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## TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES EXERCÍCIOS # 1

- (1) Sejam  $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ , B subconjuntos de  $\Omega$ .

Provar:

$$(a) \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = A_1 \cup \cup_{n=2}^{\infty} (A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}^c \cap A_n)$$

$$(b) A_1 \cap A_2 = A_1 - (A_1 - A_2)$$

$$A_2 \cap A_1^c = A_2 - (A_1 \cap A_2)$$

- (2) Seja  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Descrever todas  $\sigma$ -álgebras possíveis para esse espaço.

- (3) Escrever cada um dos intervalos  $(-\infty, a)$ ,  $[b, \infty)$ ,  $[a, b)$ ,  $[a, b]$ ,  $(a, b)$ ,  $(-\infty, a]$  e  $(b, \infty)$  em termos de uniões contáveis, intersecções contáveis complementares de intervalos na forma  $(a, b)$ ,  $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ .

- (4) Seja  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$  um espaço de probabilidades ( $\mathcal{A}$  é uma  $\sigma$ -álgebra) e  $A_1, A_2, \dots, \in \mathcal{A}$ .

(a) Mostrar que,

$$P(\cup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) + \dots + (-1)^n P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n).$$

(b) Mostrar que  $P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$

(c) Mostrar que  $P(\cap_{i=1}^n A_i) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i^c)$

- (5) Sejam A e B dois eventos independentes definidos num mesmo espaço de probabilidade e seja  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{3}{4}$ . Achar:

- (a)  $P(A \cup B)$   
 (b)  $P(A/A \cup B)$   
 (c)  $P(B/A \cup B)$

- (6) Sejam  $A_1, A_2$  e  $A_3$  três eventos independentes. Mostrar que  $A_1^c, A_2^c$  e  $A_3^c$  são independentes.

- (7) Um lago tem peixes vermelhos e peixes amarelos. Existem 3000 vermelhos e 7000 amarelos, dos quais 200 e 500, respectivamente são marcados com uma etiqueta.

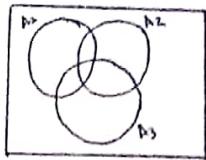
Achar a probabilidade de que numa amostra aleatória de 100 vermelhos e 200 amarelos haverá 15 vermelhos e 20 amarelos marcados pela etiqueta.

- (8) Seja  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$  um espaço de probabilidade. Sejam  $A, B, C \in \mathcal{A}$  com  $P(B) > 0$  e  $P(C) > 0$ . Se B e C são independentes, mostrar que  $P(A/B) = P(A/B \cap C)P(C) + P(A/B \cap C^c)P(C^c)$ .

Inversamente, se esta relação existir,  $P(A/BC) \neq P(A/B)$  e  $P(A) > 0$ , então B e C são independentes.

$\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ , B subconjugator der  $\omega$

a)  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = A_1 \cup \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} (A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}^c \cap A_n)$



Paras n=3

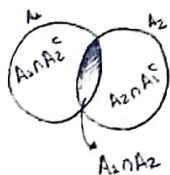
$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{n=1}^3 A_n &= A_1 + A_2 + A_3 - (A_1 \cap A_2) - (A_1 \cap A_3) - (A_2 \cap A_3) + (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) \\ &= A_1 + \underbrace{A_2 - (A_1 \cap A_2)}_{A_2 - (A_1 \cap A_2) = A_1^c \cap A_2} + \underbrace{A_3 - (A_1 \cap A_3) - (A_2 \cap A_3) + (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)}_{A_3 - (A_1 \cap A_3) - (A_2 \cap A_3) + (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)} \\ &= A_1 + A_1^c \cap A_2 + A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3 \\ &= A_1 \cup \bigcup_{n=2}^3 (A_1^c \cap \dots \cap A_n) \end{aligned}$$

Paras n=∞

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n A_i - \sum_{i < j} A_i \cap A_j + \sum_{i < j < k} A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{i=1}^n A_i \\ &= A_1 + (A_2 - (A_1 \cap A_2)) + (A_3 - (A_1 \cap A_3 - A_2 \cap A_3 + A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)) + \dots + (A_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i \cap A_n + \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} A_i \cap A_{n-1} \cap A_n + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} A_n) \\ &= A_1 + A_1^c \cap A_2 + A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3 + \dots + A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3^c \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}^c \cap A_n \\ &= A_1 \cup \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} (A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}^c \cap A_n) \end{aligned}$$

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b)  $A_1 \cap A_2 = A_1 - (A_1 - A_2)$



$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= (A_1 \cap A_2^c) \cup (A_1 \cap A_2) \\ \rightarrow (A_1 \cap A_2) &= A_1 - (A_1 \cap A_2^c) \\ &= A_1 - (A_1 - A_2) \end{aligned}$$

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$A_2 \cap A_2^c = A_2 - (A_2 \cap A_2)$



$$\begin{aligned} A_2 &= (A_2 \cap A_2) \cup (A_2 \cap A_2^c) \\ \rightarrow A_2^c \cap A_2 &= A_2 - (A_2 \cap A_2) \end{aligned}$$

C

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \Omega = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

Um set de álbegas é umas classes de subconjuntos de  $\Omega$  se e somente se

- (i)  $\Omega \in \omega$
- (ii) Se  $A \in \omega$ , então  $A^c \in \omega$
- (iii) Se  $A_1, A_2, \dots \in \omega$ , então  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \omega$

Portanto, todos os subconjuntos de  $\Omega$  são:

$$\omega_1 = \{\Omega, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_2 = \{\Omega, \{1\}, \{2, 3\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_3 = \{\Omega, \{2\}, \{1, 3\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_4 = \{\Omega, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_5 = \{\Omega, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_6 = \{\Omega, \{1\}, \{3\}, \{2\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_7 = \{\Omega, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\omega_8 = \{\Omega, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \emptyset\}$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad (-\infty, a), [b, \infty), [a, b], [a, b], (a, b), (-\infty, a] \cup (b, -\infty)$$

Escreva cada um dos intervalos em termos da união de intervalos contábeis, intersecções contábeis, complementares ou intervalos na forma  $(a, b)$ ,  $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ .

$$(-\infty, a) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [a, b+n]^c$$

$$[b, \infty) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (a-n, b)^c$$

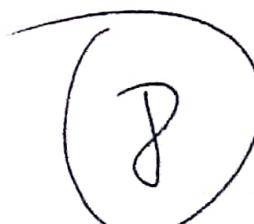
$$[a, b] = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [a - \frac{1}{n}, b] \rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n}, b) \quad A_n = (a - \frac{1}{n}, b) \subset \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n}, b) = [a, b]$$

$$[a, b] = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n}, b]$$

$$(a, b) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (a, b - \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a, b + \frac{1}{n}) \quad A_n = (a + \frac{1}{n}, b) \subset \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a + \frac{1}{n}, b) = (a, b)$$

$$(-\infty, a] = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (a, b+n)^c$$

$$(b, \infty) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (a-n, b)^c$$



$(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P) \rightarrow$  um espaço de probabilidade

$A$ :  $\sigma$ -álgebra  $\Rightarrow A_1, A_2, \dots \in A$

$$(a) P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) + \dots + (-1)^n P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$$

Por indução:

I) mostrar que vale para  $n=2$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^2 A_i\right) = P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 P(A_i) - P(A_1 \cap A_2)$$

II) Suponha que vale para  $n=k$  (hipótese)

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^k P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_k)$$

III) Provar que vale para  $n=k+2$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+2} A_i\right) &= P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k \cup A_{k+1} \cup A_{k+2}) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i \cup A_{k+1} \cup A_{k+2}\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) + P(A_{k+1}) - P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i \cap A_{k+1}\right) \\ &= P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) + P(A_{k+1}) - P(A_k \cap A_{k+1}) + P(A_{k-1} \cap A_k \cap A_{k+1}) - \dots + (-1)^{k+1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{k+1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+2} P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^{k+2} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

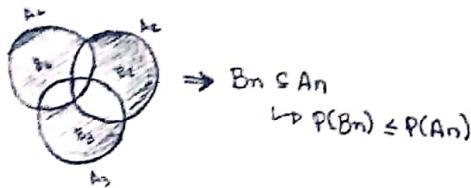
Portanto,

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) - \dots + (-1)^n P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1} \cap A_n)$$

(b) Consideremos os eventos:  $B_1 = A_1$ ;  $B_2 = A_1^c \cap A_2$ ;  $B_3 = A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3$ ;  $B_n = A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}^c \cap A_n$

$$B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j \quad B_n \subseteq A_n \quad \therefore P(B_n) \leq P(A_n)$$

$$P\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$



Outras formas de provar o resultado (b)

Prova: Desigualdade das Bonferroni

1) mostrando que vale para  $n=2$

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) \leq P(A_1 \cup A_2) \leq P(A_1) + P(A_2)$$

II) Suponha que vale para  $n=k$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i \cap A_j) = [P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_k)] - [P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(A_1 \cap A_3) + \dots + P(A_{k-1} \cap A_k)] \\ \leq P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k) \leq P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_k)$$

III) Prove que vale para  $n=k+1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i \cap A_j) = [P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_k) + P(A_{k+1})] - [P(A_1 \cap A_2) + \dots + P(A_{k-1} \cap A_k) + P(A_k \cap A_{k+1})] \\ = \underbrace{[P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_k)]}_{\leq P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k)} - [P(A_1 \cap A_2) + \dots + P(A_{k-1} \cap A_k)] + P(A_{k+1}) - P(A_k \cap A_{k+1}) \\ \leq P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k \cup A_{k+1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i)$$

Portanto, para  $n=\infty$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$$



$$(c) P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i^c)$$



$$\text{Por analogia: } \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c \quad \text{e} \quad \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i^c$$

$$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \cup \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c = \Omega \rightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) + P\left[\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c\right] = P(\Omega) \Rightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) + P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i^c)$$

$$\therefore P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i^c)$$

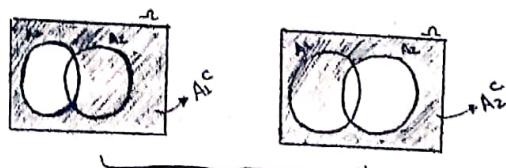


Outra forma (indução)

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i^c)$$

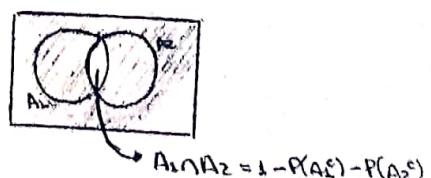
E) Considera dois eventos  $A_1$  e  $A_2$ , logo

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = 1 - P(A_1^c \cup A_2^c) = \\ = 1 - [P(A_1^c) + P(A_2^c) - P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c)] \\ = 1 - P(A_1^c) - P(A_2^c) + P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c)$$



Portanto,

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) \geq 1 - P(A_1^c) - P(A_2^c)$$



Suponha que vale para  $n = k$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c)$$

III) Provar que vale para  $n = k+1$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i^c\right)$$

$$\leq \sum_i P(A_i^c)$$

pela desigualdade de Bonferroni:  $P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i)$

Logo,

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i\right) \leq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i^c)$$

5) A e B são dois eventos independentes definidos num mesmo espaço de probabilidades.

$$\begin{cases} P(A) = \frac{1}{3} \\ P(B) = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

(a)  $P(A \cup B)$

Por propriedades da união de probabilidades.

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

mas,

A e B independentes  $\rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

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

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

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(b)  $P(A | A \cup B)$

Por definição de probabilidades condicionais

$$\begin{aligned} P(A | A \cup B) &= \frac{P(A \cap (A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P((A \cap A) \cup (A \cap B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A \cup (A \cap B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{\cancel{P(A) + P(A \cap B)} - P(A \cap A \cap B)}{P(A \cup B)} \\ &= \frac{P(A)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

C

$$\begin{aligned} (c) P(B | A \cup B) &= \frac{P(B \cap (A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P((B \cap A) \cup (B \cap B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P((B \cap A) \cup B)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{\cancel{P(B) + P(B \cap A)} - P(B \cap A \cap B)}{P(A \cup B)} \\ &= \frac{P(B)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{9}{20} \end{aligned}$$

C

Q) Se  $A_1, A_2$  e  $A_3$  são eventos independentes  
mostrar que  $A_1^c, A_2^c$  e  $A_3^c$  são independentes.

Temos mostrado que três eventos são independentes se nenhuma dessas mostradas que envolvem mais de dois eventos independentes e os três juntos também são, ou seja:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2)$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_2)P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$$

Então...

$$\rightarrow P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c) = 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2) = 1 - [P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2)] = 1 - P(A_1) - P(A_2) + P(A_1)P(A_2) = \\ = P(A_1^c) - P(A_2) \underbrace{[1 - P(A_1)]}_{= P(A_1^c)} = P(A_1^c) - P(A_2)P(A_1^c) = P(A_1^c)[1 - P(A_2)] = P(A_1^c)P(A_2^c)$$

o mesmo raciocínio

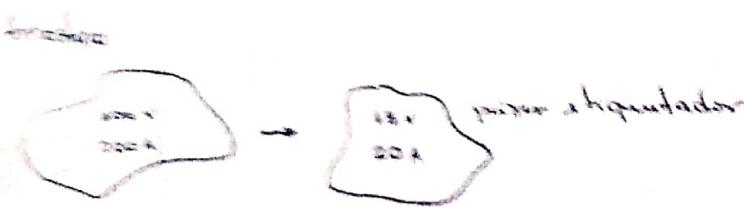
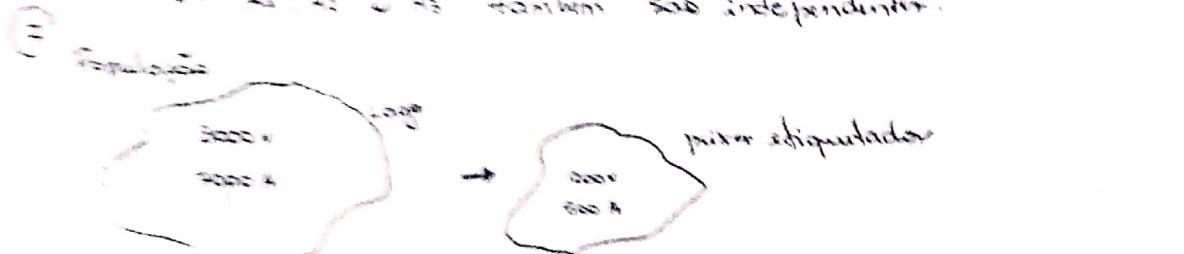
$$P(A_1^c \cap A_3^c) = P(A_1^c)P(A_3^c)$$

$$P(A_2^c \cap A_3^c) = P(A_2^c)P(A_3^c)$$

$$\rightarrow P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3^c) = 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 1 - [P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_3) - P(A_2 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)] = \\ = 1 - [P(A_1)(1 - P(A_2)) - P(A_2)(1 - P(A_1)) + P(A_1)P(A_2)] + P(A_2)(1 - P(A_3)) + P(A_3) = \\ = 1 - [P(A_1)(1 - P(A_2)) - P(A_2)(1 - P(A_1))](1 - P(A_3)) + P(A_2)(1 - P(A_3)) + P(A_3) \\ = 1 - P(A_1)(1 - P(A_2))(1 - P(A_3)) - P(A_2)(1 - P(A_3)) - P(A_3) \\ = (1 - P(A_1)) \underbrace{[1 - P(A_2)(1 - P(A_3)) - P(A_2)]}_{= (1 - P(A_2)) (1 - P(A_3))} = (1 - P(A_1)) (1 - P(A_2)) (1 - P(A_3)) \\ = (1 - P(A_1))(1 - P(A_2))(1 - P(A_3)) = P(A_1^c)P(A_2^c)P(A_3^c)$$

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$\therefore A_1^c, A_2^c \text{ e } A_3^c$  também são independentes.



	c/ etiqueta	s/ etiquetas	Total
Vermelho	200	2800	3000
Amaralho	500	6500	7000
Total	700	9300	10000

$$P(\text{encontrar um peixe vermelho etiquetado}) = \frac{200}{3000} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(\text{encontrar um peixe amarelo etiquetado}) = \frac{500}{7000} = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$P(V=15) \cup P(A=20) = \left[ \binom{100}{15} \left(\frac{1}{15}\right)^{15} \left(\frac{14}{15}\right)^{85} \right] \left[ \binom{200}{20} \left(\frac{1}{14}\right)^{20} \left(\frac{13}{14}\right)^{180} \right] = 0,0000509855,$$

C 10

- ⑧  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$  um espaço de probabilidades  $\rightarrow A, B, C \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $P(B) > 0 \Rightarrow P(C) > 0$   
 $B \cup C$  são independentes.

$$P(A|B) = P(A|B \cap C) P(C) + P(A|B \cap C^c) P(C^c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|B \cap C) P(C) + P(A|B \cap C^c) P(C^c) &= \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(B \cap C)} P(C) + \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C^c)}{P(B \cap C^c)} P(C^c) = \\ &= \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C) P(C)}{P(B) P(C)} + \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C^c) P(C^c)}{P(B) P(C^c)} = \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(B)}}_{(*)} + \underbrace{\frac{P(A \cap B \cap C^c)}{P(B)}}_{P((A \cap B) \cap C) + P((A \cap B) \cap C^c)} = \\ &= \frac{P(C|A \cap B) P(B|A) P(A) + P(C^c|A \cap B) P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)} = \\ &= \frac{P(B|A) P(A) [P(C|A \cap B) + P(C^c|A \cap B)]}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A|B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) P((A \cap B) \cap C) &= P(C|A \cap B) P(A \cap B) \\ &= P(C|A \cap B) P(B|A) P(A) \end{aligned}$$

C 10



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**TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES  
EXERCÍCIOS # 2**

(1) Seja  $X$  uma variável aleatória com f.d.  $F$  e seja  $Y$  uma função de Borel de  $X$ . Escrever a f.d. de  $Y$  em termos de  $F$  para os seguintes casos ( $a, b$  constantes):

- (a)  $Y = aX + b$
- (b)  $Y = I_{(a,b)}(X)$ ,  $a < b$        $\rightarrow a < x < b$
- (c)  $Y = XI_{(a,b)}(X)$
- (d)  $Y = aI_{(-\infty,a]}(X) + XI_{(a,b)}(X) + bI_{(b,\infty)}(X)$

(2) Seja  $F(x_1, x_2)$  uma f.d. conjunta de  $(X_1, X_2)$ . Escrever as seguintes probabilidades em termos de  $F$ .

- (a)  $P\{X_1 \leq a_1, a_2 < X_2 \leq b_2\}$
- (b)  $P\{X_1 > a_1, X_2 \geq a_2\}$
- (c)  $P\{a_1 < X_1 < b_1, X_2 = a_2\}$

(3) Sejam  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in \mathbb{R}$  e definir a função  $F_n$  (distribuição empírica) dos  $\{x_i\}$  por,

$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I_{[x_i, \infty)}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

- (a) Mostrar que  $F_n$  é uma função de distribuição.
- (b) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com f.d.  $F(x)$ , dada por  $F(x)=0$  se  $x<2$ ;  $F(x)=\frac{2}{3}x-1$ , se  $2 < x \leq 3$ ;  $F(x)=1$  se  $x \geq 3$ . Calcular  $E(X^2)$

(4) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\frac{x^3}{64}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 64$ . Achar a f.d.p. da v.a.  $Y$  definida por  $Y=\min\{\sqrt{X}, 2-\sqrt{X}\}$

(5) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\theta e^{-\theta x}$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ;  $f(x)=0$  se  $x < 0$ .  
Seja  $Y=(X-\frac{1}{\theta})^2$ . Achar a f.d.p. de  $Y$ .

(6) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\frac{1}{3}$ , se  $-1 < x < 2$  e 0 e.o.p.  
Seja  $Y=|X|$ . Achar a f.d.p. de  $Y$ .

(7) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\frac{1}{2\theta}$ , se  $-\theta \leq x \leq \theta$  e 0 e.o.p.  
Seja  $Y=\frac{1}{X^2}$ . Achar a f.d.p. de  $Y$ .

aus dem F.d.F

$y$ : Funktion des betr. Verteilungsfkt.

f.d.f. der  $y$  ist der F.d.F

(a)  $y = ax + b$

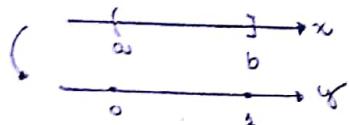
$$G(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{ax+b \leq y\} = P\{x \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\} = P\left\{X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\right\} = F_x\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \quad \text{pl } a > 0$$

$$G(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{ax+b \leq y\} = P\{x \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\} = P\left\{X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\right\} = 1 - P\left\{X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\right\}$$
$$= 1 - F_x\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \quad \text{pl } a < 0$$

C

(b)  $y = I_{(a,b)}(x)$ ,  $a < b$

$$I_{(a,b)}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in (a,b] \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin (a,b] \end{cases}$$



(i)  $y < 0$

$$y < 0 \Leftrightarrow x = ?$$

$$\therefore F_y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{\emptyset\} = 0$$

(ii)  $0 \leq y < z$

$$F_y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{Y \leq a \text{ or } Y > b\}$$

$$= P\{X \leq a\} + P\{X > b\} = P\{X \leq a\} + 1 - P\{X \leq b\} = F_x(a) + 1 - F_x(b)$$

(iii)  $y \geq z$

$$F_y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \in R\} = 1$$



$$\therefore F_y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y < 0 \\ F_x(a) + 1 - F_x(b) & \text{if } 0 \leq y < z \\ 1 & \text{if } y \geq z \end{cases}$$

C

$$(c) Y = a + X I_{(a,b]}(x)$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} X & \text{if } x \in (a,b] \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin (a,b] \end{cases}$$

i)  $y < 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P(\emptyset) = 0$$

ii)  $0 \leq y \leq b$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq a \text{ or } X > b\} = P\{X \leq a\} + P\{X > b\} = F(a) + 1 - F(b)$$

iii)  $a < y < b$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{a < X \leq b\} = F(b) - F(a)$$

iv)  $y > b$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \in \mathbb{R}\} = 1$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 0 \\ F(a) + 1 - F(b), & 0 \leq y \leq b \\ F(b) - F(a) & , a < y < b \\ 1 & , y > b \end{cases}$$

$$(d) Y = a_0 I_{(-\infty, a]}(x) + a_1 I_{(a, b]}(x) + a_2 I_{(b, \infty)}(x)$$

i)  $y < 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P(\emptyset) = 0$$

ii)  $0 < y < a$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq a\} = F(a)$$

iii)  $a < y < b$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{a < X < b\} = F(b) - F(a)$$

iv)  $y > b$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \in \mathbb{R}\} = 1$$



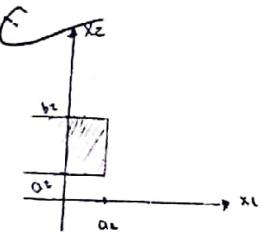
$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 0 \\ F(a) & , 0 < y < a \\ F(b) - F(a) & , a < y < b \\ 1 & , y > b \end{cases}$$



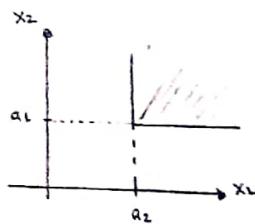
$(x_1, x_2)$  umas f.d. conjuntas de  $(X_1, X_2)$ , enunciado tornar da F

$$\{x_1 \leq a_1, a_2 < x_2 \leq b_2\}$$

$$P\{x_1 \leq a_1, a_2 < x_2 \leq b_2\} = P\{-\infty \leq x_1 \leq a_1, a_2 < x_2 \leq b_2\} = F_{(X_1, X_2)}(a_1, b_2) - F_{(X_1, X_2)}(a_1, a_2)$$



$$b) P\{x_1 > a_1, x_2 > a_2\} = P\{a_1 < x_1 < \infty, a_2 < x_2 < \infty\} = 1 - F(a_1, \infty) + F(a_1, a_2) - F(a_1, \infty)$$



C

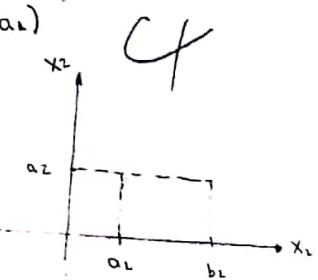
D

outra forma

$$\begin{aligned} P\{x_1 > a_1, x_2 > a_2\} &= 1 - P(\{x_1 > a_1, x_2 > a_2\}^c) = 1 - P(\{x_1 > a_1\}^c \cup \{x_2 > a_2\}^c) \\ &= 1 - P(\{x_1 \leq a_1\} \cup \{x_2 \leq a_2\}) = 1 - P[P\{x_1 \leq a_1\} + P\{x_2 \leq a_2\} - P\{x_1 \leq a_1, x_2 \leq a_2\}] \\ &= 1 - F_{x_1}(a_1) - F_{x_2}(a_2) + F_{(X_1, X_2)}(a_1, a_2) \end{aligned}$$

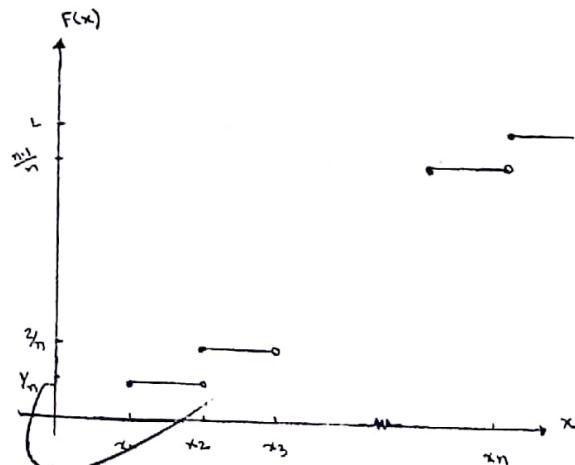
$$(c) P\{a_1 < x_1 < b_1, x_2 = a_2\} = P\{x_1 < b_1, x_2 = a_2\} - P\{x_1 < a_1, x_2 = a_2\} = F_{x_1}(b_1) - F_{x_1}(a_1)$$

$$F(b_1, a_2) - F(a_1, a_2)$$



3)  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I_{[x_i, \infty)}(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$F(x)$  é mistura composta  $F(x) = \alpha F$

i) se  $x \leq y \in \mathbb{R}$  então  $F(x) \leq F(y)$

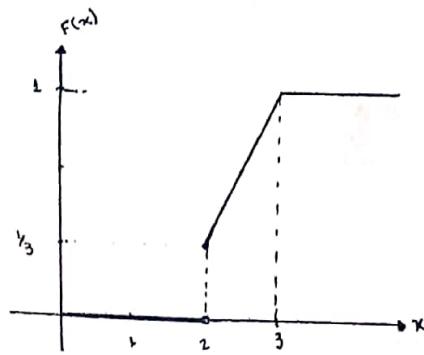
ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$

iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

Logo  $F_n(x)$  é uma função de distribuição

(b)  $X$  umas v.a com f.d.  $F(x)$ , dados por

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ \frac{2x-1}{3} & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases}$$



$$F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{3} F_D(x) + \frac{2}{3} F_C(x)$$

$$F_D(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}; \quad F_C(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 2 \\ \frac{x-2}{3} & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_C(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{caso} \end{cases}$$

(10)

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{x=1}^2 x^2 p(X=x) + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_C(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{x=1}^2 x^2 p(X=2) + \frac{2}{3} \int_2^3 x^2 dx = \cancel{\frac{1}{3} \cdot (2^2)} + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_2 \right) = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} \right] = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{27}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \right] = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{19}{3} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{38}{9} = \frac{12+38}{9} = \frac{50}{9} \end{aligned}$$

C

(1)  $X$  umas v.a com f.d.p.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{64}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 64$ .

