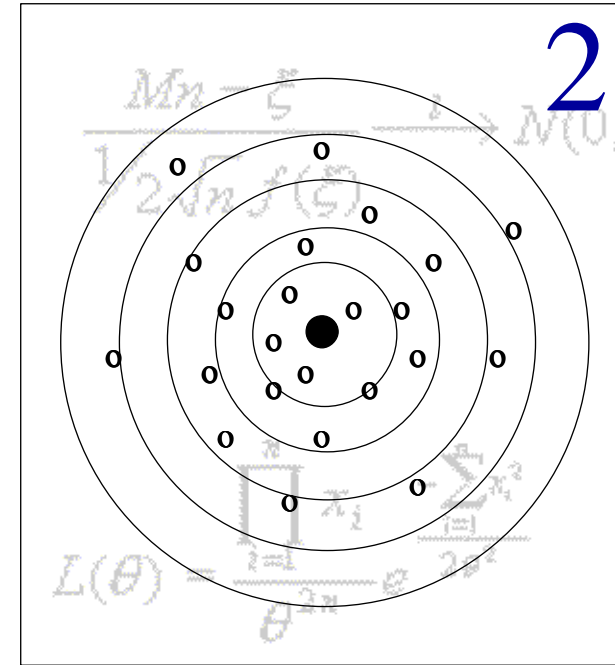
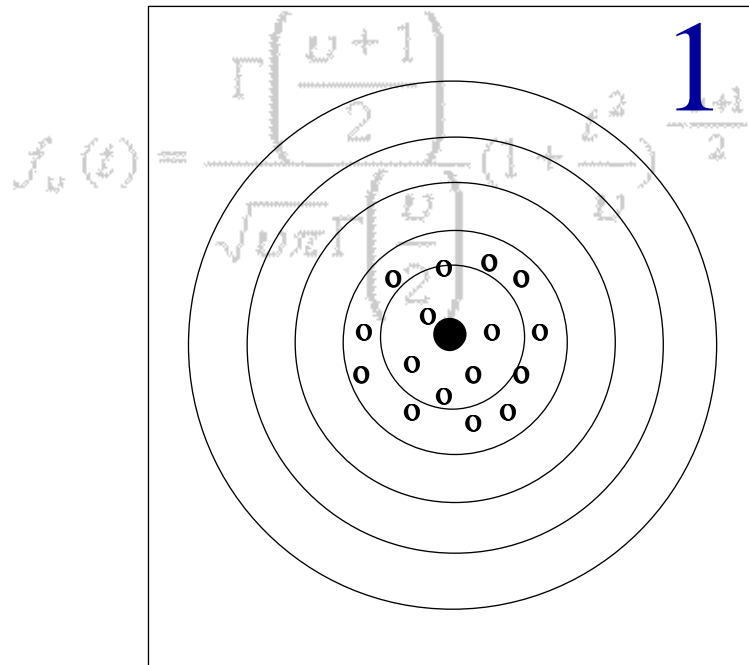
# Eficiência

Dados dois estimadores não-tendenciosos de um mesmo parâmetro, o mais eficiente é o que apresenta menor variância.

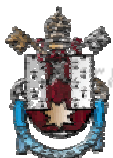


# Eficiência

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$



O estimador “1” é mais eficiente que o “2”



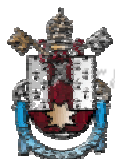
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

# Exemplo

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$

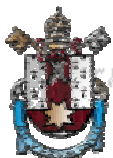


$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

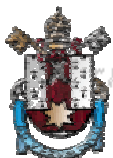
$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$



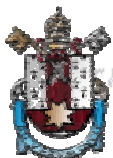
A média (simples) da amostra  $\bar{X}$  é um estimador mais eficiente de  $\mu$ , do que qualquer média ponderada.



# Métodos de Estimação

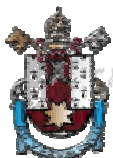


- Momentos
- Mínimos Quadrados
- Máxima Verossimilhança
- MELNT (Melhor Estimativa Linear Não Tendenciosa)
- Bayes



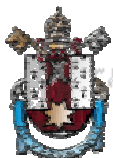
# Métodos dos Momentos

É o mais antigo dos métodos para determinar estimadores (Pearson, 1894). Baseia-se no princípio de que se deve estimar o momento de uma distribuição populacional pelo momento correspondente da amostra.



Desta forma a **média populacional** deve ser estimada pela **média amostral**, a **variância populacional** pela **variância amostral** e assim por diante.

Este método produz estimadores que são consistentes e assintoticamente normais.



