

Probabilidade

Prof. Lorí Viali, Dr.

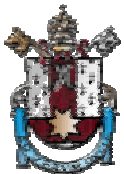
viali@mat.pucrs.br

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

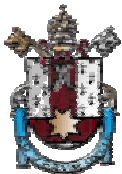
Porto Alegre, agosto de 2002

3

Variável Aleatória Contínua



Seja X uma variável aleatória com conjunto de valores $X(S)$. Se o conjunto de valores for **infinito não enumerável** então a variável é dita **contínua**.

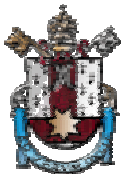


A função densidade de probabilidade

É a função que associa a cada $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}(S)$ um número $f(\mathbf{x})$ que deve satisfazer as seguintes propriedades:

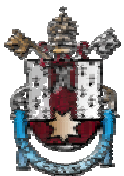
$$f(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$$

$$\int f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

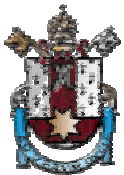


A Distribuição de Probabilidade

A coleção dos pares
 $(x, f(x))$ é denominada de
distribuição de probabilidade da
VAC X.

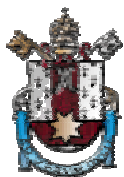


Exemplo



Seja X uma VAC. Determine o valor de “ c ” para que $f(x)$ seja uma função densidade de probabilidade (fdp).

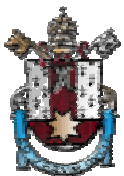
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c.x^2 & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$



Para determinar o valor de “c”,
devemos igualar a área total a **um**,
isto é, devemos fazer:

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 c \cdot x^2 dx = 1$$

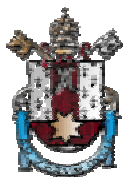


Tem-se:

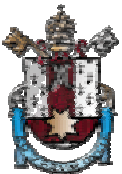
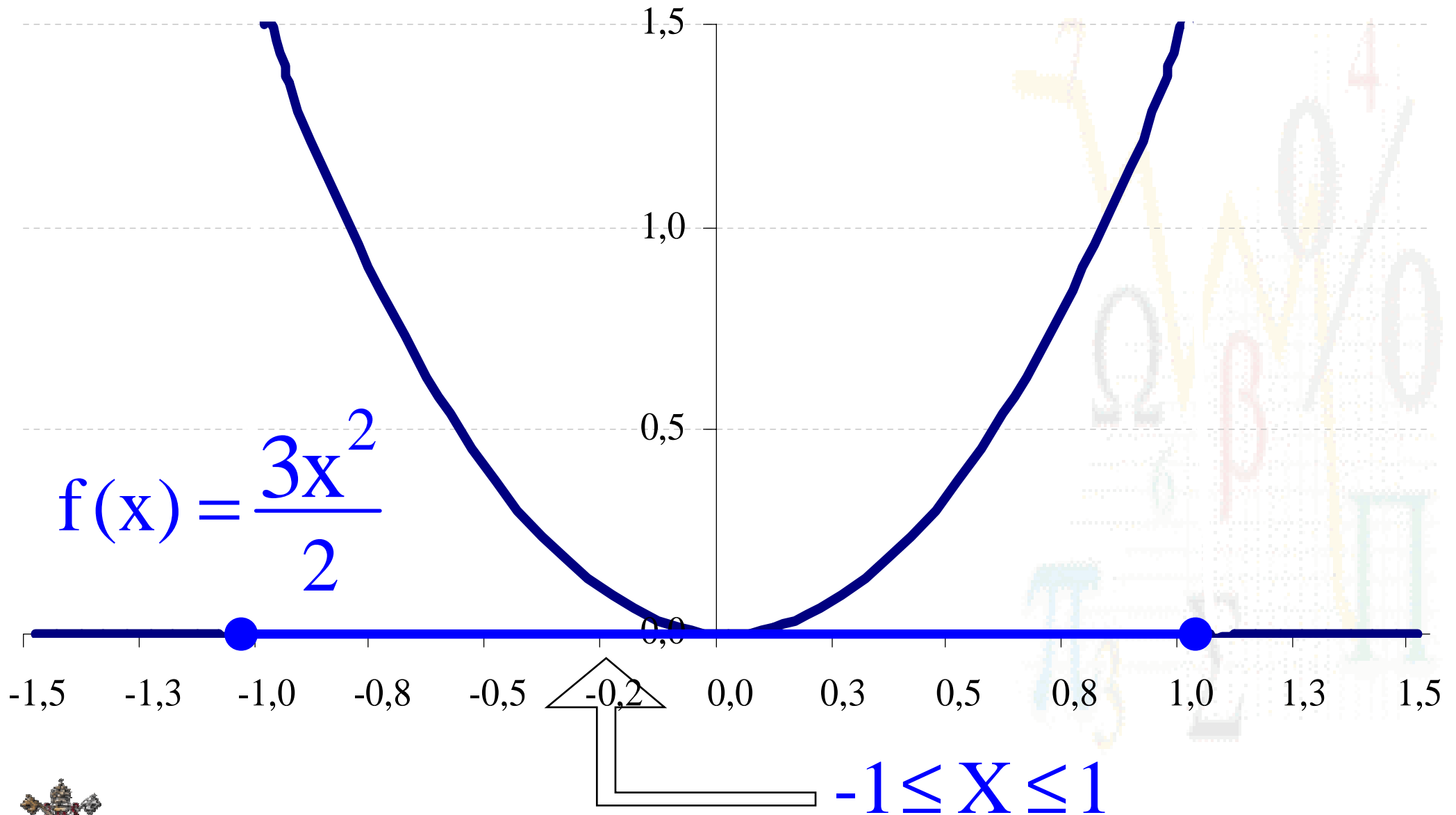
$$\int_{-1}^1 c \cdot x^2 dx = c \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx =$$

