

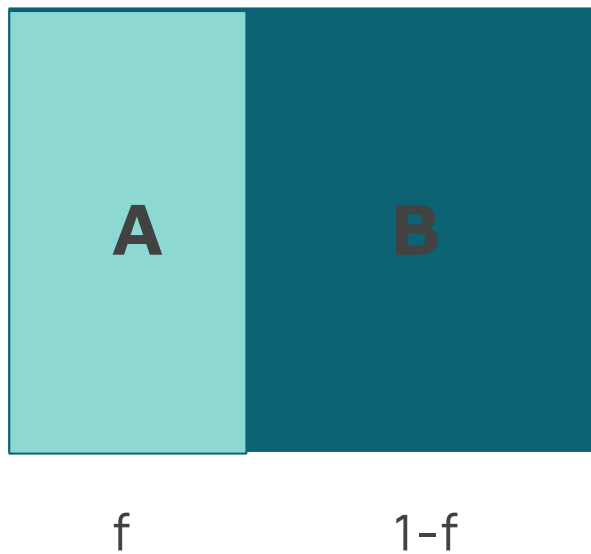
# Projeto 1 de SME0123

Problema 5: uma enquete eleitoral





# Cenário





# Entrevista

- 3 perguntas
- Respostas quantitativas
- Cada resposta de eleitores de A tem distribuição normal centrada em 0
- Cada resposta de eleitores de B tem distribuição normal centrada em 1
- O desvio padrão é igual para ambos

Logo, todas as perguntas têm a mesma distribuição.



# Primeira questão

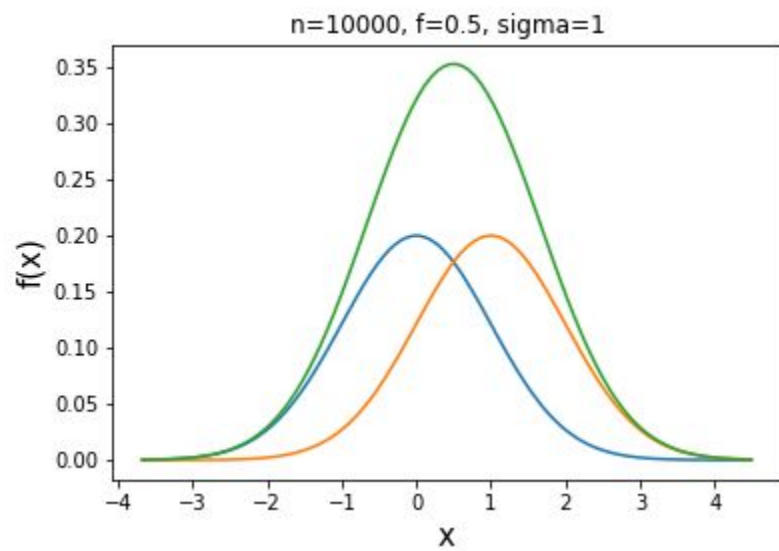
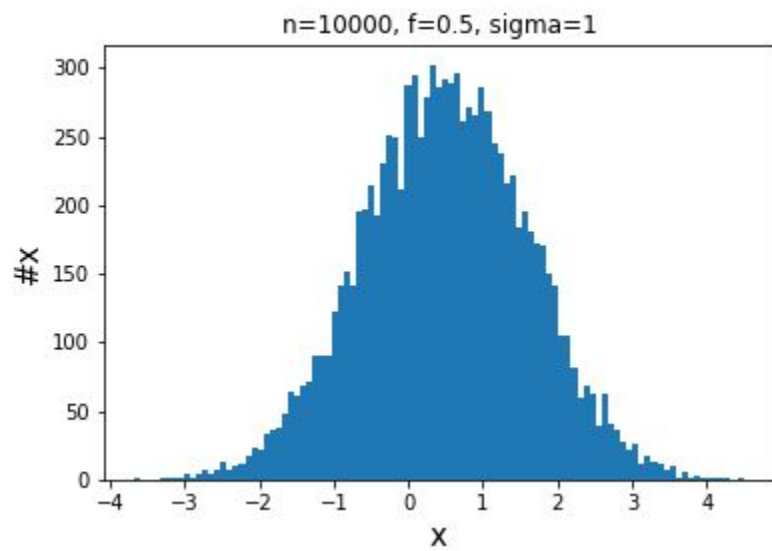
- X: respostas da primeira pergunta
- Y: respostas da segunda pergunta
- Z: respostas da terceira pergunta
- Ax: respostas da primeira pergunta dos eleitores de A
- Bx: respostas da primeira pergunta dos eleitores de B
- Para f parcela da população,  $X \sim N(0, \sigma)$ . Para f-1,  $X \sim N(1, \sigma)$ .
- Na curva teórica,  $X = f \cdot Ax + (f-1) \cdot Bx$
- Na amostragem, para cada resultado aleatório da normal deve ser sorteado um  $\mu$  (de acordo com um experimento de Bernoulli com chance f-1)

