Lista 01 Probabilidade de Estatística Alanna Maria Machado Alves Rairea 421942 Abribuindo os valores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14 ecomo exemplo, temos que con meidia carilmítica e  $\bar{X} = 2+5+8+11+14 = 40 = 8$ 

A soma valgebrica des dirvies para ca construitica e  $\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})$   $\Sigma(x_i - 8) = (2 - 8) + (5 - 8) + (8 - 8) + (11 - 8) + (14 - 8)$ = 0, pois, Soma =  $(a_1 + a_2 + ... a_n) - hx \cdot \frac{1}{n}(a_1 + a_2 + ... a_n)$ 

logo, ca soma dos duvios em rulação ca media e sempre zero.

3) Abribuindo  $m_1 = \frac{M_1}{x_1}$   $m_2 = \frac{M_2}{x_2}$   $m_k = \frac{M_k}{x_k}$ , temos que,  $\overline{X} = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_k}{x_1 + x_2 + x_k}$ , como  $M_1 = x_1 m_1$ ,  $M_2 = x_2 m_2$   $m_1 = x_1 m_2$ , temos:

 $X = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}$ 

(2)	hotas	X	f (alunus)
		53	4
(50)	501-54		1
1	541-58	57	
45-47	58 - 62	59,60,60,61,61	6
(5×1+	621-66	62, 62, 62, 62, 63, 63, 65, 65, 65,	<u>র</u>
(5	661-70	66; 67; 67; 68; 68; 68; 69	7
(68.2	701-74	71;71;72;72;73;73;73;73	9
(	741-78	74,74,74,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,76,76,76,76,77	16
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	78 1-82	78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 79, 79, 79; 80, 81	70
(71)	821 86	82;82;83;84;85;85;85	16
(=8 ==	861-30	86; 87;88;88;88;89	6
/9 h	901-94	30, 93, 93	3
	941-98	34,95,95,96,97	5
(25 H	-30%/8 32 8		

a) Maior nota: 97; Menor nota: 53

b) Média Avitmética: \frac{1}{n} \hat{\Sigma} \times i

 $(53 + 57 + 59 + (60 \cdot 2) + (61 \cdot 2) + (62 \cdot 4) + (63 \cdot 2) + (65 \cdot 3) + 66 + (67 \cdot 2) + (683) + 69 + (71 \cdot 3) + (72 \cdot 2) + (73 \cdot 4) + (74 \cdot 3) + (75 \cdot 7) + (76 \cdot 4) + (77 \cdot 2) + (78 \cdot 5) + (79 \cdot 3) + 80 + 81 + (82 \cdot 2) + 83 + 84 + (85 \cdot 3) + 86 + 87 + (88 \cdot 3) + 88 + 90 + (93 \cdot 2) + 94 + (95 \cdot 2) + 96 + 97 = 6021$ 

 $M = \frac{6021}{80} = 75,2625$ 

Media porducida:  $(54+50)_2 \cdot 1 + (58+54)_2 \cdot 1 + (62+58)_2 \cdot 6 + (66+62)_2 \cdot 3 + (70+66)_2 \cdot 7 + (74+70)_2 \cdot 3 + (78+74)_2 \cdot 16 + (82+78)_2 \cdot 10 (86+82)_2 \cdot 7 + (90+86)_2 \cdot 6 + (94+90)_2 \cdot 3 + (98+94)_2 \cdot 5 = \frac{6056}{80} = 75,7$ 

e) Mediana

Me  $\begin{cases} X(n+1)/2, & \text{se } n=2k+1 \\ \frac{Xn/3}{2} + X(n+1)/2, & \text{se } n=2k \end{cases}$   $= \begin{cases} X(n+1)/2, & \text{se } n=2k+1 \\ \frac{Xn/3}{2} + X(n+1)/2, & \text{se } n=2k \end{cases}$ 

 $Mel = \frac{X(80) + X(82/3)}{2} = \frac{X_{40} + X_{41}}{2}$ = (75 + 75) = 75

2) Variancia

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{i} \overline{X}_{i}^{2} - \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{i} \overline{X}_{i} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{80-1} \left[ 1 \cdot \left( \frac{5+50}{2} \right)^2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{50+54}{2} \right)^2 + 6 \cdot \left( \frac{62+58}{2} \right)^2 + 9 \cdot \left( \frac{66+62}{2} \right)^2 + 7 \cdot \left( \frac{70+66}{2} \right)^2 + 9 \cdot \left( \frac{79+70}{2} \right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left( \frac{79+70}{2} \right)^2 + 3$$

$$16 \cdot \left(\frac{78+74}{2}\right)^2 + 10\left(\frac{82+98}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{98+94}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{79} \left[ (2704 + 3136 + 21600 + 36864 + 32368 + 46656 + 92416 + 64000 + 49392 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 + 46464 +$$

$$+25392+46080$$
]  $-(6056)^{2}$ .  $\frac{1}{80} = \frac{1}{79}(467072-458439,2) = 109,275949$ 

1) Dervio Pradrião

a) Midia de gonho por horas

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fX}{N} = \frac{(60.1000) + (20.1300)}{60+20} = 10,75$$

b) Sim, a resultada é o memo.