Achou f.d.p. das v.a  $\sqrt{x}$  e  $2-\sqrt{x}$  definidas por  $y = \min\{\sqrt{x}, 2-\sqrt{x}\}$ .

$$y = \min\{\sqrt{x}, 2-\sqrt{x}\} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-\sqrt{x} & \text{se } 1 < x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

Serão intervalos para  $0 \leq x \leq 64$ , ou  $f(x)$  não será f.d.p. Portanto, se mover intervalos  $x$  para  $x \leq 4$ .

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \rightarrow F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{x^3}{64} dx = \frac{1}{64} \left( \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0 \right) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{256} = 1 \rightarrow k = \pm \sqrt[4]{256} = \pm 4$$

Como  $x > 0$  implica que  $0 < x \leq 4$ .

→ Para  $0 < x \leq 1$

$$P\{y \leq y\} = P\{\sqrt{x} \leq y\} = P\{x \leq y^2\} = \int_0^{y^2} \frac{x^3}{64} dx = \frac{x^4}{4 \cdot 64} \Big|_0^{y^2} = \frac{y^8}{256}$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{dF(y)}{dy} = \frac{8y^7}{256} = \frac{y^7}{32} \quad 0 < y \leq 1$$

C

→ Para  $1 < x \leq 4$

$$P\{y \leq y\} = P\{2-\sqrt{x} \leq y\} = P\{x \leq (2-y)^2\} = \int_{(2-y)^2}^4 \frac{x^3}{64} dx = \frac{x^4}{4 \cdot 64} \Big|_{(2-y)^2}^4 = \frac{4^4}{256} - \frac{(2-y)^8}{256} = 1 - \frac{(2-y)^8}{256}, \quad 0 < y \leq 1$$

$$g' = \frac{d F(y)}{dy} = \frac{8(2-y)^2}{256} = \frac{(2-y)^2}{32} \quad 0 < y < 2$$

$$\therefore f_y(y) = \frac{y^2}{32} + \frac{(2-y)^2}{32} = \frac{y^2 + (2-y)^2}{32}, \quad 0 < y < 2$$

10

⑤ X umero v.a. com f.d.p.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-ex} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \left(X - \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \text{Achar a f.d.p. de } Y.$$

$$F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^x e^{-et} dt = \left[ -e^{-et} \right]_0^x = -e^{-ex} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-ex}$$

$$G(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\left\{\left(X - \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \leq y\right\} = P\left\{X \leq \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\right\} = F_x\left(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$F_x\left(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\right) = 1 - e^{-(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8})} = 1 - e^{-\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{8}}$$

5

$$\therefore g(y) = G'(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_x\left(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\right) = -e^{-\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{8}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-\sqrt{y}-\frac{1}{8}}, \quad \frac{1}{8} < y < \infty$$

⑥ X umero v.a. com f.d.p.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{outro} \end{cases}$$

$$y = |x|$$

Achar a f.d.p. de Y

→ Ponto  $-2 < x < 2$

$$P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq y\} = P\{-y \leq x \leq y\} = \int_{-y}^y \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} y \Big|_{-y}^y = \frac{4y}{3} - \frac{(-y)}{3} + \frac{2}{3} y$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} P\{Y \leq y\} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad 0 < y < 2$$

→ Ponto  $x < 0$

$$P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq 0\} = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} x \Big|_{-2}^0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} P\{Y \leq y\} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad 0 < y < 2$$

10

$$\therefore f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

⑦ X umas var com f.d.p.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\theta} & -\theta \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{o.p.} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -\theta \\ \frac{x}{2\theta} & -\theta \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1 & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{X^2} = g(x)$$

Achan f.d.p. da Y.

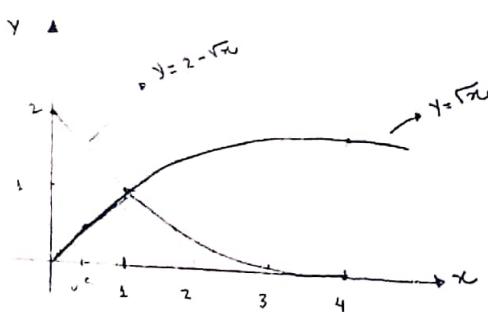
$$\begin{aligned} G(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{X^2} \leq y\right\} = P\left\{-\sqrt{y} \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \sqrt{y}\right\} = P\left\{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\right\} = F_x\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\right) - F_x\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}\theta} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}\theta} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}\theta} ; \quad -\theta \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \leq \theta \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\theta} \leq \sqrt{y} \leq \frac{1}{\theta} \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{1}{\theta^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$g(y) = \frac{d}{dy} G(y) = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) y^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} = -\frac{1}{2\theta} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\theta \sqrt{y^3}} \quad \text{p/ } y \geq \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

outra forma de resolução → ④

10

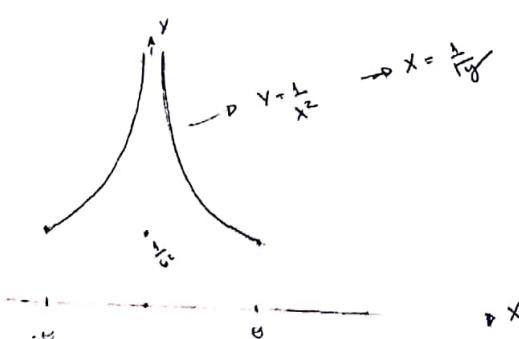
$$Y = \min\{\sqrt{X}, 2 - \sqrt{X}\}$$



$$\text{Para } y < 0 \quad F_Y(y) = 0$$

$$\text{Para } 0 \leq y < 1 \quad F_Y(y) = P\{0 < X < y^2\} + P\{(2-y)^2 < X < 4\}$$

⑦



$$Y \geq \frac{1}{\theta^2} \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}} f(x) dx$$

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## TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES

## EXERCÍCIOS # 3

(1) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com  $E(X) < \infty$ . Usar integração por partes para mostrar que,

$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x) - F(-x)] dx$$

onde  $F(x)$  é a f.d. de  $X$ .

(2) Provar que se  $E(X)=0$  e  $E(X^2)=\sigma^2 < \infty$ , então para  $t>0$ ,

$$P\{X>t\} \leq \sigma^2 / (\sigma^2 + t^2)$$

[sugestão: provar que  $P\{X>t\} \leq E[(X+c)^2] / (t+c)^2$  e então minimizar o lado direito com respeito à  $c>0$ ].

(3) Achar a f.c. (função característica) das seguintes distribuições:

- (a) Binomial  $b(n,p)$ ,
- (b) Poisson  $P(\lambda)$ ,
- (c) Binomial negativa  $bn(r,p)$ ,
- (d) Degenerada em  $c$ , i.e.,  $f(x)=1$  se  $x=c$  e 0 e.o.p.
- (e)  $X$  com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\frac{1}{a}(1-\frac{|x|}{a})$ ,  $-a < x < a$  ( $a>0$ ).
- (f) Gama  $G(\alpha, \beta)$ ,
- (g) Laplace com f.d.p.,  $f(x)=\frac{1}{2\sigma} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma} |x-\mu|)$ ,  $-\infty < x < \infty$ .

(4) (a) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  variáveis aleatórias normais  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  independentes. Achar a f.c. de  $X_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j$  e assim, determinar a distribuição de  $X_n$  de sua f.c.

(b) Mostrar que se  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  são variáveis aleatórias também independentes Gama  $G(\alpha_j, \beta)$ , então,  $\sum_{j=1}^n X_j$  também tem uma distribuição gama.

(c) Sejam  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  variáveis aleatórias i.i.d. (independentes e identicamente distribuídas)  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Achar a f.c. conjunta de  $X_1+X_2$  e  $X_1-X_2$  e assim mostrar que  $X_1+X_2$  e  $X_1-X_2$  também são v.a.s independentes e determinar suas distribuições.

(5) (a) Se  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  são variáveis aleatórias independentes com f.c.  $\Phi(t)$ , mostrar que  $X_1-X_2$  tem f.c.  $|\Phi(t)|^2$

(b) Se  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  são variáveis aleatórias independentes identicamente distribuídas exponenciais com f.d.p.

$f(x)=\frac{1}{\beta} \exp(-\frac{x}{\beta})$ ,  $x>0$ , então  $Y=X_1-X_2$  tem distribuição de Laplace com f.d.p.  $g(y)=\frac{1}{2\beta} \exp(-|y|/\beta)$ ,  $-\infty < y < \infty$ .

(6) (a) Sejam  $P_1(t), \dots, P_k(t)$  as f.g.p. de  $k$  v.a.s independentes discretas  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$ . Mostrar que a f.g.p. da soma  $\sum_{i=1}^k X_i$  é o produto  $\prod_{i=1}^k P_i(t)$  ( $P(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k s^k$ ,  $|s| \leq 1$ )

(b) Seja  $S_N = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$ , a soma de  $N$  v.a.s independentes cada uma com mesma f.g.p.  $P(t)$ . Além disso, seja  $N$  uma v.a. com f.g.p  $G(t)$ . Mostrar que a f.g.p. da v.a.  $S$  definida como a soma de um número aleatório de v.a.s independentes é dada por  $G(P(t))$ .

(7) (distribuição de Pareto) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com f.d.p. dada por  $f(x) = \beta a^\beta / x^{\beta+1}$ ,  $x \geq a$  e  $f(x) = 0$  e.o.p.

Mostrar que o momento de ordem  $n$  existe se e só se  $n < \beta$ . Seja  $\beta > 2$ ; achar a média e a variância da distribuição.

(8) Seja  $g(x)$  uma função tal que  $g(x) > 0$  para  $x > 0$ ;  $g(x)$  é crescente para  $x > 0$  e  $g(|x|) < \infty$ .

Mostrar que,

$$P(|X| > \epsilon) \leq E\{g(|X|)\}/g(\epsilon), \text{ para todo } \epsilon > 0.$$

(9) Para a v.a. continua com f.d.p.  $f(x) = e^{-x} x^\lambda / \lambda!$ ,  $x > 0$ , onde  $\lambda \geq 0$  é um inteiro, mostrar que  $P(0 < X < 2(\lambda+1)) > \lambda / (\lambda+1)$

mai v.a. com  $E(X) < \infty$ . Mostrar que,

$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x) - F(-x)] dx$$

onde  $F(x)$  é a f.d. de  $X$ .

Vamos provar que  $\int_0^\infty x dF(x) = \int_0^\infty (1 - F(x)) dx$ .

Usaremos integração por partes, com as diferenciais  $d[xF(x)] = x dF(x) + F(x)dx$ .

$$\forall b > 0, \underbrace{\int_0^b x dF(x)}_{(*)} = bF(b) - \int_0^b F(x) dx = \int_0^b [F(b) - F(x)] dx.$$

i) integração por partes

$$uv = uv - \int v du \rightarrow \int_0^b x dF(x) = xF(x) \Big|_0^b - \int_0^b F(x) dx = bF(b) - \int_0^b F(x) dx$$

$$\begin{matrix} u=x \\ u=dx \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} dv=dF(x) \\ v=F(x) \end{matrix}$$

Como  $F(b) \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - F(b) \geq 0$ , temos  $\int_0^b x dF(x) = \int_0^b [F(b) - F(x)] dx \leq \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx, \forall b > 0$ .

o modo que  $\int_0^\infty x dF(x) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b x dF(x) \leq \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx$ .

Por outro lado, seja  $\lambda > 0$ . Se  $b > \lambda$ , então

$$\int_0^\infty [F(b) - F(x)] dx \geq \int_0^\lambda [F(b) - F(x)] dx = \int_0^\lambda [F(b) - 1] dx + \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx = \lambda [F(b) - 1] + \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx, \text{ e portanto,}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x dF(x) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b x dF(x) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b [F(b) - F(x)] dx \geq \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \lambda [F(b) - 1] = \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx.$$

foi que vale para todo  $\lambda > 0$ , temos

$$\int_0^\infty x dF(x) \geq \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx.$$

C

ii) agora vamos provar que  $\int_0^\infty x dF(x) = - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx$

$$\int_b^\infty x dF(x) = xF(x) \Big|_b^\infty - \int_b^\infty F(x) dx = -bF(b) - \int_b^\infty F(x) dx = \int_b^\infty [F(b) - F(x)] dx$$

Como  $F(b) \geq 0, -F(b) \leq 0$

$$\int_b^\infty [-F(b) - F(x)] dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 -F(x) dx$$

Por outro lado, se  $\lambda < 0$  e  $b < \lambda < 0$  temos.

Folha 1

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 [-F(b) - F(x)] dx \geq \int_{-\infty}^0 [-F(b) - F(x)] dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 -F(b) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 -F(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 -F(x) dx + \lambda F(b).$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 [-F(b) - F(x)] dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^0 [-F(b) - F(x)] dx \geq \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^0 -F(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \lambda F(b) = \\ = \int_{-\infty}^0 -F(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx$$

(\*) continuação

Como

$$\int_0^\infty x dF(x) \geq \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx \quad \text{e} \quad \int_0^\infty x dF(x) \leq \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx$$

temos que

$$\int_0^\infty x dF(x) = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx$$

Portanto,

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty x dF(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 x dF(x) + \int_0^\infty x dF(x) = - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx + \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx$$

Notar que  $\int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx = \int_0^\infty F(-x) dx$

Então temos que

$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx - \int_0^\infty F(-x) dx = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] - F(-x) dx = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x) - F(-x)] dx$$

(\*) Como este vale para todo  $\lambda < 0$  temos

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 x dF(x) \geq \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -\infty} - \int_\lambda^0 F(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx$$

(10)

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 x dF(x) \geq - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx \quad \text{e} \quad \int_{-\infty}^0 x dF(x) \leq - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx \quad \text{então}$$


$$x dF(x) = - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx$$

Portanto,

$$\int_0^\infty x dF(x) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b x dF(x) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b [F(b) - F(x)] dx \geq \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \lambda [F(b) - 1] = \\ = \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx$$

Como este vale para todo  $\lambda > 0$  temos

$$\int_0^\infty x dF(x) \geq \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\lambda [1 - F(x)] dx = \int_0^\infty [1 - F(x)] dx$$

$$0 < E(X^2) = \delta^2 < \infty \text{ para } t > 0$$

$$P\{X > t\} \leq \frac{\delta^2}{\delta^2 + t^2}$$

Consideremos  $b > 0$  e veremos que  $X > t$  é equivalente a  $X+b > t+b$ . Portanto,

$$P\{X > t\} = P\{X+b > t+b\} \leq P\{(X+b)^2 > (t+b)^2\}$$

rendendo-nos ao desigualdade observando-se que, como  $t+b > 0$ ,  $X+b > t+b$  implica que  $(X+b)^2 > (t+b)^2$ .

Aplicando-se as desigualdades de Markov, que é:

$$P\{X > a\} \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}$$

as equações anteriores resultam em

$$P\{X > t\} \leq \frac{E[(X+b)^2]}{(t+b)^2} = \frac{E[X^2 + 2Xb + b^2]}{(t+b)^2} = \frac{\delta^2 + b^2}{(t+b)^2}$$

fazendo  $b = \frac{\delta^2}{t}$  (o que é facilmente visto como o valor de  $b$  que minimiza  $\frac{(\delta^2 + t^2)}{(t+b)^2}$ ), obtemos

$$P\{X > t\} \leq \frac{\delta^2 + b^2}{(t+b)^2} = \frac{\delta^2 + \left(\frac{\delta^2}{t}\right)^2}{\left(t + \frac{\delta^2}{t}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{t^2\delta^2 + (\delta^2)^2}{t^2}}{\left(\frac{t^2 + \delta^2}{t}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{\delta^2(t^2 + \delta^2)}{t^2}}{\frac{(t^2 + \delta^2)^2}{t^2}} = \frac{\delta^2(t^2 + \delta^2)}{(t^2 + \delta^2)^2} = \frac{\delta^2}{t^2 + \delta^2}$$

Portanto,

$$P\{X > t\} \leq \frac{\delta^2}{t^2 + \delta^2}$$



### 3) Funções características

a) Binomial  $b(n, p)$ .

Sendo  $X$  uma v.a. com distribuição Binomial de parâmetros  $n, p$ , temos então, por definição:

$$\varphi_x(t) = E(e^{itx}) = \sum_{x=0}^n e^{itx} p(x=x)$$

$$\text{mas } X \sim b(n, p) \Rightarrow P\{X=x\} = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

Então

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_x(t) &= \sum_{x=0}^n e^{itx} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} (e^{it} p)^x (q)^{n-x} = (e^{it} p + q)^n \\ \therefore \varphi_x(t) &= (e^{it} p + q)^n \end{aligned}$$



$X \sim P(\lambda)$  com  $\lambda > 0$

Por definição

$$\varphi_x(t) = E(e^{itx}) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{itx} p(x=x)$$

$$\text{mas } X \sim P(\lambda) \Rightarrow P(x=x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

então,

$$\Phi_x(t) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{itx} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^{it}\lambda)^x}{x!} \stackrel{(*)}{=} e^{-\lambda} e^{it} = e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$$

(\*) Segue os resultados que

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^x}{x!} = e^x$$

$$\therefore \Phi_x(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)} \quad \checkmark$$

(c) Binomial negativo  $b_n(r, p)$ .

Utilizando:  $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{k! (n-k)!} \quad \text{e} \quad \binom{-\omega}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{\omega+k-1}{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x(t) &= E(e^{itx}) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{itx} \binom{n+x-1}{x} p^n (1-p)^x = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+x-1}{x} p^n [(1-p)e^{it}]^x = \\ &= p^n \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\omega}{x} [(-p)e^{it}]^x = p^n \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\omega}{x} [(p-1)e^{it}]^x \underset{1-\omega-n}{=} \\ &= p^n [(p-1)e^{it} + 1]^{-\omega} = \left( \frac{p}{1-(1-p)e^{it}} \right)^n \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(d) Degenerada em  $c$ , isto é,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} L & \text{se } x=c \\ 0 & \text{e.c.p.} \end{cases}$$

Por definição,

$$\Phi_x(t) = E(e^{itx}) = e^{itc}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{itx} p(x=c) = e^{itc} \underbrace{p(x=c)}_L = e^{itc}$$

(e)  $X$  com f.d.p  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left( 1 - \frac{|x|}{\omega} \right)$ ,  $-\omega < x < \omega$  ( $\omega > 0$ )

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\omega} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\omega} \right) & 0 < x < \omega \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\omega} \right) & -\omega < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x(t) &= E(e^{itx}) = \int_0^\omega e^{itx} \frac{1}{\omega} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\omega} \right) dx + \int_{-\omega}^0 e^{itx} \frac{1}{\omega} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\omega} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega e^{itx} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\omega} \right) dx + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{-\omega}^0 e^{itx} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\omega} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \int_0^\omega e^{itx} dx - \int_0^\omega e^{itx} \frac{x}{\omega} dx + \int_{-\omega}^0 e^{itx} dx + \int_{-\omega}^0 e^{itx} \frac{x}{\omega} dx \right] = \end{aligned}$$

continuar...

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{itx}}{it} \Big|_0^\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega e^{itx} x dx + \frac{e^{itx}}{it} \Big|_{-\omega}^0 + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{-\omega}^0 e^{itx} x dx \right] =$$

(\*)

$$(D) \int u dv = uv - \int v du \quad (\text{integração por partes})$$

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{itx} dx \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{itx}}{it} \quad \therefore \int_0^\omega e^{itx} x dx = x \frac{e^{itx}}{it} \Big|_0^\omega - \int_0^\omega \frac{e^{itx}}{it} dx = x \frac{e^{itx}}{it} \Big|_0^\omega - \frac{e^{itx}}{(it)^2} \Big|_0^\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{it\omega}}{it} - \frac{1}{it} \left( x \frac{e^{itx}}{it} - \frac{e^{itx}}{(it)^2} \right) \Big|_0^\omega + \frac{1}{it} - \frac{e^{-it\omega}}{it} + \frac{1}{it} \left( x \frac{e^{itx}}{it} - \frac{e^{itx}}{(it)^2} \right) \Big|_{-\omega}^0 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{it\omega}}{it} - \frac{e^{-it\omega}}{it} - \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \frac{\omega e^{it\omega}}{it} - \frac{e^{it\omega}}{(it)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\omega} \left( -\frac{1}{(it)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\omega} \left( -\frac{1}{(it)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{\omega} \left( -\frac{\omega e^{-it\omega}}{it} - \frac{e^{-it\omega}}{(it)^2} \right) \right].$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{it\omega}}{it} - \frac{e^{-it\omega}}{it} - \frac{e^{it\omega}}{\omega(it)^2} + \frac{1}{\omega(it)^2} - \frac{2}{\omega(it)^2} + \frac{e^{-it\omega}}{\omega(it)^2} + \frac{1}{\omega(it)^2} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{1}{\omega(it)^2} \frac{e^{it\omega}}{it} - \frac{2}{\omega(it)^2} + \frac{1}{\omega(it)^2} \frac{e^{-it\omega}}{it} \right] = \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{it\omega} + e^{-it\omega} - 2}{\omega(it)^2} \right] = \frac{2e^{it\omega} - 2}{(\omega it)^2}$$

C

### (F) Gamma $G(\alpha, \beta)$

Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com distribuição Gamma, logo as funções densidades de probabilidade são dadas por:

$$f_x(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, \quad x > 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x(t) &= E(e^{itx}) = \int_0^\infty e^{itx} \frac{\beta^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} dx = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{itx} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} dx = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x(\beta-it)} dx = \\ &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty \frac{(\beta-it)^\alpha}{(\beta-it)^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x(\beta-it)} dx = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{(\beta-it)^\alpha} \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \frac{(\beta-it)^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x(\beta-it)}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} dx}_{G(\alpha, \beta-it)} = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{(\beta-it)^\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Phi_x(t) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{(\beta-it)^\alpha} = \left( \frac{\beta}{\beta-it} \right)^\alpha$$

$G(\alpha, \beta-it)$

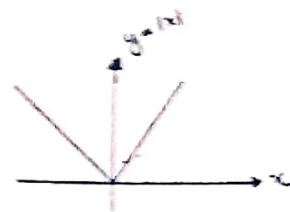
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C

$$\text{Def: } \text{esperanza con } \mathbb{E}[\cdot] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\sigma}\right) dx = \dots$$

$$\mathbb{E}(e^{xt}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{xt} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\sigma}\right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{xt} \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ e^{xt} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\sigma}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\sigma}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(e^{xt}) &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}} dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ e^{xt} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \left[ e^{xt} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ e^{xt} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} - e^{xt} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} - e^{xt} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} - \frac{e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} - \frac{e^{xt} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}-\frac{t}{\sigma}}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{e^{xt}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} - \frac{e^{xt}}{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{e^{xt}}{\frac{1}{\sigma}} - \frac{e^{xt}}{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{de^{xt}}{dt} - \frac{de^{xt}}{dt} \right] = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{(xt)_0 e^{xt} - (xt)_\infty e^{xt}}{(xt)_0 - (xt)_\infty} \right] = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{0 - 0}{0 - 0} \right] = \frac{e^{xt}}{(xt)^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

entonces las varianzas  $\text{Var}(X_1), \dots, \text{Var}(X_n)$  independientes.

$$X_i = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j \quad (\text{donde } Y_j \text{ es una variable aleatoria independiente de } X_k).$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_i) = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j\right) =$$

desarrollando  $\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Var}(Y_j) = 0$ , por consiguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(X_i) &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{yt} \exp\left(-\frac{y}{\sigma}\right) dy = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{yt} e^{-\frac{y}{\sigma}} dy = e^{yt} \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y}{\sigma}(t+1)^2} dy = \\ &= e^{yt} \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ e^{-\frac{y}{\sigma}(t+1)^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = e^{yt} \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = e^{yt} \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} = e^{yt + \frac{(yt)^2}{2}} = e^{itx + \frac{(itx)^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow \text{N}(itx, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{\text{var}} &= E[e^{itx_n}] = E[e^{it(\frac{1}{n}\sum x_i)}] = E[e^{it(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)}] = E[e^{\frac{it}{n}x_1} e^{\frac{it}{n}x_2} \dots e^{\frac{it}{n}x_n}] = \text{medp} \\ &= E[e^{\frac{it}{n}x_1}] \cdot E[e^{\frac{it}{n}x_2}] \dots E[e^{\frac{it}{n}x_n}] = e^{itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2}{2}} \cdot e^{itx_2 + \frac{(it)^2}{2}} \dots e^{itx_n + \frac{(it)^2}{2}} = \\ &= e^{itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2}{2n}} = e^{itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x_1 \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$



(c) As  $x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n$  são variáveis também independentes Gamma  $G(\alpha_j, \beta)$ , então  $\sum_{j+1}^n x_j$  também tem uma distribuição finita

$$\begin{aligned} x_{j+1} &\sim G(\alpha_j, \beta) \quad f(x_j) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j} x_j^{\alpha_j-1} e^{-\beta x_j}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j)}, \quad x > 0 \\ \tilde{\Sigma}_{\text{var}} &= E(e^{itx_j}) = \int_0^\infty e^{itx_j} \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j} x_j^{\alpha_j-1} e^{-\beta x_j}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j)} dx_j = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j)} \int_0^\infty e^{itx_j} x_j^{\alpha_j-1} e^{-\beta x_j} dx_j = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j)} \int_0^\infty x_j^{\alpha_j-1} e^{-x_j(\beta-it)} dx_j = \\ &= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j)} \int_0^\infty \frac{(\beta-it)^{\alpha_j}}{(\beta-it)^{\alpha_j}} x_j^{\alpha_j-1} e^{-x_j(\beta-it)} dx_j = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j}}{(\beta-it)^{\alpha_j}} \int_0^\infty \frac{(\beta-it)^{\alpha_j}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j)} x_j^{\alpha_j-1} e^{-x_j(\beta-it)} dx_j = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_j}}{(\beta-it)^{\alpha_j}} = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\alpha_j} \end{aligned}$$

$G(\alpha_j, \beta-it)$

Sendo  $\tau = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{\text{var}} &= E[e^{it\tau}] = E[e^{it\sum x_i}] = E[e^{it(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)}] = E[e^{itx_1} e^{itx_2} \dots e^{itx_n}] = \\ &= E[e^{itx_1}] \cdot E[e^{itx_2}] \dots E[e^{itx_n}] = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\alpha_2} \dots \cdot \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\alpha_n} = \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\alpha_j} = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\dots+\alpha_n} = \\ &= \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-it}\right)^{\sum \alpha_j} \end{aligned}$$



$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \sim G\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j, \beta\right)$

(c) Segundo o resultado da tarefa  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .

$x_{j+1}+x_2 \sim x_1+x_2$  (pois as  $x_{j+1}$  e  $x_2$  são mutuamente independentes que  $x_{j+1}+x_2 = x_1+x_2$  são variáveis independentes).

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{\text{var}} &= E[e^{itx_j}] = E[e^{it(x_1+x_2)}] = E[e^{itx_1} + itx_2] = E[e^{itx_1}] E[e^{itx_2}] = [e^{itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2 s^2}{2}}] [e^{itx_2 + \frac{(it)^2 s^2}{2}}] = \\ &= e^{itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2 s^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore y_1 = x_1+x_2 \sim N(2\mu, 2s^2)$



$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{\text{var}} &= E[e^{itx_j}] = E[e^{it(x_1+x_2)}] = E[e^{itx_2 - ix_1}] = [e^{itx_2 + \frac{(it)^2 s^2}{2}}] [e^{-itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2 s^2}{2}}] = \\ &= e^{-itx_1 + \frac{(it)^2 s^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

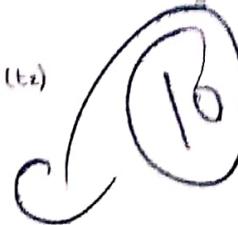
$\therefore y_2 \sim N(0, 2s^2)$



Para provar que  $Y_1$  e  $Y_2$  são independentes.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_{Y_1 Y_2}(t_1, t_2) &= E[e^{it_1 Y_1} e^{it_2 Y_2}] = E[e^{it_1(X_1+X_2)} e^{it_2(Y_1-X_2)}] \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} E\left[e^{it_1(X_1+X_2)} e^{it_2(t_1-t_2)}\right] = \\
 &= E\left[e^{iX_1(t_1+t_2)}\right] E\left[e^{iX_2(t_1-t_2)}\right] = e^{i(t_1+t_2)\mu_X + \frac{1}{2}\delta^2 i^2 (t_1+t_2)^2} e^{i(t_1-t_2)\mu_X + \frac{1}{2}\delta^2 i^2 (t_1-t_2)^2} \\
 &= e^{2it_1\mu_X + \frac{1}{2}\delta^2 i^2 (2t_1^2 + 2t_2^2)} = e^{2it_1\mu_X + t^2 (\delta t_1)^2 + \delta^2 (i t_2)^2} \\
 &= e^{2it_1\mu_X + \delta^2 (i t_1)^2} e^{-\delta^2 (i t_2)^2} = \Phi_{Y_1}(t_1) \Phi_{Y_2}(t_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore Y_1$  e  $Y_2$  são independentes.



⑤ (a)  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  são v.r.s independentes com f.c.  $\Phi(t)$

$\rightarrow X_1 - X_2$  tem f.c.  $|\Phi(t)|^2$ .

$$\Phi_y(t) = E[e^{itY}] = E[e^{it(X_1-X_2)}] = E[e^{itX_1 - itX_2}] \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} E[e^{itX_1}] E[e^{-itX_2}] = \Phi_{X_1}(t) \cdot \Phi_{X_2}(t) = |\Phi_{X_1}(t)|^2.$$

(b)  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  v.r.s i.i.d. exponenciais com  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} \exp(-\frac{x}{\beta})$ , então

$Y = X_1 - X_2$  tem distribuição de Laplace com i.d.p.  $g(y) = \frac{1}{2\beta} \exp(-|y|/\beta)$

Então  $X \sim \exp(\gamma_\beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_x(t) &= E(e^{itX}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_0^\infty e^{itx} f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{itx} \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\infty e^{-x(\frac{1}{\beta} - it)} dx = \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{\beta}}{-(\frac{1}{\beta} - it)} e^{-x(\frac{1}{\beta} - it)} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{\frac{1}{\beta}}{(\frac{1}{\beta} - it)} \left[ e^{-0(\frac{1}{\beta} - it)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x(\frac{1}{\beta} - it)} \right] = \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{\beta}}{\left( \frac{1 - \beta it}{\beta} \right)} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta it}
 \end{aligned}$$

Assim,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_y(t) &= E(e^{itY}) = E(e^{it(X_1-X_2)}) = E(e^{itX_1 - itX_2}) \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} E(e^{itX_1}) E(e^{-itX_2}) = \\
 &= \Phi_{X_1}(t) \Phi_{X_2}(t) = \left( \frac{1}{1 - \beta_1 it} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1 - \beta_2 it} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



Exibir que as funções características das v.r.s. funções Laplace ( $\mu, \beta$ ) com f.c.p.  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2\beta} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\beta}}$  são dadas por

$$\Phi_x(t) = \frac{1}{2\beta} \left[ \frac{e^{it\mu}}{it + \frac{1}{\beta}} - \frac{e^{-it\mu}}{it - \frac{1}{\beta}} \right]$$

quando  $\mu=0$  temos

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\Phi}_x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\beta} \left[ \frac{1}{(it+\gamma_\beta)} - \frac{1}{(it-\gamma_\beta)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\beta} \left[ \frac{(it-\gamma_\beta) - (it+\gamma_\beta)}{(it+\gamma_\beta)(it-\gamma_\beta)} \right] = \frac{-\frac{i}{\beta}}{2\beta(it+\gamma_\beta)(it-\gamma_\beta)} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \left[ \frac{\frac{i}{\beta}}{(it+\frac{i}{\beta})(it-\frac{i}{\beta})} \right] = -\frac{1}{\beta} \left[ \frac{\frac{i}{\beta}}{(\beta it+i)(it-\frac{i}{\beta})} \right] = \frac{1}{(i+\beta it)} + \frac{i}{-\beta(it-\frac{i}{\beta})} = \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{i+\beta it} \right) \left( \frac{1}{i-\beta it} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

$$\bar{\Phi}_y(t) = \left( \frac{1}{i+\beta it} \right) \left( \frac{1}{i-\beta it} \right) = \bar{\Phi}_x(t) \text{ pl } x \sim \text{Laplace } (\mu=0, \beta)$$

C

⑥

- (a)  $P_1(t), \dots, P_k(t)$  são f.g.p de  $K$  r.v.s independentes discutíveis  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ .  
Mostrar que as somas  $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i$  é o produto  $\prod_{i=1}^k P_i(t)$ .

$$(P(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k s^k, |s| \leq 1)$$

Sabemos que

$$\Psi_x(t) = E[t^x] = P(t) \quad Y = \sum_{i=1}^K X_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi_y(t) = E[t^y] &= E[t^{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n}] \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} E[t^{x_1}] \cdot E[t^{x_2}] \cdots E[t^{x_n}] \\ &= P_1(t) P_2(t) \cdots P_k(t) = \prod_{i=1}^k P_i(t)\end{aligned}$$

C

- (b)  $S_N = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$  (somas de  $N$  r.v.s discutíveis independentes).  
 $N$  unidas com f.g.p.  $G(t)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}P_{SN}(t) &= E(E(t^{S_N} | N=n)) = E(E(t^{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n} | N=n)) \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} E(E(t^{x_1} | N=n) \cdot E(t^{x_2} | N=n) \cdots E(t^{x_n} | N=n)) = \\ &= E(P(t) P(t) \cdots P(t)) = E(P(t)^n)\end{aligned}$$

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Então,

$$P_{SN}(t) = E(P(t)^n) = G(P(t))$$

- ⑦ (Distribuição do Paretó).  $X$  unida com f.d.p.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta \alpha^\beta}{x^{\beta+1}}, & x \geq \alpha \\ 0, & \text{e.o.p.} \end{cases}$$

mostrando que os momentos da ordem  $n$  existem se e só se  $\beta > n-1$ , e que a média e a variância das distribuições

Folha 5

Por definição, os mínimos momentos da X em torno da origem são dados por

$$m_n = E(X^n)$$

Se  $X \geq 0$  dist. ponto interno,

$$m_n = E(X^n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x^n \frac{\beta \alpha^\beta}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{\beta \alpha^\beta}{x^{\beta+1}} x^n dx = \underbrace{\beta \alpha^\beta \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x^{n-\beta-1} dx}_{(*)}$$

Para (\*) estes definidos somente se  $n-\beta-1 < -1$

ou seja,

$$n-\beta-1 < -1$$

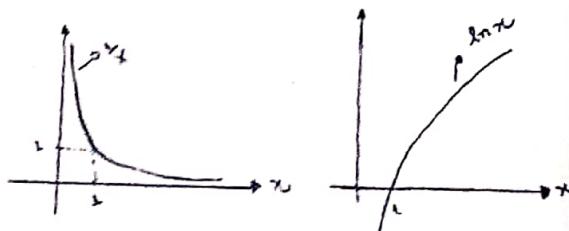
$$n-\beta < 0$$

$$n < \beta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$$

Portanto,

$$E(X^n) \text{ existe} \Leftrightarrow n < \beta.$$



Seja  $\beta=2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\alpha^2}{x^3}, & x > \alpha \\ 0, & \text{caso p.} \end{cases}$

$$m_1 = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x \frac{2\alpha^2}{x^3} dx = 2\alpha^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x^{-2} dx = 2\alpha^2 \left[ \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} \right]_{\alpha}^{\infty} = \frac{-2\alpha^2}{x} \Big|_{\alpha}^{\infty} =$$

$$= 2\alpha - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\alpha^2}{x} = 2\alpha.$$

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$$m_2 = E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{2\alpha^2}{x^3} dx = 2\alpha^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

Logo existe todos momentos de ordens menores que  $\beta$ , nem caso  $\beta=2$ .

Portanto,  $\neq Var(x)$ .

- ⑧  $g(x)$  função tal que  $g(x) > 0$  para  $x > 0$ ,  
 $g(x)$  é crescente para  $x > 0$  e  $g(|x|) < \infty$

Mostre que,

$$P\{|x| > \epsilon\} \leq \frac{E\{g(|x|)\}}{g(\epsilon)} \quad \forall \text{ todo } \epsilon > 0.$$

Como  $g(x)$  é crescente  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , temos que  $|x| > \epsilon \Rightarrow g(|x|) > g(\epsilon)$ .

Logo,

$$P\{|x| > \epsilon\} = P\{g(|x|) > g(\epsilon)\}$$

Pelas propriedades de Chebychev, temos que

$$\frac{P\{X < t\}}{g(t)} \leq \frac{E(g(X))}{g(t)}$$

$$\therefore P\{X < t\} \leq \frac{E(g(X))}{g(t)} \quad //$$

$X$ : varia contínuas com f.d.p.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$

em que  $\lambda > 0$  é um número

$$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$$

não confundir

Motivo que

$$P\{0 < X < 2(\lambda+2)\} > \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda+2)}$$

Portanto, precisamos saber qual é a distribuição de  $X$ , para isso vamos utilizar as propriedades características

$$\varphi_X(t) = E[e^{itX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{itx} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda!} \int_0^{\infty} x^{\lambda} e^{-x(1-it)} dx$$

Distribuição Gamma  
se  $X \sim G(\alpha, \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1-it)^{\lambda+1}}{(\lambda+it)^{\lambda+1}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\lambda} e^{-x(1-it)}}{\lambda!} dx = \frac{1}{(\lambda+it)^{\lambda+1}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)} x^{\lambda} (1-it)^{\lambda+1} e^{-x(1-it)} dx \\ &\stackrel{u = x(1-it)}{=} \frac{1}{(\lambda+it)^{\lambda+1}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1-it} \right)^{\lambda+1} \end{aligned}$$

Logo:  $\varphi_X(t) = (u-1)!$

Logo:  $X \sim G(\lambda+2, 1)$

$$(1) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} x^{\lambda}}{\lambda!} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda!} \int_0^{\infty} x^{\lambda+2} e^{-x} dx = \frac{(\lambda+1)}{(\lambda+2)} \int_0^{\infty} x^{\lambda+2-1} e^{-x} dx = \lambda+2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda+2)} x^{\lambda+2-1} e^{-x} dx = \lambda+2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda+2)} x^{\lambda+2-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$G(\lambda+2, 1)$

$$(2) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-x} x^{\lambda}}{\lambda!} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} x^{\lambda+2}}{\lambda!} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} x^{\lambda+2+1-1}}{\lambda!} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} x^{(\lambda+3)-1}}{\lambda!} dx = \frac{(\lambda+2)(\lambda+1)}{(\lambda+2)(\lambda+1)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)} x^{(\lambda+3)-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= (\lambda+2)(\lambda+1) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda+3)} x^{(\lambda+3)-1} e^{-x} dx = (\lambda+2)(\lambda+1) G(\lambda+3, 1)$$

$$\text{VAR}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = (\lambda+2)(\lambda+1) - (\lambda+1)^2 = [(\lambda+2) - (\lambda+1)](\lambda+1) = \lambda+2$$

$$\text{ain} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(X) = \frac{\lambda}{\beta} = \frac{\lambda+1}{1} = \lambda+1 \\ E(X^2) = \frac{\lambda^2}{\beta^2} = \frac{\lambda+1}{1^2} = \lambda+2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{DP}(X) = \sqrt{\text{VAR}(X)} = \sqrt{\lambda+2}$$

Sabemos que

$$P\{0 < X \leq 2(A+L)\} = P\{X \leq 2(A+L)\} - \underbrace{P\{X \leq 0\}}_{0 \text{ pois } x \geq 0} = P\{X \leq 2(A+L)\}$$

Pelas desigualdades de Chebyshev

$$P\{|x - E(x)| \geq K\delta\} \leq \frac{1}{K^2} \quad \text{sendo } \delta$$

então,

$$P\{|X - (A+L)| \geq \sqrt{A+L} + \sqrt{A+L}\} \leq \frac{1}{(\sqrt{A+L})^2}$$

$$P\{|X - (A+L)| \geq A+L\} \leq \frac{1}{A+L}$$

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Portanto,

$$P\{|X - (A+L)| < A+L\} = 1 - P\{|X - (A+L)| \geq A+L\} = 1 - \frac{1}{A+L} = \frac{A}{A+L}$$

## TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES

## EXERCÍCIOS # 4

(1) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  v.a.s i.i.d. exponenciais com f.d.p.  $f(x)=e^{-x}$ ,  $x > 0$  e seja  $U = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$ . Achar as f.d.p.s condicionais de  $U$  dado  $X_2$ , de  $U$  dado  $(X_2, X_3)$  e de  $(X_2, X_3)$  dado  $U$ .

(2) Seja  $(X, Y)$  com f.d.p. conjunta  $f(x,y)=[(1+ax)(1+ay)-a] \exp(-x-y-axy)$ ,  $0 < x, y < \infty$  ( $0 \leq a \leq 1$ ).

(a) Achar a f.d.p. marginal de  $X$  e a f.d.p. condicional de  $Y$  dado  $X$ .

(b) Achar  $E(Y/X)$  e  $\text{var}(Y/X)$ .

(3) Seja  $(X, Y)$  com f.d.p. normal bivariada,

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}, -\infty < x, y < \infty.$$

Achar a f.d.p. condicional de  $Y$  dado  $X=x$ ,  $f(y/x)$  e achar  $E(Y/X=x)$ . Também achar  $\text{var}(Y/X=x)$ .

(4) Sejam  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  v.a.s. i.i.d. com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\lambda \exp(-\lambda x)$ ,  $x > 0$ . Seja  $S_j = \sum_{i=1}^j X_i$ ,  $j=1, \dots, n$ .

(a) Mostrar que a f.d.p. conjunta de  $(S_1, \dots, S_n)$  é  $f(s_1, \dots, s_n) = \lambda^n \exp(-\lambda S_n)$ ,  $0 < S_1 < S_2 < \dots < S_n$ .

(b) Achar a f.d.p. marginal de  $S_n$  e a f.d.p. condicional de  $(S_1, \dots, S_{n-1})$  dado  $S_n = s$ . Identificar

esta distribuição como sendo a distribuição conjunta da estatística de ordem numa amostra aleatória de tamanho  $n-1$  de uma distribuição uniforme em  $(0, s)$ .

(5) Seja  $Y$  uma v.a. com distribuição exponencial com f.d.  $F(y) = 1 - e^{-y}$ ,  $y > 0$ .

Para  $t > 0$  fixo, achar,

$E\{Y/\min(Y,t)\}$  e  $E\{Y/\max(Y,t)\}$ .

(6) Variância condicional:  $\text{var}(Y/Z) = E(Y^2/Z) - [E(Y/Z)]^2$

covariância condicional:  $\text{cov}(X, Y/Z) = E(XY/Z) - E(X/Z)E(Y/Z)$

Mostrar que:

(a)  $E(XY/Z) - E(X/Z)E(Y/Z) = E[(X-E(X/Z))(Y-E(Y/Z))/Z]$

(b)  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \text{cov}(X, E(Y/Z))$

(c)  $\text{var}(Y) = E(\text{var}(Y/Z)) + \text{var}(E(Y/Z))$

1)  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  r.a.s i.i.d. exponenciais com f.d.p.  $f(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$ .

$$\begin{cases} U = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{(x_1, x_2, x_3)} = \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{-x_i}$$

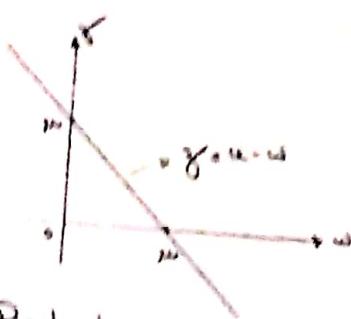
Por Jacobiano

$$\begin{cases} U = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ W = x_2 \\ Z = x_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} U = U - W - Z \\ X_2 = W \\ X_3 = Z \end{cases} \quad |J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$f_{U,W,Z}(u, w, z) = f_{x_1, x_2, x_3}(u-w-z, w, z) |J| = e^{-(u-w-z)} e^w e^z = e^u$$

$$0 < x_1 < \infty \rightarrow 0 < U - W - Z < \infty \rightarrow w - u - z < 0 < u - w$$

$$\begin{cases} -z > w - u \\ -z < \infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z < u - w \\ z > -\infty \end{cases} \rightarrow 0 < z < u - w$$



$$\text{área: } \begin{cases} 0 < u < \infty \\ 0 < z < u - w \\ 0 < w < u \end{cases}$$

Portanto,

$$f_{U,W,Z}(u, w, z) = e^{-u} \quad 0 < u < \infty, \quad 0 < z < u - w, \quad 0 < w < u,$$

$$g(u) = \int_0^u \int_0^{u-w} e^{-u} dz dw = \int_0^u \left( z e^{-u} \right) \Big|_0^{u-w} dw = \int_0^u (u-w) e^{-u} dw = e^{-u} \left[ u w - \frac{w^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^u = e^{-u} \left( u^2 - \frac{u^2}{2} \right) = \frac{u^2}{2} e^{-u} \quad 0 < u < \infty$$

$$\text{i) } f_{U,X_2}(u, x_2) = f_{U,W}(u, u-w) = \int_0^{u-w} e^{-u} dz = 2e^{-u} \Big|_0^{u-w} = (u-w) e^{-u}$$

$$\therefore f(U, X_2) = \frac{(u-x_2) e^{-u}}{e^{-u}} = (u-x_2) e^{-u+x_2} \quad u, x_2 > 0$$

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$$\text{ii) } f(U, X_2, X_3) = \frac{f(U, X_2, X_3)}{f(X_2, X_3)} = \frac{e^{-u}}{e^{-(u-x_2-x_3)}} = e^{-u+x_2+x_3} \quad 0 < u < \infty \quad u \geq x_2 + x_3$$

$$\text{iii) } f(U, X_3|u) = \frac{f(U, X_3|u)}{f(u)} = \frac{e^{-u}}{\frac{u^2}{2} e^{-u}} = \frac{2}{u^2} \quad X_1 + X_2 \leq u < 0$$

②  $(x,y)$  com c.d.p. conjuntas

$$f(x,y) = [(1+ax)(1+ay)-a] e^{-x-y-axy} \quad 0 < x, y < \infty \quad (0 \leq a \leq 1)$$

a) Marginal de  $x$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \int_0^\infty [(1+ax)(1+ay)-a] e^{-x-y-axy} dy = \int_0^\infty (1+ax)(1+ay) e^{-x-y-axy} dy - \int_0^\infty a e^{-x-y-axy} dy \\ &= (1+ax) \int_0^\infty (1+ay) e^{-x-y-axy} dy - a \int_0^\infty e^{-x-y-axy} dy = \\ &= (1+ax) \left[ \int_0^\infty e^{-x-y-axy} dy + \int_0^\infty ay e^{-x-y-axy} dy \right] - a \int_0^\infty e^{-x-y-axy} dy = \\ &= (1+ax) \left[ e^{-x} \int_0^\infty e^{-(1+ax)y} dy + a e^{-x} \int_0^\infty y e^{-(1+ax)y} dy \right] - a e^{-x} \int_0^\infty e^{-(1+ax)y} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad e^{-x} \int_0^\infty e^{-(1+ax)y} dy = -\frac{e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(1+ax)y} \quad (2) \quad + \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{-(1+ax)y} \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad a e^{-x} \int_0^\infty y e^{-(1+ax)y} dy = a e^{-x} \left[ -\frac{y e^{-(1+ax)y}}{(1+ax)} \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty -\frac{e^{-(1+ax)y}}{(1+ax)} dy \right] = \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} \left[ -\frac{e^{-(1+ax)y}}{(1+ax)} \Big|_0^\infty \right]$$

$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = y, y \rightarrow du = dy \\ dv = e^{-(1+ax)y} dy \\ v = -\frac{e^{-(1+ax)y}}{(1+ax)} \end{array} \right.$

$$= a e^{-x} \left( \frac{1}{(1+ax)^2} \right)$$

$$(3) \quad a e^{-x} \int_0^\infty e^{-(1+ax)y} dy = -\frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(1+ax)y} + \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{-(1+ax)y} = \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)}$$

Logo,

$$g(x) = (1+ax) \left[ \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} + \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)^2} \right] - \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} = e^{-x} + \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} - \frac{a e^{-x}}{(1+ax)} = e^{-x}, \quad x > 0$$

Portanto,

$$g(x) = e^{-x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(y|x) &= \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x)} = \frac{[(1+ax)(1+ay)-a] e^{-x-y-axy}}{e^{-x}} = \frac{[(1+ax)(1+ay)-a] e^{-(1+ax)y-x}}{e^{-x}} = \\ &= [(1+ax)(1+ay)-a] e^{-(1+ax)y-x} \quad 0 < y < \infty \end{aligned}$$

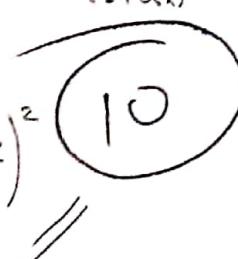
C

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(y|x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f(y|x) dy = \int_{0}^{\infty} y [(\lambda + \alpha x)(\lambda + \alpha y) - \alpha] e^{-(\lambda + \alpha x)y} dy = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \int_{0}^{\infty} y (\lambda + \alpha y) e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy - \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \int_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy + \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy \right] - \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \frac{1}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} + \alpha \left( y^2 \left|_{0}^{\infty} \right. \frac{-e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} \right) + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} 2y dy \right] - \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} + \frac{2\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} \left( y \frac{e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{-(\lambda + \alpha x)} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right) + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} dy \right] - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} \right) = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} + \frac{2\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} \left( - \frac{e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right) \right] - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} + \frac{2\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} - \frac{\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} = \frac{\lambda + \alpha x + 2\alpha - \alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} = \frac{\lambda + \alpha x + \alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} // \quad C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(y^2|x) &= \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 f(y|x) dy = \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 (\lambda + \alpha x)(\lambda + \alpha y) e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy - \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 \alpha e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy + \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} y^3 e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy \right] - \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy} dy = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} + \alpha \left( y^3 \frac{e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{-(\lambda + \alpha x)} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda y - \alpha xy}}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} 3y^2 dy \right) \right] - \alpha \left( \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} \right) = \\
 &= (\lambda + \alpha x) \left[ \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} + \frac{3\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)} \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} \right] - \alpha \left( \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{2}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} + \frac{6\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} - \frac{2\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} = \frac{2(\lambda + \alpha x) + 4\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} = \frac{2 + 2\alpha x + 4\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} // \quad C
 \end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

$$V(y|x) = E(y^2|x) - E^2(y|x) = \frac{2 + 2\alpha x + 4\alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^3} - \left( \frac{\lambda + \alpha x + \alpha}{(\lambda + \alpha x)^2} \right)^2$$



C

③  $(x, y)$  com c.d.p. normal bivariada

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) \right\} \quad \text{se } x, y < \infty$$

f.d.p. condicionais de  $y$  dado  $x=x$   $f(y|x=x)$

Sabemos que as densidades marginais de  $X$  é  $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ . Mas para obter as densidades condicionais, não é necessário calcular as densidades marginais, nem utilizá-las diretamente nas fórmulas, tem que se fixar as densidades condicionais e profissionalizar  $f(y|x)$ . Para isso podemos fixar  $x$  como constante nas densidades conjuntas, produzir  $F(x, y)$  como função de  $y$  e assim obter as densidades condicionais.

Pontualmente, adicionar em evidência todos fatores que não dependem de  $y$ , podemos escrever

$$f(y|x) = C(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho, \mu_1, x) \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[ \left( \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 - 2\rho \left( \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \left( \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right) \right] \right\}$$

em que a constante  $C(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho, \mu_1, x)$  é determinada pelas equações  $\int f(y|x) dy = 1$ .