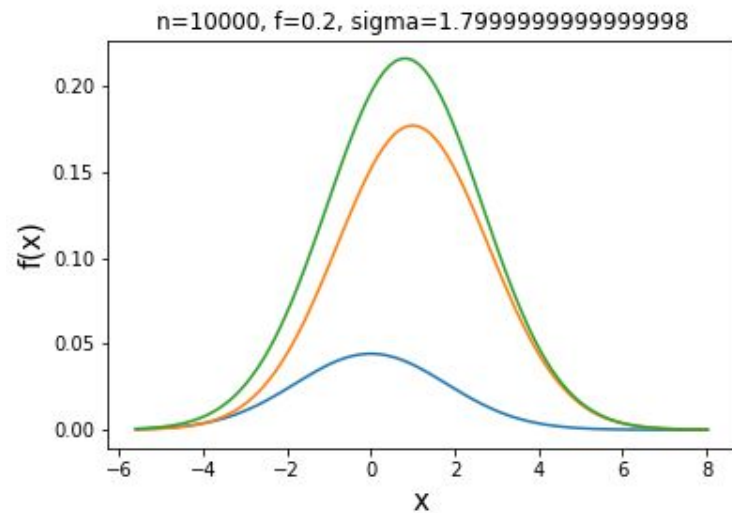
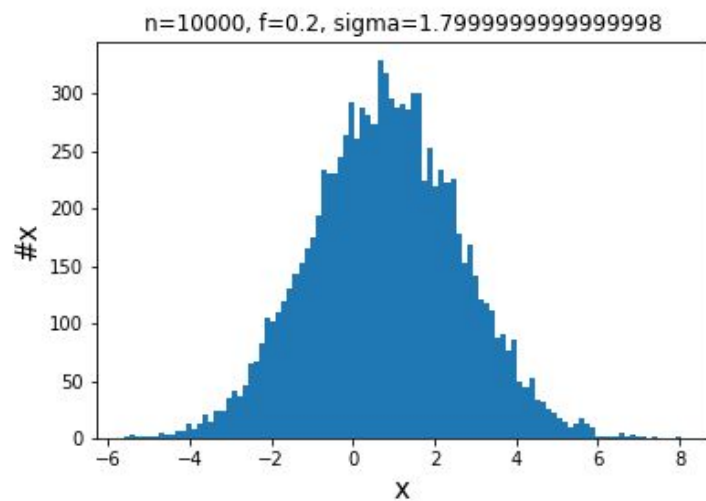
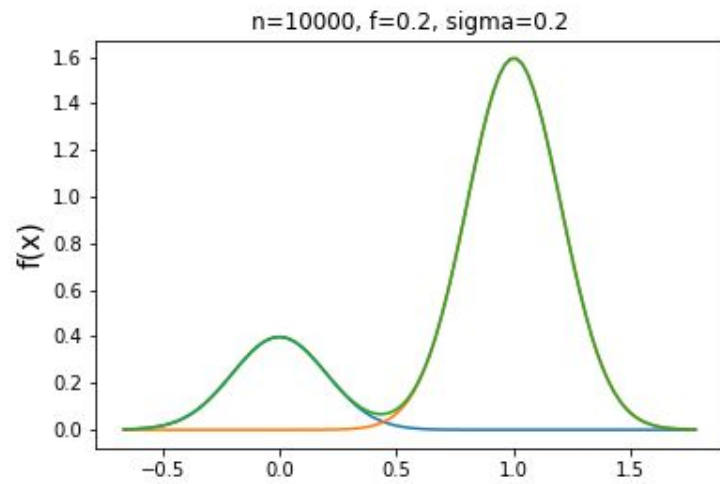
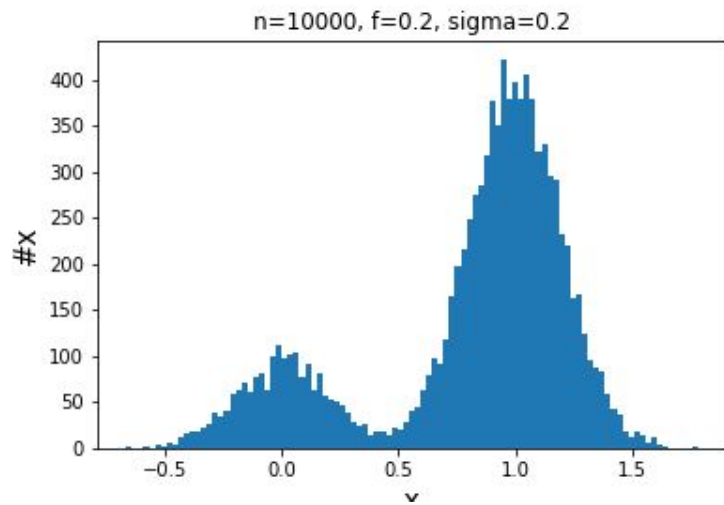


# Código

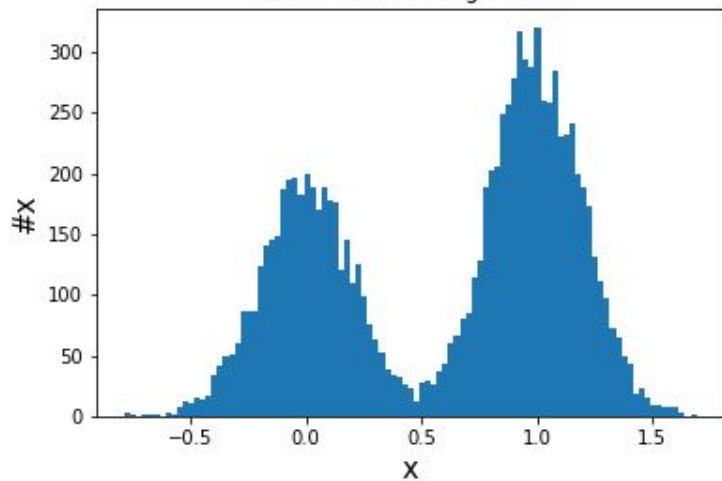
```
x_amostra = [np.random.normal(np.random.binomial(1, 1-f), scale=sigma) for i in range(n)]  
k = np.linspace(np.min(x_amostra), np.max(x_amostra), 100)  
plt.hist(x_amostra, bins=k)
```

```
a = f*scipy.stats.norm.pdf(k, 0, sigma)  
b = (1-f)*scipy.stats.norm.pdf(k, 1, sigma)  
s = [x + y for x, y in zip(a, b)]  
plt.plot(k, a)  
plt.plot(k, b)  
plt.plot(k, s)
```