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

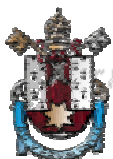
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{n}f(\xi)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v(1)}}$$

# Exercício um

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$



$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

Considere o seguinte conjunto de valores:

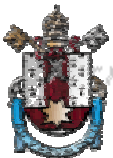
-3 -1,2 -0,5 0,9 1,1 2,2 2,8 4,5

Determine estimativas da:

(a) Média

(b) Variabilidade

(c) Da proporção de positivos



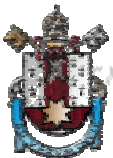
# A média

A melhor estimativa da média é dada pela média da amostra. Assim:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{-3 - 1,2 - 0,5 + 0,9 + 1,1 + 2,2 + 2,8 + 4,5}{8} =$$

$$= \frac{6,8}{8} = 0,85$$



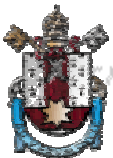


# A variância

A melhor estimativa da variância ( $\sigma^2$ ) é dada pela variância amostral ( $s^2$ ). Assim:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{n - 1} = \frac{45,64 - 8 \cdot (0,85)^2}{8 - 1} =$$

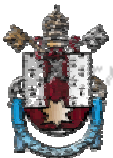
$$= \frac{45,64 - 5,78}{7} = \frac{39,86}{7} \cong 5,69$$



# O desvio padrão

Extraindo a raiz quadrada da variância, tem-se uma estimativa do desvio padrão:

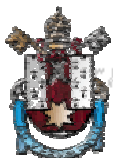
$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{n - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{45,64 - 8 \cdot (0,85)^2}{8 - 1}} =$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{45,64 - 5,78}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{39,86}{7}} = \sqrt{5,6943} \cong 2,39$$



# A proporção

A melhor estimativa de  $\pi$  é dada pela proporção amostral ( $p$ ):

$$p = \frac{f}{n} = \frac{5}{8} = 0,625 = 62,50 \%$$



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

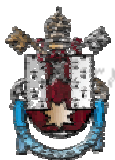
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{Mn - \bar{X}}{1/2\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

# Exercício dois

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$



$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

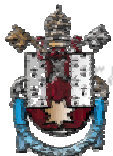
$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

Com base na distribuição da velocidades de uma amostra de 120 carros andando na estrada POA/Osório, determine estimativas da:

(a) velocidade média

(b) variabilidade da velocidade

(c) da proporção de carros acima dos 100 km/h



Velocidades	Frequência
80  ———— 85	8
85  ———— 90	13
90  ———— 95	24
95  ———— 100	33
100  ———— 105	29
105  ———— 110	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

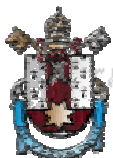


Velocidades	Frequência	$x_i$	$f_i x_i$
80 — 85	8	82,5	660,0
85 — 90	13	87,5	1137,5
90 — 95	24	92,5	2220,0
95 — 100	33	97,5	3217,5
100 — 105	29	102,5	2972,5
105 — 110	13	107,5	1397,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>11605</b>

# A média

A melhor estimativa da média é dada pela média da amostra. Assim:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{n} = \frac{11605}{120} = 96,71 \text{ km / h}$$





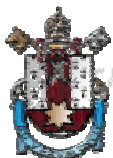
Velocidades	Frequência	$x_i$	$f_i x_i^2$
80 — 85	8	82,5	54450,00
85 — 90	13	87,5	99531,25
90 — 95	24	92,5	205350,00
95 — 100	33	97,5	313706,25
100 — 105	29	102,5	304681,25
105 — 110	13	107,5	150231,25
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1127950</b>

# O desvio padrão

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{n - 1}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1127950 - 120 \cdot (96,7083)^2}{120 - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5649,7917}{119}} = \sqrt{47,4772} \cong 6,89 \text{ km/h}$$

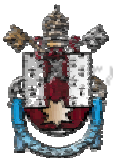


# A proporção

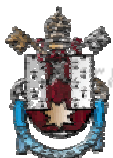
A melhor estimativa de  $\pi$  é dada pela proporção amostral ( $p$ ):

$$p = \frac{f}{n} = \frac{(29 + 13)}{120}$$

$$= \frac{42}{120} = 0,35 = 35 \%$$



# Estimação por Intervalo



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

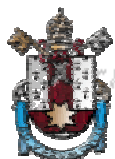
$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

(A)

$$\frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{n}f(\xi)} \xrightarrow{L} N(0,1)$$