É claro que essas densidades condicionais é normal. Com efeito, completando o quadrado obtemos

$$f(y|x) = C_1(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho, \mu_1, x) \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[ \left( \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 - \rho^2 \left( \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right] \right\} =$$

$$= C_1(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho, \mu_1, x) \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)} \times \left[ y-\mu_2 - \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x-\mu_1) \right]^2 \right\}$$

Estas é as densidades normal com média  $\mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x-\mu_1)$  e variância  $\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)$ . Por isso, escrevemos

$$Y|X=x \sim N\left(\mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x-\mu_1), \sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)\right)$$

✓

Logo,

$$\mathbb{E}(Y|X) = \mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x-\mu_1)$$

✓

$$\text{Var}(Y|X) = \sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)$$

do ③

$$\text{Por definição, } f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)}$$

$$\text{Por outro lado, temos } f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\delta_1^2}\right\}.$$

Aplicando a definição da condicional, temos

$$\begin{aligned} f(y|x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi\delta_1\delta_2(1-p^2)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-p^2)} \left[ \left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\delta_1}\right)^2 - 2p \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\delta_1\delta_2} + \left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\delta_2}\right)^2 \right]\right\}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\delta_1^2}\right\}} \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta_2\sqrt{1-p^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-p^2)} \left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\delta_1}\right)^2\right\}}_{k} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-p^2)} \left[\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\delta_2}\right)^2 - 2p \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\delta_1\delta_2}\right]\right\} \\ &= k \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-p^2)} \left[\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\delta_2}\right)^2 - 2p \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\delta_1\delta_2}\right]\right\} = k \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-p^2)} \left[\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\delta_2}\right)^2 - p \left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\delta_1}\right)^2\right]\right\} \\ &= k \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\delta_2^2(1-p^2)} \left[y - \mu_2 - \frac{\delta_2 p}{\delta_1} (x - \mu_1)\right]^2\right\} \quad \textcircled{10} \\ \therefore y|x=x &\sim N\left(\mu_2 + \frac{\delta_2 p}{\delta_1} (x - \mu_1), \delta_2^2(1-p^2)\right) \quad \textcircled{C} \end{aligned}$$

④  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  vêm daí com fdp

$$f(x) = 1 e^{-\lambda x} \quad x > 0$$

$$S_j = \sum_{i=1}^j x_i \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

$$(a) (s_1, \dots, s_n) \quad f(s_1, \dots, s_n) = \lambda^n \exp(-\lambda S_n) \quad 0 < s_1 < s_2 < \dots < s_n \quad \textcircled{C}$$

Objetivo

Temos que,

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= x_1 \\ s_2 &= x_1 + x_2 \\ s_3 &= x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ &\vdots \\ s_{n-1} &= x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1} \\ s_n &= x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1} + x_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = s_1 \\ x_2 = s_2 - s_1 = s_2 - s_1 \\ x_3 = s_3 - s_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = s_n - s_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

Jacobiana

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial s_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial s_n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|J| = 1$$

então,

$$f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) = \prod_{x_i}^n (s_1, s_2 - s_1, \dots, s_n - s_{n-1}) |J| = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) =$$
$$\cdot (\lambda e^{-\lambda s_1}) (\lambda e^{-\lambda(s_2-s_1)}) (\lambda e^{-\lambda(s_3-s_2)}) \dots (\lambda e^{-\lambda(s_{n-1}-s_{n-2})}) (\lambda e^{-\lambda(s_n-s_{n-1})}) =$$
$$= \lambda^n e^{-\lambda s_n} \quad 0 < s_1 < s_2 < \dots < s_n$$

(b) → Sdp marginal de  $s_n$ .

$$f_{s_n}(s_n) = \int \int \dots \int \lambda^n e^{-\lambda s_n} ds_1 ds_2 \dots ds_{n-1}$$

Do outro lado, temos que a soma de variáveis aleatórias exponenciais é uma distribuição Gamma com parâmetros  $\lambda$  e  $\lambda$ , ou seja,

$$s_i \sim \text{Gamma}(i, \lambda)$$

$$\text{Dado } \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$$

10

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \beta^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\text{Então: } \text{váriavel } s_1 \sim \text{exp}(\lambda) \quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad f(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} s_1 = x_1 & x_1 = s_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = s_2 & x_2 = s_2 - s_1 \end{array} \quad |J| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$f(s_1, s_2) = \int_{x_1}^{\infty} f_{x_1}(s_1, s_2 - s_1) |J| = \int_{s_1}^{\infty} f(s_1) f_{x_2}(s_2 - s_1) |J| = \lambda e^{-\lambda s_1} \lambda e^{-\lambda(s_2 - s_1)} = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda s_2}$$

$$0 < s_1 < \infty \rightarrow 0 < s_1 < \infty$$

$$0 < s_2 < \infty \rightarrow 0 < s_2 - s_1 < \infty \rightarrow s_1 < s_2 < \infty$$

$$f_{s_2}(s_2) = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda s_2} ds_2 = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda s_2} \left[ s_2 \right]_0^\infty = \lambda^2 s_2 e^{-\lambda s_2} \quad 0 < s_2 < \infty$$

$$f_{s_2}(s_2) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} \lambda^2 s_2^{(2-1)} e^{-\lambda s_2}$$
$$\hookrightarrow 2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore s_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(2, \lambda)$$

C

Generalizando,

$$s_n \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \lambda)$$

Então,

$$f_{s_n}(s_n) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \lambda^n s_n^{n-1} e^{-\lambda s_n}$$

disso,

$$f_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n}(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n) = \frac{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n)}{f_{s_{n+1|s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n}}(s_n)} = \frac{\cancel{\prod_{i=1}^n s_i^{n-1}}}{{\cancel{\prod_{i=1}^n s_i^{n-1}}} \cdot \cancel{s_n^n}} = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{s_n^{n-1}} = \frac{(n-1)!}{s_n^{n-1}}$$

Por outro lado, sabemos que as distribuições conjuntas das estatísticas de ordenamento numas amostras aleatórias  $y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}$  de tamanho  $n-1$  de uma distribuição uniforme em  $(0, s_n)$  é dada por:

Suje  $y_i \sim \text{Uniforme}(0, s_n)$   $f(y_i) = \frac{1}{s_n}$

Por definição

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) = (n-1)! \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} f(y_i)}_{\text{f.d.p de } y} = (n-1)! \underbrace{\left[ \frac{1}{s_n} \cdot \frac{1}{s_n} \cdots \frac{1}{s_n} \right]}_{n-1} = \frac{(n-1)!}{s_n^{n-1}}$$
$$(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \rightarrow (y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})$$

Portanto,

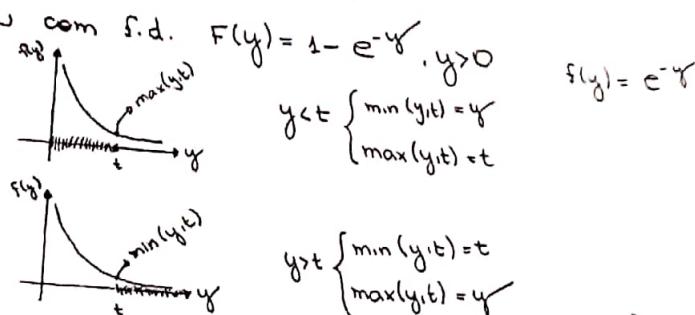
$$f(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n) = f(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \quad 0 < s_1 < \dots < s_{n-1}$$
$$\frac{1}{s_n} \quad !$$

$$s_1 = y_1 \quad f(y_1) = f(s_1) = \frac{1}{s_n}$$
$$s_2 = y_2$$
$$\vdots$$
$$s_{n-1} = y_{n-1}$$

5) Y uma v.a. com d.f.e exponencial com s.d.  $F(y) = 1 - e^{-\gamma y}, y > 0$   $f(y) = e^{-\gamma y}$   
 $t > 0$  (fixo)

$$E(Y | \min(y, t)) \approx E(Y | \max(y, t))$$

Achou



$$E(Y | \min(y, t)) = \int_t^\infty y e^{-\gamma y} dy = -y e^{-\gamma y} \Big|_t^\infty + \int_t^\infty e^{-\gamma y} dy = -y e^{-\gamma y} \Big|_t^\infty + (-e^{-\gamma y} \Big|_t^\infty) =$$

$$u = y, du = dy \\ du = e^{-\gamma y} dy, u = -e^{-\gamma y}$$
$$= t e^{-\gamma t} - \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} y e^{-\gamma y} + e^{-\gamma t} - \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{-\gamma y}} = (t+1) e^{-\gamma t}$$

3

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{Var}(Y|Z) = E(Y^2|Z) - [E(Y|Z)]^2 \quad (\text{variancia condicional})$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y|Z) = E(XY|Z) - E(X|Z)E(Y|Z) \quad (\text{covariância condicional}).$$

Mostre que.

$$(a) \quad E(XY|Z) - E(X|Z)E(Y|Z) = E[(X - E(X|Z))(Y - E(Y|Z))|Z]$$

$$= E[(Y - E(Y|Z))(X - E(X|Z))|Z] \xrightarrow{\text{distributivas}} E[XY - XE(Y|Z) - YE(X|Z) + E(X|Z)E(Y|Z)|Z]$$

$$= E(XY|Z) - E(X|Z)E(Y|Z) - E(Y|Z)E(X|Z) + E(X|Z)E(Y|Z)$$

$$(b) \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, E(Y|Z))$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(XE(Y|Z)) - E(X)E(E(Y|Z)) =$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X, E(Y|Z)) \quad \text{C}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(\text{Var}(Y|Z)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|Z)) \quad \text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - E^2(x)$$

$$E(\text{Var}(Y|Z)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|Z)) = E\left(E(Y^2|Z) - [E(Y|Z)]^2\right) + E\left([E(Y|Z)]^2 - \underbrace{[E(E(Y|Z))]^2}_{E(Y)}\right)$$

$$= E(E(Y^2|Z)) - E[E(Y|Z)]^2 + E[E(Y|Z)]^2 - E^2(E(Y|Z))$$

$$= E[E(Y^2|Z)] - E^2(E(Y|Z)) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \text{Var}(Y)$$

C (10)

Casa Paulos Jorge

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TEORIA DA PROBABILIDADE  
EXERCÍCIOS # 5

(1) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  v.a.s i.i.d. exponenciais com f.d.p.  $f(x)=e^{-x}$ ,  $x>0$ . Achar a f.d.p. de  $(U, X_2, X_3)$  onde  $U=X_1+X_2+X_3$  e achar a f.d.p. marginal de  $U$ .

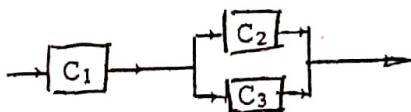
(2) Supor que o esquema abaixo representa um sistema de confiabilidade em engenharia. O sistema funciona se o componente  $C_1$  e pelo menos um dos dois componentes  $C_2$  ou  $C_3$  funcionam. Seja  $X_i$  a v.a. representando o tempo de vida do componente  $C_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, 3$  e assumir que  $X_i$  são v.a.s com distribuição exponencial da forma:

(a)  $X_1$  com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\lambda_1 \exp(-\lambda_1 x)$ ,  $x>0$ .

(b)  $X_2$  e  $X_3$  com f.d.p.  $g(x)=\lambda_2 \exp(-\lambda_2 x)$ ,  $x>0$  onde  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$ . Sejam  $Y=\max\{X_2, X_3\}$  e  $Z=\min\{X_1, Y\}$  representando o tempo de vida do sistema.

(i) Achar a distribuição do tempo de vida  $Z$  do sistema.

(ii) Achar  $E(Z)$  da distribuição de  $Z$ , e também, achar  $E(Z)$  diretamente da distribuição de  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ , verificando a concordância dos resultados.



(3) Sejam  $X_1, X_2$  v.a.s i.i.d. exponenciais com f.d.p.  $f(x)=\lambda \exp(-\lambda x)$ ,  $x>0$ . Achar a f.d.p. da v.a.  $Y=X_1/X_2$ .

(4) Sejam  $X_1, X_2$  v.a.s i.i.d. normais  $N(0, 1)$  com f.d.p.

$f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-x^2/2)$ ,  $-\infty < x < \infty$ .

(a) Achar a f.d.p. de  $Y=X_1^2/X_2^2$ .

(b) Achar a f.d.p. bivariada de  $U=X_1^2+X_2^2$  e  $V=X_1/X_2$ , mostrando que  $U$  e  $V$  são v.a.s independentes e achar suas f.d.p.s marginais.

(c) Definir as v.a.s  $R$  e  $\theta$  pelas relações  $X_1=R\cos\theta$  e  $X_2=R\sin\theta$ ,  $R \geq 0$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . Achar a f.d.p. de  $R$  e  $\theta$ , mostrando que  $R$  e  $\theta$  são v.a.s independentes e achar suas f.d.p.s marginais.

(d) Achar a f.d.p. de  $Z=X_1X_2/\sqrt{X_1^2+X_2^2}$  e identificar Z como tendo uma distribuição normal.

(5) Sejam  $X_1, X_2$  v.a.s i.i.d.  $N(0,1)$  com f.d.p.  
 $f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp(-x^2/2), -\infty < x < \infty$ .

Achar a f.d.p. conjunta de  $Y_1=X_1\cos X_2, Y_2=X_1\sin X_2$ , assim como de suas distribuições marginais.

(6) Sejam  $X_1, X_2$  v.a.s com f.d.p. conjunta  $f(x_1, x_2)=\frac{1}{\pi}, x_1^2+x_2^2 \leq 1$  e zero e.o.p. Achar a f.d.p. de  $Y=X_1^2+X_2^2$ .

(7) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  v.a.s i.i.d. exponenciais com f.d.p.  
 $f(x)=\exp(-x), x>0$ . Achar a f.d.p. conjunta de  $W_1=Y_1, W_2=Y_2-Y_1,$   
 $W_3=Y_3-Y_2$ , onde  $Y_1 < Y_2 < Y_3$  são as estatísticas de ordem de  $X_1, X_2, X_3$ .

(8) Sejam  $X_1, X_2$  v.a.s i.i.d. uniformes em  $(0,1)$ . Definir as v.a.  $Y_1$  e  $Y_2$  por,

$$Y_1=(-2\log(X_1))^{\frac{1}{2}}\cos(2\pi X_2)$$

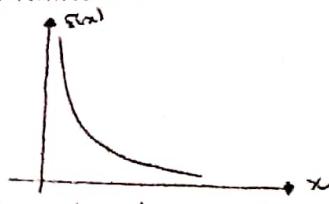
$$Y_2=(-2\log(X_1))^{\frac{1}{2}}\sin(2\pi X_2)$$

Achar a f.d.p. conjunta de  $Y_1$  e  $Y_2$  e mostrar que  $Y_1$  e  $Y_2$  são v.a.s i.i.d.  $N(0,1)$ . Esta transformação é um dos métodos para gerar v.a.s normais de v.a.s uniformes sugerido por Box e Muller (1958), Annals of Math. Stat., pp 610-611.

## Lista 5

1)  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  vás i.i.d com F.d.p exponencial.  $X_i \sim \exp(\lambda)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda x} & , x > 0 \\ 0 & , x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \prod_{i=1}^3 f(x_i)$$

Seja  $U = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$ , achou a F.d.p de  $(U, X_2, X_3)$

Seyam

$$\begin{cases} U = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \\ W = X_2 \\ Z = X_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 = U - W - Z \\ X_2 = W \\ X_3 = Z \end{cases}$$

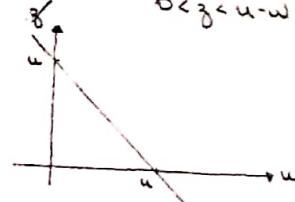
$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$f_{u,w,z}(u, w, z) = f_{x_1, x_2, x_3}(u-w-z, w, z) |J| = e^{-u+w+z} e^{-w} e^{-z} \cdot e^{-u}, \quad 0 < u < \infty; \quad 0 < w < u; \quad 0 < z < u-w$$

Portanto,

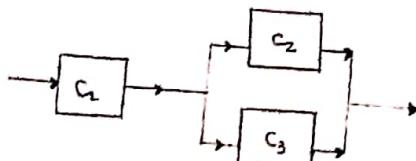
$$f(u, x_1, x_2) = f(u, w, z) = e^{-u} \quad 0 < u < \infty; \quad 0 < w < u; \quad 0 < z < u-w$$

$$g(u) = \int_0^u \int_0^{u-w} e^{-u} dz dw = \int_0^u \left( z e^{-u} \Big|_0^{u-w} \right) dw = \int_0^u (u-w) e^{-u} dw = \left( uw - \frac{w^2}{2} \right) e^{-u} \Big|_0^u = \left( u^2 - \frac{u^2}{2} \right) e^{-u} = \frac{u^2}{2} e^{-u} \quad 0 < u < \infty$$



10

2) Sistemas de Confidabilidade



O sistema funciona se os componentes  $C_2$  e  $C_3$  forem menor que a menor duração dos componentes  $C_2$  ou  $C_3$  funcionar.

$X_i$ : a variável representando o tempo de vida da variável  $C_i$ ;  $i=1, 2, 3$ .

a)  $X_1$  com F.d.p  $f(x) = \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x}, x > 0$   $X_i \rightarrow$  são exponenciais

b)  $X_2 \text{ e } X_3$  com F.d.p  $f(x) = \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x}, x > 0$   $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x}$   
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$

$Y = \max\{X_2, X_3\}$   $Z = \min\{X_1, Y\}$  (tempo de vida do sistema).

(i) Distribuição do tempo de vida  $Z$ .

Seyam  $X_2, X_3$  vás em  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$ , então  $Y_m = \max(X_2, X_3)$ . Logo,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{xy}(y) &= n F_x(y) f_x(y) \\
 &= 2 [1 - e^{-\lambda_2 y}] \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} \\
 &= 2\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} - 2\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} e^{-\lambda_2 y} \\
 &= 2\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 y}) \quad 0 < y < \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z = \min\{X_1, Y\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{Z < z\} &= P\{\min(X_1, Y) < z\} = 1 - P\{\min(X_1, Y) \geq z\} = 1 - P\{X_1 \geq z, Y \geq z\} = \\
 &= 1 - \left[ \underbrace{(1 - P\{X_1 < z\})}_{(1)} \underbrace{(1 - P\{Y < z\})}_{(2)} \right] \quad (*)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad F_Y(z) &= P\{Y < z\} = \int_0^z 2\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t}) dt = 2\lambda_2 \int_0^z e^{-\lambda_2 t} - e^{-2\lambda_2 t} dt = \\
 &= 2\lambda_2 \left\{ \frac{e^{-\lambda_2 t}}{-\lambda_2} \Big|_0^z + \frac{e^{-2\lambda_2 t}}{2\lambda_2} \Big|_0^z \right\} = -2e^{-\lambda_2 z} \Big|_0^z + e^{-2\lambda_2 z} \Big|_0^z = \\
 &= 2 - 2e^{-\lambda_2 z} + e^{-2\lambda_2 z} - 1 = 1 - 2e^{-\lambda_2 z} + e^{-2\lambda_2 z} = 1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z} (2 - e^{-2\lambda_2 z})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad F_{X_1}(z) = P\{X_1 < z\} = 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z}$$

Então, (\*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - \left[ (1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})) (1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z})(2 - e^{-\lambda_2 z})) \right] \\
 &= 1 - \left[ e^{-\lambda_1 z} e^{-\lambda_2 z} (2 - e^{-\lambda_2 z}) \right] = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z} + e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)z}
 \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, o fdp de  $Z$  é dado por:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Z(z) &= \frac{d}{dz} P\{Z < z\} = 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z} - (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)z} \\
 &\quad + 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z} - (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)z} \quad C
 \end{aligned}$$

(\*)  $E(Z)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z f_Z(z) dz = \int_0^{\infty} z [2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z} - z(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)z}] dz = \\
 &= 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} z e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z} dz}_{(1)} - (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2) \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} z e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)z} dz}_{(2)} = \quad (*)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)g} dg = -g \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)g}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \Big|_0^\infty + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \int_0^\infty e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)g} dg =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)g}}{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2}$$

(2)  $\int_0^\infty g e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)g} dg = \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)^2}$

10

continuando, tem (\*)

$$E(z) = 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2} - (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2) \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)^2} = \frac{2}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} - \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)} = \frac{2(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2) - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)} =$$

$$= \frac{2\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)} = \frac{\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)}$$

C

$$f_{x_1, x_2, x_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \prod_{i=1}^3 f(x_i) = \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x_1} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x_2} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x_3} = \lambda_1 (\lambda_2)^2 e^{-(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2)x_1}$$

)  $x_1, x_2$  v. as ind. exponenciais



$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$$

Como  $x_1, x_2$  são independentes ou conjuntas é dadas por

$$f(x_1, x_2) = f_{x_1}(x_1) f_{x_2}(x_2) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x_1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x_2} = \lambda^2 e^{-(x_1 + x_2)\lambda}$$

Sugam

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{x_1}{x_2} \\ z &= x_2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = yz \\ x_2 = z \end{cases}$$

Jacobiano

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} z & y \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = z$$

O conjunto dos  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  é dado por

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = f_{X_1, X_2}(y_1 y_2, y_2) |J| = \lambda^2 y_2 e^{-(y_1 y_2 + y_2) \lambda}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < y_2 < \infty \\ 0 < y_2 < \infty \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < y_2 < \infty \\ 0 < y_2 < \infty \end{cases}$$

Assim, a F.d.p. de  $y$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^\infty f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y, y_2) dy_2 = \int_0^\infty \lambda^2 y_2 e^{-(y_1 y_2 + y_2) \lambda} dy_2 = \lambda^2 \int_0^\infty y_2 e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2} dy_2 =$$

utilizando integração por partes

$$\begin{aligned} u = y_2 &\rightarrow du = dy_2 \\ dv = e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2} &\rightarrow v = -\frac{e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2}}{(y_1 + 1)\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty y_2 e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2} dy_2 &= \lambda^2 \left[ -\frac{y_2}{(y_1 + 1)\lambda} e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2} \Big|_0^\infty + \frac{1}{(y_1 + 1)\lambda} \int_0^\infty e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2} dy_2 \right] \\ &= \lambda^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(y_1 + 1)\lambda} \cdot \frac{-e^{-(y_1 + 1)\lambda y_2}}{(y_1 + 1)\lambda} \Big|_0^\infty \right] = \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, a F.d.p. de  $y = \frac{x_1}{x_2}$  é dada por

$$f_y(y) = \frac{1}{(y+1)^2}, \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

10

④  $X_1, X_2$  são iid normais  $N(0, 1)$

A p.d.p.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$



(a) F.d.p. de  $y = \frac{X_1^2}{X_2^2}$

$$X_2 \sim N(0, 1) \rightarrow \left(\frac{X_2 - 0}{\sqrt{1}}\right)^2 = X_2^2 \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$$

$$X_1 \sim N(0, 1) \rightarrow \left(\frac{X_1 - 0}{\sqrt{1}}\right)^2 = X_1^2 \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$$

Por outro lado, sabemos que se  $U$  e  $V$  seguem uma distribuição  $\chi^2$  com  $m$  e  $n$  graus de liberdade respectivamente. A estatística

$$F = \frac{U}{V} \sim F_{m,n}$$

Logo,

$$Y = \frac{X_1^2}{X_2^2} \sim F_{1,1}$$

C

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{u}{1+v^2} \right)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2} v^2 u \left( \frac{u}{1+v^2} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+v^2} + \frac{uv^2}{2} \left( \frac{u}{1+v^2} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+v^2} = \\ & \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)} - \frac{1}{2} v^2 u \left( \frac{u}{1+v^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+v^2} + \frac{uv^2}{2} \left( \frac{u}{1+v^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+v^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2(1+v^2)} - \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

$$|\mathcal{J}| = \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)}$$

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = f_{X_1, X_2} \left( \pm \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}}, \pm \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \right) |\mathcal{J}|, \text{ isto é,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{U,V}(u,v) &= \left[ f \left( \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \right) f \left( \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \right) + f \left( -\sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \right) f \left( -\sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \right) \right] |\mathcal{J}| = \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1+v^2)}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{u}{1+v^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1+v^2)}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{u}{1+v^2}} \right] \left| \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)} \right| = \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{u^2-u}{2(1+v^2)}} + \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{u^2+u}{2(1+v^2)}} \right] \left| \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)} \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi(1+v^2)} \left[ \exp \left\{ -\frac{u}{2} \frac{(v^2+1)}{(1+v^2)} \right\} + \exp \left\{ -\frac{u}{2} \frac{(v^2-1)}{(1+v^2)} \right\} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi(1+v^2)} \exp \left\{ -\frac{u}{2} \right\} = \frac{e^{-u/2}}{2\pi(1+v^2)} = \frac{1}{\pi(2)} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2/2} u^{2/2-1} e^{-u/2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \left\{ 1 + \left[ \frac{v-0}{2} \right]^2 \right\}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= f_U(u) f_V(v)$$

Em que,  $u \sim \chi^2_{(2)}$  e  $v \sim \text{Cauchy}(\mu=0, \beta=2)$ , implicando  $u \perp v$  independentes pair,

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = f_U(u) f_V(v) //$$



outras formas das variáveis serem iid (ui)

$X_1, X_2$  são independentes

$$f_{(x_1, x_2)} = f(x_1) f(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_1^2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_2^2}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{y}{\omega} \\ x_2 = \frac{z}{\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \omega x_1 \\ z = \omega x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \omega x_1 + \sqrt{\omega} \omega \\ z = \omega x_2 + \sqrt{\omega} \omega \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\omega}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\omega}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\omega}}$$

$$(y\omega)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\omega(y\omega)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\omega}{2\sqrt{\omega}}$$

$$f_{(y, z)}(y, z) = f_{(x_1, x_2)}(2\sqrt{\omega}, 2\sqrt{\omega}) |J| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\omega}} \right| \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(y\omega + z\omega)\right\} = \frac{1}{8\pi\sqrt{\omega}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y+z)\omega} \quad -\infty < y < \infty, -\infty < z < \infty$$

o marginal da y

$$f_y(y) = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^\infty y^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y+\omega)\omega} d\omega = \frac{1}{8\pi} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y+\omega)\omega} d\omega = \frac{1}{8\pi} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y+\omega)\omega}}{-\frac{1}{2}(y+\omega)} \Big|_0^\infty \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{y}} \left( 1 - \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y+\omega)\omega}}{-\frac{1}{2}(y+\omega)} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{(y+2)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+y}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(y)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1+y}{2}} \frac{y^{\frac{1-y}{2}}}{\left[\frac{1+y}{2}\right]^{\frac{2+y}{2}}}$$

Como  $x_1 = \sqrt{\omega}$  e  $x_2 = \sqrt{\omega}$ , tem que somar 4 vez

Portanto,

$$f_y(y) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+y}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(y)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1+y}{2}} \frac{y^{\frac{1-y}{2}}}{\left[1+\frac{1+y}{2}\right]^{\frac{2+y}{2}}} \sim F_{\text{Beta}}$$

(b) Achar os fdp bivariados de  $U = X_1^2 + X_2^2$  e  $V = \frac{X_1}{X_2}$ , mostrando que  $U, V$  são iid e independentes e achar suas fdp's marginais.

$$\begin{cases} X_1 \sim N(0, 1) \rightarrow X_1^2 \sim \chi_{(1)}^2 \\ X_2 \sim N(0, 1) \rightarrow X_2^2 \sim \chi_{(1)}^2 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U = X_1^2 + X_2^2 \sim \chi_{(2)}^2 \\ V = \frac{X_1}{X_2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U = X_1^2 + X_2^2 \rightarrow U = (X_1 V)^2 + X_2^2 \rightarrow U = (1+V^2) X_2^2 \rightarrow X_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{U}{1+V^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V = \frac{X_1}{X_2} \rightarrow X_1 = X_2 V \rightarrow X_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{U}{1+V^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{U}{1+V^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+V^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{U}{1+V^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2V \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{U}{1+V^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+V^2} = \sqrt{\frac{U}{1+V^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{U}}{2} \left( \frac{U}{1+V^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2V \end{array} \right| =$$

definir uma variação polar nela:  $x_1 = R \cos \theta$   $x_2 = R \sin \theta$   $R > 0$   
 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$= R \cos \theta \\ = R \sin \theta$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \cos \theta} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial \sin \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -R \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & R \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = R \cos^2 \theta + R \sin^2 \theta = R (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = R$$

$$f(R, \theta) = f_{x_1}(R \cos \theta) \cdot f_{x_2}(R \sin \theta) |J| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \cdot R = \\ = R \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} = R \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}}$$

$$(R) = \int_0^{2\pi} R \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} R e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} = R e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \quad R > 0$$

$$(R) = \int_0^\infty \frac{R}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} dR = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty R e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} dR = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( 1 - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad 0 < R < \infty$$

$$u = \frac{R^2}{2} \rightarrow du = R dR$$

Então:

$$f(R, \theta) = R \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \cdot R e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} \frac{1}{2\pi} = f_R(R) f_\theta(\theta)$$