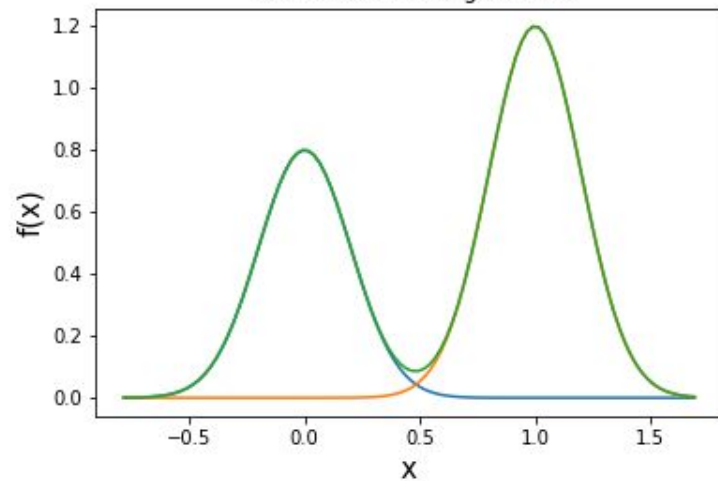




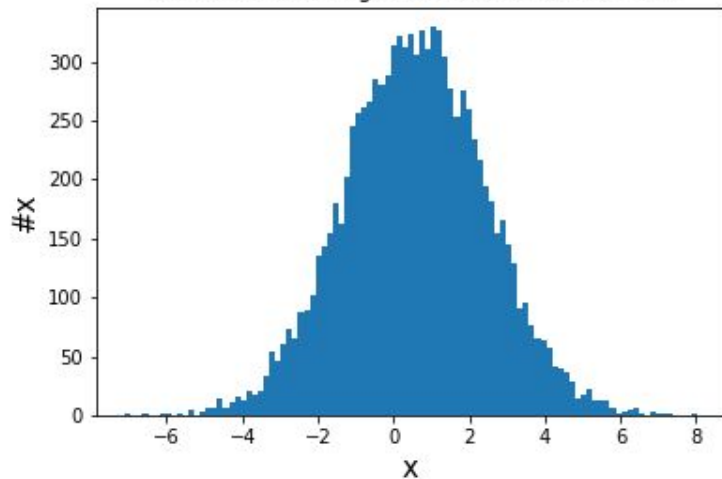
$n=10000, f=0.4, \sigma=0.2$



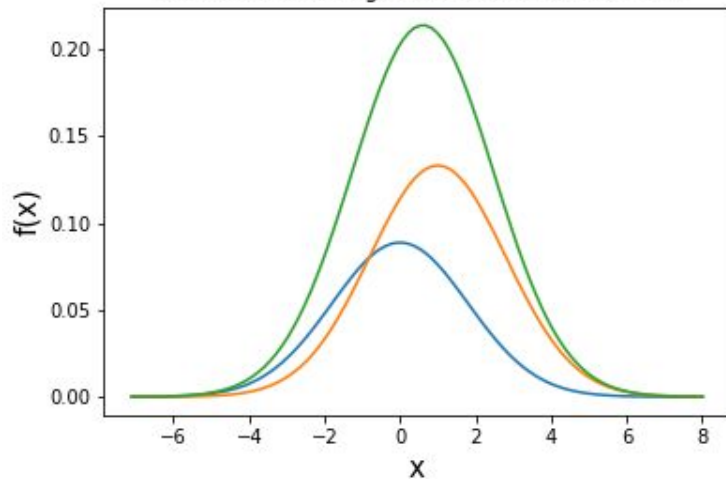
$n=10000, f=0.4, \sigma=0.2$



$n=10000, f=0.4, \sigma=1.7999999999999998$

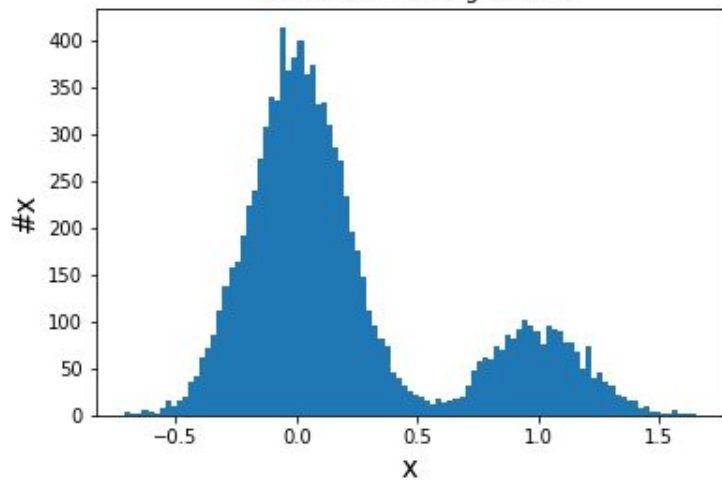


$n=10000, f=0.4, \sigma=1.7999999999999998$

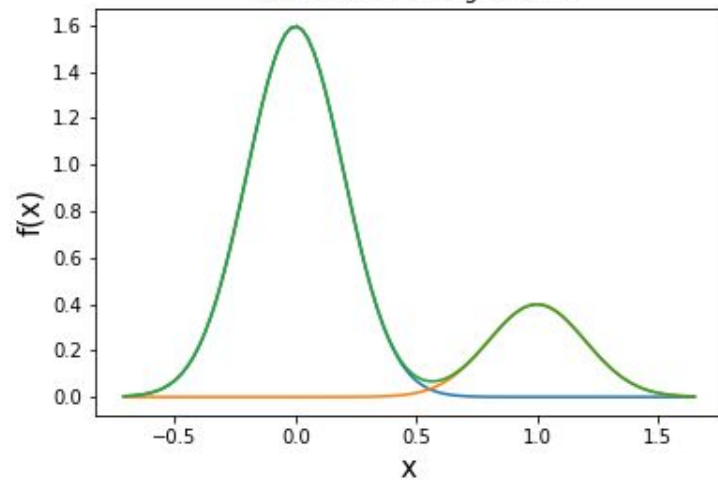