Da Média

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{r}{2\theta^2}}$$

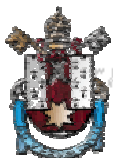
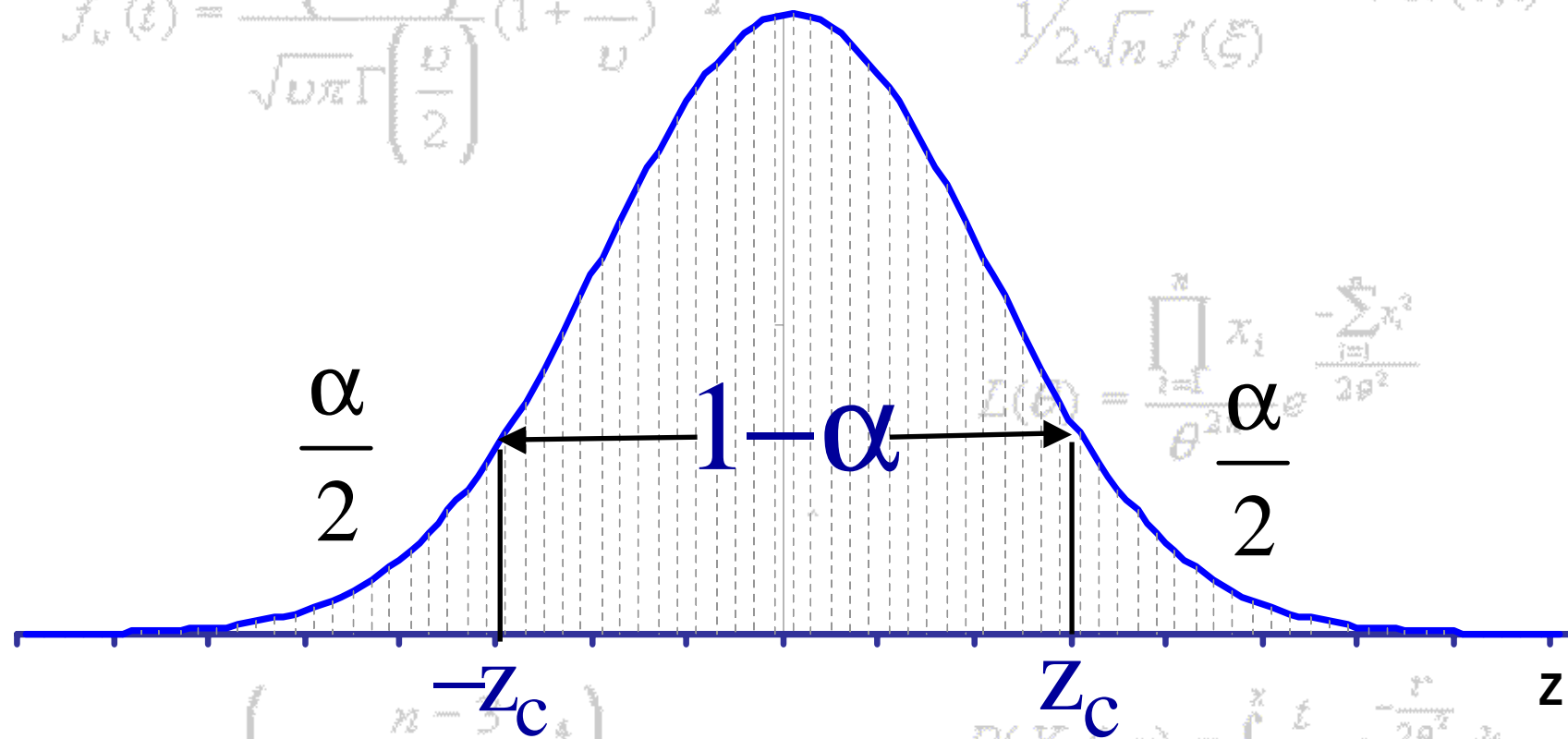


$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{r}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

# Supondo $\sigma$ conhecido

$$P(-z_c < Z < z_c) = 1 - \alpha$$



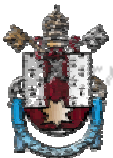
**De**  $P(-z_c < Z < z_c) = 1 - \alpha$

**Tem-se:**

$$P(-z_c < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_{\bar{X}}}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}} < z_c) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}} < \bar{X} - \mu < z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-\bar{X} - z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}} < -\mu < -\bar{X} + z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$



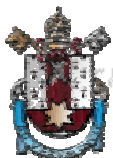
**Assim:**

$$P(-\bar{X} - z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}} < -\mu < -\bar{X} + z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(\bar{X} - z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}} < \mu < \bar{X} + z_c \cdot \sigma_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$

Então, o IC de “1 – α” para μ é calculado por:

$$\bar{X} \pm \varepsilon_{\bar{X}} \quad \varepsilon_{\bar{X}} = z_c \sigma_{\bar{X}} \quad \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$





$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

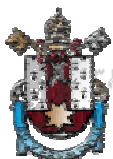
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{N(\xi)}} N(0,1)$$

# Exemplo

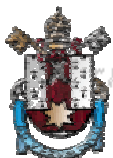
$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$



$$Var(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

Com base na distribuição das velocidades de uma amostra de 120 carros andando na estrada POA/Osório, e supondo que o desvio padrão populacional é igual a sete km/h determine uma estimativa para a velocidade média, com uma confiabilidade de 95%.



