

1. (h) e (j) são falsas. Restantes são verdadeiras.
2. (a)  $\{4, 5\} \in A$ ; (b)  $6 \in A$ ; (c)  $\{\{2, 3\}\} \subseteq A$ ; (d)  $\emptyset \subseteq A$ ; (e)  $A \subseteq A$ .
3. —
4. a)  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \Omega\}$ ,  $\#\Omega = 8$ ; b)  $\#\Omega = 2^n$ .
5. i) Sim, é igual a 1; ii) Sim, é igual a  $\frac{7}{4}$ ; iii) Não existe; iv) Sim, é igual a 1;  
v) Sim, é igual a 1; vi) Sim, é igual a 1; vii) Sim, é igual a 2; viii) Sim, é igual a  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
6. —
7. —
8. —
9. —
10.  $\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \{\emptyset, \{i, s, e\}, \{s, e\}, \{g\}, \{i, g\}, \{s, e, g\}, \{i\}, \Omega\}$

1. —
2. —
3. Não é.
4. —
5. —
6. (a)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 \in \{C_a, C_o\}, x_2 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade de Laplace, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\#A}{2 \times 6} \end{aligned}$$

- (b)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) : x_i \in \{C_a, C_o\}, i \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade de Laplace, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\#A}{2^3} \end{aligned}$$

- (c)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) : x_i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, i \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade de Laplace, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\#A}{6^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\text{"soma 9"}) = \frac{25}{6^3}; P(\text{"soma 10"}) = \frac{27}{6^3}.$$

(d)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade dada por

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \sum_{i \in A \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}} \frac{2^{i-1}}{63} \end{aligned}$$

7.  $1 - \frac{365 \times 364 \times \dots \times (365 - (n-1))}{365^n}; n = 23$

### Soluções da Folha Prática 3

1. (a)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{C_a, C_o\}^{n-1}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade de Laplace, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\#A}{2^{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) i.  $P(E_i) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , e  $P(E_i \cap E_j) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j$

(b) ii.  $P(\emptyset) = 0$

(b) iii. Afirmação é falsa.  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$  é uma família finita de acontecimentos independentes 2 a 2, mas não é uma família de acontecimentos independentes.

2. —

3. (a)  $\frac{(n-1)!}{n!}$

(b)  $\frac{(n-2)!}{n!}$

(c)  $\frac{(n-k)!}{n!}$

(d)  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i$ : “pelo menos uma bola ficou colocada na caixa com o número correspondente”;

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n!}$$

(e)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Z_n = 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} = e^{-1}$

4.  $\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2})^n}$

5. (a) 0.176 (b) 0.398 (c) 0.5 (d) 0.039 (e) Não.

6. (a) 0.855 (b) 0.345; (c) Não

7. (a)  $\frac{6}{216}$  (b)  $\frac{\binom{3}{2} 6 \times 1 \times 5}{216}$  (c)  $\frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{216}$  (d)  $\frac{15}{216}$  (e)  $\frac{\binom{6}{3}}{216}$

8. a) 0.1; 0.6; 0.3; 0.36; 0.42; 0.54. (b) 0.8125

9. (a)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, i \in \{1, 2\}\}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade de Laplace, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\#A}{36} \end{aligned}$$

(b) —

(c) —

(d)  $\frac{3}{9}$  (e)  $\frac{3}{27}$  (f)  $\frac{6}{27}$

10. (a) 0.1  
 (b) —; 0.323; 0.928
11. (a) —  
 (b) —  
 (c) 0.43 (d) 0.07 (e) Não

Soluções da Folha Prática 4

1. —
2. (a) —  
 (b)  $F_{M_1}(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } c < 2 \\ 1/3 & \text{se } 2 \leq c < 3 \\ 1 & \text{se } c \geq 3 \end{cases}$ ,  $F_{M_2}(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } c < 3 \\ 1 & \text{se } c \geq 3 \end{cases}$ .  $M_2$  é quase certa.
3. (a)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$  em que  $\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_i \in \{C_a, C_o\}, i \in \{1, 2\}\}$  e  $P$  é a medida de probabilidade de Laplace, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{P}(\Omega) &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ A &\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{\#A}{4} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) i.  $X$  e  $Y$  não são iguais.