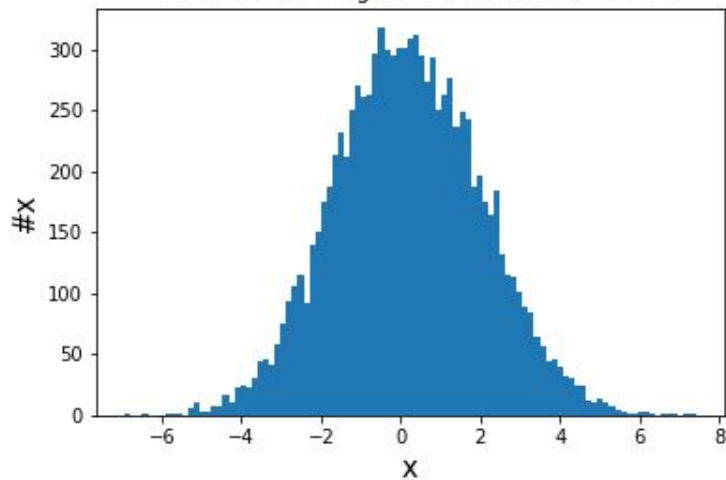
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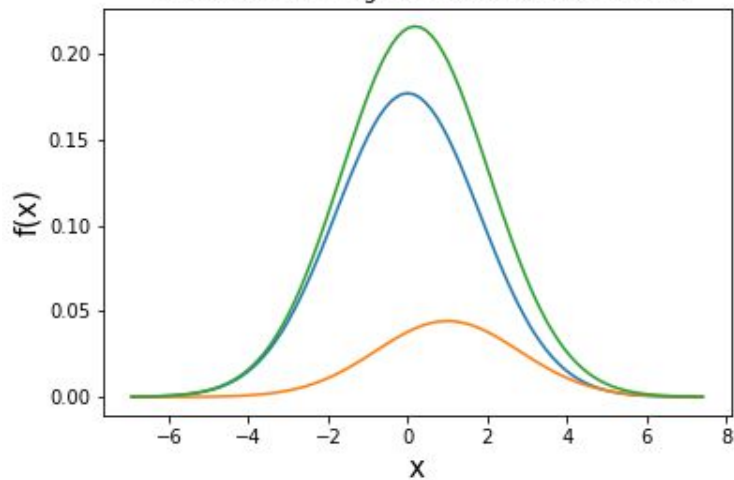
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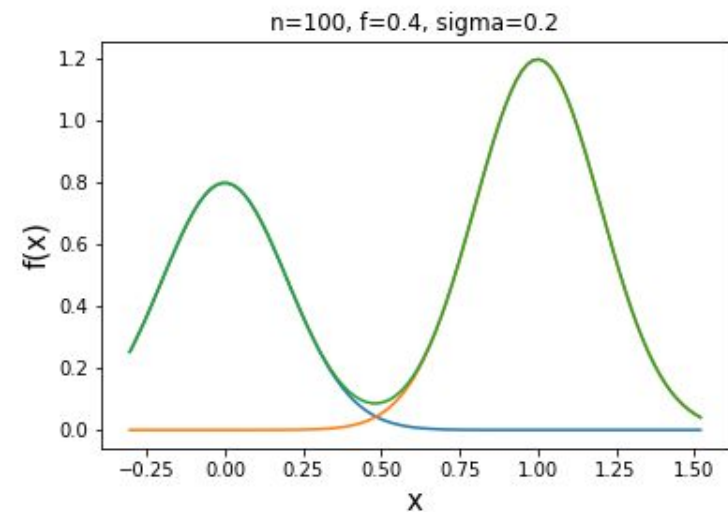
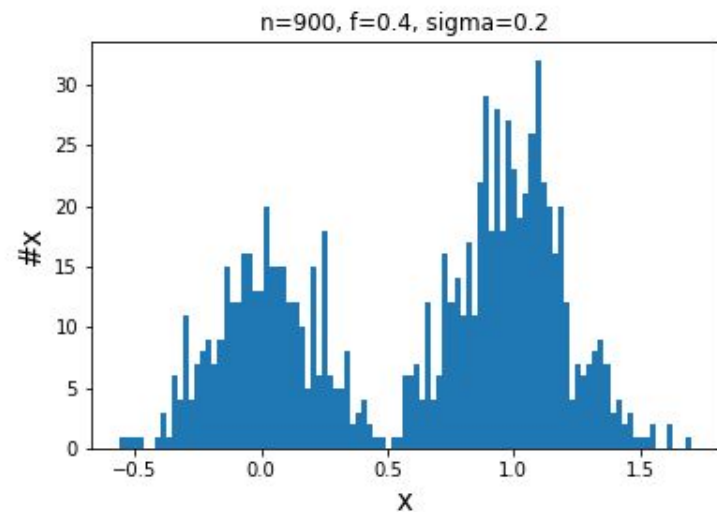
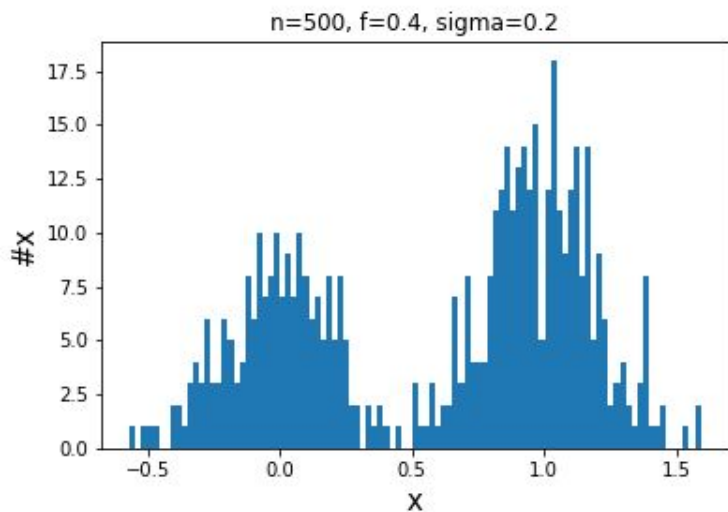
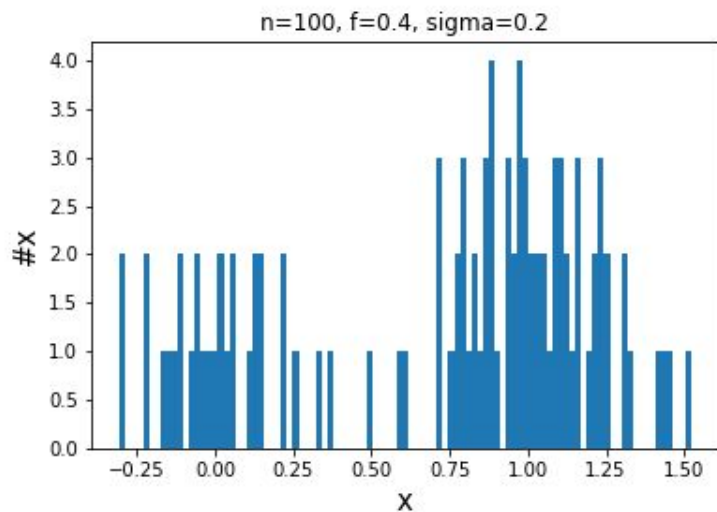