$$= c \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = c \left[\frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{-1^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2}$$

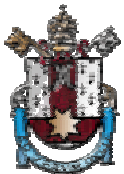
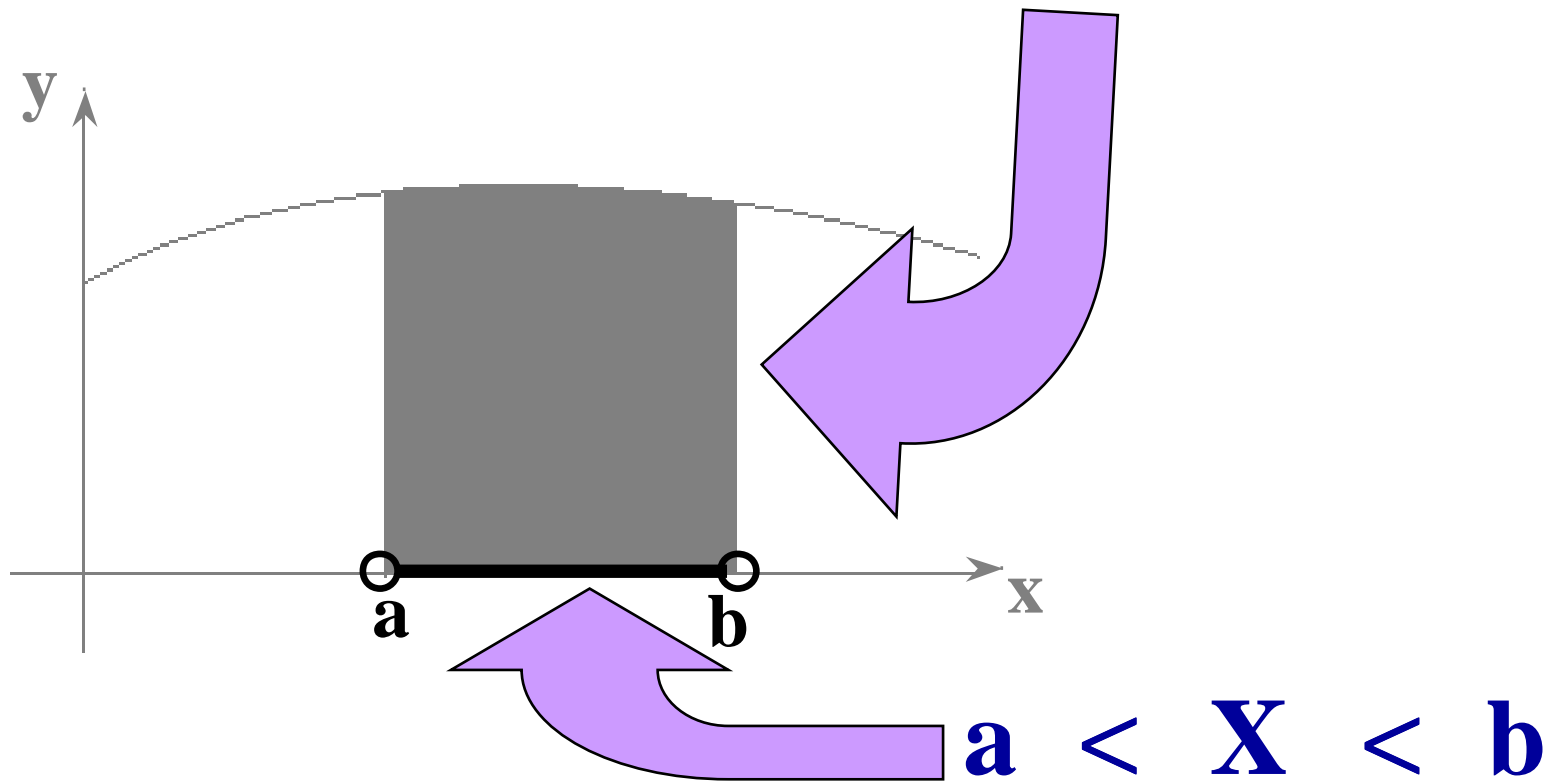


Gráfico



Cálculo da Probabilidade

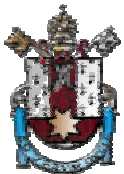
$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Cálculo da Probabilidade

$$P (a < X < b) = \int_a^b f (x) dx$$

Isto é, a probabilidade de que X assumira valores entre os números “a” e “b” é a área sob o gráfico de $f(x)$ entre os pontos $x = a$ e $x = b$.

