I.C. para Média

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$
  $s^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2 - n\overline{X}^2}{n-1}$   $p = \frac{freq.}{n}$ 

 $\sigma$  conhecido:

$$P\left(\overline{X} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \overline{X} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha;$$
 onde

 $z_{\alpha/2}$ é o valor da dist. Normal que satisfaça  $P \left( -z_{\alpha/2} < Z < z_{\alpha/2} \right) = 1 - \alpha$ 

 $\sigma$  desconhecido:

$$P\left(\overline{X} - t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \overline{X} + t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha;$$
 onde

 $t_{\alpha/2}$  é o valor da dist. t com n -1 g.l. que satisfaça  $P(-t_{\alpha/2} < T < t_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$ 

I.C. para Proporção

$$P\left(p-z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} < \mu < \overline{X} + z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}\right) = 1-\alpha; \text{ onde}$$

 $z_{\alpha/2}$  é o valor da dist. Normal que satisfaça  $P(-z_{\alpha/2} < Z < z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$ 

I.C. para Variância

$$P\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_2^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_2^2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$
; onde

 $\chi_2^2$  é o valor da dist.  $\chi^2$  com n -1 g.l. que satisfaça  $P(\chi^2 > \chi_2^2) = \alpha/2$  e  $\chi_1^2$  é o valor da dist.  $\chi^2$  com n - 1 g.l. que satisfaça  $P(\chi^2 > \chi_1^2) = 1 - \alpha/2$ .

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - n\overline{X}\overline{Y}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - n\overline{X}^2\right)\left(\sum y^2 - n\overline{Y}^2\right)}}$$

Correlação e Regressão

.C. para Regressão

$$S_{XX} = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum x_i\right)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{YY} = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum y_i\right)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{XY} = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x\sum y}{n}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy - n\overline{X}\overline{Y}}{\sum x^2 - n\overline{X}^2} = \frac{S_{XY}}{S_{XX}} \qquad e \qquad a = \overline{Y} - b\overline{X}$$
$$r^2 = \frac{b S_{XY}}{S_{YY}}$$

Intervalo para  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$P\left(\hat{Y} - t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \overline{X})^2}{S_{XX}}} < E(Y \mid X) < \hat{Y} + t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \overline{X})^2}{S_{XX}}}\right) = 1 - \alpha; \text{ onde}$$

 $t_{\alpha/2}$  é o valor da dist. t com n - 2 g.l. que satisfaça  $P(-t_{\alpha/2} < T < t_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$ 

Intervalo para um valor individual (previsão):

$$P\left(\hat{Y} - t_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \overline{X})^2}{S_{XX}}} < E(Y \mid X) < \hat{Y} + t_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \overline{X})^2}{S_{XX}}}\right) = 1 - \alpha;$$

onde  $t_{\alpha/2}$  é o valor da dist. t com n - 2 g.l. que satisfaça

$$P(-t_{\alpha/2} < T < t_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$H_{0}: \mu = \mu_{0} \qquad z = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_{0}}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu = \mu_{0} \qquad t_{\text{n-1 g.L}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_{0}}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu = \mu_{B} \qquad t_{\text{n_A} + n_B - 2} \qquad s.L = \frac{\overline{X}_{A} - \overline{X}_{B}}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{A}} + \frac{1}{n_{B}}}}; \text{ onde } s = \sqrt{\frac{(n_{A} - 1)s_{A}^{2} + (n_{B} - 1)s_{B}^{2}}{n_{A} + n_{B} - 2}}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{A} = \mu_{B} \quad t_{v g.L} = \frac{\overline{X}_{A} - \overline{X}_{B}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_{A}^{2}}{n_{A}} + \frac{s_{B}^{2}}{n_{B}}}}; \text{ onde } v = \frac{\left(\frac{s_{A}^{2}}{n_{A}} + \frac{s_{B}^{2}}{n_{B}}\right)^{2}}{\left(\frac{s_{A}^{2}}{n_{A}} + \frac{s_{B}^{2}}{n_{B}}\right)^{2}}}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{A} = \mu_{B} \quad t_{v g.L} = \frac{\overline{D}}{s / \sqrt{n}}; \text{ onde } \overline{D} = \frac{\sum D_{i}}{n} \quad e \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D_{i}^{2} - n\overline{D}^{2}}{n - 1}}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{A} = \mu_{B} \quad t_{v g.L} = \frac{\overline{D}}{s / \sqrt{n}}; \text{ onde } \overline{D} = \frac{\sum D_{i}}{n} \quad e \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D_{i}^{2} - n\overline{D}^{2}}{n - 1}}$$

$$H_{0}: \pi = \pi_{0} \quad z = \frac{p - \pi_{0}}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_{0}(1 - \pi_{0})}{n}}}$$

$$Index = \frac{p_{A} - p_{B}}{n}$$

$$Index = \frac{p$$