$n=10000, f=0.8, \sigma=1.7999999999999998$



$n=10000, f=0.8, \sigma=1.7999999999999998$







## Segunda questão

- Distribuição conjunta de  $X$ ,  $Y$  e  $Z$
- Inviabilidade de plotar um gráfico  $x * y * z * f(x, y, z)$
- Plotar  $C = X + Y + Z$



# Código amostral

```
for i in range(n):
    mu = np.random.binomial(1, 1-f)
    x = np.random.normal(mu, scale=sigma)
    y = np.random.normal(mu, scale=sigma)
    z = np.random.normal(mu, scale=sigma)
    p1.append(x)
    p12.append(x+y)
    p123.append(x+y+z)

k = np.linspace(min(np.min(p1), np.min(p12), np.min(p123)), max(np.max(p1), np.max(p12), np.max(p123)), 100)
plt.hist(p1, bins=k, label='x')
plt.hist(p12, bins=k, label='x+y')
plt.hist(p123, bins=k, label='x+y+z')
```



## Código curva teórica

- A: soma das respostas dos eleitores de A
- B: soma das respostas dos eleitores de B
- $C = A + B$

$$B = X_B + Y_B + Z_B = (1 - f) \cdot \mathcal{N}(3, 3\sigma^2)$$

$$A = X_A + Y_A + Z_A = f \cdot \mathcal{N}(0, 3\sigma^2)$$

## Código curva teórica

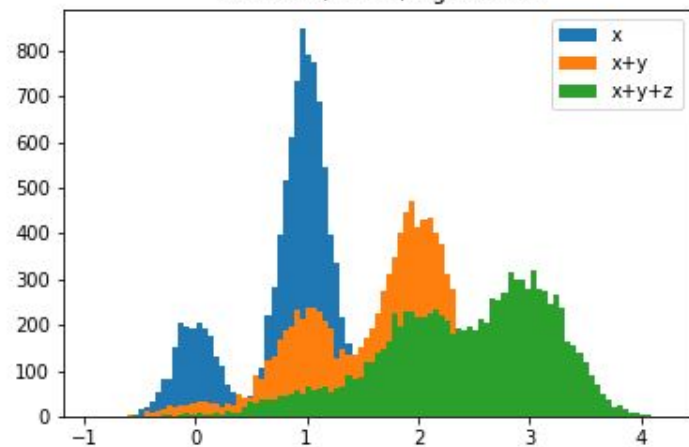
```
n = 2000
for f in [0.2, 0.4, 0.8]:
    for sigma in [0.2, 1.8, 3.4, 5]:
        xf = np.linspace(-6, 9, n)
        Fa = f*scipy.stats.norm.pdf(xf, 0, scale=np.sqrt(3)*sigma)
        Fb = (1-f)*scipy.stats.norm.pdf(xf, 3, scale=np.sqrt(3)*sigma)
        Fs = [x + y for x, y in zip(Fa, Fb)]

        plt.plot(xf, Fa, color = 'orange')
        plt.plot(xf, Fb, color = 'blue')
        plt.plot(xf, Fs, color = 'green')
```

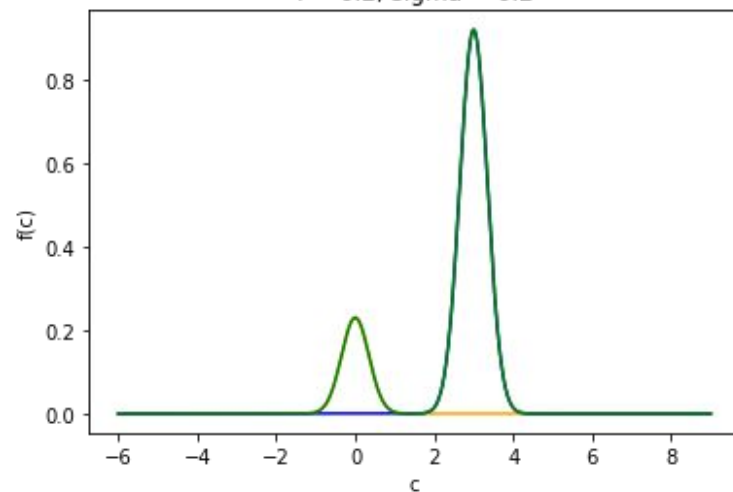
É propriedade das distribuições normais que a soma de duas normais é igual a uma normal com média igual à soma das duas que foram somadas para formá-la, e variância igual à soma das variâncias (e por consequência, desvio padrão igual à raiz quadrada da soma dos quadrados dos desvios padrões). Aplicando essas propriedades na distribuição de

$X_a$ ,  $Y_a$  e  $Z_a$ , e  $X_b$ ,  $Y_b$  e  $Z_b$ , é possível determinar as somas de  $(X, Y, Z)$  para as duas metades da população, e somando essas duas distribuições, é possível encontrar a distribuição de probabilidade dessa soma. Os elementos *da soma* menores ou iguais a 1.5 compõem  $F_{est}$ , e podem ser comparados com  $f$  para encontrar o quão precisa a análise de  $f_{est}$  é.

