Estatítica para Ciência de Dados

Aula 4: Distribuição Normal e Teorema Central do Limite

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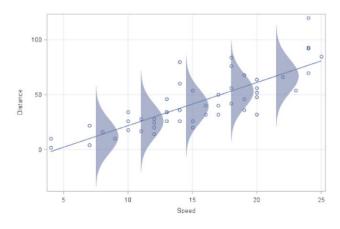
 Distribuição Normal Teorema Central do Limite Lei dos grandes números





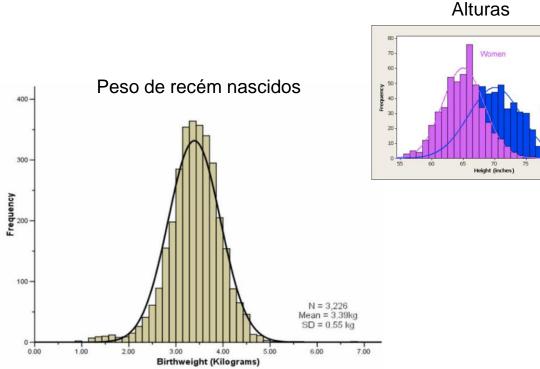


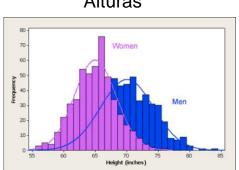
 Em 1809 Gauss publicou o trabalho "Theoria motus corporum coelestium in sectionibus conicis solem ambientium" onde ele introduziu o método dos mínimos quadrados, o método da máxima verossimilhança e a distribuição normal, dentre outros conceitos estatísticos.

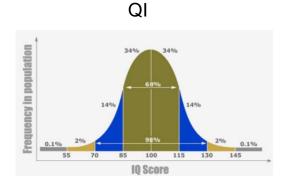


















Definição: A v.a. contínua X que tome todos os valores na reta real $-\infty < x < \infty$ segue uma distribuição normal (ou Gaussiana) se sua função densidade de probabilidade é dada por:

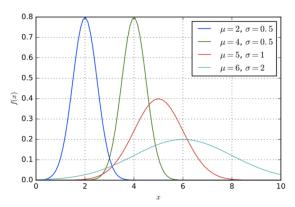
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

Onde

•
$$E[X] = \mu$$

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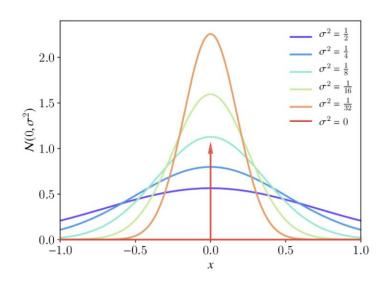
• $V(X) = \sigma^2$

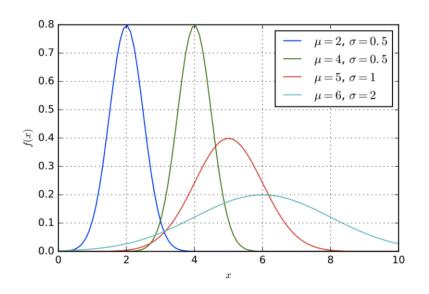






$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

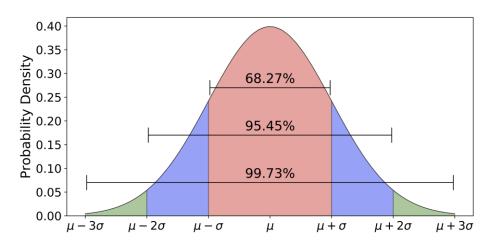








- Propriedades:
- f(x) é simétrica em relação à μ .
- $f(x) \to 0$ quando $x \to \pm \infty$.
- O valor máximo de X ocorre em $x = \mu$.

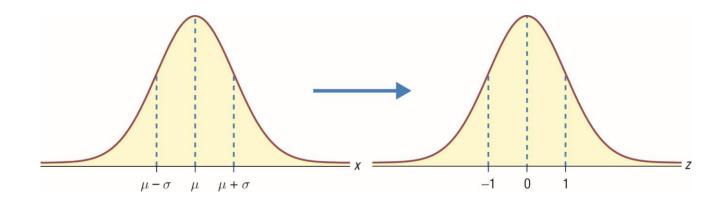






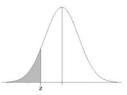
• Tabulação: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

$$Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \rightarrow Z \sim N(\mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$$



Tabulação:

Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



Cumulative probabilities for NEGATIVE z-values are shown in the following table:

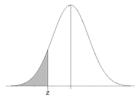
z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
-3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
-3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
-3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
-2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
-2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
-2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
-2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
-2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
-2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
-2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
-2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
AV00000										
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455