Portanto,  $R$  e  $\theta$  são independentes.

d)  $Z = \frac{x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}$

$$x_1 = R \cos \theta$$

$$x_2 = R \sin \theta$$

$$Z = \frac{x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} = \frac{R \cos \theta R \sin \theta}{\sqrt{(R \cos \theta)^2 + (R \sin \theta)^2}} = \frac{R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{R^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}} = \frac{R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{R^2}} = R \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ = \frac{R}{2} \underbrace{2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}_{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{R}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

então:

$$\begin{cases} Z = \frac{R}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ w = \frac{R}{2} \cos 2\theta \end{cases} \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{R}{2} \cos 2\theta & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ -2 \frac{R}{2} \sin 2\theta & \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} R \cos 2\theta & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ -R \sin 2\theta & \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R}{2} (\cos^2 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta) = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$f(R, \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\frac{R}{2} \sin 2\theta)^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\frac{R}{2} \cos 2\theta)^2}{2}} = \frac{R}{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(R/2)^2}{2}} = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$= \frac{R}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{(R/2)^2}{2}}$$

4

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⑤  $X_1, X_2$  vao com  $N(0,1)$  com f.d.p.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \text{ se enem}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_1 = X_1 \cos X_2 \\ Y_2 = X_1 \sin X_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{Y_1}{\cos X_2} \\ Y_2 &\rightarrow Y_2 = \frac{Y_1}{\cos X_2} \cdot \tan X_2 \rightarrow Y_2 + Y_1 \log X_2 \rightarrow X_2 = \log^{-1}\left(\frac{Y_2}{Y_1}\right) = \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 = (X_1 \cos X_2)^2 + (X_1 \sin X_2)^2 = X_1^2 (\cos^2 X_2 + \sin^2 X_2) = X_1^2$$

$$\rightarrow X_1^2 = Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 \rightarrow X_1 = \pm \sqrt{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2} = \pm \rho$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y_2^2 + y_1^2}{\sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2} (y_2^2 + y_1^2) + \sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2} (y_2^2 + y_1^2)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2}}$$

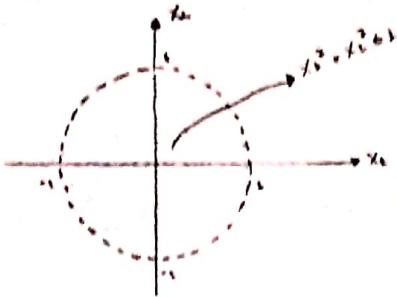
Logo, a f.d.p de  $y_1, y_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(y_1, y_2) &= \{f(\omega, \rho) + f(\omega, -\rho)\} |J| = \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(y_1^2+y_2^2)}{2}} \sqrt{y_1^2+y_2^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(y_1^2+y_2^2)}{2}} \sqrt{y_1^2+y_2^2} \right\} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_1^2+y_2^2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(y_1^2+y_2^2)}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y_1^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y_2^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, as distribuições marginais de  $y_1, y_2$  são independentes e  $N(0,1)$

$\text{com f d p conjugada}$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \quad (*)$$

$$\arctan(\frac{x_2}{x_1}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} w = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 \operatorname{tg} w$$

Wertzuordnung  $x_2$  am (\*) Dorn:  $y = x_2^2 + (x_1 \operatorname{tg} w)^2 \Rightarrow y = x_2^2 + x_1^2 + \operatorname{tg}^2 w \Rightarrow y = (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 w)x_1^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x_2^2 = \frac{y}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 w} \Rightarrow x_1^2 = \frac{y}{\operatorname{sec}^2 w} \Rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{y}{\operatorname{sec}^2 w}} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\operatorname{sec} w} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\cos w}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \sqrt{y} \operatorname{tg} w$$

$$\therefore x_2 = x_1 \operatorname{tg} w \Rightarrow x_2 = \sqrt{y} \operatorname{tg} w + \operatorname{tg} w = \operatorname{tg} w \sqrt{\left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} w}{\operatorname{cos} w}\right)} = \sqrt{y} \operatorname{sen} w$$

Also,

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = \sqrt{y} \operatorname{cos} w \\ x_2 = \sqrt{y} \operatorname{sen} w \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \operatorname{cos} w & -\sqrt{y} \operatorname{sen} w \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \operatorname{sen} w & \sqrt{y} \operatorname{cos} w \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \operatorname{cos} w \cdot \sqrt{y} \operatorname{cos} w + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \operatorname{sen} w \cdot -\sqrt{y} \operatorname{sen} w = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{cos}^2 w + \operatorname{sen}^2 w) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(y, w) = \int_{x_1, x_2} (\sqrt{y} \operatorname{cos} w, \sqrt{y} \operatorname{sen} w) |J| = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{y} \operatorname{cos} w)^2 + (\sqrt{y} \operatorname{sen} w)^2 \leq 1$$

$$y \operatorname{cos}^2 w + y \operatorname{sen}^2 w \leq 1 \rightarrow y \underbrace{(\operatorname{cos}^2 w + \operatorname{sen}^2 w)}_1 \leq 1 \rightarrow y \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq w \leq 2\pi$$

Portanto,

$$f(y, w) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq w \leq 2\pi$$

Quermarginalis der y u. w:

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} dw = \frac{w}{2\pi} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

(10)

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$$f_w(w) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\pi} dy = \frac{y}{2\pi} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad 0 \leq w \leq 2\pi$$

⑦  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  v.a's i.i.d. exponenciais com f.d.p.

$$f(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$$



$$\begin{cases} w_1 = y_1 \\ w_2 = y_2 - y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_3 = y_3 - y_2 \\ \text{em que } y_1 < y_2 < y_3 \end{cases}$$

são estatísticas da ordem de  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ .

As funções densidades conjuntas para  $(y_1, y_2, y_3)$  considerando  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  com f.d.p.  $f(x)$  independentes é dada por:

$$f(y_1, y_2, y_3) = \begin{cases} 3! \prod_{i=1}^3 f(y_i) & y_1 < y_2 < y_3 \\ 0 & \text{e.o.p.} \end{cases}$$

Logo,

$$f(y_1, y_2, y_3) = 3! e^{-y_1} e^{-y_2} e^{-y_3} = 6 e^{-y_1 - y_2 - y_3} \quad 0 < y_1 < y_2 < y_3 < \infty$$

Então,

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = w_1 \\ y_2 = w_1 + w_2 \\ y_3 = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 \end{cases}$$

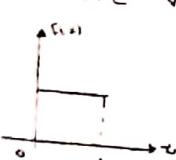
$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

⑦

$$0 < w_1 < w_2 + w_3 & \wedge \\ & \wedge w_1 + w_2 + w_3 < \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(w_1, w_2, w_3) &= f_{y_1, y_2, y_3}(w_1, w_1 + w_2, w_1 + w_2 + w_3) |J| = 6 e^{-w_1 - (w_1 + w_2) - (w_1 + w_2 + w_3)} \\ &= 3e^{-3w_1} \cdot 2e^{-2w_2} \cdot e^{-w_3} \quad 0 < (w_1, w_2, w_3) < \infty \end{aligned}$$

⑧  $X_1, X_2$  v.a's i.i.d. uniformes em  $(0, 1)$ .



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{e.o.p.} \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 = \sqrt{(-2 \log(x_1))} \cos(2\pi x_2)$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{(-2 \log(x_1))} \sin(2\pi x_2)$$

$$x_1 = e^{-\frac{y_1^2 - y_2^2}{2}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\arctan(y_1)}{2\pi}$$

Elevar de  $y_1 \times y_2$  ao quadrado, temos

$$y_1^2 = -2 \log(x_1) \cos^2(2\pi x_2) \quad (1)$$

$$y_2^2 = -2 \log(x_1) \sin^2(2\pi x_2) \quad (2)$$

Somando (1) e (2) temos

$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 = -2 \log(x_1) [\cos^2(2\pi x_2) + \sin^2(2\pi x_2)]$$

$$-\frac{(y_1^2 + y_2^2)}{2} = \log x_1 \Rightarrow x_1 = e^{-\frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\operatorname{arctg}(u))' \left( \frac{y_2^2}{y_1^2} \right)' = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{4y_2}{y_1^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{y_1^2}{y_2^2}} \frac{4y_2}{y_1^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{y_2^2}{y_1^2+y_2^2} \right) \frac{4y_2}{y_1^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{y_2^2}{y_1^2+y_2^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\operatorname{arctg}(u))' \left( \frac{y_1^2}{y_2^2} \right)' = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{y_1^2}{y_1^2+y_2^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{y_2^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{y_1^2}{y_1^2+y_2^2} \right)$$

Logo,

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}} & y_2 e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}} \\ \frac{y_2}{2\pi(y_1^2+y_2^2)} & \frac{y_1}{2\pi(y_1^2+y_2^2)} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y_1^2}{2\pi(y_1^2+y_2^2)} e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}} + \frac{y_2^2}{2\pi(y_1^2+y_2^2)} e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}}}{2\pi(y_1^2+y_2^2)} (y_1^2+y_2^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}}$$

Logo,

$$g(y_1, y_2) = \int_{x_1 x_2} \left( e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}}, \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{y_2}{y_1} \right) \right) |J| = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2}} = \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y_1^2}{2}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y_2^2}{2}} \right) = g_{y_1}(y_1) \cdot g_{y_2}(y_2).$$

$\therefore y_1 \sim N(0, 1)$  e  $y_2 \sim N(0, 1)$  e ambos  $y_1$  e  $y_2$  são iid  $N(0, 1)$ .

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Cara Paula Jorge

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TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES  
EXERCÍCIOS # 6

- (1) Sejam  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  v.a.s independentes com  $X_i \sim b(n_i, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $i=1, 2$ . Qual é a f.g.p. de  $X_1 - X_2 + n_1$ ?
- (2) Uma caixa contém  $N$  bolas idênticas numeradas de 1 a  $N$ . Desses bolas,  $n$  são retiradas simultaneamente. Sejam  $Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n$  representando os números das  $n$  bolas selecionadas. Seja  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$ . Achar  $\text{var}(S_n)$ .
- (3) Provar que os termos  $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k / k!$ ,  $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$  da f.g.p. Poisson atingem seu máximo quando  $k$  é o maior inteiro  $\leq \lambda$ .
- (4) Mostrar que,  
$$\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \rightarrow e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k / k!$$
 quando  $n \rightarrow \infty$  e  $p \rightarrow 0$ , tal que  $np = \lambda$  permanece constante.
- (5) Mostrar que,  
$$\left(\frac{N}{n}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{Np}{k}\right) \left(\frac{N(1-p)}{n-k}\right) \rightarrow \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$
 quando  $N \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (6) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a.s geométricas independentes. Mostrar que  $\min(X, Y)$  e  $X-Y$  são independentes.
- (7) Seja  $(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{k-1})$  com uma distribuição multinomial com parâmetros  $n, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{k-1}$ . Escrever,  
$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(X_i - np_i)^2}{np_i}$$
 onde  $p_k = 1 - p_1 - p_2 - \dots - p_{k-1}$  e  $X_k = n - Z_1 - \dots - Z_{k-1}$ . Achar  $E(Y)$  e  $\text{var}(Y)$ .

$X_1 \sim X_2$  v.s. independentes

$$\text{binomial}(n, \frac{1}{2}) \quad n=2, 2$$

$$P(X_1=k) = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-k} = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

Qual é a P.g.p. de  $X_1 + X_2 + n_2$ ?

OBJETIVO

A função geradora de probabilidade (P.g.p.) da soma distribuição binomial é dada por:

$$P_n(x) = E(r^x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} r^k = (pr + (1-p))^n \text{ ou } ((pr + (1-p)))^n \quad k \leq n$$

Assim,

$$\begin{aligned} P_Y(n) &= E(r^n) = E(r^{X_1 + X_2 + n_2}) = E(r^{X_1} r^{X_2} r^{n_2}) = E(r^{X_1}) E(r^{X_2}) \underbrace{E(r^{n_2})}_{\text{constante}} = X_1 + X_2 \text{ são binomiais} \\ &= (pr + q)^{n_1} \left(\frac{pr}{n} + q\right)^{n_2} r^{n_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\right)^{n_1} \left(\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)n\right)^{n_2} = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\right)^{n_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\right)^{n_1+n_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_1+n_2} \end{aligned}$$

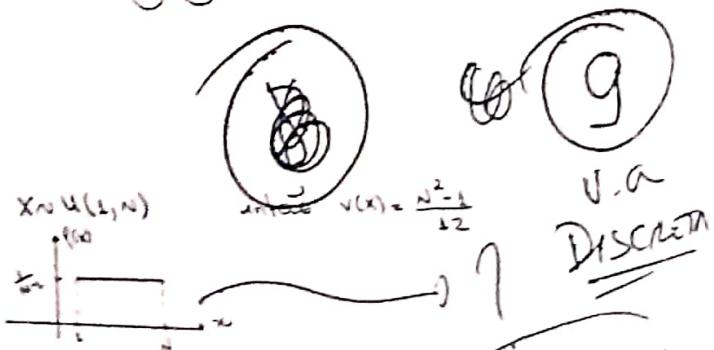
$$\therefore X_1 + X_2 + n_2 \sim \text{binomial}(n_1 + n_2, \frac{1}{2})$$

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Contém n bolas  
identicas

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$



Objetivo  $\rightarrow$  Achar var(S<sub>n</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(S_n) &= \text{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \text{var}\left(n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i}{n}\right) = n^2 \text{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i}{n}\right) = n^2 \text{var}(\bar{X}) = \\ &= n^2 \left(\frac{N-n}{N-n+1}\right) \frac{\text{var}(X)}{n} = n \left(\frac{N-n}{N-n+1}\right) \text{var}(X) = n \left(\frac{N-n}{N-n+1}\right) \frac{N^2-1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

C  $P(X=x) = \frac{1}{N}$

1

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P\{X=k\} = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots \quad (\text{Poisson})$$

$$P(X=k) = E(X^k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^k \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(k\lambda)^k}{k!}}_{e^{k\lambda}} = e^{-\lambda} e^{k\lambda} = e^{-\lambda(1-\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{P(X=k)}{P(X=k+1)} = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}}{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}} = \frac{\lambda^k (k+1) k!}{\lambda^{k+1} k!} = \frac{k+1}{\lambda}$$

Se  $\frac{k+1}{\lambda} > 1$  é crescente, portanto  $k+1 > \lambda$

Se  $\frac{k+1}{\lambda} = 1$  é ponto de máximo, portanto  $k+1 = \lambda \rightarrow k = \lambda - 1$

Se  $\frac{k+1}{\lambda} < 1$  é decrescente, portanto  $k+1 < \lambda$

Portanto,

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$P(X=k)$  atinge seu ponto de máximo quando  $k$  é o maior int. s.t.  $\leq \lambda$ .

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} \quad \text{tal que } np = \lambda \text{ permanece constante}$$

$$np = \lambda \rightarrow p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k}}{\frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} (n-k)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} \left(\frac{\frac{\lambda}{n}}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{(n-\lambda)^k} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{(n-\lambda)\dots(n-\lambda)}}_{K \text{ vez}} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

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Aplicando L'Hopital e obtemos que  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n = e^{-\lambda}$ , temos

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \binom{Np}{x} \binom{N(1-p)}{n-x} \rightarrow \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \text{ quando } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{Np}{x} \binom{N(1-p)}{n-x}}{\frac{n!}{n!(n-x)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! (n-x)! (Np)! (N(1-p))!}{n! k! (Np-x)! (Np-n+x)!} =$$

$$= \binom{n}{k} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-x)(n-n+x)\dots}{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-n+x)} \frac{Np(Np-1)(Np-2)\dots}{(Np-x)(Np-n+x)\dots} \frac{N(1-p)(N(1-p)-1)(N(1-p)-2)\dots}{(N(1-p)-(n-x))\dots}$$

Aplicando L'Hopital

$$= \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$$

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C

⑥  $X \perp Y \Leftrightarrow$  os mínimos geométricos independentes

Objetivo é mostrar que:  $\min(X, Y) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ (X-Y) \end{array} \right\}$  independentes

Sendo  $X$  e  $Y$  variáveis aleatórias discrete, então

$$P(X=n) = p^n p \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} Z = \min(X, Y) & z = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \\ W = X - Y & w = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{Z=m, W=n\} = P\{\min(X, Y)=m, X-Y=n\}$$

mas

$$Z = \min(X, Y) = \begin{cases} Y & x \geq y \Rightarrow w = x-y \geq 0 \text{ (não negativo)} \\ X & x < y \Rightarrow w = x-y < 0 \text{ (negativo)} \end{cases}$$

Então,

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Z=m, W=n\} &= P\{\min(X, Y)=m, X-Y=n, (x \geq y \vee x < y)\} \\ &= P\{\min(X, Y)=m, X-Y=n, X \geq Y\} + P\{\min(X, Y)=m, X-Y=n, X < Y\} \end{aligned}$$

$P_1 P_2 q_1 f_1 f_2$

$n > 0$

$$P\{Z=m, W=n\} = P\{Z=m, X=m+n, X \geq Y\} + P\{X=m, Y=m-n, X < Y\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} P\{X=m+n\} P\{Y=m\} = p^m q^{m+n} p q^m, & m \geq 0, n \geq 0 \\ P\{X=m\} P\{Y=m-n\} = p q^m p q^{m-n}, & m \geq 0, m > n \end{cases}$$

$$= p^2 q^{2m+1+n} \quad m=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(2)

$$P\{Z=m\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P\{Z=m, W=n\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^2 q^{2m} q^{ln} = p^2 q^{2m} \underbrace{(1+2q+2q^2+\dots)}_{PG} = \\ = p^2 q^{2m} \left(1 + \frac{2q}{1-q}\right) = p^2 q^{2m} \frac{(1-q)+2q}{1-q} = p^2 q^{2m} \left(\frac{1+q}{p}\right) = p(1+q) q^{2m} \quad n=0,1, \dots$$

$$\therefore Z \sim G(1-q^2 = p(1+q))$$

$$P\{W=n\} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P\{Z=m, W=n\} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} p^2 q^{2m} q^{ln} = p^2 q^{ln} \underbrace{(1+q^2+q^4+\dots)}_{PG \text{ com } n=q^2} = p^2 q^{ln} \frac{1}{1-q^2} \\ = p^2 q^{ln} \frac{1}{(1+q)(1+q)} = \frac{p^2 q^{ln}}{1+q} \quad n=0,1, \dots$$

C

Portanto,  $Z$  e  $W$  são independentes para

$$P\{Z=m, W=n\} = P\{Z=m\} P\{W=n\} \quad \text{para } Z=\min(X_1, Y) \text{ e } W=X-Y$$

⑦  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{k-1})$  com dist. multinomial com parâmetros  $n, p_1, \dots, p_{k-1}$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(X_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \text{ em que} \quad p_k = 1 - p_1 - \dots - p_{k-1} \\ X_k = n - X_1 - \dots - X_{k-1}$$

Objetivo  $\begin{cases} E(Y) \\ V(Y) \end{cases}$

$$E(Y) = E \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(X_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \right\} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{np_i} E[(X_i - np_i)^2] = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{np_i} \text{Var}(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{np_i} np_i(1-p_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k (1-p_i) = (1-p_1) + (1-p_2) + \dots + (1-p_{k-1}) + (1-p_k) =$$

$$= (1-p_1) + (1-p_2) + \dots + (1-p_{k-1}) + (1 - (1-p_1 - p_2 - \dots - p_{k-1})) = \sum_{i=1}^k \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{k-1 \text{ vez}} = k-1$$

$$V(Y) = \text{Var} \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(X_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \right)$$

5

Com frequências armadas em  $y = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(x_i - np_i)^2}{np_i}$  temos que  $y$  é a soma de  $k-1$  variáveis  $\chi^2_{np_i}$ , logo,

$$\sqrt{y} \approx \sqrt{k-1}$$

## TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES | EXERCÍCIOS #7

(1) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$  v.a.s independentes  $N(0,1)$ . Provar que  $Y = X_1X_2 + X_3X_4$  tem f.d.p.  $f(y) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|y|}$ ,  $-\infty < y < \infty$ .

- (2) Seja  $X \sim N(15; 16)$ . Achar,
- $P\{X \leq 12\}$
  - $P\{10 \leq X \leq 17\}$
  - $P\{10 \leq X \leq 19 / X \leq 17\}$
  - $P\{|X - 15| \geq 0,5\}$

(3) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a.s i.i.d.  $N(0,1)$ . Achar a f.d.p. de  $X/|Y|$ . Também, achar a f.d.p. de  $|X|/|Y|$ .

(4) Seja  $x$  uma v.a. tal que  $\log(X-a)$  tem distribuição  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Mostrar que  $X$  tem f.d.p.,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma(x-a)\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[\log(x-a)-\mu]^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}, \text{ se } x > a \text{ e zero se } x \leq a.$$

Se  $m_1$  e  $m_2$  são os primeiros dois momentos desta distribuição e  $\alpha_3 = \mu_3/\mu_2^{3/2}$  é o coeficiente de "skewness", mostrar que  $a, \mu$ ,  $\sigma$  são dados por

$$a = m_1 - \sqrt{m_2 - m_1^2}/\eta, \quad \sigma^2 = \log(1+\eta^2) \quad \text{e} \quad \mu = \log(m_1-a) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2$$

onde  $\eta$  é a raiz real da equação  $\eta^3 + 3\eta - \alpha_3 = 0$ .

(5) Seja  $(X, Y)$  um vetor aleatório com distribuição normal bivariada com parâmetros  $\mu_1 = 5, \mu_2 = 8, \sigma_1^2 = 16, \sigma_2^2 = 9$  e  $\rho = 0,6$ . Achar,  $P\{5 < Y < 11 / X = 2\}$ .

(6) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a.s com distribuição normal conjunta com médias iguais a zero. Também, seja  $W = X\cos(\theta) + Y\sin(\theta)$ ,  $Z = X\cos(\theta) - Y\sin(\theta)$ . Achar  $\theta$  tal que  $W$  e  $Z$  sejam independentes.

(7) Seja  $(X, Y)$  um vetor aleatório com distribuição normal bivariada com  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $\text{var}(X) = \text{var}(Y) = 1$ , e  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \rho$ . Mostrar que a v.a.  $z = Y/X$  tem uma distribuição de Cauchy.

$x_1, x_2, x_3$  são vars N(0,1)

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

é o menor valor em milha a Children

Sendo  $X$  menor das  $N$  vars normais com variancia com a matriz de covariâncias  $C_{xx}$  temos formas normais quadráticas da veta  $X$  da maneira geral

$$y = X^T BX$$

o que  $B$  é uma matriz arbitrária da ordem  $N \times N$ . Poderemos escrever a função característica de  $y$ , dada por

$$\Phi_y(t) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t_i + t_i^2}}$$

o que  $\lambda_j$  são os autovalores das matrizes  $BC_{xx}B$ .

Em nosso problema, temos

$$y = x_1 x_2 + x_3 x_4 = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4] \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sendo  $N=4$ ,  $B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Além disso,  $C_{xx} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Temos que,  $BC_{xx}B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Logo,  $BC_{xx}B$  tem os eis pares de autovalores reais  $t_1 = t_2 = 1$ ,  $t_3 = t_4 = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

Assim, a função característica de  $y$  é dada por:

$$\Phi_y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t_1 + t_1^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t_2 + t_2^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t_3 + t_3^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t_4 + t_4^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}.$$

(10)

$$= \frac{1}{(1-t)(1+t)} = \frac{1}{(1-t)(1+t)(1-t^2)} = \frac{1}{1-t^2}$$

C

que é a função característica da distribuição Laplace com  $\mu=0$  e  $\sigma^2=2$

Portanto,  $y$  tem PDF

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{|y|}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4}}$$

(1)

②  $\rightarrow$  Normal  $\rightarrow$   $\sigma = \boxed{0.05}$



$$(a) P\{X > 0.5\} = P\left\{\frac{X-0.5}{0.05} > \frac{0-0.5}{0.05}\right\} = P\left\{Z > -1\right\} = 0.5 + P\{Z < -1\} = 0.5 - 0.3413 = 0.1587$$



$$(b) P\{0.4 < X < 0.5\} = P\left\{\frac{0.4-0.5}{0.05} < \frac{X-0.5}{0.05} < \frac{0.5-0.5}{0.05}\right\} = P\{-1 < Z < 0\} = 0.5 - P\{Z < -1\} - P\{Z > 0\} = 0.5 - 0.3413 - 0.5 = -0.3413$$

$$(c) P\{0.4 < X < 0.5\} = \frac{P\{0.4 < X < 0.5\}}{P\{X < 0.5\}} \cdot \frac{P\{X < 0.5\}}{P\{X < 0.5\}} = \frac{0.3413}{P\{X < 0.5\}} = \frac{0.3413}{0.5 + P\{X < 0.5\}}$$

$$= \frac{0.3413}{0.5 + 0.1587} = \frac{0.3413}{0.6587} = 0.5148$$



(10)

$$(d) P\{X > 0.5\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 0.5\} = 1 - P\{0.5 < X \leq 0.5\} = \\ = 1 - P\{X < 0.5\} = 1 - P\left\{\frac{X-0.5}{0.05} < \frac{0-0.5}{0.05}\right\} = \\ = 1 - P\{Z < -1\} = 1 - P\{Z > 1\} = \\ = 1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587$$



③  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \text{ even} \\ \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \text{ odd} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{odd} & \text{even} \\ \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| \end{cases} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

where

$P\{X < a\} = P\{X < \mu\} + P\{X < \mu + \sigma\} = P\{X < \mu\} + P\{X < \mu + \sigma\} + P\{X < \mu + 2\sigma\} + \dots$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\omega + \frac{\omega^2}{\delta})} \frac{|w|}{\delta} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega^2(1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})} \frac{|w|}{\delta}$$

marginal da Z é dada por

$$f_Z(y) = \frac{1}{\pi \delta^2} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})} d\omega + \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \omega e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})} d\omega}_{(*)} \right] =$$

$$(*) \int_0^\infty \omega e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})} d\omega = - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right) \int e^u du = - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right) e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})} \Big|_0^\infty = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right)$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{\omega^2}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right) \rightarrow d\omega = -\omega \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right) dw \\ - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right) dw = \omega dw$$

então

$$f_Z(y) = \frac{1}{\pi \delta^2} 2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi \delta^2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \right)$$

C

$$Z = \frac{|w|}{|\gamma|}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \omega \\ y = \gamma \omega \end{cases} \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} \omega & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \omega$$

$$y = -\omega \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\gamma \omega \\ \omega = -\gamma x \end{cases}$$

$$y = \omega \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\gamma \omega \\ \omega = \gamma x \end{cases}$$

⑩

$$g(\gamma, \omega) = -\omega \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\omega^2 - \gamma^2 \omega^2}{2} \right\} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\omega^2 - \gamma^2 \omega^2}{2} \right\} \right) +$$

$$+ \omega \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\omega^2 - \gamma^2 \omega^2}{2} \right\} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\omega^2 - \gamma^2 \omega^2}{2} \right\} \right)$$

$$\therefore g(\gamma) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\gamma, \omega) d\omega = \frac{2}{\pi (1 + \gamma^2)}$$

②

④  $X \sim a + \log(x-a) \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(\log(x-a)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\log(x-a)-\mu)^2\right\}$$

$$t = \log(x-a) = g(x)$$

$$e^t = x-a$$

$$x = e^t + a$$

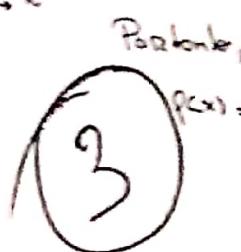


$$P\{y \leq y\} = P\{y \leq \log(x-a)\} = F_y(\log(x-a))$$

Logo, a prob. da  $X$  é

$$f(x) = f_y(\log(x-a)) \left| \frac{d(\log(x-a))}{dx} \right|.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\log(x-a)-\mu)^2\right\}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{[\log(x-a)-\mu]^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

⑤  $(X, Y)$ : vetor vetorial com dist. normais bivariadas com parâmetros

$$(Y) \sim N_2 \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 72 \\ 72 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right) \text{ para } \text{cov}(XY) = \rho \text{ dist.}$$

Achar  $\rightarrow P\{5 \leq Y \leq 12 | X=2\}$ .