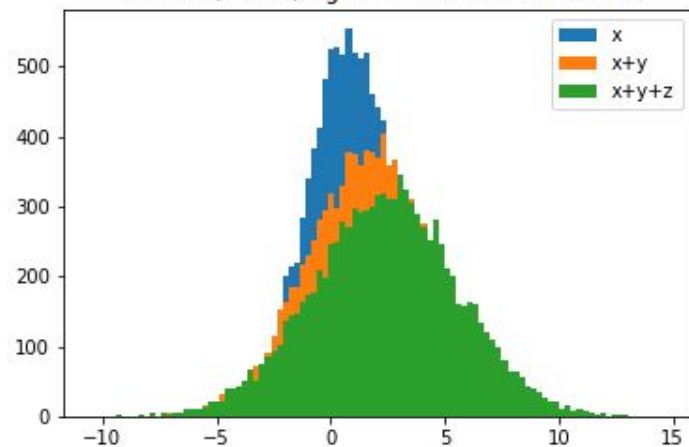
$n=10000, f=0.2, \sigma=0.2$



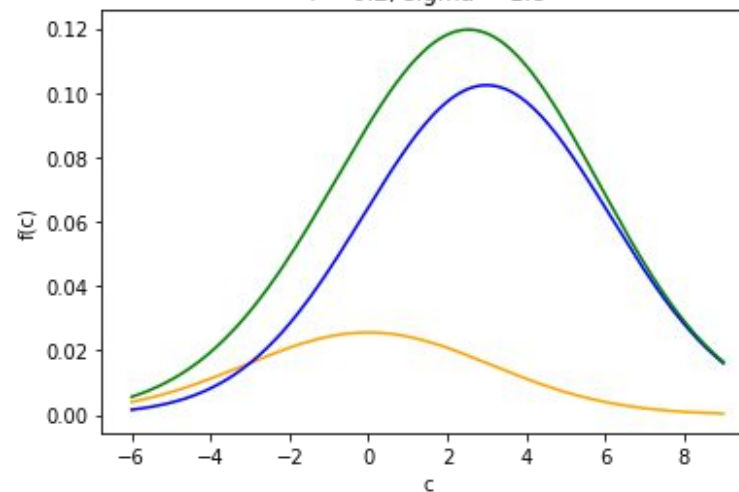
$f = 0.2, \sigma = 0.2$

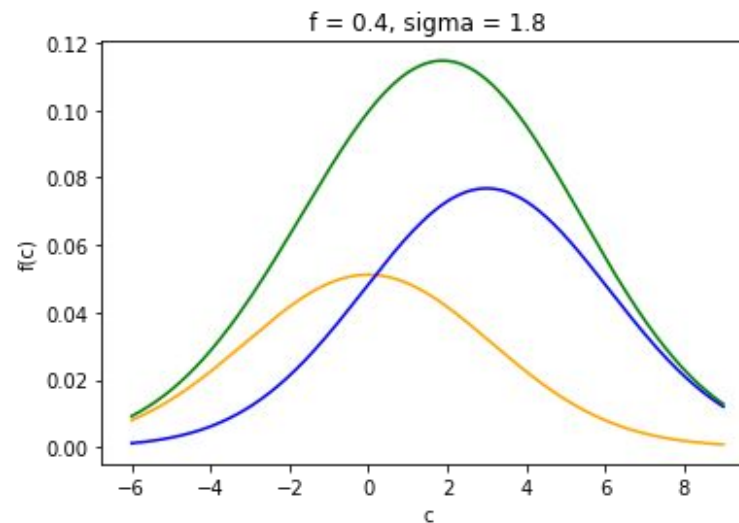
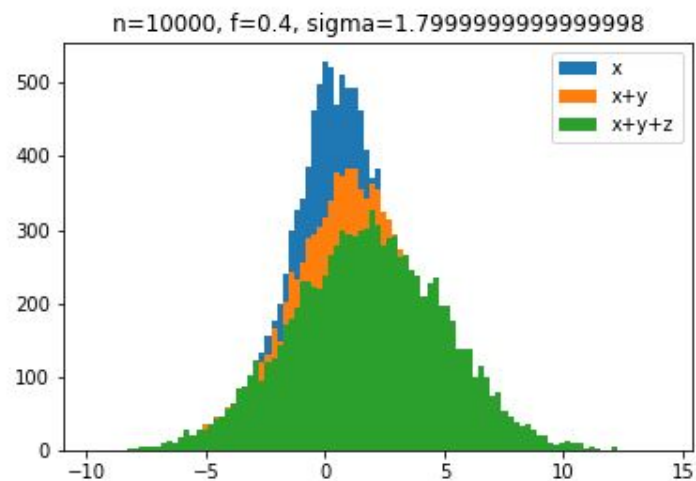
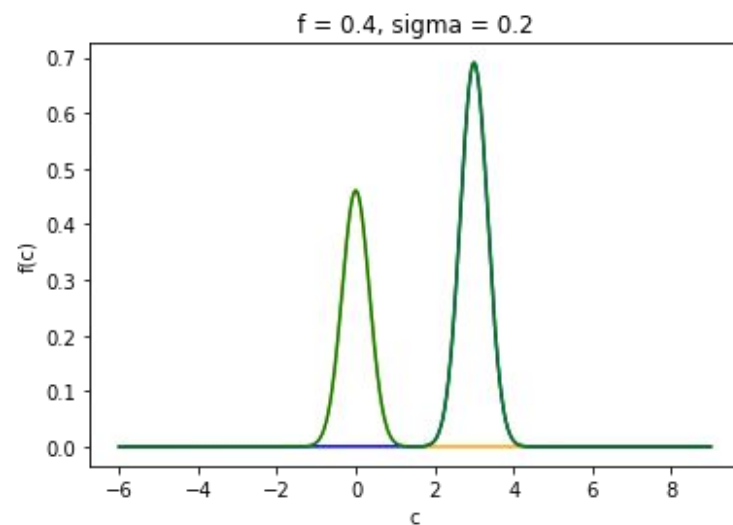
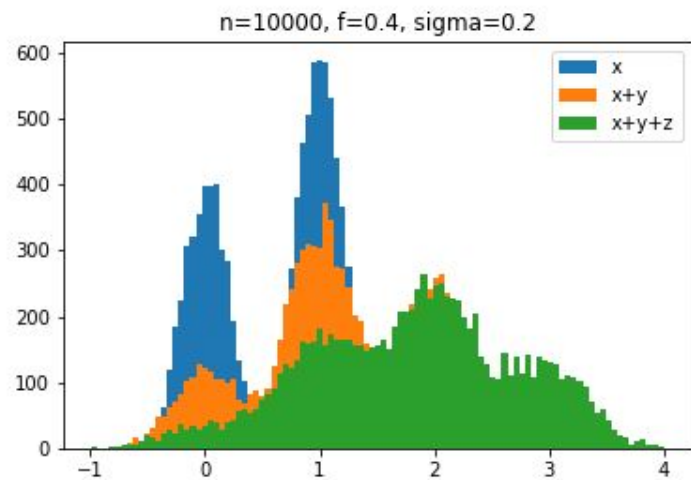


