Métodos Estatísticos Capítulo 3

Resumos e exemplos

Resultios e exemplos	
Variáveis Aleatórias Continuas	2
Distribuição Normal	6
Binomial aproximada a Normal	9
Exercícios	
1	2
2	3
3	4
4, 5	5
6	6
7, 8, 9	7
10	8
11	9

Capitulo 3 - V.a. Continuas V.a. discretas (Gp 1 e 2) X,Sx finito ou enumeroist P(x=0) P(x=1) $S_X = \{0,1\}$ $\sum_{m \in S_x} P(x=m) = 1$

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

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

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

levisrement men otini è com x2, x

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

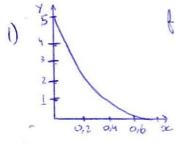
$$f(x) \neq P(x = x)$$

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

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

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

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



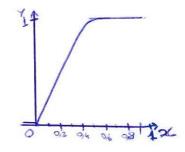
$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{\pi} (1-x)^{4} \operatorname{de} 0 < \infty < T$$

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

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)
$$P(0,2 < x < 0.5) = P(x < 0.5) - P(x < 0.2)$$

= $F(0.5) - F(0.2) = 1 - (1 - 0.5)^5 - 1 - (1 - 0.2)^5$
= $0.2964 \approx 30\%$

ii)
$$C = {}^{\circ} \text{Gpacidode}$$
 do deposito*

 $P(X)_{C}) = 0,05 \iff 1 - P(X/C) = 0,05$
 $\iff F(C) = 0,95 \iff 1 - (1-C)^{5} = 0,95$
 $\iff -(1-C)^{5} = -0,05 \iff (1-C)^{5} = 0,05$
 $\iff 1-C = {}^{\circ} 0,05 \iff C \cong 0,45 = 0,05$

2)
$$x = tompo, lm horas, de acesso à internet de luma pessoa
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 24/25, & 0 < x < 5 \\ \frac{10-x}{25}, & 5 < x < 10 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$I = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 10 \\ 1, & x < 10 \end{cases}$$

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

$$E(x_5) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_5 \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{1+2}{2}$$

a) Considere
$$Y = 2X - 5$$

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

b)
$$A = (x7,5), B = (x<5), C = (2.5 < x<7.5)$$

i) $P(A) = P(x>,5) = 1 - P(x<5) = 1 - \frac{5^2}{50} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $P(A/B) = \frac{P(A/B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(x>,5)}{P(x<5)} = 0$

$$P(AIC) = \frac{P(ANC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(X7,5 \cap 23 \le X \le 7.5)}{P(25 \le X \le 7.5)} = \frac{P(5 \le X \le 7.5)}{P(25 \le X \le 7.5)}$$

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

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

ii)
$$P(A|B) = P(A) = 70 + \frac{1}{2}$$
, logo mo so independents

ou

 $P(A|B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$
 $P(A|B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

establisque con con esol, 25,0 +0 (=)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k, xe [a,b] \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b)
$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \int_{a}^{b} x dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{a}^{b}$$

 $= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} = \frac{(b-a)(b-a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{b+a}{2}$

$$V(x) = E(x^{2}) - E^{2}(x)$$

$$E(x^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \dots = \int_{b-a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} dx = \int_{b-a}^{b} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} \right]_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \frac{b^{3} - a^{3}}{3(b-a)}$$

$$V(x) = E(x^{2}) - E^{2}(x) = \frac{b^{3} - a^{3}}{3(b-a)} - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{b^{3} - a^{2}}{3(b-a)} - \frac{(b+a)^{2}}{4} = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}$$

$$V(x) = V(x) = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12} = \frac{|b-a|}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$F(\mathbf{u}) = P(\mathbf{x} < \mathbf{u}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\mathbf{u}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{x} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{x} +$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, u < a \\ \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot [x]_{a}^{u}, q < u < b \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, u < a \\ \frac{u-a}{b-a}, q < u < b \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \cdot [x]_{a}^{b}, u > b$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \cdot [x]_{a}^{b}, u > b$$

4)
$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$
 compriments de um cabo. , $x \cap W_{C1/15}$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{[a,b]^{(a)}} \int_{b-a}^{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0 \times x \otimes b \rightarrow \frac{1}{15-1} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{14}$

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

Madiana (md): $P(x \leqslant md) = 0.5 = 2 P(x) \approx md = 0.5$
 $F(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) dx = 0.5$
 $f(md) = 0.5 \leqslant 7 \int_{14}^{md} f(x) d$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.1 \cdot 9^{-0.1x}, \text{ se } x.70 \\ 0, \text{ ne } x.60 \end{cases}$$
 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0.1 \times 60 \\ 1-9.1x, x.70 \end{cases}$

a)
$$P(X < Y) = F(Y) = 1 - e^{-0.1 \cdot 4} = 0.3297$$

b)
$$E(x) = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10$$
; $V(x) = \frac{1}{(0.1)^2} = 100 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