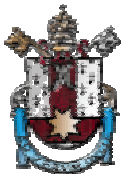


Observações:

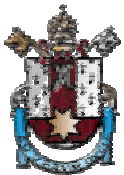
Se X é uma VAC, então:

$$P(X = a) = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(a < X < b) &= P(a \leq X < b) = \\ &= P(a < X \leq b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) \end{aligned}$$

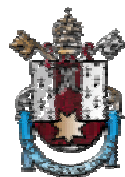


Exemplo



Seja X uma VAC. Determine a probabilidade de X assumir valores no intervalo $[-0,5; 0,5]$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{2} & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

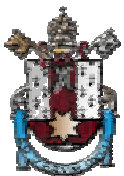


A probabilidade solicitada é dada pela integral da função no intervalo, isto é:

$$P(-0,5 < X < 0,5) = \int_{-0,5}^{0,5} \frac{3x^2}{2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-0,5}^{0,5} x^2 dx = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-0,5}^{0,5} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(0,5)^3 - (-0,5)^3] = 12,50 \%$$



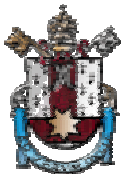
VAC - Caracterização

(a) Expectância, valor esperado

$$\mu = E(X) = \int x \cdot f(x) dx$$

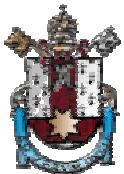
(b) Desvio padrão

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\int f(x)(x-\mu)^2 dx} = \sqrt{\int x^2 f(x) dx - \mu^2}$$

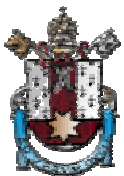


Determinar a expectância e o desvio padrão da variável X dada por:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{2} & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot f(x) dx = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \frac{3x^2}{2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{3x^3}{2} dx = \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1^4}{4} - \frac{-1^4}{4} \right] = \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

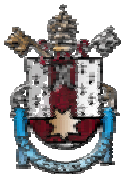


$$\sigma = \sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{3x^2}{2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx =$$

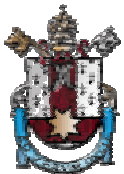
$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{-1^5}{5} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{3}{5} = 0,60$$



O desvio padrão de X será,
então:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{0,60 - 0} = 0,77\end{aligned}$$

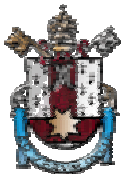


A função de distribuição

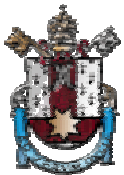
É a função $F(x)$ definida por:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du$$

A $F(x)$ é a integral da $f(x)$ até um ponto genérico “ x ”.

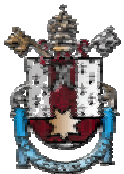


Exemplo



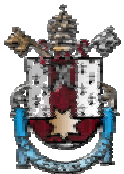
Considerando a função abaixo como a fdp de uma VAC X , determinar $F(x)$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{2} & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$



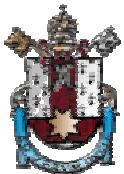
A $F(x)$ é uma função definida em todo o intervalo real da seguinte forma:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < -1 \\ \int_{-1}^x \frac{3u^2}{2} du & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



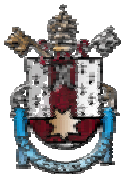
Vamos determinar o valor da integral em “u”:

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{3u^2}{2} du = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^x u^2 du = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{u^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2} [u^3]_{-1}^x = \frac{x^3 + 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

