Métodos Estatísticos Capítulo 3

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Capitulo 3 - V.a. Continuas

Via dinortan (ap Le2)

Xisx finito ou Incomercial p(x=0) p(x=1) $S_X = \{0,1\}$ $\sum_{m \in S_1} P(x=m) = 1$

$$1 \cdot P(x \leqslant a) = \sum_{m \in S_x} P(x=m)$$

2.
$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in S_x} x \cdot P(x = x)$$

$$3 \cdot F(x) = P(x \leqslant x)$$

levisrement men oting è com x2, x

$$f(x) \rightarrow \text{função demoidado}$$

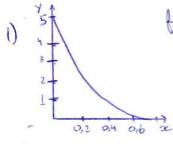
$$f(x) \neq P(x = x)$$

$$S_{X} = [0, 1] \quad \text{if}(x) dx = 1$$

1.
$$P(X \leqslant a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx$$

2.
$$E(x) = \int_{+\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$3 - F(x) = P(x \leqslant x)$$

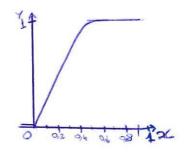


 $f(x) = \int_{0}^{\pi} (1-x)^{4} \operatorname{de} 0 < \infty < \Gamma$ $\int_{0}^{\pi} (1-x)^{4} \operatorname{de} 0 < \infty < \Gamma$ $\int_{0}^{\pi} (1-x)^{4} \operatorname{de} 0 < \infty < \Gamma$

X= "a quantidado de combentivel procurado por semana"

a) $P(x<0.5) = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} 0 dx + \int_{0.5}^{0.5} 5(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -5 \frac{(1-x)}{5} \Big|_{0}^{0.5} = -0.5^{\frac{5}{2}} - (-1) = 0.9688$

b)
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 < \infty \\ 1 - (1 - \infty)^5, 0 < \infty < 1 \\ 1 & \infty > 1 \end{cases}$$



i) $P(0_{12} < x < 0_{15}) = P(x < 0_{15}) - P(x < 0_{12})$ = $F(0_{15}) - F(0_{12}) = 1 - (1 - 0_{15})^{5} - 1 - (1 - 0_{12})^{5}$ = $0_{12}964 \approx 30\%$

ii)
$$C = Copocido do deposito P(X)_C) = 0,05 \Leftrightarrow 1-P(X/C) = 0,05 \Leftrightarrow 1-P(X/C) = 0,05 \Leftrightarrow F(C) = 0,95 \Leftrightarrow 1-(1-C)^5 = 0,05 \Leftrightarrow 1-C = \sqrt{0,05} \Leftrightarrow C = 0,45 = 0,05 \Leftrightarrow 1-C = \sqrt{0,05} \Leftrightarrow C = 0,45 = 0,05 \Leftrightarrow 1-C = \sqrt{0,45} = 0,05$$

2)
$$x = tampo, lm horas, de acesso à internet de luma pessoa
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 27/25, & 0 < x < 5 \\ 10-x, & 5 < x < 10 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < 5 \\ \frac{10-x}{25}, & 5 < x < 10 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < 5 \\ \frac{x^2}{50}, & 0 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 5 \\ 0, & 0 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$

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$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 5 < x < 10 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 10 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x < 5 < x <$$$$

$$E(x^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{175}{6}$$

$$E(Y) = E(2X-5) = -5 + 2E(X) = -5 + 2 \cdot 5 = 5$$

$$V(Y) = V(2X-5) = 2^{2} \cdot V(X) = 4V(X) = 4[E(X^{2}) - E^{2}(X)] = 4[\frac{175}{6} - 5^{2}] = \frac{50}{3}$$

i)
$$P(A) = P(x>,5) = 1 - P(x<5) = 1 - \frac{5^2}{50} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A\cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(X \ge 0 \times (5))}{P(X \le 5)} = 0$$

$$P(AIC) = \frac{P(ANC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(X7,5 \cap 25 \le X < 7.5)}{P(25 \le X < 7.5)} = \frac{P(5 \le X < 7.5)}{P(25 \le X < 7.5)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X < 7.5) - P(X < 5)}{P(X < 7.5) - P(X < 2.5)} = \frac{F(7.5) - F(5)}{F(7.5) - F(2.5)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{2.5^2}{50} - \frac{5^2}{50}}{\frac{1 - \frac{2.5^2}{50}}{50}} = 0.5$$

ou

3)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, x \in [a,b] \\ 0, x \in]-\infty, a[n] b+\infty[$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 0, \forall x \in [N] a, b \end{cases} \begin{cases} f(x) = 1 \end{cases} f(x) = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} f(x) = 1 \end{cases} f(x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, \mu \langle a \rangle \\ \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot [\infty]_{a}^{\mu}, q \langle \mu \langle b \rangle \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, \mu \langle a \rangle \\ \frac{\mu-\alpha}{b-a}, q \langle \mu \langle b \rangle \\ \frac{1}{b-a}, [\infty]_{a}^{b}, \mu \langle \mu \rangle \rangle \end{cases}$$