- Exemplo:
- Se $X \sim N(\mu = 165, \sigma^2 = 9)$, calcule P(X < 162).
- $P(X < 162) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{162-165}{3}\right) = P(Z < -1) = 0.158$

Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



Cumulative probabilities for NEGATIVE z-values are shown in the following table:

0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
				• • • •					
0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
_	0.0003 0.0808 0.0968 0.1151 0.1357	0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0968 0.0951 0.1151 0.1131 0.1357 0.1335	0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0778 0.0968 0.0951 0.0934 0.1151 0.1131 0.1112 0.1357 0.1335 0.1314	0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0778 0.0764 0.0968 0.0951 0.0934 0.0918 0.1151 0.1131 0.1112 0.1093 0.1357 0.1335 0.1314 0.1292	0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0778 0.0764 0.0749 0.0968 0.0951 0.0934 0.0918 0.0901 0.1151 0.1131 0.1112 0.1093 0.1075 0.1357 0.1335 0.1314 0.1292 0.1271	0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0778 0.0764 0.0749 0.0735 0.0968 0.0951 0.0934 0.0918 0.0901 0.0885 0.1151 0.1131 0.1112 0.1093 0.1075 0.1056 0.1357 0.1335 0.1314 0.1292 0.1271 0.1251	0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0778 0.0764 0.0749 0.0735 0.0721 0.0968 0.0951 0.0934 0.0918 0.0901 0.0885 0.0869 0.1151 0.1131 0.1112 0.1093 0.1075 0.1056 0.1038 0.1357 0.1335 0.1314 0.1292 0.1271 0.1251 0.1230	0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0003 0.0808 0.0793 0.0778 0.0764 0.0749 0.0735 0.0721 0.0708 0.0968 0.0951 0.0934 0.0918 0.0901 0.0885 0.0869 0.0853 0.1151 0.1131 0.1112 0.1093 0.1075 0.1056 0.1038 0.1020 0.1357 0.1335 0.1314 0.1292 0.1271 0.1251 0.1230 0.1210	0.0003 0.0003<

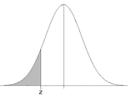




- Exemplo:
- Se $X \sim N(\mu = 10, \sigma^2 = 4)$, calcule P(X > 13).

•
$$P(X > 13) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} > \frac{13-10}{2}\right) = P(Z > 1,5) = 1 - P(Z < 1,5) = 1 - 0.93 = 0.07$$

Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



Cumulative probabilities for NEGATIVE z-values are shown in the following table:

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633





- Exemplo:
- Se $X \sim N(\mu = 165, \sigma^2 = 9)$, calcule P(X < 162).

```
import scipy.stats as st

media = 165
dp = 3
z = (162-media)/dp
print(st.norm.cdf(z))
```

0.15865525393145707

• Se $X \sim N(\mu = 10, \sigma^2 = 4)$, calcule P(X > 13).

```
import scipy.stats as st

media = 10
dp = 2
z = (13-media)/dp
print(1-st.norm.cdf(z))
```

0.06680720126885809

 Exemplo: O peso médio de 500 estudantes do sexo masculino de uma determinada universidade é 75,5 Kg e o desvio padrão é 7,5 Kg. Admitindo que os pesos são normalmente distribuídos, determine a percentagem de estudantes que pesam entre 60 e 77,5 Kg.

```
import scipy.stats as st
media = 75.5
dp = 7.5
z1 = (60-media)/dp
z2 = (77.5-media)/dp
st.norm.cdf(z2)-st.norm.cdf(z1)
```

0.5857543024471563

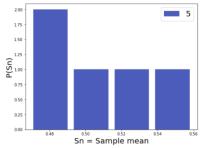


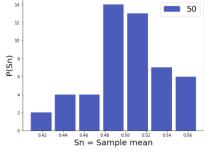


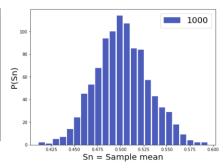
Teorema Central do Limite

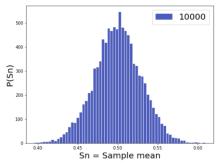
 Teorema: Seja uma amostra da população X com média e variância finita. Então:

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$$













Teorema Central do Limite

• **Exemplo:** Seja a variável aleatória com distribuição de probabilidade dada abaixo ($\mu = 5.4$; $\sigma^2 = 4.44$). Uma amostra com 40 observações é sorteada. Qual é a probabilidade de que a média amostral ser maior do que 5?

E[X] = 5.4; V(X) = 4.43

χ	3	6	8	
P(X=x)	0,4	0,3	0,3	









Sumário

Distribuição Normal
 Teorema Central do Limite





Leitura Complementar

Morettin e Bussab, Estatística Básica, Saraiva, 2017.