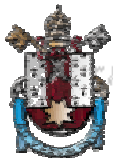
**Tem-se:**

$$\bar{X} \pm \varepsilon_{\bar{X}} = z_c \sigma_{\bar{X}} \quad \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**Mas:**  $z_c = 1,96$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{120}} = 0,6390$$

$$\varepsilon_{\bar{X}} = 1,96 \cdot 0,6390 = 1,25$$

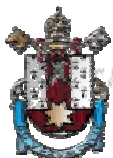


O IC de “1 -  $\alpha$ ” para  $\mu$  é calculado por:

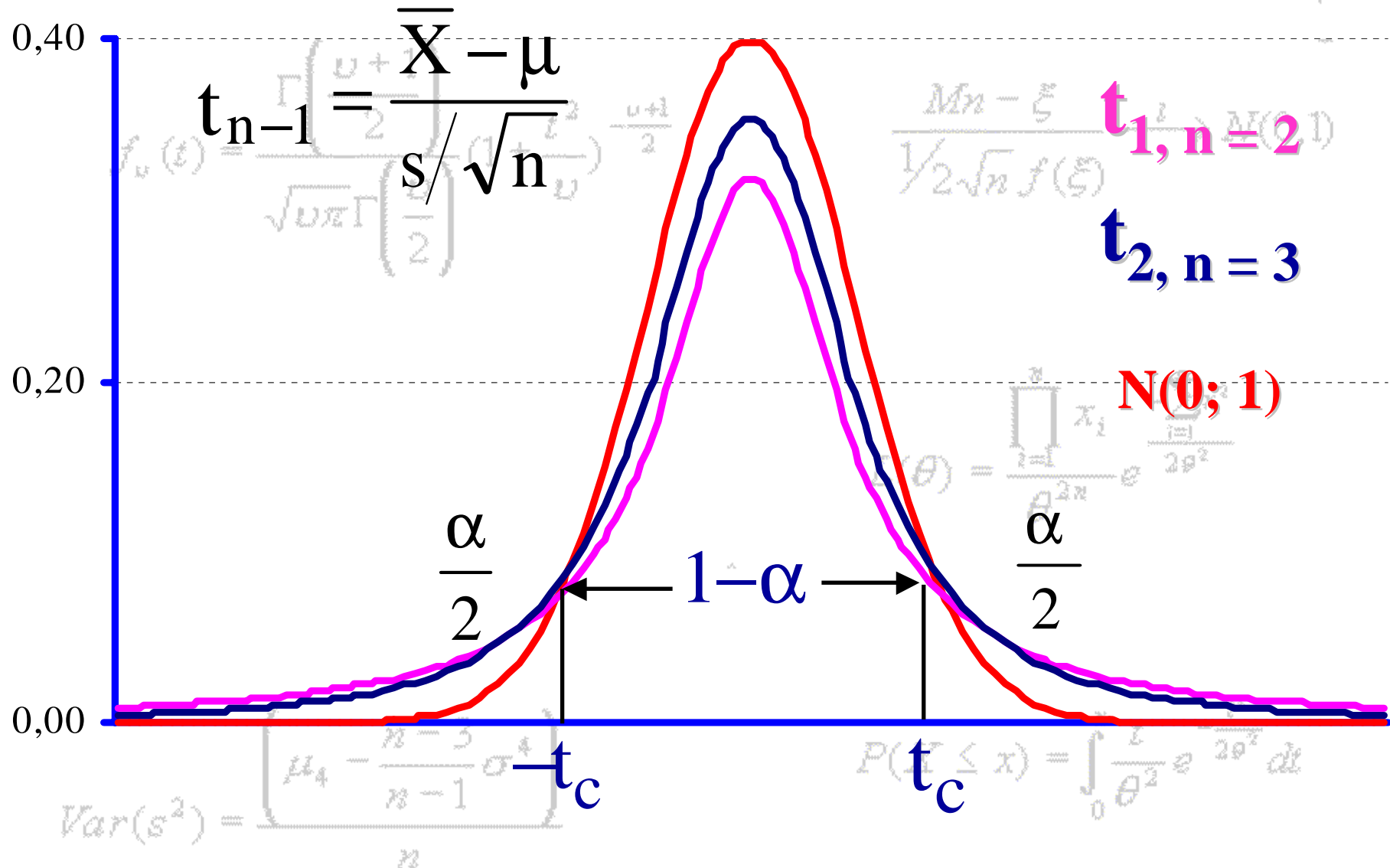
$$\left[ \bar{X} - \varepsilon_{\bar{X}}; \bar{X} + \varepsilon_{\bar{X}} \right]$$

$$[96,71 - 1,25; 96,71 + 1,25]$$

$$[95,46; 97,96]$$



# $\sigma$ desconhecido



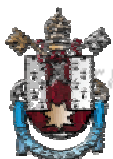
$$\text{De } P(-t_c < t < t_c) = 1 - \alpha$$

