$$P(O|PP) = \frac{P(PP|D).P(D)}{P(MD).P(D) + P(PP|\overline{D}).P(\overline{D})}$$
 (Hebremo de bayes)

$$P(D|PP) = \frac{0.9.0.005}{0.9.0.005 + 0.9995, 0.01}$$

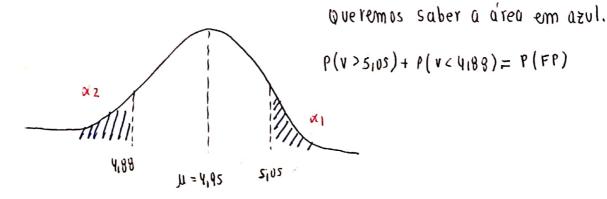
$$P(PP) = P(PP|D).P(D) + P(PP|\overline{D}).P(\overline{D})$$

$$P(PP) = O_1 4.0_1 0005 + o_1 995.0_1 01 = 0.0104$$

Questas of x ~ N (4142; 01043)

dem tro das especificações: vc [4,88;5,05]

(1)



$$P(V>S_10S) = \frac{S_10S-4.95}{0.04} = \frac{2.15}{0.04}$$
 :. $P(V < 4.86) = \frac{4.86-4.95}{0.04} = -1.75$

1- [P(0)+P(1)]: De setecionar 15 garrafas ao acaso a parne de uma remessa supostamente allatória e o mesmo de near 15 garrafas da população normal infinita.

(c)
$$1 - \left[(1 - 0.0471)^{x} + {x \choose 1} \cdot 0.0471 \cdot (1 - 0.0471)^{1-x} \right] = 0.05$$

$$\mu = \sum_{i} \psi_{i} \cdot p(\psi_{i}) = 0 \quad \mu_{i} = \sum_{i} \psi_{i} \cdot p(\psi_{i}) = 0 \quad |_{155} \cdot (-\lambda_{0}) + 0 \quad |_{36} \cdot 5 + 0 \quad |_{1485} \cdot |_{15} = \frac{6 \cdot 14}{6 \cdot 14}$$

$$Vhr(\iota) = \sum_{i} (\iota_{i} - \mu_{i})^{2} \cdot p(\iota_{i}) = (15 - 6 \cdot 14)^{3} \cdot 0 \quad |_{1485} + (5 - 6 \cdot 14)^{3} \cdot 0 \quad |_{136} + (-\lambda_{0} - 6 \cdot 14)^{3} \cdot 0 \quad |_{155} = 144$$

$$\sigma_{i} = \sqrt{Vhr(\iota_{i})} = 13 \in$$

$$Z para y = 0; Z = \frac{0-50.6.14}{\sqrt{50}.11.93} = -3.639$$

olhando na tabela, p(Leo) e 0,000); na calculadoro p(Leo) = 0,0001

Questão 03-

a) teste ou valor esperado; amostra de pequena população

H1:
$$\mu > 6500$$
 $ET = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{N}} = p$
 $ET = \frac{(7367 - 6500) \cdot \sqrt{6}}{973} = 3118$

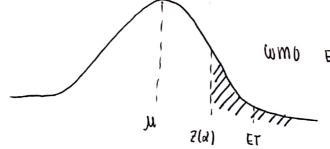
0,025 < p-valu < 0,05; ts(a)= 2,015

análise:

whichsaw: wmo p-value 22 =0 tequitamos Ho

gu

WMD Ets Z(d) =0 replitamos Ho.



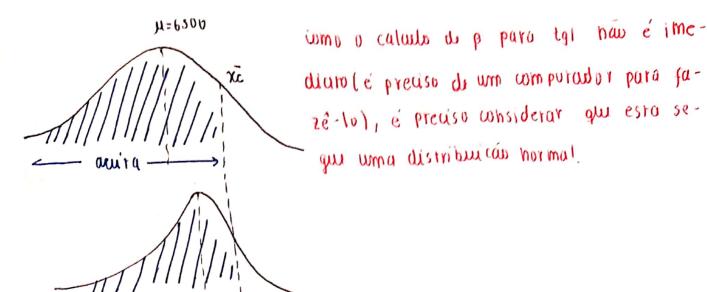
(b) erro do tipo I → Ho acuix quando no verdado é falso

10 passo) calular te (valor critiu)

$$\frac{\bar{x}_{c}-6500}{q_{73}}$$
. $\sqrt{c}=21015=0$ $\bar{x}_{c}=730014$

$$P(\bar{x} \leq x\bar{c}) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_{1000}}{s/\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{(7300 + 1)(105)}{(7300 + 1)(105)}\right) \qquad |-0.45 = 0.55$$

ohalise:



Ha:
$$\frac{GR^2}{GB^2} = 1$$
 Et = $\frac{973^2}{706^2} = 1,9321$

10m0 - Fsis (0,023) < 1,4321 < Fsis (0,023), Quitumos No.

$$\left[1000 - 7250 - 3.238.847,57 \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} + 400 \right]$$



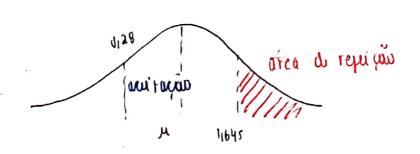
mind blowing

Quistion oy-

9)

ET =
$$\frac{\hat{P} - P0}{\sqrt{\frac{P6 \cdot (1-P0)}{0.15 \cdot 0.185}}}$$
; ET = $\frac{(0.186 - 0.185) \cdot 10}{\sqrt{0.115 \cdot 0.185}} = 0.128$

wmu ETC & (0,05) =0 accitamos to (test in wnclusius)



b) d=5% invervalo de confiança proporção binomial

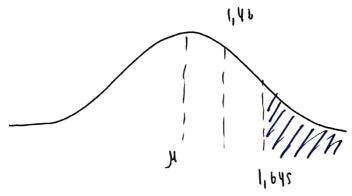
$$\left[\stackrel{\wedge}{p} - \frac{1}{2} \left(0_1 0 2 5 \right) \cdot \sqrt{ \stackrel{\hat{P}}{p} \left(1 - \stackrel{\wedge}{p} \right) } \right] \stackrel{\wedge}{p} \in \frac{1}{2} \left[0_1 0 2 5 \right] \cdot \sqrt{ \stackrel{\hat{P}}{p} \left(1 - \stackrel{\wedge}{p} \right) } \right]$$

·Interpretação: a verbadaira porantagom estatá nesse intervalo um as% de wnfiamça.

Enrar podemos afirmar com 95% di arteza qui p2 v/1919

$$ET = \frac{(PA - PB)}{\sqrt{\frac{PA(1-PB)}{Na} + PB(1-PB)}}$$

2 pd, 1 = (2010) \$ (= 5 FU 10 = 100 -9



est inwolusivo.