$$(b) \text{ ii. } F_X(c) = F_Y(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } c < 0 \\ 1/4 & \text{se } 0 \leq c < 1 \\ 3/4 & \text{se } 1 \leq c < 2 \\ 1 & \text{se } c \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

4. —

$$5. (a). f(a) = \begin{cases} 6/36 & \text{se } a \in \{0, 3\} \\ 10/36 & \text{se } a = 1 \\ 8/36 & \text{se } a = 2 \\ 4/36 & \text{se } a = 4 \\ 2/36 & \text{se } a = 5 \\ 0 & \text{se } c.c. \end{cases}, F(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } c < 0 \\ 6/36 & \text{se } 0 \leq c < 1 \\ 16/36 & \text{se } 1 \leq c < 2 \\ 24/36 & \text{se } 2 \leq c < 3 \\ 30/36 & \text{se } 3 \leq c < 4 \\ 34/36 & \text{se } 4 \leq c < 5 \\ 1 & \text{se } c \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) f(a) = \begin{cases} 1/36 & \text{se } a = 1 \\ 3/36 & \text{se } a = 2 \\ 5/36 & \text{se } a = 3 \\ 7/36 & \text{se } a = 4 \\ 9/36 & \text{se } a = 5 \\ 11/36 & \text{se } a = 6 \\ 0 & \text{se } c.c. \end{cases}, F(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } c < 1 \\ 1/36 & \text{se } 1 \leq c < 2 \\ 4/36 & \text{se } 2 \leq c < 3 \\ 9/36 & \text{se } 3 \leq c < 4 \\ 16/36 & \text{se } 4 \leq c < 5 \\ 25/36 & \text{se } 5 \leq c < 6 \\ 1 & \text{se } c \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$(c) f(a) = \begin{cases} 11/36 & \text{se } a = 1 \\ 9/36 & \text{se } a = 2 \\ 7/36 & \text{se } a = 3 \\ 5/36 & \text{se } a = 4 \\ 3/36 & \text{se } a = 5 \\ 1/36 & \text{se } a = 6 \\ 0 & \text{se } c.c. \end{cases}, F(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } c < 1 \\ 11/36 & \text{se } 1 \leq c < 2 \\ 20/36 & \text{se } 2 \leq c < 3 \\ 27/36 & \text{se } 3 \leq c < 4 \\ 32/36 & \text{se } 4 \leq c < 5 \\ 35/36 & \text{se } 5 \leq c < 6 \\ 1 & \text{se } c \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$(d) \quad f(a) = \begin{cases} 1/4 & se & a \in \{0, 2\} \\ 1/2 & se & a = 1 \\ 0 & se & c.c. \end{cases}, \quad F(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & se & c < 0 \\ 1/4 & se & 0 \leq c < 1 \\ 3/4 & se & 1 \leq c < 2 \\ 1 & se & c \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(e) Igual à alínea (d)

$$(f) \quad f(a) = \begin{cases} 1/36 & se & a \in \{2, 12\} \\ 2/36 & se & a \in \{3, 11\} \\ 3/36 & se & a \in \{4, 10\} \\ 4/36 & se & a \in \{5, 9\} \\ 5/36 & se & a \in \{6, 8\} \\ 6/36 & se & a = 7 \\ 0 & se & c.c. \end{cases}, \quad F(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & se & c < 2 \\ 1/36 & se & 2 \leq c < 3 \\ 3/36 & se & 3 \leq c < 4 \\ 6/36 & se & 4 \leq c < 5 \\ 10/36 & se & 5 \leq c < 6 \\ 15/36 & se & 6 \leq c < 7 \\ 21/36 & se & 7 \leq c < 8 \\ 26/36 & se & 8 \leq c < 9 \\ 30/36 & se & 9 \leq c < 10 \\ 33/36 & se & 10 \leq c < 11 \\ 35/36 & se & 11 \leq c < 12 \\ 1 & se & c \geq 12 \end{cases}$$