Objetivo

G. P.d.p. condicionais de  $Y|X=2$  é dada por

$$Y|X=2 \sim N\left(\mu_2 + \rho \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} (x - \mu_1), \delta_2^2 (1 - \rho^2)\right)$$

Logo, para  $x=2$ , km-sa.

$$\begin{cases} \mu_2 + \mu_1 + \rho \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} (x - \mu_1) = 8 + 0,6 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (2 - 5) = 6,65 \\ \delta_2^2 (1 - \rho^2) = 9(1 - 0,6^2) = 5,76 \end{cases}$$

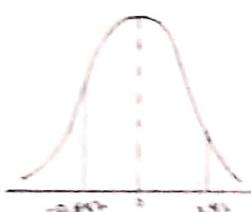


Portanto,

$$Y|X=2 \sim N(6,65, 5,76)$$

então

$$P\{5 \leq Y \leq 12 | X=2\} = P\left\{ \frac{5-6,65}{\sqrt{5,76}} \leq Z \leq \frac{12-6,65}{\sqrt{5,76}} \right\} = P\{-0,652 \leq Z \leq 1,312\} \approx 0,72$$



$x$  e  $y$  tem dist normais conjuntas com médias iguais a zero

$$\begin{cases} w = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta \\ z = x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Achar  $\theta$  tal que  $w$  e  $z$  sejam independentes

Objetivo

Suponha que  $w$  e  $z$  sejam independentes, logo  $\text{cov}(w, z) = 0$

Por definição,

$$\text{cov}(w, z) = E[(w - E(w))(z - E(z))] \quad (1)$$

em que (1) pode ser dada por

$$\text{cov}(w, z) = E(wz) - E(w)E(z) \quad (2)$$

mas,

$$\begin{aligned} E(wz) &= E[(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta)(x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)] = E[x^2 \cos^2 \theta - xy \cos \theta \sin \theta + xy \cos \theta \sin \theta - y^2 \sin^2 \theta] = \\ &= E[x^2 \cos^2 \theta - y^2 \sin^2 \theta] = \cos^2 \theta E[x^2] - \sin^2 \theta E[y^2] = \cos^2 \theta [S_x^2] - \sin^2 \theta [S_y^2] \end{aligned}$$

mas,  $E(x) = E(y) = 0$ , então

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - E^2(x) \rightarrow E(x^2) = S_x^2$$

Por outro lado,

$$E(w) = 0 \quad \text{pois, } E(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta) = \cos \theta E(x) + \sin \theta E(y) = 0$$

$$E(z) = 0 \quad \text{pois, } E(x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta) = \sin \theta E(x) - \cos \theta E(y) = 0$$

Portanto, em (2) tem-se:

$$\text{cov}(w, z) = E(wz) = \cos^2 \theta S_x^2 - \sin^2 \theta S_y^2$$

por hipótese,  $\text{cov}(w, z) = 0$ , então:

$$\cos^2 \theta S_x^2 - \sin^2 \theta S_y^2 = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \theta S_x^2 = \sin^2 \theta S_y^2$$

$$\frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} = \tan^2 \theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \arctan \left( \frac{S_x}{S_y} \right)}$$

10

(3)

7)  $(x, y)$  um vetor bivariado com distribuição normal bivariada com  $E(x) = E(y) = 0$ ,  $\text{VAR}(x) = \text{VAR}(y) = 1$  e  $\text{cov}(x, y) = \rho$ .

Objetivo  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mostrar que as r.a. } z = y/x \\ \text{tem uma distribuição de Cauchy} \end{array} \right.$

Considerar as variáveis auxiliares  $w = y$ , então:

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{y}{x} \\ w = y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{w}{z} \\ y = w \end{cases} \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{z} & -\frac{w}{z^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{w}{z^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{Q(x, y)}{2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 + y^2 - 2\rho xy)\right\}$$

Logo,

$$f(z, w) = f_{x,y}\left(\frac{w}{z}, w\right) |J| = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\left(\frac{w}{z}\right)^2 + w^2 - 2\rho\frac{w}{z}w\right)\right\} \frac{|w|}{z^2}$$

Considerando  $\rho=0$  temos:

$$f(z, w) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{w^2}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)\right\} \frac{|w|}{z^2}$$

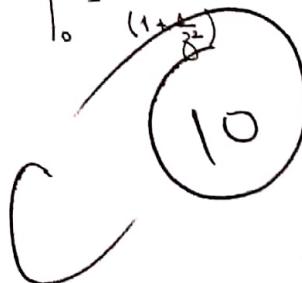
Pontando,

$$f(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{w}{z^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)} dw = -\frac{1}{2\pi z^2} \int_{-\infty}^0 w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)} dw + \frac{1}{2\pi z^2} \int_0^{\infty} w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)} dw$$

... Resolvendo (\*)

$$\int_0^{\infty} w e^{-\frac{1}{2}w^2\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)} dw = -\frac{1}{(z + \frac{1}{z^2})} \int e^u du = -\frac{1}{(z + \frac{1}{z^2})} e^{-\frac{1}{2}w^2\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{(z + \frac{1}{z^2})}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{2}w^2\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) \rightarrow du = -w\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) dw \rightarrow -\frac{du}{\left(z + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)} = w dw$$



continuando, logo

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi z^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(z + \frac{1}{z^2})} + \frac{1}{(z + \frac{1}{z^2})} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi z^2 (z + \frac{1}{z^2})} = \frac{1}{\pi (z + \frac{1}{z^2})}$$

$$X \sim F(\mu, \theta)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{[\mu^2 + (x-\mu)^2]}$$

$$\therefore \frac{Y}{X} \sim F(\mu=1, \theta=0)$$

Dívia Matos Garcia

## TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES PROVA # 2

(1) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a.s continuas independentes com distribuições uniformes em  $(0,1)$ , i.e.,  $f(x)=1, 0 < x < 1$  e  $f(y)=1, 0 < y < 1$ . Achar as distribuições marginais de:

- (a)  $Z=X+Y$  (considerar  $Z=X+y$  e  $U=X-Y$ ).  
(b)  $V=XY$  (considerar  $V=XY$  e  $U=X$ ).  
(c)  $W=\max(X, Y)$ .

(2) (a) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  duas v.a.s independentes tais que  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$  e  $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu)$ .

(i) Achar a distribuição condicional de  $X$  dado  $X+Y$  ( $V=X+Y$ ).

(ii) Achar  $E(X/X+Y)$ .

(iii) Achar  $\text{var}(X/X+Y)$ .

(iv) Verificar que  $\text{var}(X)=E\{\text{var}(X/V)\}+\text{var}\{E(X/V)\}$ .

(v) Achar a linha de regressão de  $Y$  em  $V$ .

(b) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a.s independentes com distribuições gama com parâmetros  $(\alpha, \beta)$  e  $(\beta, \lambda)$ , respectivamente. Achar as distribuições marginais de  $U=X+Y$  e  $V=X/(X+Y)$ .

(3) (a) Sejam  $Y_1, Y_2$  e  $Y_3$  as estatísticas de ordem de uma a.a. de tamanho 3 ( $Y_1 \leq Y_2 \leq Y_3$ ) de uma distribuição com f.d.p.  $f(x)=1$ , se  $0 < x < 1$ ; 0 e.o.p. Achar a distribuição de  $Z_1=Y_3-Y_1$ . (considerar  $Z_2=Y_3$ ).

(b) (i) Definir: convergência em probabilidade, convergência quase certamente, convergência em distribuição e convergência em r-esima média.

(ii) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  v.a.s i.i.d. com distribuição  $N(0,1)$ .

Achar a distribuição limite de  $W = \sqrt{n} \frac{(X_1+X_2+\dots+X_n)}{(X_1^2+X_2^2+\dots+X_n^2)}$ .

(4) (a) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. (número de ensaios até obter o primeiro sucesso) com distribuição geométrica com probabilidade  $p$  de sucesso, Achar  $E(X) \in \text{var}(X) \in$  sua fm.

$$(\text{Sugestão: } \frac{1}{p} = \sum_{x=r-1}^{\infty} \binom{x}{r-1} (1-p)^{x-r+1})$$

(b) Sejam  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a.s continuas com f.d.p. conjunta dada por,  $f(x,y)=[\exp(-x/y)\exp(-y)]/y, 0 < x < \infty; 0 < y < \infty$ . Achar  $E(X^2/Y=y)$ .

(5) (a) Definir: Condição de Lindeberg para o T.L.C.; leis dos grandes números; desigualdade de Markov; desigualdade de Chebyschev; T.L.C. no caso de v.a.s i.i.d..

(b) Sejam  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  v.a.s i.i.d. Poisson com parâmetro  $\lambda$  e seja a média amostral  $\bar{X}_n=(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)/n$ .

Mostrar que  $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}) \rightarrow N(0, 1/4)$  em distribuição.

$$\frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{\mu^{\bar{X}}}{\bar{X}!} \cdot \frac{\bar{X}^{\lambda-\bar{X}}}{\bar{X}!} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\bar{X}}}{\bar{X}!}$$

$$\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$Y = \frac{X}{n}$$

$$n \quad p = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \nu U^{-L} \\ & -N^{-2} \\ & 0 \leq z^2 - 1 - z^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z^2 + z^2 - 1 - z^2$$

$$0 \leq z^2$$

$$1 - p = \frac{\mu - 1}{\mu}$$

$$0 \leq Y \leq L$$

$$0 \leq \frac{X}{n} \leq L$$

$$\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$Q(X=4) = \binom{10}{3} p^3 (1-p)^7$$

$$Z = \frac{U+Z+Z-U}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{U+Z-Z+U}{2}$$

$$Y = Z - \frac{U-Z}{2} \rightarrow Y = \frac{Z-U}{2}$$

$$\frac{q}{p^2} = E(X^2) - \frac{1}{p^4} \Rightarrow E(X^2) = \frac{q}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^4}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{qp^2+1}{p^4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} du dy \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dy = \left[ \frac{y}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$VU^{-1} = VU^{-2} = -\frac{V}{U^2}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_0^\infty = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^w \frac{1}{u} du dw = \int_0^1 \frac{w}{u} du = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{u} du = \left[ \ln u \right]_0^1 = \ln \left( 1 - \frac{1}{A+M} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} + \frac{w}{u} du =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du =$$

$$\lambda_{zu} \cdot$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} =$$

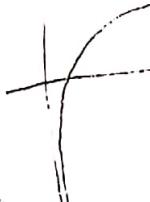
$$\int_0^1 \log u du =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{u} \ln u du =$$

$$\mu$$

$$\int_0^1 2 - 2w dw = 2w - w^2 \Big|_0^1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-z_2}^{z_2} 6z^2 dz_2 dz_1 = \int_0^1 [2z_2^3 - 6z_2] dz_1 = \left[ 2z_2^3 - 6z_2^2 \right]_0^1 =$$



$$F(y_i)^i (1 - F(y_n))^{n-i} f(y_i) f(y_n) [F(y_n) - F(y_i)]^{n-i-1} \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!}$$

$$0 < y_1 < y_2 < y_3 < 1$$

$$\int_0^u \frac{1}{u} du = \left[ \ln u \right]_0^u = 1$$

$$\int_{y_1}^1 \int_{y_2}^1 6(y_3 - y_1) dy_3 dy_2 = \int_{y_1}^1 6y_3^2 - 6y_1 y_3 \Big|_{y_2}^1 dy_2 =$$

$$= \int_{y_1}^1 3y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 dy_1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + xy dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} + y dy = \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^2 xy dx dy = \int_0^2 y \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_0^1 dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{nit}}{it\beta+1} - \frac{e^{nit}}{\beta it-1} \right)$$

$$\int_0^x \int_0^y 1 dt dy = \left[ t e^{nit} - \frac{e^{nit}}{\beta it+1} \right]_0^x$$

$$\int_0^x \int_0^y dt dy = \int_0^y x$$

$$\left( \frac{e^{nit}}{it\beta+1} - \frac{e^{nit}}{\beta it-1} \right) = \frac{(it\beta+1)e^{nit} - (it\beta+1)e^{nit} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n}}{(it\beta+1)(it\beta-1)}$$

$$\frac{it\beta e^{nit} - e^{nit} - it\beta e^{nit} - e^{nit}}{(it\beta)^2 - 1}$$

$$-\frac{2e^{nit}}{2(it\beta)^2 + 1} = -\frac{2e^{nit}}{2[-(t\beta)^2 - 1]} =$$

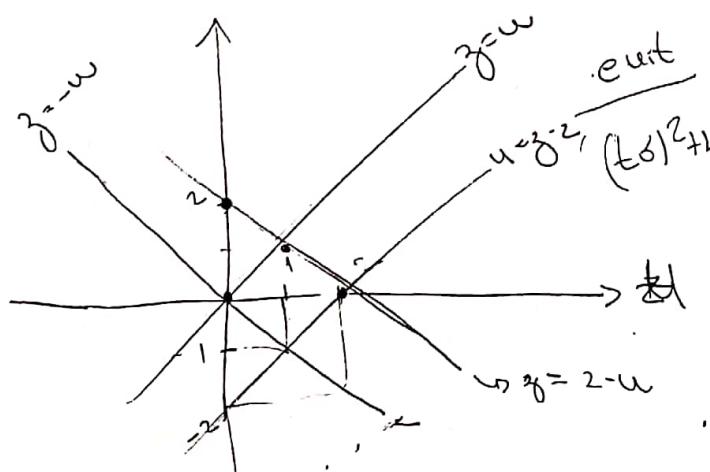
$$0 < x < L$$

$$0 < \frac{L}{2}(z+u) < 1$$

$$0 < z+u < 2$$

$$-(1) < z < 2-u$$

$$-3^{-u} < 2$$

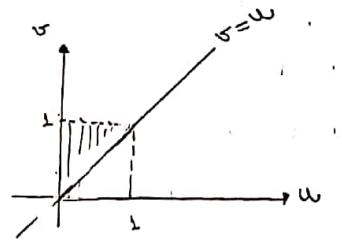


(b)  $V = XY$  (considérons  $V = XY$  et  $U = X$ )

$$\begin{cases} V = XY \\ U = X \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X = U \\ Y = \frac{V}{U} \end{cases} \quad |J| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{V}{U^2} & \frac{1}{U} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{U}$$

$$P(X, Y) = P(x)P(y) = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < x < L \\ 0 < y < L \end{matrix}$$

$$f_{V,U}(v,u) = P_x(u)P_y(v/u) |J| = \frac{1}{u} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < u < L \\ 0 < v < u \end{matrix}$$



Q P.d.p. marginal de  $V = XY$  é dado por:

$$f(v) = \int_0^v \frac{1}{u} du = \ln(u) \Big|_0^v = \ln(v) - \ln 0 = \ln(v) \quad 0 < v < L$$

$$\therefore f(v) = \begin{cases} \ln(v), & 0 < v < L \\ 0, & \text{e.o.p.} \end{cases}$$

(c)  $W = \max(X, Y)$

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < L \\ 0, & \text{e.o.p.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{se } 0 \leq x < L \\ 1 & \text{se } x \geq L \end{cases}$$

Analogamente, para  $Y$ .

Q P.d.p. de  $W = \max(X, Y)$  é dado por:

$$g(y) = n F^{(n)}(y) P(y) \quad \boxed{n=2}$$

$$\therefore g(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < L \\ 0, & \text{e.o.p.} \end{cases}$$

② (a) Suponha que  $X$  e  $Y$  são variáveis independentes tais que  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$  e  $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu)$ .

(i) Achámos a dist. condicional de  $X$  dado  $X+Y = V = X+Y$ .

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda) \quad P(X=x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \quad x=0, 1, \dots$$

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{tx} P(X=x) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^t \lambda)^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} e^{t\lambda} = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

Assim,

$$m_V(t) = M_{X+Y}(t) = E(e^{t(X+Y)}) \stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} E(e^{tx})E(e^{ty}) = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)} e^{\mu(e^t - 1)} = e^{(\lambda+\mu)(e^t - 1)}$$

$\therefore V = X+Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda+\mu)$

$$\text{ponto, } \begin{array}{l} x=x \\ y=v-x \end{array}$$

$$P(X=x | X+Y=v) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=v-x)}{P(X+Y=v)} \stackrel{X \text{ e } Y \text{ indep}}{=} \frac{P(X=x) P(Y=v-x)}{P(X+Y=v)} = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^{v-x}}{(v-x)!}}{\frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} (\lambda+\mu)^v}{v!}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda^x}{x!} \frac{\mu^{v-x}}{(v-x)!}}{\frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)}}{v!} \frac{(\lambda+\mu)^v}{v!}} = \frac{v!}{x!(v-x)!} \cdot \frac{\lambda^x \mu^{v-x}}{(\lambda+\mu)^v} =$$

$$= \binom{v}{x} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right)^x \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right)^{v-x}$$

$\therefore X=x | X+Y=v \sim b \left( v, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right)$

(ii) Achar  $E(X | X+Y)$ .

Su  $X \sim b(n, p)$ , então  $E(X) = np$  e  $V(X) = npq$ . Desse modo,  $X | X+Y$  tem dist binomial  $\left( v, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right)$  então

$$E(X | X+Y) = \frac{v\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}$$

$$(iii) V(X | X+Y) = v \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right) = \frac{v\lambda\mu}{(\lambda+\mu)^2}$$

$$iv) \quad \text{Var}(X) = E\{\text{Var}(X|V)\} + \text{Var}\{E(X|V)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \lambda \\ V(X) &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$E\{\text{Var}(X|V)\} + \text{Var}\{E(X|V)\} = E\left\{E(X^2|V) - [E(X|V)]^2\right\} + E\left[E(X|V)^2\right] - E\left[E(X|V)\right]^2 =$$

$$= E(X^2) - E^2(X|V) + E^2(X|V) - E(X) = \text{Var}(X)$$

(v) Achar as linhas de regressão de  $Y$  em  $V = X+Y$ .

$f(v) = E(Y|V)$ : regressão de  $Y$  em  $V$ :

Usar:  $y = av + b = f_v(v)$  (reta) (Escolher  $a$  e  $b$  que minimizam  $L = E\{Y - ax - b\}^2$ )

$$\text{então, } a = \frac{\text{cov}(V, Y)}{\text{var}(V)}$$

$$b = E(Y) - E(V) \frac{\text{cov}(Y, V)}{\text{var}(V)}$$

$$P(Y=y | X+Y=v) = \frac{P(Y=y, X=v-y)}{P(X+Y=v)} = \binom{v}{y} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^y \left(1-\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^{v-y}$$

$$\therefore Y | X+Y=v \sim b\left(v, \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\right)$$

Logo,

$$Y = aV + b = h(v)$$

$$\text{então que } h(v) = E(Y|V) = \frac{v\mu}{\lambda+\mu}$$

$\therefore$  A linha da regressão de  $Y$  em  $V$  é  $\frac{v\mu}{\lambda+\mu}$ .

(b)  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a's independentes com distribuições Gamma

$$X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta) \quad \text{e} \quad Y \sim \Gamma(\beta, \lambda)$$

As p.d.p de  $X$  e  $Y$  são dadas por:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} & , x>0 \\ g(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta) \lambda^\beta} y^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{y}{\lambda}} & , y>0 \end{cases}$$

Considerem  $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$  e  $Y \sim \Gamma(\beta, \lambda)$

Sendo  $U = X+Y$  com  $X$  e  $Y$  v.a's independentes.

$$m_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \int_0^\infty e^{tx} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty e^{tx} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{x(t-\frac{1}{\beta})} dx = (\#)$$

$$\text{Portanto, } -y = x(t-\frac{1}{\beta}) \rightarrow -dy = (t-\frac{1}{\beta}) dx \rightarrow dx = -\frac{dy}{(t-\frac{1}{\beta})} = -\frac{\beta dy}{(\beta t-1)} = \frac{\beta}{(1-\beta t)} dy$$

$$\text{Logo, } (*) \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta t}\right)^{\alpha-1} y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta t}\right) dy = \left(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta t}\right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y}}_{\Gamma(\alpha, z)} dy = \left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^\alpha$$

então

$$m_U(t) = E(e^{t(X+Y)}) = E(e^{tx+tY}) = E(e^{tx})E(e^{tY}) = \left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^\beta = \left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^{\alpha+\beta}$$

$$\therefore X+Y \sim \Gamma(\alpha+\beta, \beta)$$

Se  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\alpha, \beta)$  e  $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda, \beta)$  entao  $X+Y$  e  $\frac{X}{X+Y}$  sao vars indep.

$$x = X+Y$$

$$z = \frac{x}{u} \rightarrow x = z u$$

$$y = u - x \rightarrow y = u - zu \\ = u(1-z)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = zu \\ y = u(1-z) \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} u & z \\ -u & 1-z \end{vmatrix} = u(1-z) + uz = u$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u, z) &= f_{X,Y}(zu, u(1-z)) |J| = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} (zu)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{zu}{\beta}} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)\beta^\lambda} (u(1-z))^{\lambda-1} e^{-\frac{u(1-z)}{\beta}} u \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\lambda)\beta^{\alpha+\lambda}} (zu)^{\alpha-1} (u-u_z)^{\lambda-1} u e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\lambda)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\lambda)\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\lambda)\beta^{\alpha+\lambda}} (zu)^{\alpha-1} (u(1-z))^{\lambda-1} u e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}} \\ &= \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \lambda)\Gamma(\alpha+\lambda)\beta^{\alpha+\lambda}} z^{\alpha-1} (1-z)^{\lambda-1} u^{\alpha+\lambda-1} e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}} \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, a marginal de  $z$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \lambda)\Gamma(\alpha+\lambda)\beta^{\alpha+\lambda}} z^{\alpha-1} (1-z)^{\lambda-1} u^{(\alpha+\lambda)-1} e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \lambda)} z^{\alpha-1} (1-z)^{\lambda-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+\lambda)\beta^{\alpha+\lambda}} u^{(\alpha+\lambda)-1} e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}} du \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow B(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Gamma(\alpha+\lambda, \beta)$$

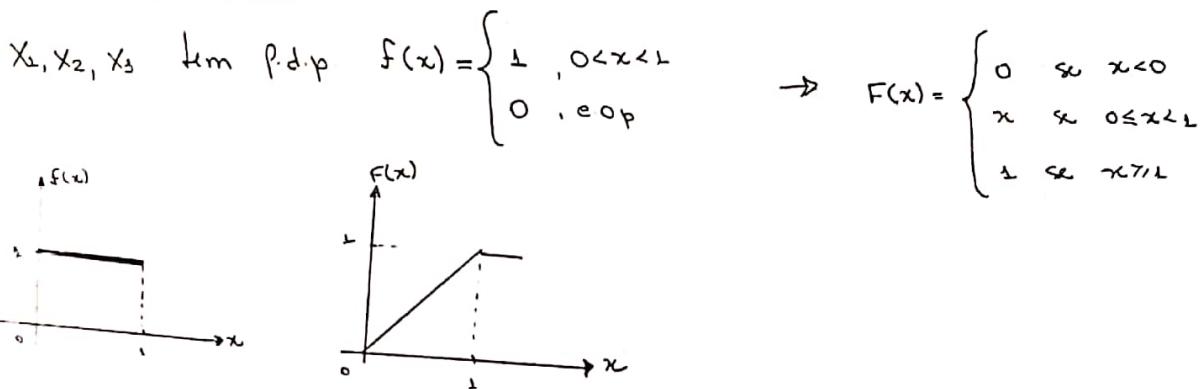
$$\therefore z = \frac{x}{x+y} \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+\lambda)\beta^{\alpha+\lambda}} u^{(\alpha+\lambda)-1} e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}}$$

$$\therefore u = x+y \sim \Gamma(\alpha+\lambda, \beta)$$

③ (a)  $y_1, y_2 \leq y_3$  var restrições de ordenamento das amostras aleatórias de tamanho  $n=3$ .

$$y_1 \leq y_2 \leq y_3$$



Transformação :  $\begin{cases} z = y_3 - y_1 \\ w = y_3 \end{cases}$

A densidade das conjuntas  $X(y)$  e  $X(x)$

$$\frac{[F(y_k)]^{j-1}}{P(x \leq y_j)} \quad \frac{[F(y_k) - F(y_j)]^{k-j-1}}{P(x \leq y_k) - P(x \leq y_j)} \quad \frac{[1 - F(y_k)]^{n-k}}{P(x > y_j) = 1 - P(x \leq y_k)}$$

$\xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0}$

Portanto, a dist. conjunta entre  $y_j$  e  $y_k$  é dada por:

$$g_{jk}(y_j, y_k) = \frac{n!}{(j-1)! (k-j-1)! (n-k)!} [F(y_j)]^{j-1} [F(y_k) - F(y_j)]^{k-j-1} [1 - F(y_k)]^{n-k} f(y_j) P(y_k)$$

Logo, a conjunta de  $y_1, y_3$  é:

$$g_{13}(y_1, y_3) = \frac{3!}{0! 1! 0!} [y_1]^0 [y_3 - y_1]^{3-1-1} [1 - y_3]^0 = 3! (y_3 - y_1)$$

$$\therefore g_{13}(y_1, y_3) = \begin{cases} 6(y_3 - y_1) & y_1 < y_3 \\ 0 & \text{(e.o.p.)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = y_3 - y_1 \\ w = y_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = w - z \\ y_3 = w \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$g_{\omega}(z, \omega) = g_{13}(\omega - z, \omega) |J| = 6(\omega - (\omega - z))_{+} = 6z$$

$$0 < y_1 < y_2 < y_3 < z$$

$$f(z) = \int_{y_2}^z 6z \, dw = 6z \left. w \right|_{y_2}^z = 6z(1-y_2) = \\ w=y_3 \rightarrow y_2 < w < z$$

- i) (i) Convergência em probabilidade;  
 Convergência quase certamente,  
 Convergência em distribuição;  
 Convergência em R-éimas médias;

(ii)  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  v.a.s iid com dist.  $N(0,1)$ .

$$\bar{w} = \frac{(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)}$$

Motimor em 1º lugar que, pels Teorema de Khintchin (ou seja em função do Kolmogorov)

$$\frac{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} \xrightarrow{P} E[x_i^2] = 2 \quad (1)$$

