## Métodos Estatísticos Capítulo 1

## Resumos e exemplos

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1º pregrência materia (4-3)

Experência aleatria (E) - Eum processo capaz de produzia pelo monos ? resultados, com incertazo quanto so que ocorreira.

ab a levisarea rebother co cobot et ornigno e 3+(12) reballuara cob exages

2 et etrujuodua mui 3 ( o Chemise Chest deta: um sons d'ineils com le solimente à solimente com l'énice elemente.

· Interseção AMB ADB · Partema a A e B;

: colonifico de mus a comem des confundos; all aUB asinual.

· Diferença A/B De · Pertence a A mas mão a B;

complanator A = 12/A Ose

Pefenição dássia: P(A) = #A | ne II findo e en acambecuminos

Defenição axiometra

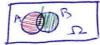
Croper adods

. 0 < P(A) < 1

· P(A/B) = P(A) - P(A ∩ B) A DB



- P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AOB) DB



· P(A)=1-P(A) @@



· A 2 B par independentes re P(APB) = P(A) · P(B)

· P(A/B) = 1-P(A/B)

· P(AUB/C) = P(A/C) + P(B/C) - P(AnB/C)

exe 1 5 lampados, mº 3 25 defeituasas

E = Estate duas lampadas, uma a reguir à outra, rem reporcos.

a) 
$$\Omega = \{(1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (2,1), (2,1), (2,1), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,2), (3,4), (3,5), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,5)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,3), (4,5)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,3), (4,5)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} = \{(1,1)^2, (4,2), (4,2), (4,2)\} =$$

B= noida de lâmpoda defeituosa ma 2ª Tistagam;  
=
$$\{(1,3), (2,3), (4,3), (5,3), (4,5), (2,5), (3,5), (4,5),$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3}$$
 soids de 2 lampsobs defentions;  
=  $\frac{1}{3}$  (3,5), (5,3) { # $C = 2$ 

C) 
$$\rho(A) = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{4}{10} = 0,4 = 40\%$$

$$P(C) = \frac{\#C}{\#\Omega} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10} = 10\%$$

$$P(D) = \frac{\#D}{\#\Omega} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3 = 30\%$$

ore 2 K= Groa, C= carra

$$\Omega = \frac{(c,c,c), (c,c,k), (c,k,c), (c,k,k),}{(k,c,c), (k,k,k), (k,k,c), (k,k,k), (k,k,k)}$$

a) 
$$P(c=2) = \frac{3}{8} = 0.375$$

```
2000 3
    ("etnomoenatumin, obordilispo obab + a dosom + rapid" = 3
   a) \Omega = \frac{1}{(CA,1),(CA,2),(CA,3),(CA,4),(CA,5),(CA,6),(CO,4),(CO,5),(CO,6)}
           = } (i,i): i= } CA, COt, i = } 1,2,3,4,5,64 # 12 = 12
    b) A= nair Groa snemero par
         = )(co,2),(co,4),(co,6)( #A=3, P(A)====0,25
       B= noir coroa e numero impar
         = } (CA, 4), (CA,3), (CA,3) \( \pm \ \B=3 \), P(B) = \( \frac{3}{25} = 0.25 \)
     C = Tooir multiple de 3=
         = \((cA,3),(cA,6),(c0,3),(c0,6)(#C=4,P(c)=72~0,(3)
Exely
                         P((AUB) UC) = P(AUB) + P(C) - P((AUB) nC)
   P(A)=0,3
                            = (P(A)+P(B)-P(ANB))+P(C)-P((ANC)U(BNC))
   P(B)=0,7
                           = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB) + P(C) - [P(ANC) + P(BNC) - P(ANC N BNC)]
   P(C)=0,5
   ANB=CNB= P
                           = P(A)+P(B)+P(C)-P(ANB)-P(ANC)-P(BNC)+P(ANBNC)
   9 (Anc)= ?
                      A O_{13} + (1-0.7) + 0.5 - \phi - P(ADC) - 0 + 0 = 1
                           C (>) 0,3+93+0,5-P(ADC)=1
                             <=> P(Anc)=0,1
805
                     a) P(B) = 1-06=04
 P(A)=0,7
                     b) P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB)
 P(B) = 0,6
                       (=) P(A(B) +0,3 = P(A) +P(B) -P(A(B))
                      <=> 2.P(ANB) = 0,7 +0,6-0,3
                      <=> P(ANB) = = = = => P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB)
```

P(AUB)-P(AUB)=0,3 =017+0,6-0,5=0,8 etrebrogebri BeA

P(ANB)= P(A) - P(B) P(A) = P(A/B) = P(A/B) = P(A) - P(A) - P(B) = P(A)-(1-P(B)) = P(A) - P(B)

