Métodos Estatísticos Capítulo 4

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Capitulo 4

Amortra aleatória

Uma amostra alestoria de v.a. X é um conjudo finito de m v.a. ×1, ×2...×m , Tais que

> XI.X2... Xm Dão independentes;

-> X 1 X2 ... Xm têm a mesma distribuição de X;

X mas additional etremasitatos e actaloregalari con x ... x x 11 x exp regio com X

teorema do Limita Central (TLC)

∘ Se XI,X2...Xm 200 variavois iid de uma v.a. X;

ose m730;

Se Tem uma media V e desvio-podrão U;

Endos:
$$\overline{X} - E(\overline{X})$$
 $\sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i$; $E(x) = \mu$; $V(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i$

: la mão estivar centrada e reduzida e apoir uma distribuição mormal:

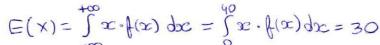
Usar para determinar quantidade media

-> Decompor uma TLC:

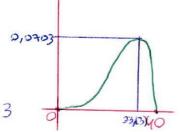
$$\frac{1}{X - E(X)} \text{ in } N(0,T) \neq xw \text{ for lower to the first part of the property of the pro$$

1)
$$X = \frac{2}{\text{quentiable de cheva que cai por dia, am l/m²}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{21}{8192 \cdot 10^{7}} \cdot (40 \times 5 - 26), \text{ ne } 0 < x < 40}$$
, se c.e.



$$V(X) = E(X^{2}) - E(X)^{2} = \int_{0}^{40} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{40} x \cdot f(x) dx^{2} = 33,33$$



b) Carridore
$$X_{100} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i = \frac{x_{i+x_{2}+...+x_{100}}}{100}$$

3)
$$E(\bar{x}) = E(\frac{1}{100}\sum_{i=1}^{100}x_i) = \frac{1}{100}\sum_{i=1}^{100}E(x_i) = \frac{1}{100} \cdot 100 \cdot 30 = 30$$

$$V(\bar{X}) = V(\frac{1}{100}\sum_{i=1}^{100}X_i) = (\frac{1}{100})^2 \sum_{i=1}^{100}V(\bar{X}_i) = \frac{1}{100^2} \cdot 100 \cdot 33.33 = 0.3333$$

$$\frac{11)}{\sqrt{|x|}} \times -E(\overline{x}) \sim N(0,1) = \frac{\overline{x} - 30}{\sqrt{0.73533}} = \frac{\overline{x} - 30}{0.577} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$= \frac{\overline{x}_{100} N(30, \overline{33.33'})}{\overline{x}_{100'}} = \frac{\overline{x}_{100} - 30}{0.577} N(0.1)$$

iii)
$$\int_{0.577} \frac{\overline{x}_{100}-30}{0.577} in(0,1) and \overline{x} N(30;0,577)$$

$$P(28,5 < \overline{X} < 31,5) = P(\frac{28,5-30}{0.577} < \frac{\overline{X}_{00}30}{0.577} < \frac{31,5-30}{0.577}) = P(-2,5997 < 2 < 2,5997)$$

$$\simeq P(2 < 2,6) - P(-2,6 < Z) = P(Z < 2,6) - 1 + P(Z < 2,6)$$

$$\simeq 0,9953 - 1 + 0,9953 = 9,9906$$
 $\neq 0,000$

A: Em aproximadamente 99% dos 100 días observados, a quantidade media de cheva em l/m², vitore-re entre 28,5 l/m² e 31,5 l/m²