Logo, pels TLC. para v.a iid. motimor que

$$\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{\sqrt{n} \operatorname{var}(x_i)} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{\sqrt{2n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,2)$$

Unindo o imp. 67, temos  $\sqrt{2} \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{\sqrt{2n}} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,2) \quad (2)$

Por fim, utilizando o teorema de Slutsky, (2)  $\xrightarrow{} (1)$

$$\frac{\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)}{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \xrightarrow{D} N\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

④ (a) X é uma v.a. (número de sucessos até obter o primeiro sucesso). com distribuição geométrica com probab. p de sucesso.

$$P(X=x) = q^{x-1} p \quad x=1, 2, \dots$$

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{tx} q^{x-1} p = \frac{p}{q} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} (qe^t)^x = \frac{pe^t}{qe^t - 1} = \frac{pe^t}{(1-qe^t)} = pe^t(1-qe^t)^{-1}$$

Portanto, f.g.m é  $M_X(t) = pe^t(1-qe^t)^{-1}$

Assim,

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) = M'(t) \Big|_{t=0} &= p [e^t(1-qe^t)^{-1}]' \Big|_{t=0} = p [e^t(1-qe^t)^{-1} + (-1)e^t(1-qe^t)^{-2}(-qe^t)] \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= p \left[ (1-q)^{-1} + q(1-q)^{-2} \right] = 1 + \frac{q}{p} = \frac{p+1-q}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) = M''(t) \Big|_{t=0} &= p \left[ e^t(1-qe^t)^{-1} + (-1)e^t(-qe^t)(1-qe^t)^{-2} + q^2 e^{2t}(1-qe^t)^{-2} + q e^{2t}(-2)(-qe^t) \right] \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= p \left[ (1-q)^{-1} + q(1-q)^{-2} + 2q(1-q)^{-2} + 2q^2(1-q)^{-3} \right] = \\ &= p \left[ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{q}{p^2} + \frac{2q}{p^2} + \frac{2q^2}{p^3} \right] = \frac{1+3q}{p} + \frac{2q^2}{p^2} = \frac{p^2+3qp+2q^2}{p^2} = \\ &= \frac{(1-q)^2 + 3q(1-q) + 2q^2}{p^2} = \frac{1-2q+q^2+3q-3q^2+2q^2}{p^2} = \frac{1+q}{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

Logo,

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1+q}{p^2} - \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^2 = \frac{1+q-1}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

Vamos continuar com pdp conjuntas dadas por:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} e^{-y} \quad : 0 < x < \infty \\ : 0 < y < \infty$$

$$h(y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} e^{-y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} dx = \frac{1}{y} e^{-y} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x/y} dx = \frac{1}{y} e^{-y} \left( \frac{e^{-x/y}}{-\frac{1}{y}} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right) = \\ = e^{-y} (-e^{-\frac{x}{y}} \Big|_0^{\infty}) = e^{-y} (1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{x}{y}}) = e^{-y} \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

$$g(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{h(y)} = \frac{\frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} e^{-y}}{e^{-y}} = \frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$E(x|y) = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} dx = \frac{1}{y} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x/y} dx = \frac{1}{y} \left( -xy e^{-x/y} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} -ye^{-x/y} dx \right) = \\ u=x \rightarrow du=dx \\ dv = e^{-x/y} \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-x/y}}{-\frac{1}{y}} = -y e^{-x/y}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{e^{-x/y}} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x/y} dx = \frac{e^{-x/y}}{-\frac{1}{y}} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -y e^{-\frac{x}{y}} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \\ = y - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} = y \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

$$E(x^2|y) = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} dx = -x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{y}} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} -e^{-\frac{x}{y}} 2x dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{y}} dx = \\ = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} \\ v = \frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} \rightarrow v = -e^{-\frac{x}{y}}$$

$$= 2y \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} x e^{-\frac{x}{y}} dx}_{E(x|y)=y} = 2y^2 \cdot 0 < y < \infty$$

$$\therefore E(x^2|y) = 2y^2 \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

i) Comentário: A lei dos Grandes Números diz que a média amostral  $\frac{s_n}{n}$  converge para  $\mu$ , em probabilidade, ou quase certamente, isto é, a diferença  $\frac{s_n}{n} - \mu$  tende a zero, e o Teorema Central das Limites diz que esta diferença, quando multiplicada pelo seu quadrado de  $n$ , converge em distribuição para uma normal:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( \frac{s_n}{n} - \mu \right) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \delta^2)$$

- (1) SEJAM  $X \in Y$  r.v.s INDEPENDENTES  $\sim U(0,1)$  COM  
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$ ,  $0 < x < 1 \in 0 < y < 1$   
 ACHAR AS DISTRIBUIÇÕES MARGINAIS DE: (a)  $Z = X+Y$ ;  
 (b)  $V = XY$ ; (c)  $W = \max(X, Y)$

- (2)(a) SEJAM  $X \sim b(n, p) \in Y \sim b(n, p)$  r.v.s INDEPENDENTES  
 ACHAR A DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE  $Z = X+Y$ ; ACHAR A DISTRIBUIÇÃO  
 CONJUNTA DE  $U = X/(Y+1) \in V = Y+1$   
 (b) SEJAM  $X \in Y$  r.v.s DISCRETAS COM fmp DADA POR,

$y \backslash X$	-1	0	1	
-2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{12}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{12}$
2	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{2}{12}$
	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	1

- (i) ACHAR A fmp CONJUNTA PARA  $U=|X| \in V=Y^2$   
 (ii) ACHAR AS fmp's MARGINAIS PARA  $U \in V$

- (3) SUPON QUE  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  SÃO r.v.s iid COM fdp DADA POR  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ ,  $x > 0$ . SEJA  $Y_1 = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in Y_n = \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ . (i) ACHAR A fdp MARGINAL DE  $Y_1$  DADO  $Y_n = y_n$ . (ii) ACHAR A fdp DA AMPLITUDE  $W = Y_n - Y_1$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{outro} \end{cases} & F(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-x}}{2} & x > 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

- (4) (a) Um ponto é escolhido com densidade uniforme entre 0 e 1. Se o número  $R_1$  selecionado é  $X$ , então uma moeda com probabilidade  $X$  de sair cara é lançada independentemente  $n$  vezes. Se  $R_2$  é o número resultante de caras, achar

$$p_2(k) = P(R_2=k), k=0, 1, \dots, n.$$

$$(\text{sugestão: } B(r, s) = T(r)T(s)/T(r+s) = \int_0^{r-1} x^{r-1} (1-x)^{s-1} dx)$$

- (b) Seja  $X$  uma v.a. com  $P(X \leq 0) = 0$  e  $E(X) = \mu < \infty$ , provar que
- $$P(X \leq \mu t) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

- (5) (a) Seja a v.a.  $X$  com fdp  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$ ,  $0 \leq x < 1$ ;  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 2$ ;  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3-x)$ ,  $2 \leq x \leq 3$ .

- (i) Mostre que os momentos de todas ordens existem. Achar a fgm de  $X$ ; (ii) Achar a fd de  $X$  e a fdp de  $Y = X^2 + 1$ .

- (b) Supor que 12 cartas são retiradas de um baralho (comum) sem reposição. Seja  $X_1$  o número de Ases retirados;  $X_2$  o número de 2's;  $X_3$  o número de 3's e  $X_4$  o número de 4's. Achar a distribuição conjunta de  $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$  e a dist. condicional de  $X_2 \in X_4$  dado  $X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = X_4$ .

$$P(X_2=x_2, X_4=x_4 \mid X_1=x_1, X_3=x_3) = \frac{P(X_1=x_1, X_2=x_2, X_3=x_3, X_4=x_4)}{P(X_1=x_1, X_3=x_3)} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(4)(4)(4)(4)}{\binom{52}{12}}}{\frac{(4)(4)(4)}{\binom{52}{8}}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad a) \quad E(X^k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k p(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L x^{k+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^k dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 (3x^k - x^{k+1}) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L x^{k+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^k dx + \frac{3}{2} \int_2^3 x^k dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 x^{k+1} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{k+2}}{2(k+2)} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{k+1}}{(k+1)} \Big|_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{k+2}}{(k+2)} \Big|_2^3 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(k+2)} + \frac{1}{2(k+1)} (2^{k+1} - 1) + \frac{3}{2(k+1)} (3^{k+1} - 2^{k+1}) - \frac{1}{2(k+2)} (3^{k+2} - 2^{k+2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{f. g. n.} \quad M(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \int e^{tx} p(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x e^{tx} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 e^{tx} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 (3-x) e^{tx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x e^{tx} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 e^{tx} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int_2^3 e^{tx} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 x e^{tx} dx$$

~  
prob prob

então

$$M(t) = \frac{1}{2t} e^t \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^t}\right) + \frac{1}{2t^2} + \frac{1}{2t} (e^{2t} - e^t) + \frac{3}{2t} (e^{3t} - e^{2t}) - \frac{1}{2t} e^{3t} \left(3 - \frac{1}{e^t}\right) + \frac{e^4}{2t} \left(2 - \frac{1}{e^t}\right)$$

a) f. g. m.  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} w dw = \frac{x^2}{4} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_0^1 \frac{w}{2} dw + \int_1^x \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \int_0^1 \frac{w}{2} dw + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} du + \int_2^x \frac{1}{2} (3-u) du = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{4}(x^2-4) & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

b) 12 cartas sem naipe são retiradas

$$x_1: \text{nº A} \quad , \quad x_2 = \text{nº 2} ; \quad x_3 = \text{nº 3} ; \quad x_4 = \text{nº 4}$$

$$i) \quad P(x_1=x_1, x_2=x_2, x_3=x_3, x_4=x_4)$$

$$ii) \quad P(x_2=x_2, x_4=x_4 | x_1=x_1, x_3=x_3)$$

$$\text{solução i)} \quad P(x_1=x_1, x_2=x_2, x_3=x_3, x_4=x_4) = \frac{\binom{4}{x_1} \binom{4}{x_2} \binom{4}{x_3} \binom{4}{x_4} \binom{36}{12-x_1-x_2-x_3-x_4}}{\binom{52}{12}}$$

$$f(r) = \frac{(-\ln r)^{\alpha-1} r^{\frac{1}{\beta}-1}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$\boxed{R = \exp(-X) \sim NLG(\alpha, \beta)}$$

$$\boxed{\log \exp(-X) \sim -X}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log f(r) &= (\alpha-1) \ln(-\ln r) + \left(\frac{1}{\beta}-1\right) \ln r - \alpha \ln \beta - \ln \Gamma(\alpha) \\ &= (\alpha-1) \ln(-\ln r) + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln r - \ln r - \alpha \ln \beta - \ln \Gamma(\alpha)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} = \ln(-\ln r) - \ln \beta - \psi(\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha^2} = -\psi'(\alpha)$$

$\psi(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$   
 $\psi'(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma''(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{\beta^2} \ln r - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{2}{\beta^3} \ln r + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \quad \therefore I_f(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \psi'(\alpha) & \frac{1}{\beta} \\ \frac{1}{\beta} & \frac{-2}{\beta^3} E[\log \exp(-X)] - \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[\log \exp(-X)] = E[-X] = -\alpha \beta$$

$$I_f(\alpha, \beta) = n I_f(\theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\det I_f(\alpha, \beta) &= n \psi'(\alpha) \left[ \left( -n \right) \frac{2}{\beta^3} \left( -\alpha \beta - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) \right] - \frac{n^2}{\beta^2} \\ &= n^2 \left[ \psi'(\alpha) \left[ \frac{2\alpha\beta}{\beta^3} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{\beta^2} = n^2 \left[ \psi'(\alpha) \left[ \frac{2\alpha}{\beta^2} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} \right] - \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right] \\ &= n^2 \left[ \psi'(\alpha) \left[ \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right] \right] = n^2 \left[ \frac{\psi'(\alpha) \alpha}{\beta^2} - 1 \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{Jeffrey} \propto \sqrt{\frac{\psi'(\alpha) \alpha - 1}{\beta^2}}$$

$$\beta^2$$

$$\eta^2 \frac{\psi'(\alpha) \alpha}{\beta^2} - \frac{n^2}{\beta^2}$$

$$\frac{n^2 (\psi'(\alpha) \alpha - 1)}{\beta^2}$$

$$y = -\omega \rightarrow x = -\bar{z}\omega \\ x = \bar{z}\omega$$

$$y = \omega \rightarrow x = -\bar{z}\omega \\ x = \bar{z}\omega$$

$$g(z, \omega) = -\omega \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-\omega^2 - \bar{z}^2 \omega^2}{2} \right\} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-\omega^2 - \bar{z}^2 \omega^2}{2} \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \omega \left( \text{all terms} \right) \right)$$

$$g(z) = \int g(z, \omega) d\omega = \frac{2}{\pi(1+z^2)}$$

make  
A BIG SURPRISE

**Verão 2012**  
**TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES**  
Mestrado em Estatística – DES-UFSCar e ICMC-USP  
Início: 03/01/2012 – Término: 03/02/2012

**Programa**

- 1) Espaços de probabilidades: probabilidade condicional e independência estocástica
- 2) Variáveis aleatórias discretas: função de distribuição, média, variância, momentos
- 3) Distribuições discretas: uniforme, Bernoulli, binomial, geométrica, hipergeométrica, Poisson, binomial negativa
- 4) Variáveis aleatórias absolutamente contínuas: função de distribuição, média, variância, momentos
- 5) Distribuições absolutamente contínuas: uniforme, normal, lognormal, exponencial, gama, beta, Cauchy, gama inversa
- 6) Vetores aleatórios: distribuições conjunta, marginais e condicionais, funções de distribuição, média e variância condicionais, somas de variáveis aleatórias
- 7) Distribuições multivariadas: multinomial e normal
- 8) Transformações de variáveis aleatórias
- 9) Funções geradoras de probabilidades e de momentos; aplicações
- 10) Noções sobre leis dos grandes números e teorema central do limite

**Referências**

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**Horário de aulas**

Terças-feiras: 15:00 as 17:00 horas

Quartas e Quintas-feiras: 10:00 as 12:00 e das 15:00 as 17:00 horas

Sextas-feiras: 10:00 as 12:00

**Avaliação**

1.<sup>a</sup> Prova: 19/01/2012 a tarde; 2.<sup>a</sup> Prova: 01/02/2012 a tarde

MF=Média aritmética das duas provas

Conceitos-C:  $5,0 \leq MF < 7,0$ ; B:  $7,0 \leq MF < 8,5$ ; A:  $8,5 \leq MF \leq 10,0$

also forge

Versão 2022 - UFSCar



## TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES

Professor José Galvão Leite

PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO: Corlear (coordenador)

30

Programas: 30 professores  
UFSCar

UFSCar

G. L.

Color 3

Milano

Pdbs

100

VERA 1

Marcin Błaszczyk

Miss Vining

ESP cibele ±  
Marchi +  
Mais  
Frachó (Bx)  
nato } 13 dunor  
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A	4
B	3
C	2
D	1

Influência - Mauro Diniz

## Regravação - Polpo

## Tópicos - milan

## Disciplinary

Lcaó  
Reiko  
Ricardo  
cibele

Palestraar { 14:00 auditório L das bibliotecas (04/01)  
Baron  
14:00 auditório L " " (05/01)  
Salão Alberto da Ressia Braga

11 (cont.)

# TEORIA DAS PROBABILIDADES

origem: jogar de azar

1500 — BRASIL

ROMA  
século  
XVI  
Gambaldo Cardano  
Galileu-Galilei → tratado de jogos de azar

ITALIA  
século  
s. XVII  
Fermat, Pascal  
Juiz matemáticos } problemas do  
cantar

Laplace → século XIX (Impresso)



Final do séc. XX: markov

Kolmogorov (século XX) 1933

Objetivo: Experimentos aleatórios (quando repetir sob condições quase idênticas produzem resultados diferentes).

Experimentos determinísticos: físicos

→ Exemplos:

Ex 1: nº de chamadas telefônicas que chegam na uma central durante 10:00 às 14:00 horas.

Ex 2: nº de veículos que passam por um posto de pedágio das 14:00 às 18:00 horas

Ex 3:  
  
População  
A  
não A  
Selecionamos um indivíduo e observamos se tem as características A ou não tem.

Ex 4: Selecionamos indivíduos um de cada vez (na sequência) até encontrarmos quem tenha as características A, quando encontrarmos seu paro.

- Vamos observar a sequência obtida.
- Poderemos observar o nº de elementos que não possuem as características A.
- " " " " " " Seleção.

Ex 5. Selecionar um ponto  $\omega$  ocorre no intervalo  $(0,1)$  contido na

Ex 6. Tempo de vida das lâmpadas.

→ Dados um experimento aleatório, um espaço amostral associado é um conjunto que contém todos os resultados possíveis do experimento

Ex 1:  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$

$$\Omega = \mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$$

$$\Omega = \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

Ex 2.  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\Omega = \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\Omega = \mathbb{N}$

Ex 3. Subjeto = indivíduo com características A: "S" ou "L"  
" " " " não com " " A: "F" ou "O" } ensaios de bernoulli (Feller)  
 $\Omega = \{\text{fracas, suces}\}$  de  $\Omega = \{0, 1\}$

Ex 4

$$\Omega = \{(S), (F, S), (F, F, S), \dots\} = \{\emptyset, (0, 1), (0, 0, 1), \dots\}$$

nº de fracas:  $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

nº de ensaios de bernoulli de obter o sucesso:  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

Ex 5:  $\Omega = (0, 1) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Ex 6:  $\Omega = [0, +\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

→

conjunto enumerável, conjunto n-enumerado

Espaço Amostral  $\Omega$  finito ou infinito enumerável diz-se um espaço discreto.  
posso colocar nótulas

→ Suponha que  $\Omega$  é discreto, neste caso, definir um evento como sendo um subconjunto de  $\Omega$ .

→

ponto amostral

$$\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N\}$$

$\emptyset$  = evento impossível → exemplo:  $B = \{x \mid x \text{ é par e divisor de } 7\}$  então  $B = \emptyset$ , pois não existem divisores de 7 sao

$\Omega$  = evento certo →  $E = \text{jogar um dado}, S = \{1, 2, \dots, 6\} \rightarrow A = \{x \mid x \in \text{um número natural de } 1 \text{ a } 6\}$ .

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N\}$  → eventos unitários

Exercícios

$A \subseteq \Omega$

Todo subconjunto é um evento

$\{A \subseteq \Omega\}$  classe dos eventos

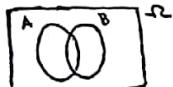
, evento A ocorre, quando das realizações do experimento, se acorar um ponto amostral de A.

→ Operações com eventos.

Dado dois eventos  $A = B$ , definir:

$$1) A \cup B = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A \text{ ou } \omega \in B\}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  é exclusivo



$$2) A \cap B = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A \text{ e } \omega \in B\}$$



$$3) B - A = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \in B \text{ e } \omega \notin A\}$$

$$\text{Exemplo: } A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \text{ e } B = \{4, 5, 6\}$$

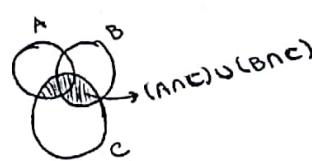
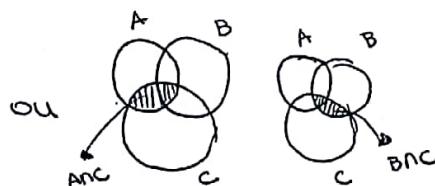
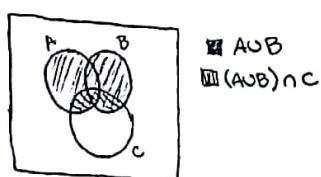
$$\cancel{B - A = \{5, 6\}}$$



$$4) A^c = \Omega - A$$

$$5) (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c \quad (\text{um ponto de } \Omega \text{ está contido no outro})$$

$$6) (A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$$



$$(A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C)$$

Suponha que  $A_1, A_2, \dots$  são eventos associados ao um espaço amostral

$$\text{Notação } (A_n) = A_1, A_2, \dots$$

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A_1 \text{ ou } \omega \in A_2 \text{ ou } \dots \}$$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A_1 \text{ e } \omega \in A_2 \text{ e } \dots \}$$

$$(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n)^c = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^c, \quad (\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n)^c = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^c$$

$$(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) \cap C = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cap C), \quad (\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) \cup C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cup C)$$

### Probabilidades

→ Probabilidades clássicas (Laplace (1812))

Sendo  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N\}$  finito e evento unitário igualmente possível de ocorrer.

$\#(\Omega)$ : cardinal de  $\Omega$  (nº de pontos de  $\Omega$ ).  
Sendo  $A \in P(\Omega)$

Definição  $P(A)$ : medida da probabilidade do evento  $= \frac{\#(A)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{\#(A)}{N}$

$$P\{\{\omega_j\}\} = \frac{\#(\{\omega_j\})}{N} = \frac{1}{N}; \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N$$

- Os elementos  $\{\omega_j\}, j=1, 2, \dots, N$  são igualmente possíveis.

Quando  $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$  onde  $P\{\omega_j\} = k_{\omega_j}$

$$P\{\{1\}\} = k_1$$

$$P\{\{2\}\} = 2k_1 = 2P\{\{1\}\}$$

:

Prop.

i)  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$ , para todo evento  $A$

ii) Se  $A, B$  forem eventos mutuamente disjuntos

$$P(A \cup B) = \frac{\#(A \cup B)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{\#(A) + \#(B)}{N} = \frac{\#A}{N} + \frac{\#B}{N} = P(A) + P(B)$$

iii)  $P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\emptyset) = 0$$

## Definições Frequentistas

V. A um evento, associado a um espaço amostral associado a um número aleatório, repetimos um experimento "n" vezas e sejar  $n(A)$  o nº de ocorrências do evento (entre ocorrências).

Definição:  $f_n(A)$  = frequência relativa de ocorrências de A  $\rightarrow \frac{n(A)}{n} \rightarrow n(A) \text{ ou } f(A)$

$$P(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_A}{n}$$

$$n_A = n_A \text{ da ocorrência}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  é o limite das grandes números que A é comum.

- i)  $0 \leq f_n(A) \leq 1$  para qualquer evento A
- ii) Se  $A \cup B$  simultaneamente exclusivos, então:

$$f_n(A \cup B) = \frac{n_{A \cup B}}{n} = \frac{n_A + n_B}{n} = f_n(A) + f_n(B)$$

$$i) 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

$$ii) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \quad A \cup B \text{ disjunto}$$

$$iii) P(\Omega) = 1 \quad \text{e} \quad P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$iii) f_n(\Omega) = \frac{n_\Omega}{n} = 1$$

$$f_n(\emptyset) = 0$$

mutuamente exclusivos não têm parte comum.

04/10/2022

→ Problema das frequências → em situações práticas não conseguimos infinitas experiências (impossibilidade).

→ Probabil. exato é subjetivas das coisas em.

Kolmogorov (1933):

Definição: Uma medida de prob., P, é uma função do conjunto

$$P: \mathcal{G}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$A \rightarrow P(A)$$

se satisfaz

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(\Omega) = 1$$

\textcircled{2} para todas sequências de eventos

$A_1, A_2, \dots$  dois a dois mutuamente exclusivos,

$$(A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, i \neq j) \quad \text{tem-se:}$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n)$$

Definição: Como definir uma probab. para um espaço amostral  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots\}$  → finito

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(\{\omega_1\}) = p_1 \text{ (subjetivamente desejada)} \quad 0 \leq p_1 \leq 1 \\ P(\{\omega_2\}) = p_2 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \leq p_2 \leq 1 \\ \vdots \\ P(\{\omega_N\}) = p_N \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \leq p_N \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

tal que

$$(*) \sum_{j=1}^N p_j = 1$$

Exercício: Prove que uma  $P$  é uma probabilidade  $[(\Omega, P)]$  é um espaço de probabilidade em  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ . Observação

(\*) Vamos  $A \subseteq \Omega$ ,  $A$  qualquer, definir  $P(A) = \sum_{j: \omega_j \in A}^N p_j$

$$P(A) = \sum_{j: \omega_j \in A} p_j = \sum_{j: \omega_j \in A} P(\{\omega_j\}) = \sum_{j=1}^N I_A(\omega_j) p_j$$

função indicadora de  $A$   
 $I_A(\omega_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } \omega_j \in A \\ 0 & \text{se } \omega_j \notin A \end{cases}$

Exemplo: Considerar um ensaio de Bernoulli

$$\Omega = \{0, 1\} \quad "S" = 1 \text{ e } "F" = 0$$

$$P(\{0\}) = q \quad , \quad 0 \leq q \leq 1 \quad (\text{espaco finito})$$

prob. do evento é soma de todos as probabilidades.

$$P(\{1\}) = p = 1 - q$$

Exemplo:  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots\}$ : infinito enumerável

Define  $P(\{\omega_j\}) = p_j \rightarrow \omega$  que indica define quem é um  $p_j$ ,  $j = 1, \dots$

Dizemos  $A \in \sigma(\Omega)$  define  $P(A) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} I_A(\omega_j) P(\{\omega_j\})$  tal que  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_j = 1$

Exemplo: Considerar um ensaio de Bernoulli até obter o 1º sucesso

$$\Omega = \{(1), (0, 1), (0, 0, 1), \dots\}$$

$$P(\{1\}) = p$$

$$P(\{0, 1\}) = qp$$

$$P(\{0, 0, 1\}) = q^2 p$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P(\underbrace{\{0, 0, 0, \dots, 1\}}_n) = q^n p$$

$$p + qp + q^2 p + \dots = p(1 + q + q^2 + \dots) = \quad P \in \text{infinitas}$$

$$= \frac{p}{1-q} = \frac{\cancel{1-q} \text{ termo}}{\cancel{1-q} \text{ nozão}} = 1$$

$A =$  "receber um nº par de sucessos"

$$= \{(1), (0, 1, 1), (0, 0, 0, 1, 1), \dots\} = P(\{1\}) + P(\{0, 0, 1\}) + \dots$$

$$= p + qp + q^2 p + \dots = \frac{p}{1-q^2} = \frac{p}{(1-q)(1+q)} = \frac{p}{p(1+q)} = \frac{1}{1+q}$$

$\Omega$  finito,  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N\}$  e que  $\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N\}$  sejam  
possíveis quando as realizações do experimento.

$$P(\{\omega_j\}) = \frac{1}{N}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{j=1}^N I_A(\omega_j) P(\{\omega_j\}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \underbrace{I_A(\omega_j)}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{prob de qualche} \\ \text{événement } A}} = \frac{\#(A)}{N} \text{ Laplace}$$

$\#(A) \rightarrow \text{cardinal de } A$

Propriedades das suas probabilidades (Reunião: coi nov processos)

$$P: \mathcal{F}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ tal que 1) } P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$2) A_1, A_2, \dots \text{ 2 a 2 exclusivos, tem-se } P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n)$$

$$.) P(\emptyset) = 0$$

Exemplo:  $\Omega, \phi, \phi, \phi, \dots$  : sequência de eventos dois ou dois mutuamente exclusivos

$$P(\Omega \cup \phi \cup \phi \cup \dots) = P(\Omega) + P(\phi) + P(\phi) + \dots : (\text{Axiomas})$$

$$P(\Omega) = P(\Omega) + P(\phi) + P(\phi) + \dots \Rightarrow \underbrace{P(\phi) + P(\phi) + \dots}_\text{évitudo de matemáticos nulos infinitos} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\phi) = 0$$