Distribuição Normal

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

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

 $\times N N(0,1)$ Normal Standard (Centroda e redegida) Je mão Tivar Cantroda mem redegida \mathbb{Z} V=0 V=1 $\times N N(V,V) \rightarrow \frac{x-\mu}{V} N N(0,1)$ mova V. a. Ξ

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

Tabela das
$$\frac{15.0}{2}$$
 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)
$$P(x < 223/X7221) = \frac{P(x < 223 \cap x > 221)}{P(x > 221)}$$

$$P\left(\frac{x-220}{2} \leqslant \frac{223-220}{2} \cap \frac{x-220}{2} > \frac{221-220}{2} = P(Z \leqslant 1.5 \cap Z > 0.5)$$

$$P(Z > 0.5)$$

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

7)
$$X = \text{Camprime Do de um parafuso}^{-1}, N(0,25, 0,02)$$

So $X \notin \text{Joi2}, 0,28\text{E} \in \text{Canniderado defeitueno}$
 $P(X < 0,2 \cup X7,0,28) = P(X < 0,2) + P(X7,0,28)$
 $= P(\frac{X-0,25}{0,02} < \frac{0,2-0,25}{0,02}) + 1 - P(\frac{X-0,25}{0,02} < \frac{0,28-0,25}{0,02})$
 $= P(Z < -2,5) + 1 - P(Z < 1,5) = 1 - P(Z < 2,5) + 1 - P(Z < 1,5)$
 $= 1 - 0,9938 + 1 - 0,9332 = 0,0062 + 9,0668 = 0,0730$

8)
$$X = 6000 de medição do roio de 1 cerculo, em mmi, $X NN(0, 0)$

a) $\sigma: P(X76,45) = 0.0985 <= P(X-0) = 0.0985$
 $(=) P(Z > 6,45) = 0.0985 <=) 1-P(Z < 6,45) = 0.0985$
 $Z | 0.099 <=) P(Z < 6,45) = 0.9015 <=) 6,45 = 1,29 <= 0 = 5$

Procurar na tabala$$

b)
$$\times N(0,5)$$
, $P(-1 < x < 1) = P(\frac{-1-0}{5} < \frac{x-0}{5} < \frac{1-0}{5}) = P(-\frac{1}{5} < \frac{x}{5})$
= $P(2 < \frac{1}{5}) - P(2 < -\frac{1}{5}) = P(2 < 0.2) - 1 + P(2 < 0.2)$
= $0.5793 - 1 + 0.5793 = 0.1586$

a)
$$P(x_1>12) = P(\frac{x_1-24}{4}, \frac{12-24}{4}) = P(Z>-3) = P(Z<3) = 9998650$$

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

 $V(x_1 + x_2) = 0$
 V

10)
$$X_A = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro B, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro B, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro B, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro B, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro B, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro B, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos $X_B = tampo de combuetos de fita de diametro A, em regendos de fita de diametro B, em regendos de fita$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

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

= 0,0630

= 0,3721

= 0,7734 -1 + 0,5987

 $Y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ difference de tempo intre combustão das fitas } A = B, lm segundos$ $Y = XB - XA \rightarrow YNN (280 - 420, 545^{2} + 80^{2})$ = YNN (-140, 58425) P(Y)0) = 1 - P(Y < 0) = 1 - P(2 < 0 + 140) = 1 - P(2 < 1,53) = 1 - 0,9370

(1)
$$x = ^{\circ}$$
 Baso de lumo paga, $x \times N (100, [635]) = N (140, 25)$

a) $P(x)(30/x<150) = \frac{P(x)(30, 0)}{P(x)(50)} = \frac{P(x)(30, 0)}{P(x)(50)} = \frac{P(x)(50)}{P(x)(50)}$

$$= \frac{P(\frac{x-140}{25} \le \frac{150-140}{25}) - P(\frac{x-140}{25} \times \frac{150-140}{25})}{P(\frac{x-140}{25} \le \frac{150-140}{25})} = \frac{P(x < 150) - P(x < 150)}{P(x < 150)}$$

$$= \frac{P(2 < 0A) - 1}{P(2 < 0A)} + \frac{P(2 < 0A)}{P(2 < 0A)} = \frac{P(2 < 0A)}{P(2 < 0A)} = \frac{P(2 < 0A)}{P(2 < 0A)}$$

Blue de size desire = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_1 independence

Blue de size desire = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_2 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_2 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_2 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_2 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_2 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_2 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_3 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size complia = $\frac{x}{2} \times 1$, can x_3 independence

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size compliance

P($^{\circ}$ Paso size compl

Delos Terminam em 4,09)

Como 4,09=0,99978 2 4,8374,09

Location F(4,83)≅1