Para provar isso, iremos supor que os humeros nº é nº Lenham médias: M'1 e M2, logo,

$$m_1 = \frac{ML}{nL}$$
 a  $m_2 = \frac{M2}{n2}$ 

A midia de todos números i:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{n1M1 + n2M2}{n1 + n2}$$

$$X = \frac{M1 + M2}{n1 + n2} = \frac{n1M1 + n2M2}{n1 + n2}$$

(m) salario de \$10,75 por hora e considerado típico, visto que, a maioria ganha em tomo de R\$ 10,00.

$$5^{2} = \frac{1}{80} \left[ 60 \cdot (10)^{2} + 20 \cdot (13)^{2} - \frac{60 \cdot 10 + 20 \cdot 13}{80} \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{80}\left[600+3980-\frac{(860)^{2}}{80}\right]=\frac{1}{80}\left[9380-9245\right]$$

1) Altura média:

$$fX = (61 \cdot 3) + (64 \cdot 18) + (67 \cdot 42) + (70 \cdot 27) + (73 \cdot 8) = 6745$$

$$\overline{X} = \sum_{i} fX = \frac{6745}{100} = 67,45$$

2) Altura mais frequente

$$\Delta_1 = 42 - 18 = 24$$
 $M_0 = L_{1m_0} + \Delta_1 C_{m_0}$ 
 $\Delta_1 = 42 - 27 = 15$ 
 $M_0 = 66$ 
 $M_0 = 66 + 24 C_{m_0}$ 
 $M_0 = C_{1m_0} + \Delta_1 C_{1m_0}$ 
 $M_0 = C_{1m_0} + \Delta_1 C_{1m_0}$ 

$$\frac{2000}{100} = \frac{66}{66} = \frac{20}{39} \cdot 2 = \frac{66}{48} = \frac{48}{39} = \frac{67}{39} = \frac{67}{39}$$

Me = limit + No - to + 3) Mediana

oliona
$$Me = \lim_{M \to \infty} + \frac{N_2 - F_{ont}_{MO}}{f_{MO}} \times h \Rightarrow Me = 66 + \left(\frac{120}{2} - (5 + 18)\right) \cdot 2 = 5$$

$$= > Me - 66 + (50 - 22/42) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow Me = 66 + 1,33 = 67,33$$

4) Variancia

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x_i)^2 \cdot f}{h} = \frac{(67,45 - 61) \cdot 5 + (67,45 - 64)^2 \cdot 18 + (67,45 - 67)^2 \cdot 42 + (67,45 - 70)^2 \cdot 27}{(67,45 - 73) \cdot 8}$$

100

= 208 + 214,2 + 8,4 + 175,5 + 246,4 = 852.5 = 8,525

5) Denvio Padrão = 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (\bar{x} - \chi_i)^2 f}{n}} = \sqrt{8,525} = 2,92$$

50 peças > 3 defituosas V 47 rão defeituosas

$$\binom{3}{2} = \frac{3!}{2! \ 1!} = 3$$

$$\binom{47}{4} = \frac{47!}{4! \cdot 43!} = 178,365$$

logo, a quantidade de amostras de temanho 6 que contem 2 com defeito é:

3.178,365 = 535,095

o númera total ede diferentes subconjuntos ide tamanho 6 et:

$$\binom{50}{6} = \frac{50!}{6!44!} = 16,890,700$$

portanto, a probabilidade que contenha iduas peças idifictuosas e:

6 Total Centor Edge Contamination 582 68 Low 514 358 246 Hight 112 626 314 940 Total

1) Seja A o easo de altas concertrações de contaminações, terros: P(A!) = 358/940 = 938085

2) Seja C o evento em que está localizado no entra de xuma foramenta de pulverização eatódica " 0/AUC) = P(A) + P(C) - P(A) C) 1 P(AUC) = P(A) + P(C) - P(ANC)

P(c) = 626/940 = 966595

3) P(ANC)= 112/940 = 011314

=(368 + 626 - 112)/940

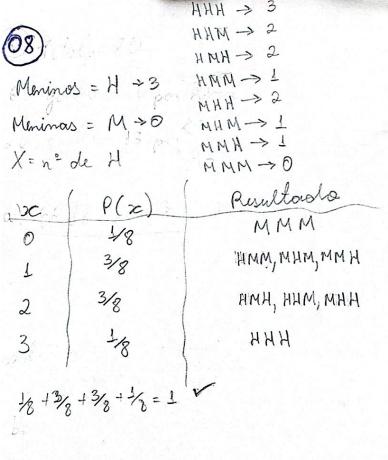
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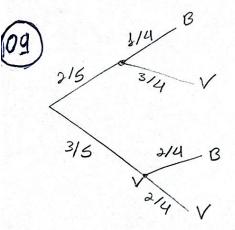
1 30% de que o 1º estágio sinea.

2) Se o 1º estágio survir, o 2º há 35%, de probabilidade de que o segundo também vatenda vas específicações

Logo, va probabilidade de combos serviren ?

P(1) · P(2) = 0,3 · 0,35 = 0,855 = 85,5%.

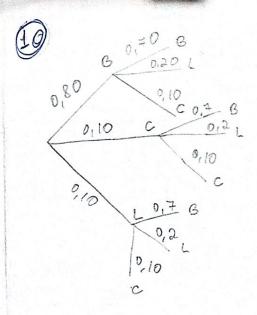




$$p(0) = p(X=0) = p(BB) = \frac{1}{2}$$
  
 $p(1) = p(X=1) = p(BV \text{ on } VB) = \frac{6}{10}$   
 $p(1) = p(X=1) = p(VV) = \frac{3}{10}$ 

Distribuições de prob. v. or

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & p(x) \\ \hline 0 & 4/10 \\ 1 & 6/10 \\ 2 & 3/10 \end{array}$$



Peroduto	Press.	
BO	0,56	
BL	0,16	
BC	0,08	
LB	0,07	
LL	0,03	
LC	0,07	
CB	F9,0	
CL	0 05	
cc	0,01	

a) 
$$E(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i P(x=x_i) =$$
  
=  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i P_i = (15.0,66) + (10.0,23) + (5.0,02) +$ 

$$(-6.0,69) = 9,85$$

b) 
$$Var(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_i + E(x)]^2$$

Var(x)=26,5225+0,0225+23,5225+ 220,5225