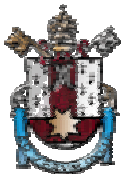
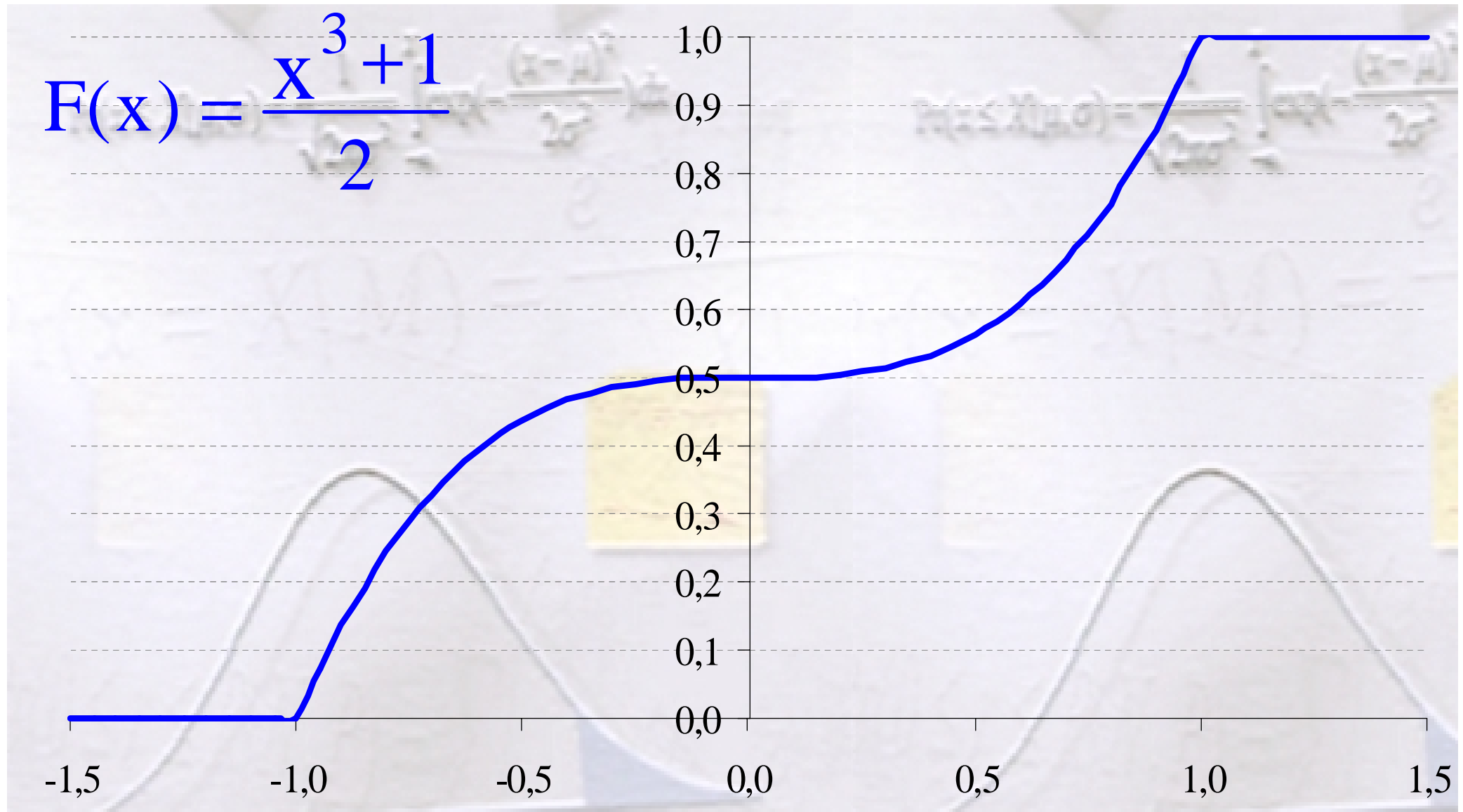


Assim a Função de Distribuição
Acumulada (FDA) é:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < -1 \\ \frac{x^3 + 1}{2} & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

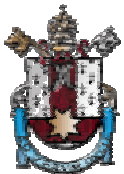


Gráfico



Cálculo da Probabilidade com a FDA

O uso da FDA é bastante prático no cálculo das probabilidades, pois não é necessário integrar, já que ela é uma função que fornece a Integral.

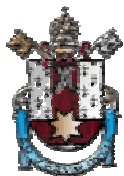


Usando a FDA, teremos sempre três casos possíveis:

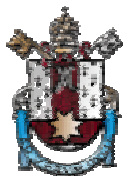
$$P(X \leq x) = F(x)$$

$$P(X > x) = 1 - F(x)$$

$$P(x_1 < X < x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$$



Modelos Probabilísticos Contínuos



■ **Uniforme**

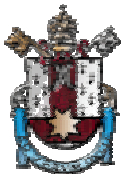
■ **Exponencial**

■ **Normal**

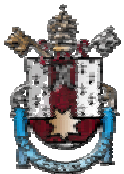
■ **t (Student)**

■ **χ^2 (Qui-quadrado)**

■ **F (Snedekor)**

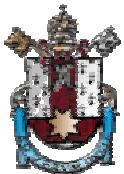


Uniforme

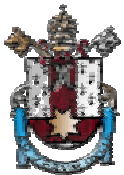


Uma VAC X é uniforme no intervalo $[a; b]$ se assume todos os valores com igual probabilidade. Isto é, se $f(x)$ for:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{se } a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