6. (a)  $\frac{42}{63}$

$$(b) \quad \binom{10}{1} \frac{42}{63} \left(\frac{21}{63}\right)^9; \sum_{k=0}^7 \binom{10}{k} \left(\frac{42}{63}\right)^k \left(\frac{21}{63}\right)^{10-k}; \sum_{k=3}^7 \binom{10}{k} \left(\frac{42}{63}\right)^k \left(\frac{21}{63}\right)^{10-k}; \frac{\sum_{k=1}^9 \binom{10}{k} \left(\frac{42}{63}\right)^k \left(\frac{21}{63}\right)^{10-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^9 \binom{10}{k} \left(\frac{42}{63}\right)^k \left(\frac{21}{63}\right)^{10-k}}$$

No R: dbinom(1, 10, 42/63);  
 pbinom(7, 10, 42/63);  
 pbinom(7, 10, 42/63) - pbinom(2, 10, 42/63);  
 (pbinom(9, 10, 42/63) - pbinom(0, 10, 42/63)) / pbinom(9, 10, 42/63)

$$7. (a) \quad \binom{20}{7} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20}; \sum_{k=0}^9 \binom{20}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20}; \sum_{k=15}^{20} \binom{20}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20}.$$

No R: dbinom(7, 20, 1/2); pbinom(9, 20, 1/2); 1 - pbinom(14, 20, 1/2).

$$(b) \quad \sum_{k=6}^{10} \binom{10}{k} (0.2)^k (0.8)^{10-k}; \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{10}{k} (0.2)^k (0.8)^{10-k}.$$

No R: 1 - pbinom(5, 10, 0.2); pbinom(5, 10, 0.2).

$$(c) \quad \binom{6}{6} \left(\frac{8}{13}\right)^6; \binom{6}{0} \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^6.$$

No R: dbinom(6, 6, 8/13); dbinom(0, 6, 8/13).

$$8. \quad \frac{\binom{8}{6} \binom{5}{0}}{\binom{13}{6}}; 0$$

No R: dhyper(6, 8, 5, 6); dhyper(0, 8, 5, 6)

$$9. (a) \quad \binom{6}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6. \quad \text{No R: dbinom(3, 6, 1/2).}$$

$$(b) \quad \binom{6}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^4; \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{6}{k} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^k \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{6-k}; \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{6}{k} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^k \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{6-k}.$$

No R: dbinom(2, 6, 1/10); pbinom(2, 6, 1/10); 1 - pbinom(1, 6, 1/10).

10.  $n = 22$

11. (a)  $\frac{\binom{25}{7}\binom{24}{0}}{\binom{49}{7}}$ . No R: `dhyper(7, 25, 24, 7)`.

(b)  $\frac{\binom{9}{3}\binom{40}{4}}{\binom{49}{7}}$ . No R: `dhyper(3, 9, 40, 7)`.

(c)  $\sum_{k=5}^7 \frac{\binom{9}{k}\binom{40}{7-k}}{\binom{49}{7}}$ . No R: `1-phyper(4, 9, 40, 7)`.

12. (a)  $a = 0, b = \frac{3}{4}, d = 1, f(a) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & se & a = 0 \\ 1/4 & se & a \in \{1, 2\} \\ 0 & se & c.c. \end{cases}$ .

(b)  $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \binom{6}{3}(\frac{1}{4})^3(\frac{3}{4})^3$

13. (a)  $e^{-3}$  No R: `dpois(0,3)`

(b)  $\sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3}$  No R: `ppois(3,3)`

(c)  $\sum_{k=5}^{+\infty} \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3}$  No R: `1-ppois(4,3)`

(d)  $\frac{\sum_{k=5}^{10} \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3}}{\sum_{k=5}^{+\infty} \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3}}$  No R: `(ppois(10,3) - ppois(4,3)) / 1-ppois(4,3)`

(e)  $K = 4$

14. Valor exato/Aproximação:

i) 0.03782949/0.03783327

ii) 0.9972315/0.9972306

iii) 0.9329235/0.932914

15. (a) 0.099 (b) 0.014

(c)  $f(k) = \begin{cases} e^{-0.6p} \frac{(0.6p)^k}{k!} & se & k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \\ 0 & se & c.c. \end{cases}$

(d)  $Poisson(\lambda p)$

16. (a) 0.081 (b) 0.19 (c) 0.531 (d) 0.81