$n=10000, f=0.2, \sigma=1.7999999999999998$

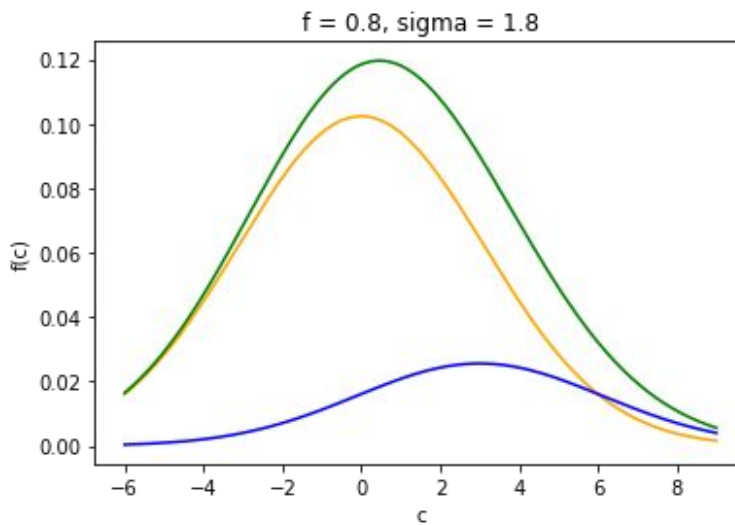
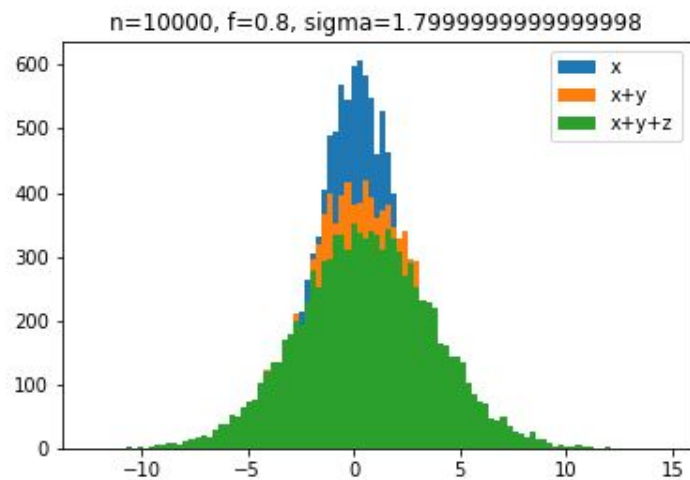
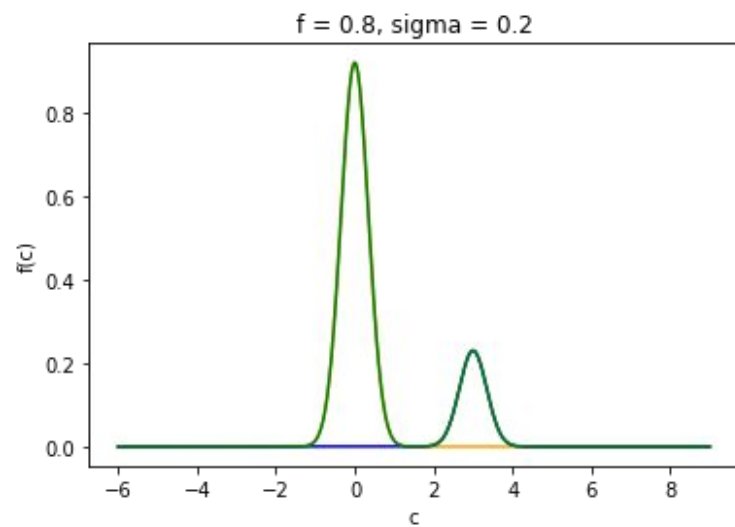
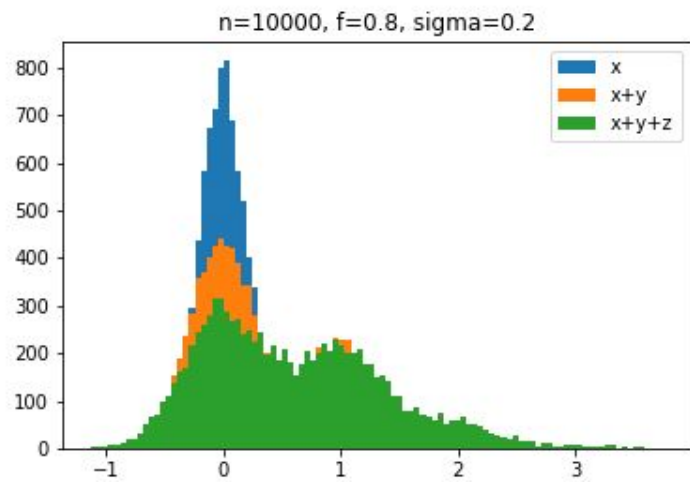


$f = 0.2, \sigma = 1.8$





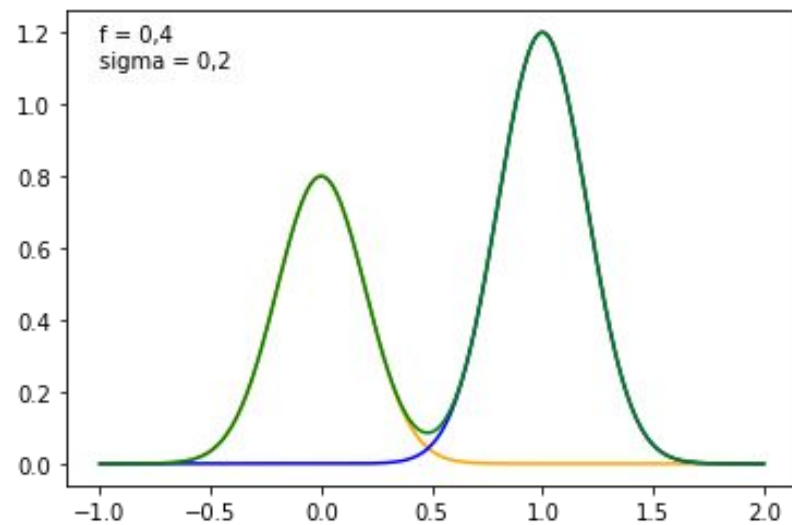
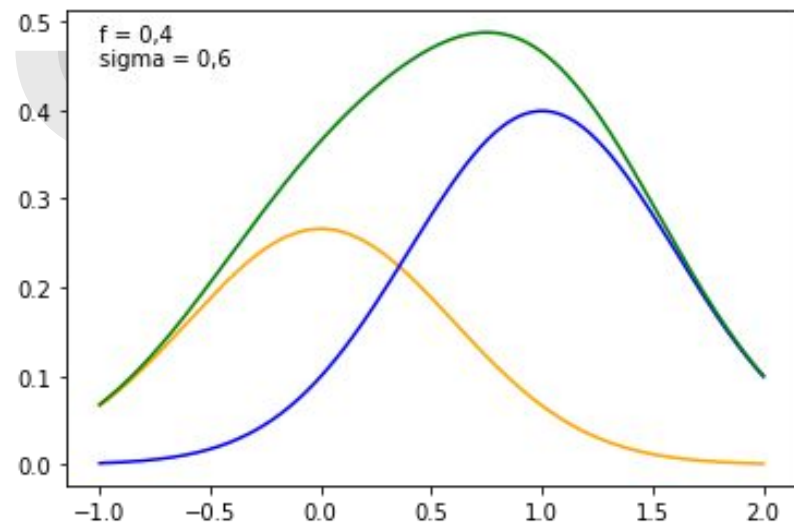