**Tem-se:**

$$P(-t_c < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_{\bar{X}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}}} < t_c) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} < \bar{X} - \mu < t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-\bar{X} - t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} < -\mu < -\bar{X} + t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$



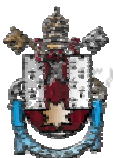
**Assim:**

$$P(-\bar{X} - t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} < -\mu < -\bar{X} + t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(\bar{X} - t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} < \mu < \bar{X} + t_c \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}}) = 1 - \alpha$$

Então, o IC de “1 – α” para μ, se σ for desconhecido é calculado por:

$$\bar{X} \pm \hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}} \quad \hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}} = t_c \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} \quad \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

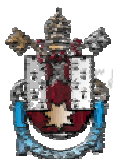
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{V(\xi)}} \sim N(0,1)$$

# Exemplo

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}{2\theta^2}$$

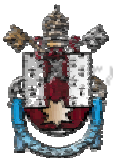


$$Var(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t}{2\theta^2}} dt$$



Com base na distribuição das velocidades de uma amostra de **120** carros andando na estrada POA/Osório, determine uma estimativa para a **velocidade média**, com uma confiabilidade de **95%**.



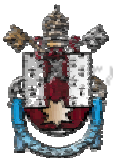
**Tem-se:**

$$\bar{X} \pm \hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}} = t_c \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} \quad \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**Mas:**  $t_c = 1,98$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{47,4772}{120}} = 0,6290$$

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}} = 1,98 \cdot 0,6290 = 1,25$$

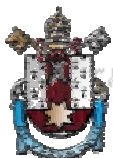


O IC de “1 -  $\alpha$ ” para  $\mu$  é calculado por:

$$\left[ \bar{X} - \hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}}; \bar{X} + \hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}} \right]$$

$$[96,71 - 1,25; 96,71 + 1,25]$$

$$[95,46; 97,96]$$

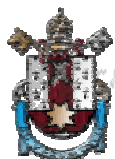


$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_{\nu}(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\nu\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}} \quad (B) \quad \frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{n}f(\xi)} \xrightarrow{L} N(0,1)$$