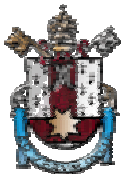


Exemplo



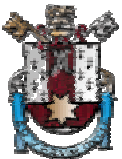
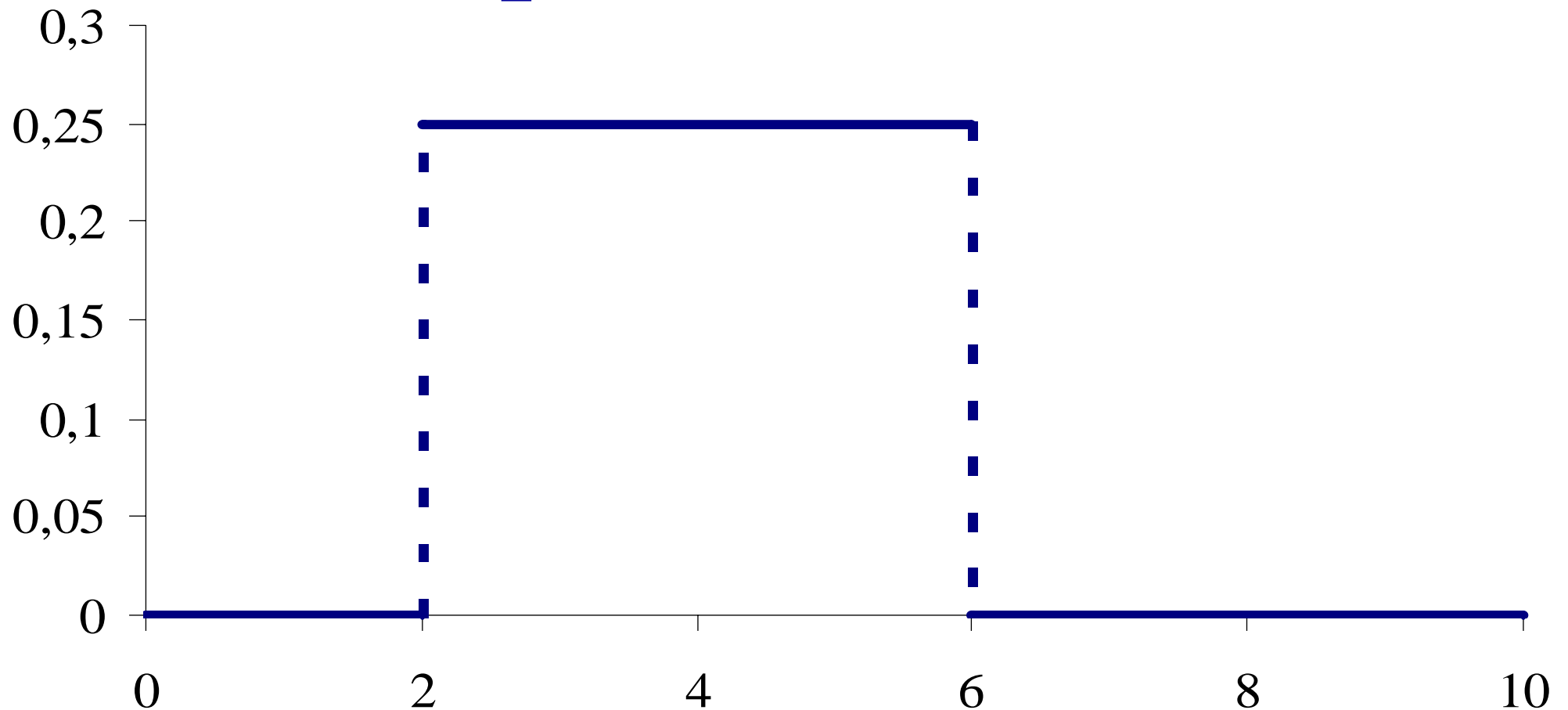
Seja X uma VAC com distribuição uniforme no intervalo $[2; 6]$, isto é, $X \sim U(2; 6)$. Então a fdp é dada por:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6-2} = \frac{1}{4} & \text{se } 2 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$



Gráfico

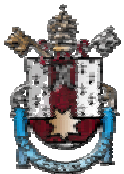
fdp da $U(2; 6)$



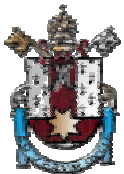
A função de distribuição

A função $F(x)$ é dada por:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & \text{se } a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & \text{se } x > b \end{cases}$$

