a) Do enunciado,
$$3\hat{p}(24) = 0.7$$
, $3\hat{N}(24) = 0.8$

Supposed viscos proporciónais,

$$S_N^{(2+)} = [S_P^{(2+)}]^V = > p |og(S_P^{(2+)}) = log(S_N^{(2+)})$$

 $\Rightarrow V = \frac{log(S_N^{(2+)})}{log(S_P^{(2+)})} = \frac{log(S_P^{(2+)})}{log(S_P^{(2+)})} = \frac{log(S_P^{(2+)})}{log(S_P^{(2+)})} = \frac{log(S_P^{(2+)})}{log(S_P^{(2+)})}$

· Psva o celculo do número de fellos,
$$d = \frac{1}{6\pi} \left(\frac{7}{2} \frac{4}{2} + \frac{7}{2} \right)^2$$

Para $\beta = 80\%$, 85%, 90% temos $7 \approx 0,8416$; 1,0364; 1,2816 respectivemente. Para cada combinação, obtenos o valor para d:

d	B	· d
5%	80%	442,72 ~ 143
57.	887.	~163,27 2 164
	90%	192
8%	80%	123
0,1	85%	142
	90%	168

Número de pecheros

$$a=6$$
, $f=18$
 $\hat{S}(18)=0,8$, $\hat{S}(21)=0,76$, $\hat{S}(24)=0,70$
 $\Rightarrow P(felha| Rdeo) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} (Sp(18+4Sp(21)+Sp(24))$
 $= 3 - \frac{1}{6} (0,8+4x0,76+0,70)$
 $\approx 0,2433$
 $\Rightarrow P(felha| Novo) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} (Sp(18))^4 + (Sp(24))^4 + (Sp(24))^4$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{6} ((Sp(18)))^4 + (Sp(24))^4 + (Sp(24))^4$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{6} (0,80,6256 + 4,0,760,6256 + 0,70,6256)$
 $\approx 0,1602$
 $\approx 0,16$

J. b) AGOVA, f=21, erté o calcularios novemente P(felhal Pedras) = 1- = (5p(21) + 45p(24) + \$(27) = 1- { (0,76 + 4.0,7 + 0,66) ≈0,2967 P(folkel NOVO) = 1- ((5p(21)) +4(5p(24)) + (5p(23))) = 1- 1/0,760,6256 + 4.0,70,6256 + 0,660,6256) × 0,1978 => PF= 0,9267+0,1978 = 0,2972 Como no ; ten a), obtenos
 X
 B
 D
 D

 51.
 80%
 143
 579

 88%
 164
 664

 90%
 192
 777

 90%
 123
 575

 85%
 142
 686

 90%
 168
 686

Jc) A60ha,
$$P_F = 0.6 P_P + 0.4 P_N = 0.6 \cdot 0.2433 + 0.4 \cdot 0.1602$$

$$e d = \frac{(Z\alpha/z + Z_B)^2}{0.6 \cdot 0.40Z}$$

ENTO	S7.	80% 85%		149 171 200	710 814 952	
	87.	90% 80% 85% 90%	100 PM	128	610 705 833	

A função de Sobrevivência da distr. de 60mperta e $S(t) = exp\{\frac{1}{\alpha}(1-e^{\alpha t})\}$, t>0, $\alpha>0$, $\gamma>0$

Calculemos a f.d.p.
$$f(t) = \frac{-dS(t)}{dt} = -\exp\left\{\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(1 - e^{\alpha t}\right)\right\}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}e^{\alpha t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha}\exp\left\{\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(1 - e^{\alpha t}\right) + \alpha t\right\}$$

LOGO,

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{1(t)}{S(t)} = \frac{\sqrt{\exp{\left(\frac{1-e^{\alpha t}\right)}}} e^{\alpha t}}{\exp{\left(\frac{1-e^{\alpha t}\right)}{t}}} = \sqrt{e^{\alpha t}}$$

En un modelo de respessio com $\sqrt{x} = e^{x^{\dagger}\beta}$, $x(t|x) = \sqrt{x}e^{xt} = e^{x^{\dagger}\beta}e^{xt}$

Began (x, 12,..., $\frac{\chi_{k_1...,\chi_{k_1}}}{\chi_{k_1}} = \frac{\chi_{k_2}}{\chi_{k_1}} = \frac{\chi_{k_2}}{\chi_{k_1}} = \frac{\chi_{k_2}}{\chi_{k_1}} = \frac{\chi_{k_2}}{\chi_{k_1}} = \frac{\chi_{k_2}}{\chi_{k_2}} = \exp\{(\chi_{k_1} - \chi_{k_2})^{\dagger} \beta_{k_1} \}$

que mão depende de ti