2) Para quaisquer evento  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  dois ou dois disjuntos, tem-se

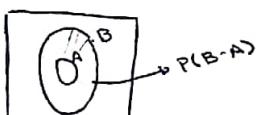
$$P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n P(A_j) \quad \text{prob P(A_1, A_2, ..., A_n)}$$

3) Suponha  $A \sim B$  eventos quaisquer, então:

$$P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

1) Se  $A \subseteq B$ , então:

$$0 \leq P(A) \leq P(B) \Rightarrow P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A)$$



$$P(A) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$5) P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

.) Se  $A, B$  eventos quaisquer, então:

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

Se  $A, B, C$  eventos quaisquer, então:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P((A \cup B) \cup C) = P(A \cup B) + P(C) - P((A \cup B) \cap C) = \\ &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) + P(C) - P(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C) = \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

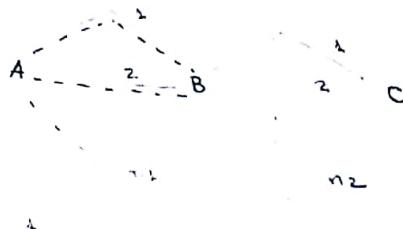
7) Generalizações de ⑥. Suponha  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  eventos quaisquer. Então

$$P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n P(A_j) - \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq n} P(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2}) + \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < j_3 \leq n} P(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap A_{j_3}) - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n).$$

— " — " — " — "

## Princípio Fundamental das Contagens

Capítulo 2 - Feller



tirar círculos → vários cominhos

$$\underbrace{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_k}_{n_1} = n_1 n_2 n_3$$



$$\underbrace{n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_3 + \dots + n_1 n_4}_{n_1} = n_1 n_2 n_3$$

Exemplo 2:



selecionarmos duas bolas das urnas, urna das cores vermelhas e amarelas, e  
com reposição

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega &= \{(x_1, y_1) : x_1, y_1 \in \{b_1, v_1, v_2\}\} \\ &= \{(b_1, b_1), (b_1, v_1), (b_1, v_2), \\ &\quad (v_1, b_1), (v_1, v_1), (v_1, v_2), \\ &\quad (v_2, b_1), (v_2, v_1), (v_2, v_2)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\#(\Omega) = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

(com reposição)

agrupamento  
permutações

B1: "ao tirar 1ª bola selecionada é branca"

V1: "ao tirar 1ª bola selecionada é vermelha"

B2: "ao tirar 2ª bola selecionada é branca"

V2: "ao tirar 2ª bola selecionada é vermelha"

$$P(B_1) = \frac{\text{casos favoráveis}}{\text{casos possíveis}} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B_2) = \frac{3 \times 1}{3 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Resolvendo os problemas sem reposição:

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, y_1) : x_1, y_1 \in \{b_1, v_1, v_2\}\}$$

$$\#(\Omega) = 3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

não se pega os 2 bolinhas

$$P(B_2) = \frac{2 \times 1}{3 \times 2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Agora selecionarmos 2 bolinhas brancas

$$P(B_1) = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B_2) = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B_3) = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$B =$  "selecionar 2 bolinhas brancas"

$$B = (B_1 \cap V_2) \cup (V_1 \cap B_2)$$

$$P(B) = P(B_1 \cap V_2) + P(V_1 \cap B_2)$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} + \frac{2 \times 1}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Agora sem ordem

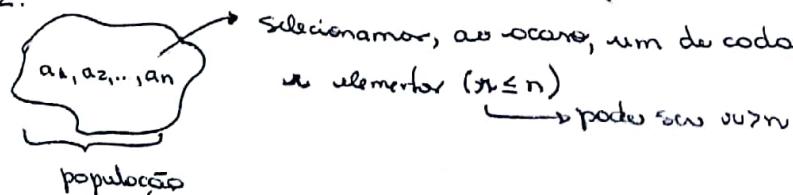
$$\Omega = \{(B_1, V_2), (B_1, V_2), (V_1, V_2)\}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{2}{2}}{\binom{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Bolinhas brancas       $\Rightarrow$  dist. hipogeométrica não importa.

processo sem reposição ou com reposição  
igualmente para obter os resultados  
mesmos, obtendo os resultados que são  
distintos.

Exemplo 2:



$$\Omega = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \dots, (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)\}$$

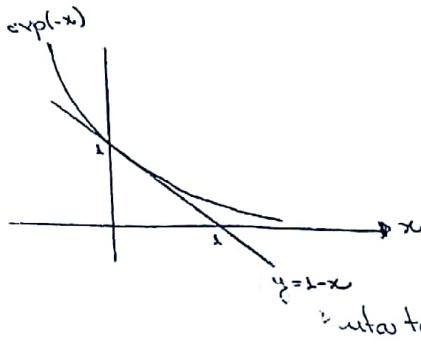
$$P(\{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)\}) = \frac{1}{\#\Omega} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{n \times n \times \dots \times n}_{\text{ou seja}}} = \frac{1}{n^n}$$

ou seja é usar as probabilidades  
para cada tal que o elemento  
seja igual, nem sejam iguais.  
distintos.

Sigas  $A =$  "não spomber elementos repetidos entre as  $n$  seleções".

$$P(A) = \frac{\#(A)}{\#\Omega} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-(n-1))}{n^n} \rightarrow \text{prob. de } n \text{ não haver elementos repetidos na amostra}$$

$$= \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) * \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right) * \left( \frac{n-2}{n} \right) * \dots * \left( \frac{n-(n-1)}{n} \right) = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) * \left( 1 - \frac{2}{n} \right) * \dots * \left( 1 - \frac{n-1}{n} \right)$$



$$\exp(-x) = e^{-x}$$

$$\exp\{-x\} \approx 1-x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Para } x \approx 0, \exp\{-x\} \approx 1-x$$

$$-x \approx \ln(1-x), \quad x \approx 0$$

$y = 1 - x$   
"reta tangente"

$$\text{Para } n \ll n \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{n} \approx \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{n}\right\}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{n} \approx \exp\left\{-\frac{2}{n}\right\}$$

⋮

$$1 - \frac{n-1}{n} \approx \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-1)}{n}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \approx \exp\left\{-\frac{(1+2+\dots+(n-1))}{n}\right\} \quad \text{"prognoses autênticas da reunião"}$$

$$= \exp\left\{-\frac{(1+(n-1))(n-1)}{2n}\right\} = \exp\left\{-\frac{n(n-1)}{2n}\right\}$$

### Problema das Reuniões

Suponha  $n$  urnas que contêm bolas numeradas  $1, 2, \dots, n$ . Selecione  $m$  bolas de  $n$  urnas, sem reposição.

Dizemos que na seleção  $j$  não há um encontro se as bolas da nº  $j$  feita na seleção não forem selecionadas.

$A_j = \text{"ocorre um encontro na } j\text{-ésima seleção"}, j=1, \dots, m.$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^m A_j\right) &= P(\text{ocorrer pelo menos um encontro}) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m P(A_j) - \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq m} P(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2}) + \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < j_3 \leq m} P(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap A_{j_3}) + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

S. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 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sucess:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_n} \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n!} \\
 & = 1 - \binom{n}{2} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} + \binom{n}{3} \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n!} \\
 & = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n!} \quad **
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exp(-1) = 1 + (-1) + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(\bigcup_{j=2}^n A_j\right) &= 1 - \left[ \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \right] \cong 1 - \exp(-1) \text{ para } n \text{ significativamente grande} \\
 &\cong 1 - 0,3679 = 0,6321
 \end{aligned}$$

— " — " — " — "

## Probabilidades Condicionais

2) Exemplo: Roda um dado honesto  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$P(\{j\}) = \frac{1}{6}, j=1,2,\dots,6$$

3) B = "score face par"  $= \{2, 4, 6\}$ "

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4) A = "score face 2"  $\rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A|B) &= \text{probabilidade condicional do evento A dado que o evento B ocorreu} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{P(A \cap B) = P(\{2\}) = } \frac{1}{6}} \\
 &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{3}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Definição: Dados A e B eventos com  $P(B) > 0$ ,  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

$$\text{Se } P(B) > 0, \text{ então } P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) P(B) = P(B|A) P(A) \quad \text{para } P(A) \neq P(B) \text{ ou seja, quando } q \neq p$$

F

5B	Bolas
2V	

Uma

selecionamos duas bolas, que sacamos, uma de cada vez e sem reposição.

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = \text{bolas brancas na 1^{\text{a}} seleção} \\ B_2 = " \text{ vermelhas" } 2^{\text{a}} \text{ seleção} \end{cases}$$

$$P(B_1 \cap B_2) = P(B_2 | B_1) P(B_1) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{7}$$

$$P:(\cdot | B): \mathcal{G}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0,1]$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(\cup B) = \frac{P(\cup \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(B)} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n | B) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n | B) \quad \text{Fazer: "exercício"}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suponha } A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) &= P((A_1 \cap A_2) \cap A_3) = P(A_3 | (A_1 \cap A_2)) \cdot P(A_3) = \\ &= P(A_3 | A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot P(A_2 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Se } P(A_1 \cap A_2) > 0 \Rightarrow P(A_1) > 0$$

Suponha n eventos  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ . Então:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) &= P(A_n | A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}) P(A_{n-1} | A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-2}) \dots \\ &\dots P(A_3 | A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot P(A_2 | A_1) P(A_1) \quad \text{Se } P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

### Independência de Eventos

Eventos disjuntos são dependentes  
pois se 1 ocorre o outro não

Definição 1) Dizer evento  $A$  e  $B$  digram-se ~~estatisticamente~~ estatisticamente independentes (probabilisticamente) independentes se

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \quad (P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0)$$

Se

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

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

Definição 2) Dizer evento  $A$  e  $B$  são probabilisticamente independentes se, e somente se,  
 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$  vantagem: os probabilidades podem ser usadas.

Fato: (1)  $\emptyset$  é independente de qualquer evento  $A$   
(2)  $\Omega$  "

$$P(\emptyset) = 0 = P(\emptyset) \cdot P(A)$$

"

$$\Omega \cap A = P(A) = P(\Omega) \cdot P(A)$$

"

"

Se A e B forem independentes, então:

(a)  $A^c \cup B$  são independentes (\*)

(b)  $A \cup B^c$  " " "

(c)  $A^c \cup B^c$  " " "

$$B = B \cap \Omega = B \cap (A \cup A^c) = \underbrace{(B \cap A)}_{\text{mutuamente}} \cup \underbrace{(B \cap A^c)}_{\text{exclusivas}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \underbrace{P(B \cap A)}_{P(B) \cdot P(A)} + \underbrace{P(B \cap A^c)}_{P(B) \cdot P(A^c)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B \cap A^c) = P(B) - P(B) \cdot P(A) = P(B) [1 - P(A)] = P(B) P(A^c)$$

Exercício "mostrar item (b) e (c)"

Independência dos três eventos

Def: Suponha  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  eventos. Eles são independentes se

$$(1) P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) P(A_2)$$

$$(2) P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) P(A_3)$$

$$(3) P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_2) P(A_3)$$

$$(4) P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \mid A_3) = P(A_1 \cup A_2)$$

pois o que é novo não interfere na regra de (4)

Contrário-exemplo:  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\}$

$$P(\{\omega_1\}) = P(\{\omega_2\}) = P(\{\omega_3\}) = P(\{\omega_4\}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Suponha os eventos

$$A_1 = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}, A_2 = \{\omega_2, \omega_3\}, A_3 = \{\omega_1, \omega_4\}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(\{\omega_2\}) = \frac{1}{4} = \underbrace{P(A_1)}_{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{P(A_2)}_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(\{\omega_1\}) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(\{\omega_2\}) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_2) P(A_3)$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(\{\omega_2\}) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A_1) P(A_2) P(A_3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Exercício Mostre que os  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  independentes

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \mid A_3) = P(A_1 \cup A_2)$$

05/01/2012

$(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$

Suponha  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  eventos condutores a um espaço de probab.  $(\Omega, P)$

Definição:  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  são estatisticamente independentes se, e somente se, valorem

- 1)  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2)$
- 2)  $P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$
- 3)  $P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_3)$
- 4)  $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$

Para outras que não independentes devem, naturalmente, ter 4 propriedades.

Fato: Se  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  são independentes, então

- ④  $A_1^c, A_2, A_3 ; A_1, A_2^c, A_3 ; A_1, A_2, A_3^c ; A_1^c, A_2^c, A_3 ; A_1, A_2^c, A_3^c ; \dots, A_1^c, A_2^c, A_3^c$  são independentes.

Definição: Os eventos  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  são independentes, se e somente se valorem

- ⑤  $P(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2}) = P(A_{j_1}) \cdot P(A_{j_2}) , 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq n$
- ⑥  $P(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap A_{j_3}) = P(A_{j_1}) \cdot P(A_{j_2}) \cdot P(A_{j_3}) , 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < j_3 \leq n$
- ⋮
- ⑦  $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_n)$

$$N = \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{3} + \binom{n}{4} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}$$

Binomio de Newton

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{se } x=y=2 \Rightarrow 2^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}$$

$$2^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \Rightarrow N = 2^n - 1 - n$$

○ conceito de independência é usado para construir  $(\Omega, P)$ . Então,

① Suponhamos, ensaios de Bernoulli: um  $P(S)=p$  e  $P(F)=q$  em cada ensaio.

Suponhamos também que os ensaios sejam independentes  $\begin{cases} "S"=1 \\ "F"=0 \end{cases}$

$$\Omega = \{(1), (0, 1), (0, 0, 1), \dots\}$$

$$P(\{1\}) = P(S) = p$$

$$P(\{0, 1\}) = q \cdot p$$

⋮

$$P(\underbrace{\{0, 0, 0, \dots, 1\}}_n) = q^n \cdot p$$

$$A \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P(A) = \sum_{j \geq 1} I_A(\omega_j) P(\{\omega_j\})$$

Ser f(x) é a probabilidade de x

do probabilístico é construir um espaço amostral com suas probabilidades.

Exemplo ②: Suponhamos n ( $n \geq 1$ ) ensaios independentes de Bernoulli com  $P(S) = p$  e  $P(F) = q = 1-p$ , uns codas ensaios onde  $0 < p < 1$ . Observar o nº de sucessos

$$\Omega = \{(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)\}$$
 melhor escrivendo  $\Omega = \{w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) : w_j = 0, 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$P(\{w\}) = P(\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}) = p^{w_1} q^{1-w_1} * p^{w_2} q^{1-w_2} * \dots * p^{w_n} q^{1-w_n} = \\ = p^{\sum_{j=1}^n w_j} q^{n - \sum_{j=1}^n w_j} =$$

$$P(\{w_1\}) = p^{w_1} q^{1-w_1} = \begin{cases} p & \text{se } w_1 = 1 \\ q & \text{se } w_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n w_j = \text{nº de sucessos da sequência } w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$$

$$n - \sum_{j=1}^n w_j = \text{nº de fracassos da sequência } w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$$

Sigas  $A_k = \text{"ocorrem exatamente k sucessos"}$ ;  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

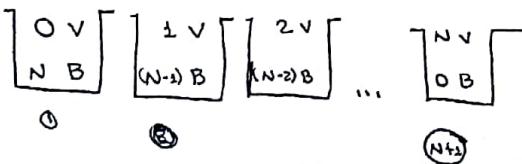
$$A_k = \{w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) : \sum_{j=1}^n w_j = k\} \Rightarrow P(A_k) = \sum_{w \in A_k} P(\{w\}) = \sum_{w \in A_k} p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$\text{Se } p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(\{w\}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \text{se } p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ fórmula Laplace (prob clássica)}$$

$$= \#(A_k) p^k q^{n-k} = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} : \text{modelo Binomial}$$

Exemplo: Modelo de sucessos da Laplace

mas



Selecionamos, ao acaso, umas urnas e dentro urnas selecionamos bolas, se acaso, mas das cadas vez e com reposição.

Sigas  $A_n = \text{"ocorrem bolas brancas nas n primeiras refeições"}$ . ( $n \geq 1$ )

$U_j = \text{"urna j é selecionada}, j = 1, \dots, N+1$

$$A_n = \underbrace{(A_1 \cap U_1) \cup (A_1 \cap U_2) \cup \dots \cup (A_1 \cap U_{N+1})}_{\text{mutuamente exclusivas}} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{N+1} (A_1 \cap U_j)$$

mutuamente exclusivas por é impossível de escolher mais de uma urna no mesmo tempo.

⑧

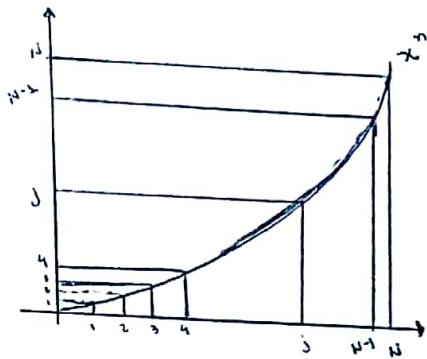
$$P(A_n) = P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{N+1} (A_n \cap V_j)\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} P(A_n \cap V_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} \underbrace{P(A_n | V_j)}_{\left(\frac{j-1}{N}\right)^n} \cdot \underbrace{P(V_j)}_{\left(\frac{1}{N+1}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N^n(N+1)} \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} (j-1)^n = \frac{1}{N^n(N+1)} (1^n + 2^n + \dots + N^n) \quad (*)$$

com variação  
de aperte, t.c.

$\begin{bmatrix} j-1 & N \\ N-j+2 & B \end{bmatrix}$

(j) → unidade



Função crescente: derivada  $f'(x) > 0$   
convergente:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) < \infty$

$$(*) \approx \frac{1}{N^n(N+1)} \int_0^N x^n dx = \frac{1}{N^n(N+1)} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right) x^{n+1} \Big|_0^N \right\} = \frac{1}{N^n(N+1)} \left( \frac{N^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) \approx \left( \frac{N}{N+1} \right)^n \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$P(A_{n+1}) \approx \left( \frac{N}{N+1} \right)^n \left( \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

$$P(A_{n+1} | A_n) = \frac{P(A_{n+1} \cap A_n)}{\underbrace{P(A_n)}_{A_{n+1} \subseteq A_n}} = \frac{P(A_{n+1})}{P(A_n)} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

### Modelo de urnas de Polya

Uma urna contém "b" bolas brancas e "v" bolas vermelhas. Selecionamos as cores bolas das urnas uma de cada vez tal que após cada seleção as bolas selecionadas são devolvidas na urna juntamente com "c" bolas da mesma cor das bolas selecionadas.

$B_n$  = "as bolas selecionadas na  $n$ -ésima seleção é "branca".

$V_n$  = "as bolas selecionadas na  $n$ -ésima vermelha",  $n \geq 1$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{b}{b+v}, \quad P(V_1) = \frac{v}{b+v}$$

$$B_2 = \underbrace{(B_1 \cap B_2) \cup (V_1 \cap B_2)}_{\text{mutuamente exclusivas}}$$

$$P(B_2) = P(B_1 \cap B_2) + P(V_1 \cap B_2) = P(B_1 | B_2) \cdot P(B_1) + P(B_2 | V_1) P(V_1) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{b(b+c+v)}{(b+c+v)(b+v)} = \frac{b}{b+v}$$

$$P(B_2|B_1) = \frac{b+c}{b+c+u}$$

$$P(B_2|V_2) = \frac{b}{b+u} \quad \text{RT}$$

mostrar que

$$P(B_n) = \frac{b}{b+u} \quad \sim P(V_n) = \frac{u}{b+u} \quad , \text{ para todo } n \geq 1$$

Prova: Indução Finita para  $n \geq 1$ .

"Lavr"

1- Verificam que  $P(B_1) = \frac{b}{b+u} \sim P(V_1) = \frac{u}{b+u}$

2- Suponha que  $P(B_n) = \frac{b}{b+u} \sim P(V_n) = \frac{u}{b+u}$  para  $n \geq 1$  n fixo.

3- Provar que vale  $P(B_{n+1}) = \frac{b}{b+u} \sim P(V_{n+1}) = \frac{u}{b+u}$  para  $n \geq 1$ .

— " — " — "

Exemplo: Vão visitar um canal com dois filhos mas desenhava ser menor  
dor ciancor. — o maior é velho

$$\Omega = \{(m_1, m_2), (m_1, f_2), (f_1, m_2), (f_1, f_2)\}$$

$$\text{Saiam } P\{(m_1, m_2)\} = P\{(m_1, f_2)\} = P\{(f_1, m_2)\} = P\{(f_1, f_2)\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

B = "um menino é visto".

então

$$B = \{(m_1, m_2), (m_1, f_2), (f_1, m_2)\}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{4}$$

A = "o canal tem dois meninos" =  $\{(m_1, m_2)\}$   $A \subset B$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P\{(m_1, m_2)\}}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{12}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{4}{12}$$

prob. com informação prob. com informação  
prob. "apriori do evento" prob. "a posteriori do evento".

C = "os meninos são vistos ou é o filho mais velho" =  $\{(m_1, m_2), (m_1, f_2)\}$

$$P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Teoremas (Resultados) de Bayes (XVIII)



Suponha eventos  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  2 a 2 mutuamente exclusivos.

Suponha B evento qualquer tal que

$$B \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j$$

Logo,  $B = (B \cap A_1) \cup (B \cap A_2) \cup \dots \cup (B \cap A_n)$   
 $\Rightarrow P(B) = P(B \cap A_1) + P(B \cap A_2) + \dots + P(B \cap A_n) = P(B|A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(B|A_2) \cdot P(A_2) + \dots + P(B|A_n) \cdot P(A_n)$

ou seja,

$$P(B) = \sum_{j=1}^n P(B|A_j) P(A_j)$$

Agora,

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

$$P(A_i | B) = \frac{P(B|A_i) \cdot P(A_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(B|A_j) P(A_j)} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

TEOREMA  
DE BAYS

$P(A_i)$ : probabilidade "a priori" de  $A_i$ .

$P(A_i | B)$ : probabilidade "a posteriori" de  $A_i$ .

$$P(D, B) = \underbrace{P(B|A_i) P(A_i)}_{\text{veracidade}}$$

Exemplo: Itens em uma indústria são produzidos por duas máquinas I e II. Quedam 20% defeituosos produzidos por "I" e 3% por "II". Suponha um lote de itens da produção e suponha que ~~selecionamos~~ <sup>selecionamos</sup> item desse lote.

D = "o item selecionado é defeituoso".

$A_1 = \text{"... foi produzido por I"}$ .

$A_2 = \text{"... foi produzido por II"}$ .

$$P(A_1) = 0,20, \quad P(A_2) = 0,80 \quad \text{"a priori"}$$

$$P(D|A_1) = 0,02, \quad P(D|A_2) = 0,03$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D) &= P(D \cap A_1) + P(D \cap A_2) = P(D|A_1) P(A_1) + P(D|A_2) P(A_2) \\ &= 0,02 \times 0,20 + 0,03 \times 0,80 = 0,026 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P(A_1 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|A_1) P(A_1)}{P(D)} = \frac{0,002}{0,026} = 0,0769$$

$$P(A_1 \cap D) = 0,0769 \cdot 0,026 = 0,002$$

Simulação do lançamento de umas moedas honestas.

$$\begin{cases} P(\text{caro}) = p & 0 < p < 1 \\ P(\text{coroa}) = q = 1-p \end{cases}$$

Lançamos as moedas 2 vezes: se ocorre  $(c, c)$  temos  $S = \text{sucesso}$ ; se ocorre  $(\bar{c}, c)$  temos um fracasso; se ocorre  $(c, \bar{c})$  ou  $(\bar{c}, \bar{c})$  repetiu o experimento.

$$P(cc \text{ ou } \bar{c}\bar{c}) = p^2 + q^2 = 1 - 2pq \rightarrow \text{animação diante.}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  se des caro/coroas é sucesso

$$P(S) = pq + (1-2pq)pq + (1-2pq)^2pq + \dots$$

$$= \frac{pq}{1-(1-2pq)} = \frac{pq}{2pq} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{fracasso}$$

## Variáveis Aleatórias

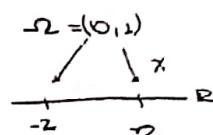
Obr. Un. 10: Variáveis aleatórias

Exemplo: Suponha um ensaio de Bernoulli com  $P(S) = p$  e  $P(F) = 1-p$ ,  $0 < p < 1$ ,  $\Omega = \{0, 1\}$ . Seja  $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  definida:

$$X(0) = -2 \quad \text{e} \quad X(1) = +2, \quad X \text{ é uma variável aleatória}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{-2\}) = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = -2\} = \{X = -2\} = \{0\} \quad \text{fracasso}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{+2\}) = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = +2\} = \{X = +2\} = \{1\} \quad \text{sucesso}$$

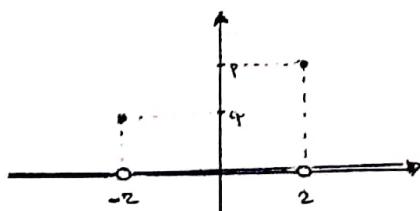


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(X = -2) = P(\{0\}) = q \\ P(X = +2) = P(\{1\}) = p \end{array} \right\} \text{Distribuição das probabilidades de } X.$$

Seja  $f_X: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (\mathbb{R})$  definida por  $f_X(x) = P(X=x)$  para todo  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f_X(x) = P(X=x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = x\}) = P(X^{-1}(\{x\})) = \begin{cases} q & \text{se } x = -2 \\ p & \text{se } x = +2 \\ 0 & \text{se } x \neq -2, +2 \end{cases}$$

$$= q I_{\{-2\}}(x) + p I_{\{+2\}}(x)$$



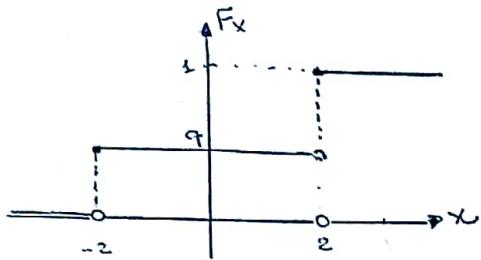
$f_X$ : função de probabilidade de  $X$ . F.P.

Seja  $F_x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$  definida

$$F_x(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq x\})$$

$$= P(X \in (-\infty, x]), \text{ para todo } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$F_x$  função distribuição acumulativa



$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < -2 \\ q & \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 & \text{se } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= q I_{[-2,2]}(x) + p I_{[2,+\infty)}(x)$$

①  $F_x$  é uma função crescente.

②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_x(x) = 0$      $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_x = 1$

Dada a função  $F_x$  então  $f_x(x) = P(X=x) = \text{tamanho do salto de } F_x \text{ no ponto } x$

$$f_x(-2) = q ; \quad f_x(-2,5) = 0 = f_x(0)$$

$$f_x(2) = p ; \quad f_x(2,5) = 1 - q = p$$