4)
$$X = \frac{1}{2}$$
 compriments de lum cabo , $X \cap M_{(1/15)}$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{[a,b]^{(n)}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ as $a \le x \le b \rightarrow \frac{1}{15-1} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{14}$

a) $E(X) = \frac{1+15}{2} = 8$ et (madia)

P($X \le md$) = 0.5 a $P(X \times md) = 0.5$

F($x \le md$) = 0.5 co $x = \frac{1}{14} = 0.5$
 $e^{-x} = \frac{1}{14} = \frac{$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.1 \cdot 9^{-0.1 \times}, & \text{ se } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{ se } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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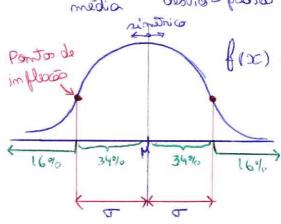
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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.1 \cdot 9^{-0.1 \times}, & \text{ se } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Distribuição Normal

$$N(\mu, \tau) \leq V(x) = \tau^2$$
media desvio-podrão



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi' \cdot \nabla)} \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2} \cdot (\frac{x - \mu}{\nabla})^2}$$

 $X \sim N(0,1)$ Normal Standard (Centroda e reduzida) Le mão Tiver Centroda mem reduzida \mathbb{Z} V=0 V=1 $X \sim N(V,V) \rightarrow \frac{X-V}{V} \sim N(0,1)$ mova V. a. \mathbb{Z}

a)
$$P(x7223) = P(\frac{x-220}{2}) = P(\frac{z}{2}) = 1-P(z \le 1.5)$$

Tabela das
$$\frac{1300}{2}$$
 0,00 = 1-0,9372 = 0,0668

b)
$$P(220 < x < 223) = P(\frac{220 - 220}{2} < \frac{x - 220}{2} < \frac{223 - 220}{2})$$

= $P(0 < Z < 1,5) = P(Z < 1,5) - P(0 < Z) = P(Z < 1,5) - 1 - P(Z < 0)$
= $0.9332 - 1 - 0.5 = 0.9332 = 0.4332$

C)
$$P(x<218) = P(\frac{x-220}{2} < \frac{218-220}{2}) = P(Z<-1) = P(Z>1) = 1-P(Z<1)$$

= 1-0,8413 = 0,1587

d)
$$P(x < 223/x 7221) = \frac{P(x < 223 \cap x > 221)}{P(x > 221)}$$

$$= \frac{P\left(\frac{x-220}{2} \leqslant \frac{223-220}{2} \cap \frac{x-220}{2} > \frac{221-220}{2}}{P(Z>0,5)}$$

$$= \frac{P(Z \ll 1/5) - P(Z \ll 0/5)}{P(Z > 0/5)} = \frac{0.9332 - 0.6915}{1 - 0.6915} \approx 0.7885$$

7)
$$X = \text{CamprimeDo de um parafuso}^{-}$$
, $N(0,25, 0,02)$
So $X \notin [0,2;0,28] \text{ is Cannidorado defultiono}$
 $P(X < 0,2 \cup X7,0,28) = P(X < 0,2) + P(X7,0,28)$
 $= P(\frac{X-0,25}{0,02} < \frac{0,2-0,25}{0,02}) + 1 - P(\frac{X-0,25}{0,02} < \frac{0,28-0,25}{0,02})$
 $= P(\frac{Z} < -2,5) + 1 - P(\frac{Z} < 1,5) = 1 - P(\frac{Z} < 2,5) + 1 - P(\frac{Z} < 1,5)$
 $= 1 - 0,9938 + 1 - 0,9332 = 0,0062 + 9,0668 = 0,0730$

8)
$$X = 6000 de medição do roio de 1 circulo, em mm-, $X NN(0,0)$

a) $\sigma: P(X76,45) = 0.0985 < P(X-0) = 0.0985$
 $(=) P(Z > 6,45) = 0.0985 < 1-) 1-P(Z < 6,45) = 0.0985$
 $Z | 0.099 < 1-) P(Z < 6,45) = 0.9015 < 1-) 6,45 = 1.29 < 0.0985$

Procurar na tabala$$

b)
$$\times NN(0,5)$$
, $P(-1 < x < 1) = P(\frac{-1-0}{5} < \frac{x-0}{5} < \frac{1-0}{5}) = P(-\frac{1}{5} < \frac{z}{5})$
= $P(z < \frac{1}{5}) - P(z < -\frac{1}{5}) = P(z < 0.2) - 1 + P(z < 0.2)$
= $0.5793 - 1 + 0.5793 = 0.1586$

9)
$$x_1 = 72 \text{mpo}$$
 de entrega na la stapa = , $x_1 NN(24, 4)$ x_1/x_2 independentes $x_2 = 72 \text{mpo}$ de entrega na 2ª stapa = , $x_2 NN(8, 3)$ x_1/x_2 independentes a) $P(x_1/2) = P(\frac{x_1-24}{4}, \frac{12-24}{4}) = P(Z/3) = P(Z/3) = 998650$