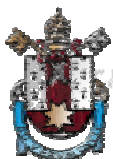
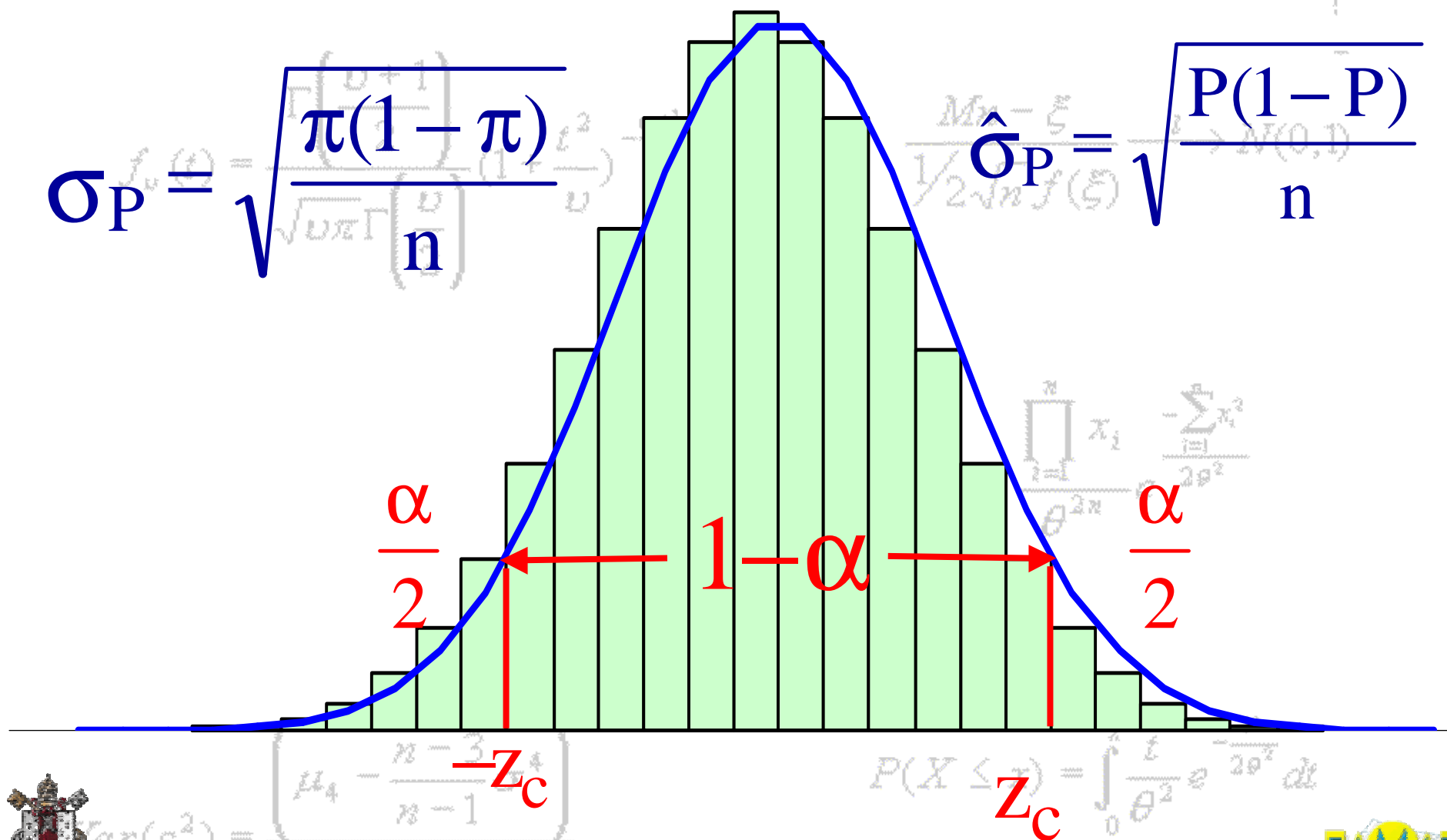
# Da Proporção



$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{r}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

$$P(-z_c < Z < z_c) = 1 - \alpha$$



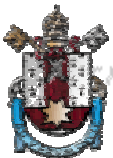
**De**  $P(-z_c < Z < z_c) = 1 - \alpha$

**Tem-se:**

$$P(-z_c < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_P}{\sigma_P} < z_c) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-z_c \cdot \sigma_P < \bar{X} - \mu < z_c \cdot \sigma_P) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-\bar{X} - z_c \cdot \sigma_P < -\mu < -\bar{X} + z_c \cdot \sigma_P) = 1 - \alpha$$



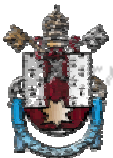
**Assim:**

$$P(-P - z_c \cdot \sigma_P < -\mu < -P + z_c \cdot \sigma_P) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(P - z_c \cdot \sigma_P < \mu < P + z_c \cdot \sigma_P) = 1 - \alpha$$

Então, o IC de “1 -  $\alpha$ ” para  $\pi$  é calculado por:

$$P \pm \hat{\varepsilon}_P \quad \hat{\varepsilon}_P = z_c \hat{\sigma}_P \quad \hat{\sigma}_P = \sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}$$



$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

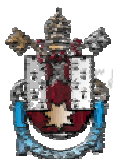
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{V(\xi)}} \sim N(0,1)$$

# Exemplo

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$

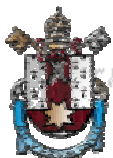


$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$



Com base na distribuição das velocidades de uma amostra de 120 carros andando na estrada POA/Osório, determine uma estimativa para a proporção de carros com velocidade acima de 100 km/h, com uma confiabilidade de 95%.



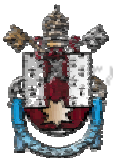
**Tem-se:**

$$P \pm \hat{\varepsilon}_P = Z_c \hat{\sigma}_P \quad \hat{\sigma}_P = \sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}$$

**Mas:**  $z_c = 1,96$

$$\hat{\sigma}_P = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,35.(1-0,35)}{120}} = 4,3541\%$$

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{X}} = 1,96.4,3541 = 8,53\%$$