2)
$$X = \text{Energia}, \text{ Im } J$$
, de ema particula; $X \sim \text{E}(2)$ $I = \{1, 2\}$ $I = \{1, 2\}$ (Ver Tobela distribuções 1.1) de de emergia do sistema $\{3 = 1600\}$ $X = \{1, 2\}$

a) Como $x_{11}x_{2...}x_{1600}$ sor iid com media $\frac{1}{2}$ a desuio-padrão $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$, estos podrão aplicar TLC:

$$\frac{\overline{x} - E(\overline{x})}{\sqrt{J(\overline{x})'}} \sim N(0,1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(\overline{x}) = E(x) = \frac{1}{2} \\ J(\overline{x}) = \frac{1}{1600} = \frac{1}{1600} = \frac{1}{6400} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{1600} \sum_{i=1}^{1600} x_i - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{6400}}} \sim N(0,1) = \frac{1}{\times 1600} \sum_{i=1}^{1600} x_i - \frac{1}{2}}{\sim N(0,1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{1600} x_i - 800}{20} \sim N(0,1) = \sum_{i=1}^{1600} x_i \sim N(800,20)$$

b)
$$P(780 < \sum_{i=1}^{1600} x_i < 840) = P(\frac{780-800}{20} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{1600} x_i - 800}{20} < \frac{840-800}{20})$$

$$= P(-1 < Z < 2) = P(Z < 2) - P(-1 < Z) = P(Z < 2) - 1 + P(Z < 1)$$

$$= 0.9772 - 1 + 0.8413 = 0.8185$$

3)
$$X=$$
 Euro da madição do seio de sum cérculo, am mm²; $X NN(0,5)$; $X_1 X_2 ... X_{10}$ suma amostra alestária de X , as independente entre si e têm a mesma distributad de X ; $X_1 = \frac{10}{10} \times \frac{10}{10} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{10} \times \frac{10}{10}$

a) $t_{\perp} = \frac{1}{10} (x_1 + x_2 - x_1 + x_10)$, com $x_1, x_2, ... x_10$ a serem iid, pola estabilidade da Normal, T_{\perp} tombém tera distribução Normal.

T2 = 5x1+5x10 = 5x1+5x10 = 5x1+5x10 media do x10x10

$$E(T_1) = E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \times 10}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} E\left(\frac{x_1 +$$

$$t_1 \sim N(0, \frac{5}{500})$$

 $t_1 \sim N(0, \frac{5}{500})$
 $t_2 \sim N(0, \frac{5}{500})$
 $t_3 \sim N(0, \frac{5}{500})$
 $t_4 \sim N(0, \frac{5}{500})$
 $t_5 \sim N(0, \frac{5}{500})$

E(x) =
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
; $V(x) = \frac{8}{9}$
 $\times 1, \times_2 \dots \times_m$ iid $\neg x = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$

$$\frac{\overline{X} - E(\overline{X})}{\sqrt{y(\overline{X})}} \sqrt{y(0,1)} \lim_{n \to \infty} q_{n} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{(\overline{X})} = \frac{y(\overline{X})}{y(\overline{X})} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{(\overline{X})} = \frac{8}{y(0,1)} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(\overline{X})} = \frac{8}{y(0,1)} = \frac{8}{y(0,1)} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(\overline{X})} = \frac{8}{y(0,1)} = \frac{8}{y(0,1)} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(\overline{X})} = \frac{8}{y(0,1)} = \frac{8}{y(0$$

$$(=)$$
 $P(\frac{X-2/3}{2\sqrt{2}}) \frac{0.8-2/3}{2\sqrt{2}} < 0.0119$
 $\frac{3\sqrt{m}}{2\sqrt{N}} \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$$|z| = |z| = \frac{0.8 - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{m}}} |71 - 0.0119|$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{m}}$$
 Invorse Normal Fz

(a) $P(Z < \frac{0.8 - \frac{3}{3}}{2\sqrt{6}}) > 0.9881$

Prower 20,9881

No Tabela 2,2 0,9881

$$(3)$$
 $\sqrt{3}$ $(0.8 - \frac{2}{3})$

5) X= "Concentração diária de um pobente, em managramas por metro atibio" XNN (100, 9,27)

a)
$$P(X7120) = 1 - P(X(120))$$

 $= 1 - P(\frac{X - 100}{9/27} < \frac{120 - 100}{9/27})$
 $= 1 - P(\frac{X}{2} < \frac{2}{2}, 06)$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 0,06
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{2}, 06)$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{2}, 06)$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{2}, 06)$