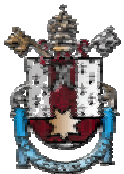


Exemplo

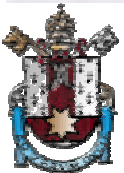
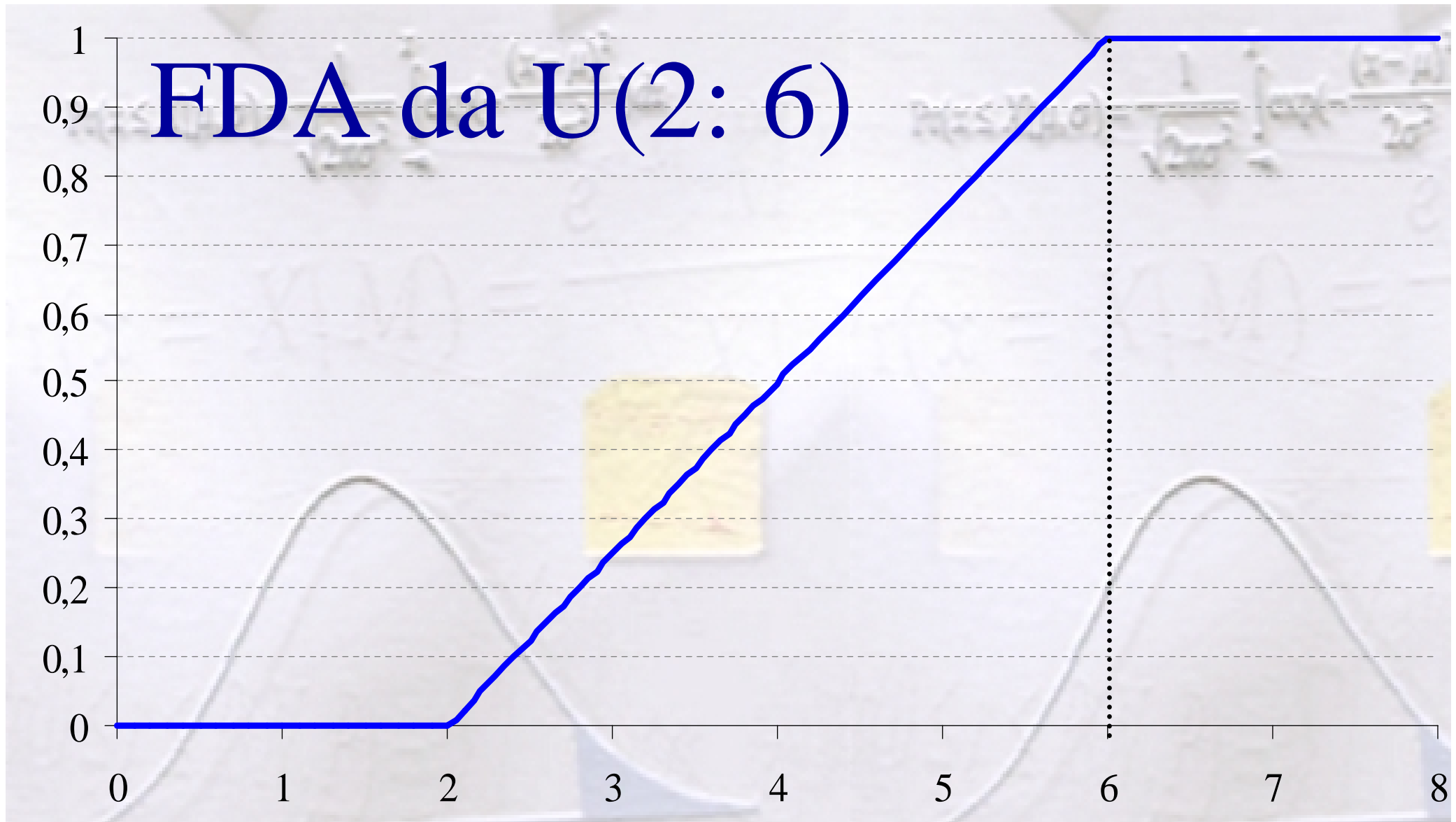


Seja X uma uniforme no intervalo $[2; 6]$, então a FDA de X é dada por:

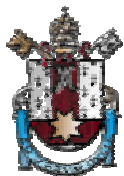
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < 2 \\ \frac{x-2}{4} & \text{se } 2 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 1 & \text{se } x > 6 \end{cases}$$



Gráfico



Caracterização

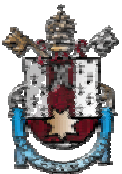


Expectância ou Valor Esperado

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x.f(x)dx = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_a^b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2(b-a)} =$$

$$= \frac{(b-a).(b+a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

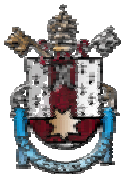


Variância

$$\sigma^2 = V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

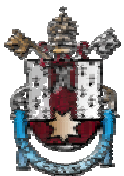
$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} =$$

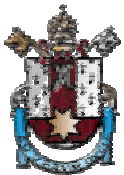


A variância será então:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \\&= \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b - a)} - \left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right)^2 = \\&= \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b - a)} - \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab}{4} = \\&= \frac{(b - a)^2}{12}\end{aligned}$$

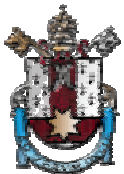


Exponencial

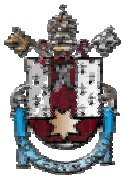


Uma variável aleatória T tem uma distribuição **exponencial** se sua fdp for do tipo:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda.e^{-\lambda.t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

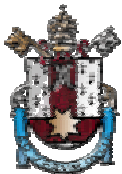


Exemplo



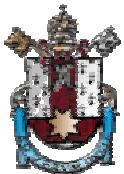
O tempo de trabalho sem falhas de um equipamento (em horas) é dado pela função, abaixo. Determinar a probabilidade de que o equipamento não falhe durante as primeiras 50 horas.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0,01e^{-0,01t} & \text{se } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