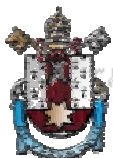


O IC de “1 -  $\alpha$ ” para  $\pi$  é calculado por:

$$[P - \hat{\epsilon}_P; P + \hat{\epsilon}_P]$$

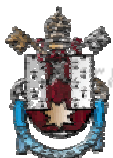
$$[35\% - 8,53\%; 35\% + 8,53\%]$$

$$[26,47\%; 43,53\%]$$

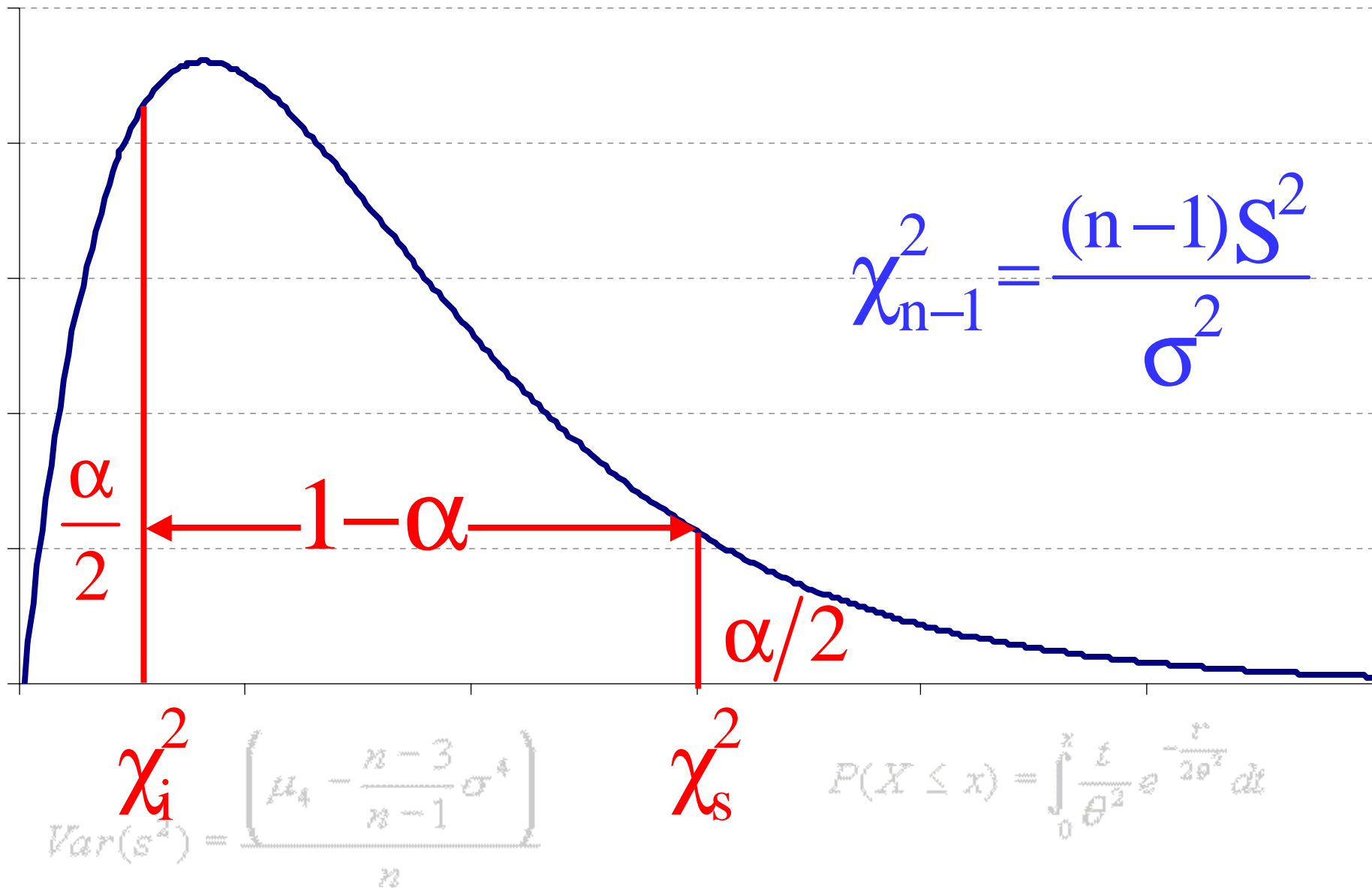


# (C)

## Da Variância (Desvio Padrão)



$$P(\chi_i^2 < \chi_{n-1}^2 < \chi_s^2) = 1 - \alpha$$

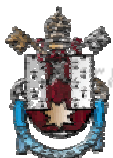


**De**  $P(\chi_i^2 < \chi_{n-1}^2 < \chi_s^2) = 1 - \alpha$   
**Tem-se:**

$$P(\chi_i^2 < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi_s^2) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(\frac{1}{\chi_s^2} < \frac{\sigma^2}{(n-1)S^2} < \frac{1}{\chi_i^2}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_s^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_i^2}) = 1 - \alpha$$