C)
$$P(x_1 + x_2) = 0$$

 $V(x_1 + x_2) = 0$
 V

colongea me , A artemado el gita de gita de diametro A, em agendos colonisses me, a artencib et stif et sotaudino et equipo = 8x LANN (420, 80) XBUN (280,45) XX = XX indopendentes a) P(400 < XA < 489) = P(400-420 < Z < 480-420) = P(-0,25 < Z < 0,75) = P(2 < 0,75) - P(2 < 0,25) = P(2 < 0,75) - P(2 > 0,25) = P(2 < 0,75) - 1 + P(2 < 0,25) = P(2 < 0,75) - 1 + P(2 < 0,25) = P(2 < 0,75) - 1 + P(2 < 0,25) = P(2 < 0,75) - 1 + P(2 < 0,25)= P(Z<0,75)-P(Z<0,25) = P(Z < 0,75) - P(Z >0,25) = 0,7734 -1 + 0,5987 = 0,3721

b)
$$P(XB > XA) = P(XB - XA > 0)$$

= 0,0630

Y == diferença de tempo entre combustão das fitas A e B, em segundo Y=XB-XA > YNN (280-420, [452+802]) = YNN (-140, 18925 P(Y)0)=1-P(Y<0)=1-P(Z<0+140) = 1-P(Z < 1,53) = 1-0,9370

(1)
$$x = ^{\infty} Papo de lumo pago × XN N (100, 1625) = N (140, 25)$$

a) $P(x)20/x < 150) = P(x)20 n < (50) = P(x)20 n < (50) = P(x < 150) - P(x < 120) = P(x < 150) - P(x < 150) = P(x < 150$

9

Camo 4,09=0,99978 24,8374,09

1 ≥ (4,83) = 1

```
12) X= Consumo diario de aígua numa localidade, XNN(200,10)
                                     - 4240 m³
4240.0,9 = 3816 m³ → Alarone
     a) P(200 < x < 210) = P(\frac{200 - 200}{10} < \frac{x - 200}{10} < \frac{210 - 200}{10}) = P(0 < 2 < 1)
     = p(2<1) - p(0<2) = p(2<1) - 1 + p(2<0) = 0,8413 - 1 + 0.5 = 0.3413
                      A ex poo independentes
                                                                                                                                 drenistado + omumos - laisini elabortrap
   P(= alarma acionado) = P(= nivel da água <3816) = P(4928 - X + A < 3816)
= P(-X+A<-212) = P(X-A<212)
              X = ANN(V, \sigma) E(x-A) = E(x) - E(A) = 200 - 100 = 100 - x - ANN(100, 11000)

V(x-A) = V(x) + V(A) = 10^2 + 30^2 = 1000
   P(x-A7212) = 1-P(x-A<212) = 1-P(x-A-100) < 212-100) = 1-P(Z <3154)=1-0,9998 = 0,0002
    13) E = 2000 lhe-re um rolemento e verifica-re re à défeituaça
           ($20, 02) $\tag{\text{X}} \tag{\text{N}} \tag{\text
       a) P(=bTe regerado=) = P(xx3)= 1-P(x<3) = 1-P(x<2)=1-0,2061 = 0,7934
         70/20 2 0,20 % de sucesso
                                                                                                                                                                                                    -mão está na tolela
           (a) E(x)=20.0,20=4
            (c) Y="m2 de rolamostos defestuaros, em 100 reptiçõe", YNB (00,02)
               Y \sim B(100, 0.2)

m_{120} \rightarrow 0.1; 0.91

V(Y) = 100 \cdot 0.2 \cdot (1 - 0.2) = 16, \ T = \sqrt{16} = 4
                 YNN (20,4)
                    P(Y), 24) \simeq P(\frac{Y-20}{4}), \frac{24-20}{4} = P(Z), 1) = 1 - P(Z<1) = 1 - 0,8413 = 0,1587
```

14) Aproscimore Poisson à Normal X = 1 Numero de virus ditebdos, por mês, por um diportamente de information $X \sim P(X) \rightarrow Como E(X) = 5$, en $X \sim P(S)$

a)
$$P(x=4/x<5) = \frac{P(x=4 \cap x<5)}{P(x<5)} = \frac{P(x=4)}{P(x<4)} = \frac{P(x=4)}{P(x<4)} = \frac{P(x<4) - P(x<3)}{P(x<4)}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{5} = \frac{9$$

5= (04,7/4), = me de virus de tatados em 12 mêses comsecutivos=, P(Y7,40)=?

Establishedo de Paisson

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_3}{x_3}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_3}{x_3}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_3}{x_3}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_2}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac{x_3}{x_3}$
 $\frac{x_1}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac$

Como 1=60720, podemos aproximos à Normal

$$7 \approx 160$$

 $V(Y) = \lambda = 60$
 $V(Y) = \lambda = 60$
 $V(Y) = \lambda = 60$

$$P(Y)/40) = P(\frac{Y-60}{560})/\frac{40-60}{560} = P(2)/-2,58 = P(2 \le 2,58) \approx 0,995 L$$