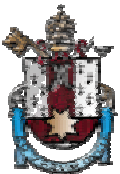
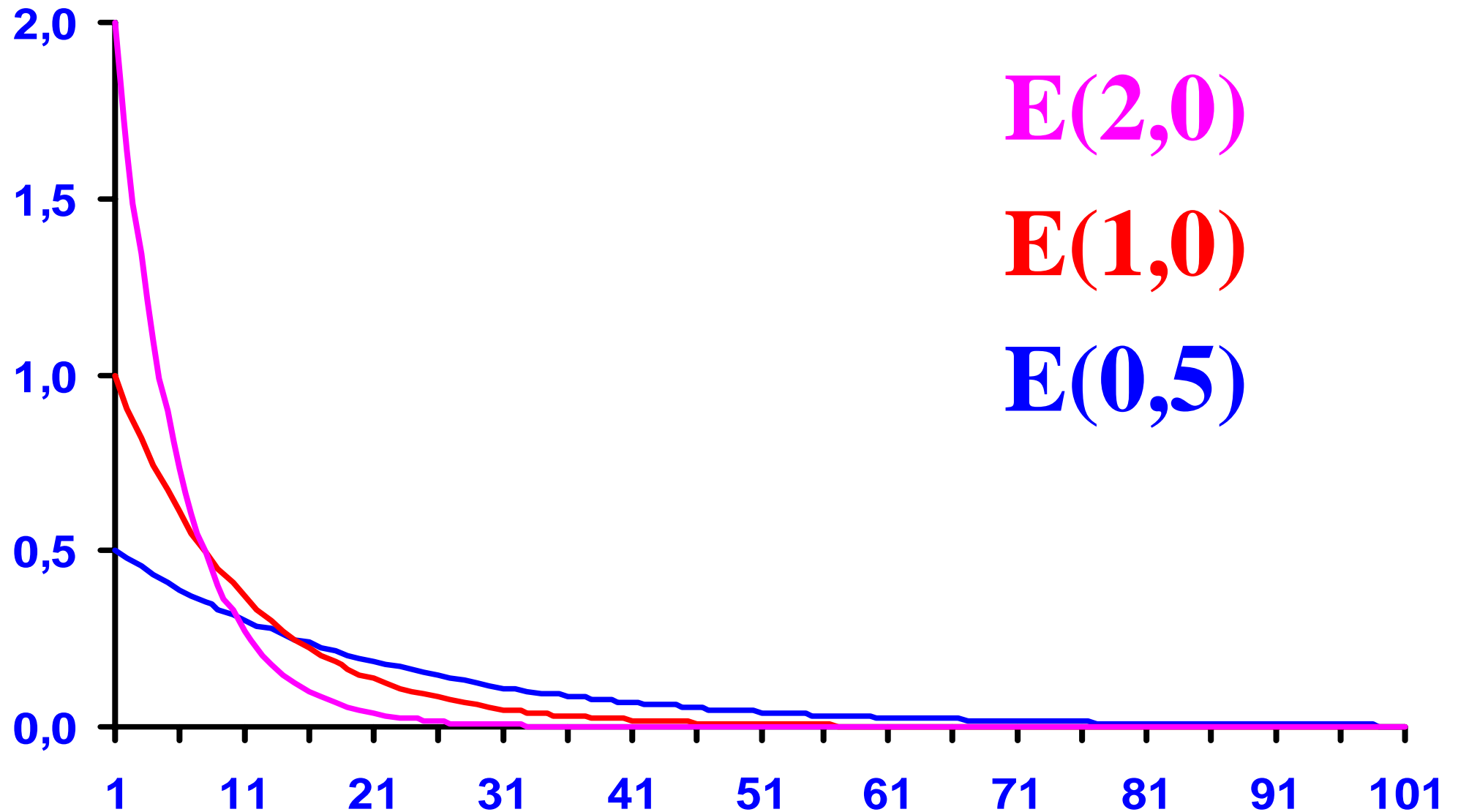


A probabilidade solicitada é dada pela integral da função no intervalo $T < 50$, isto é:

$$\begin{aligned} P(T < 50) &= \int_0^{50} 0,01 e^{-0,01t} dt = \\ &= 0,01 \cdot \int_0^{50} e^{-0,01t} dt = 0,01 \cdot \left[-\frac{e^{-0,01t}}{0,01} \right]_0^{50} = \\ &= 1 - e^{-0,5} = 39,35\% \end{aligned}$$



Gráficos

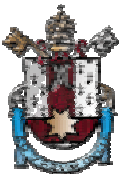


A função de distribuição

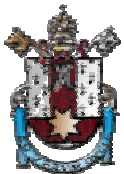
A função $F(t)$ é dada por:

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } t < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda t} & \text{se } t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

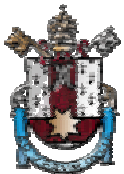
Obs.: Tente determinar!



Exemplo



O tempo de trabalho sem falha de um equipamento (em horas) é uma exponencial de parâmetro $\lambda = 0,01$. Determine a probabilidade de ele funcionar sem falhas por pelo menos 50 horas.

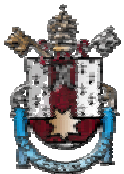


A FDA para esta fdp é dada por:

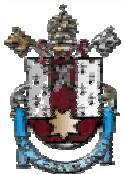
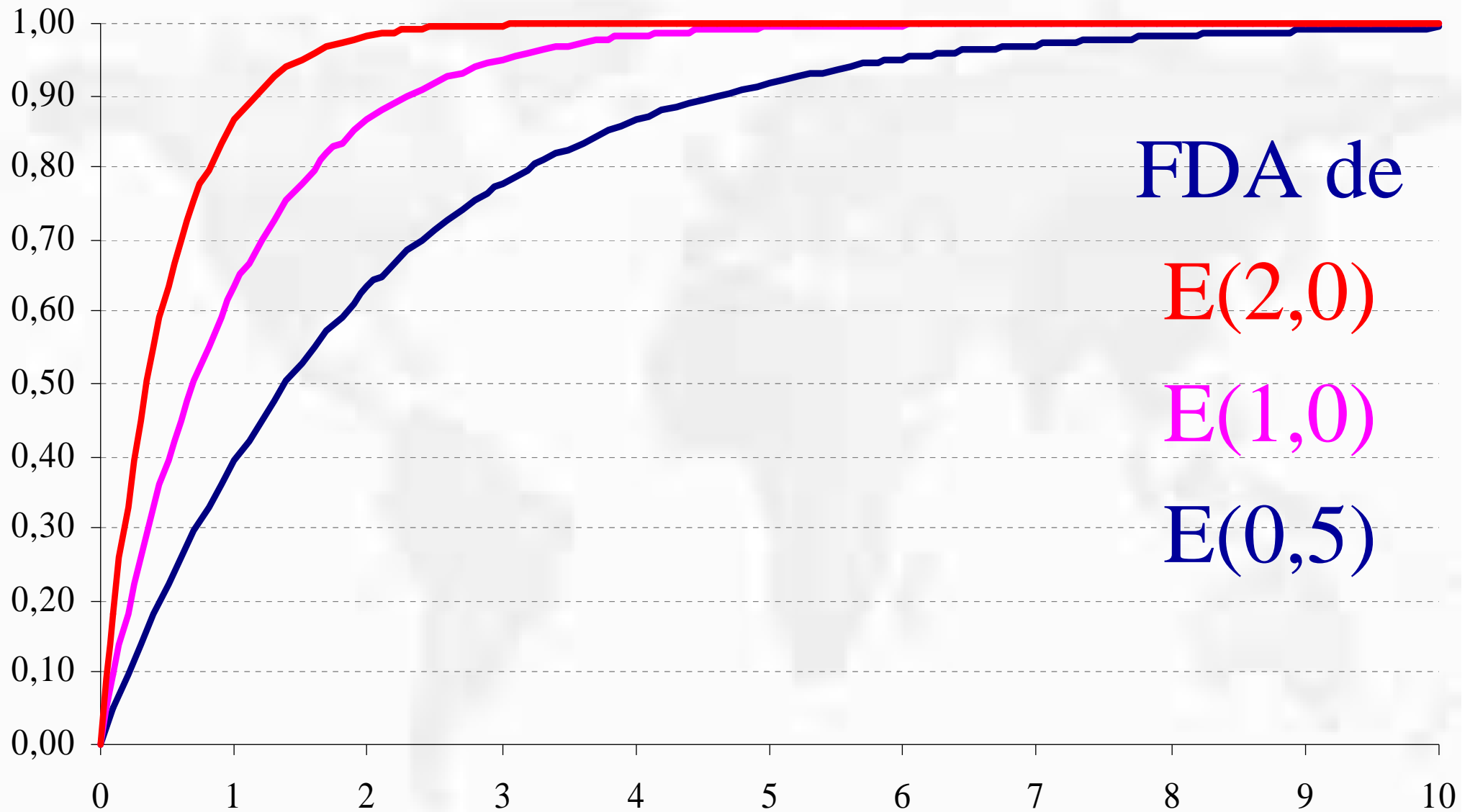
$$F(t) = 1 - e^{-0,01t}$$

A probabilidade solicitada é dada por:

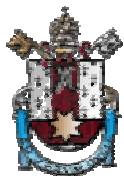
$$\begin{aligned} P(T \leq 50) &= F(50) = 1 - e^{-0,01 \cdot 50} = \\ &= 1 - e^{-0,5} = 39,35\% \end{aligned}$$



Gráficos



Caracterização



Expectância ou Valor Esperado

$$\begin{aligned} E(T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t.f(t)dt = \int_0^{\infty} t.\lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = \\ &= [-te^{-\lambda t}]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda t} dt = \\ &= \left[-te^{-\lambda t} - \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Foi utilizado integração por partes



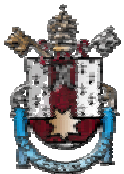
Variância

$$\sigma^2 = V(T) = E(T^2) - E(T)^2$$

$$E(T^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} t^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt =$$

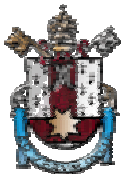
$$= [-t^2 e^{-\lambda t}]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} 2te^{-\lambda t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} t \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{2}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

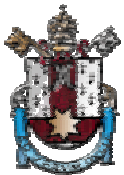


A variância será então:

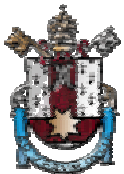
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= V(T) = E(T^2) - E(T)^2 = \\ &= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\end{aligned}$$



Exercício

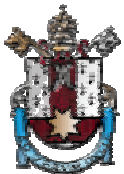


Seja T uma VAC com distribuição exponencial de parâmetro λ . Determinar o valor mediano da distribuição.



Conforme visto a mediana é o valor que divide a distribuição de forma que:

$$P(T < me) = P(T > me) = 50\%.$$



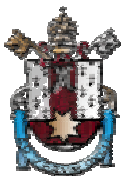
Tem - se $F(t) = P(T < t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$.

Então : $P(T < me) = F(me) =$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda me} = 0,5 \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-\lambda me} = 0,5$$

$$e^{-\lambda me} = 0,5 \Rightarrow -\lambda me = \ln(0,5)$$

$$\text{Assim } me = -\frac{\ln(0,5)}{\lambda}$$





Até a próxima!