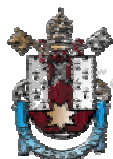


$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

Então o IC de “1 – α” para  $\sigma^2$  é calculado por:

$$\left[ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_s^2}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_i^2} \right]$$

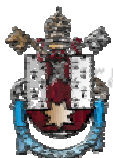


$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

Então o IC de “1 – α” para σ é calculado por:

$$\left[ \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_s^2}}; \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_i^2}} \right]$$





$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

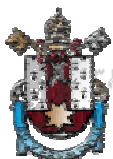
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{Mn - \xi}{1/2\sqrt{V(\xi)}} \sim N(0,1)$$

# Exemplo

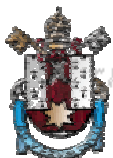
$$L(\theta) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2}}$$



$$\text{Var}(s^2) = \left[ \mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right]$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\theta^2}} dt$$

Com base na distribuição das velocidades de uma amostra de **120** carros andando na estrada POA/Osório, determine uma estimativa para a **variabilidade da velocidade**, com uma confiabilidade de 95%.



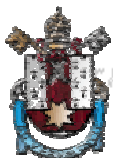
**Tem-se:**

$$\left[ \sqrt{\frac{(n-1) S^2}{\chi_s^2}}, \sqrt{\frac{(n-1) S^2}{\chi_i^2}} \right]$$

**Mas:**

$$\chi_i^2 = 94,81$$

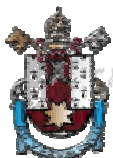
$$\chi_s^2 = 145,46$$



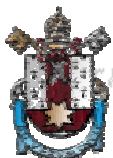
O IC de “1 -  $\alpha$ ” para  $\sigma$  é calculado por:

$$\left[ \sqrt{\frac{119.47,4772}{145,46}}; \sqrt{\frac{119.47,4772}{94,81}} \right]$$

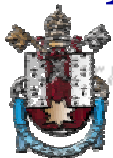
$$[6,23; 7,72]$$



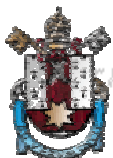
# Dimensionamento da Amostra



É desejável um IC com alta confiabilidade  $(1 - \alpha)$  e pequena amplitude  $(\varepsilon)$ . Isto requer uma amostra suficientemente grande, pois, para “n” fixo, confiança e precisão varia inversamente.



A seguir os tamanhos mínimos necessários de amostras para estimar os principais parâmetros dentro de uma **confiabilidade**  $(1 - \alpha)$  e uma **precisão**  $(\varepsilon)$  especificados.

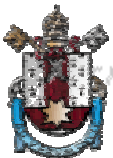


Para estimar a média de uma população, supondo  $\sigma$  conhecido

$$\varepsilon = Z_c \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{\sigma \cdot Z_c}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \frac{\sigma \cdot Z_c}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{\sigma \cdot Z_c}{\varepsilon} \right)^2$$





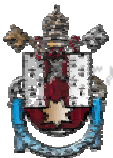
Para estimar a média de uma população, com  $\sigma$  conhecido

$$\varepsilon = t_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = t_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \frac{s \cdot t_c}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{s \cdot t_c}{\varepsilon} \right)^2$$

$t_c$  será obtido através de uma amostra piloto  $n'$



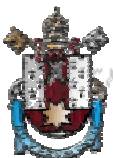
Para estimar a proporção populacional.

$$\varepsilon = Z_c \sigma_{\bar{x}} = Z_c \sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \frac{Z_c}{\varepsilon} \sqrt{P(1-P)}$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{Z_c}{\varepsilon} \right)^2 P(1-P)$$

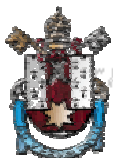
“p” será estimado através de uma amostra piloto n’



# Exemplo

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Qual o tamanho mínimo de uma amostra para estimarmos a proporção de defeituosos de uma máquina com uma precisão de 3% e uma confiabilidade de 95%. Se **(a)** nada se sabe sobre esta proporção **(b)** ela não é superior a 10%.



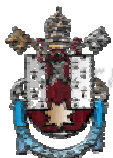
# Solução

(a)

$$n \geq \left( \frac{z_{\frac{1-P}{2}}}{\varepsilon} \right)^2 P(1-P)$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{1,96}{0,03} \right)^2 0,50 \cdot 0,5$$

$$n \geq 1068$$



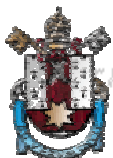
# Solução

(b)

$$n \geq \left( \frac{z_c}{\varepsilon} \right)^2 P(1 - P)$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{1,96}{0,03} \right)^2 0,1 \cdot 0,9$$

$$n \geq 385$$





**Até a próxima!**