## Probabilidade condicionada

## Toorema de Probabilidade total

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A\cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Exex 7

E = escepher um antigo de produção do empresa

12 = 1 todos os apouralos produzidos pala impresar

A = " a com de grade o ma cado a As

B debes on objector à orlorage 0 = 8

detroque à oborgo 0 = 3

$$E = {}^{5} O \text{ aposolho} \leq \text{asepostabi}$$
 $A \cup B = \Omega$ 
 $A \cup B = \Omega$ 

P(A)=0,52

$$P(A)=0.52$$
a)  $P(E)=\frac{3}{2}=P(E\cap E)=P(E\cap A\cup B)$ 

$$= 6(504) + 6(504) - 6(50408)$$

b) 
$$P(B|E) = P(B \cap E) = P(E|B) \cdot P(B) = [1 - P(E|B)] \cdot P(B)$$
  
=  $\frac{0.5 \cdot 0.48}{0.656} = 0.366$ 

a) 
$$P(M) = P(M \cap F) + P(M \cap F)$$
  
=  $P(P) \cdot P(M/F) + P(F) \cdot P(M/F)$   
= 0,02.0,2 + 0,98.0,3  
= 0,298

b) 
$$P_{200} que: P(T) = 0.4 P(N/F) = ?$$
 $P(T) = P(T \cap F) + P(T \cap F) = 0.02 \cdot 0.4 + 0.98 \cdot P(T/F)$ 
 $P(T) = 0.008 + 0.98 \cdot P(T/F)$ 
 $P(T/F) = 0.008 + 0.98 \cdot P(T/F)$ 
 $P(T/F) = 0.998 = 0.99$ 
 $P(N/F) = 1 - 0.3 - 0.94 = 0.33$ 

12) 11="impeera em I1" P(I1)=0,7

I2= impresa em I2º P(I2)= P(I1)=013

= magdolom do diajeb == MO P(DM)=0,4 P(DM DI)=P(DM)-P(DI) P(DD) independentes " stranger et etigle == IA

P(DT/IL)=0,05; P(DI/IZ)=0,02;

a) P(DI) = P(DI () I) + P(DI () I)

 $= P(01|11) \cdot P(11) + P(01/12) \cdot 12$ 

=0,05.07+0,02.03

=0,04L

P) 6(DM OI) = 6(DM) + 6(DI) - 6(DM UDI)

=0,4+0,041-(0,4.0,041)

=0,4246

 $C)b(\pm 7/0\pm) = \frac{b(D+)}{b(\pm 7/0D)}$ 

 $= \frac{b(DI)}{b(DI)}$ 

=0,05.0,7 = 0,8537

Eve 9
$$C = \text{Peça bêm colorada}^{\circ}$$

$$P(c) = 0.02 \Rightarrow P(Z) = 0.98$$

$$F = \text{Pacionna falha}^{\circ}$$

$$P(F/C) = 0.005$$

$$P(F/Z) = 0.99$$

a) 
$$P(F) = P(F \cap C) + P(P \cap \overline{C}) = P(F \mid C) \cdot P(C) + P(F \mid \overline{C}) \cdot F(\overline{C})$$
  
 $= 0.99 \cdot 0.02 + 0.005 \cdot 0.98 = 0.0247$   
b)  $P(\overline{C} \mid F) = \frac{P(\overline{C} \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{P(F \mid \overline{C}) \cdot P(\overline{C})}{P(F)} = \frac{0.99 \cdot 0.98}{0.0247} = 0.8016$ 

8. [1]

$$A = \text{ligade a rede } A^{\circ} P(A) = 0.5$$
 $B = \text{ligade a rede } B^{\circ} P(B) = 0.4$ 
 $C = \text{ligade a rede } C^{\circ} P(C) = 0.1$ 
 $C = \text{ligade a rede } C^{\circ} P(C) = 0.1$ 
 $C = \text{ligade a rede } C^{\circ} P(C) = 0.70$ 

a) 
$$P(S/B) = P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$$
  
(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
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(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) = P(S) + P(S) + P(S) + P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) = P(S)$   
(=)  $P(S) =$ 

b) 
$$P(\overline{S}/\overline{c}) = \frac{P(\overline{S}N\overline{c})}{P(\overline{c})} = \frac{P(\overline{S}0c)}{P(\overline{c})} = \frac{1 - P(S0c)}{P(\overline{c})} = \frac{1 - [P(S) + P(e) - P(SNc)]}{1 - P(c)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - P(S) - P(c)}{1 - P(c)} + P(SNc) = \frac{1 - O_17 - O_14 + P(c/S) - P(S)}{1 - O_14}$$

$$= \frac{O_12 + O_11 \cdot O_17}{O_19} = O_13$$