## Terceira questão

- A estimativa de candidato no qual um dado entrevistado irá votar com base nas suas respostas depende do valor de  $f$  e significativamente do valor de  $\sigma$
- Quanto maior o valor de  $\sigma$  e mais próximo de 0.5 o de  $f$ , maior o overlap entre os dois grupos de eleitores





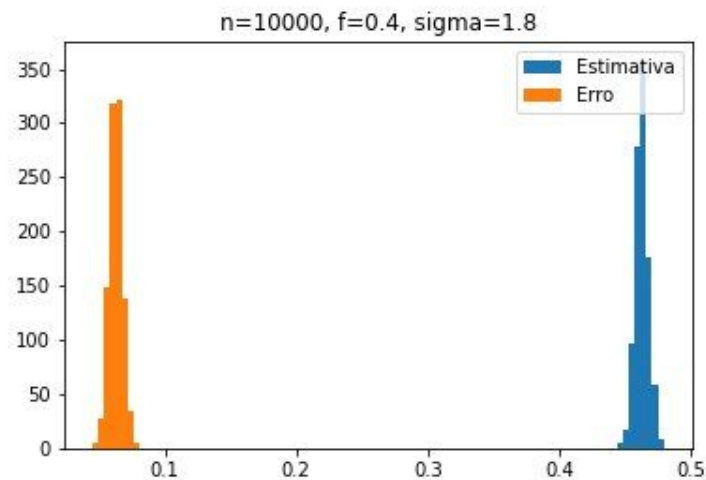
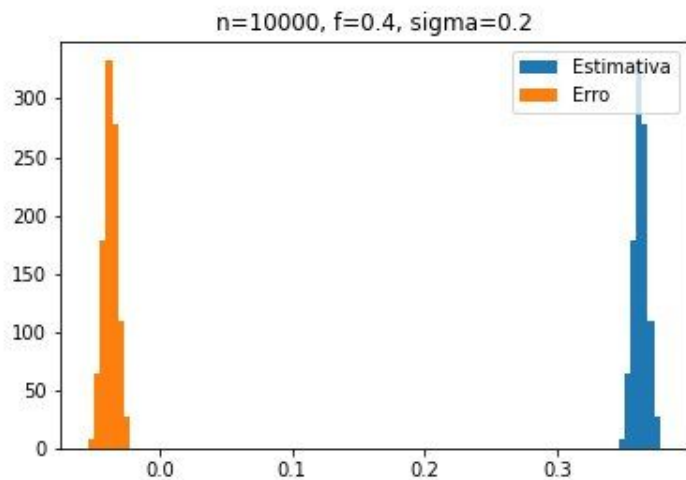
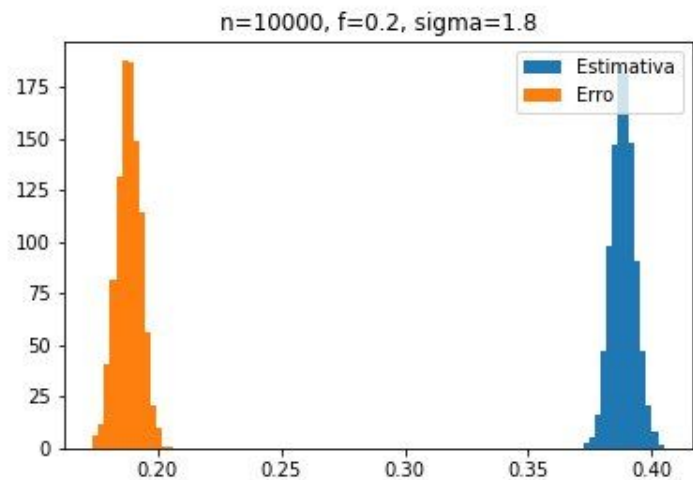
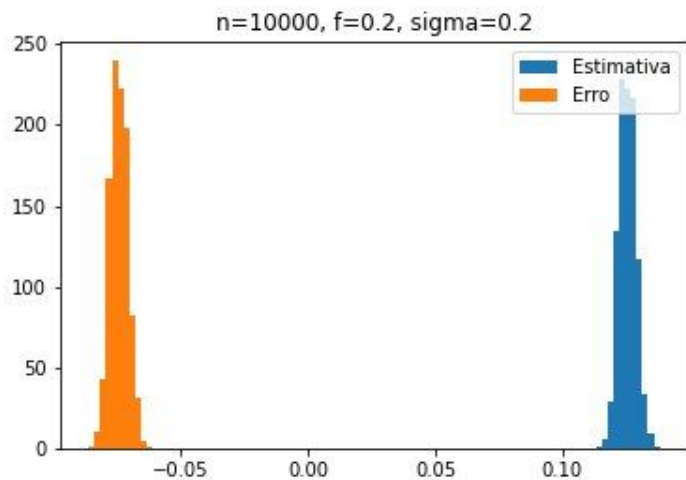
## Quarta questão

- $f_{\text{estimado}} = P(C > 1.5)$

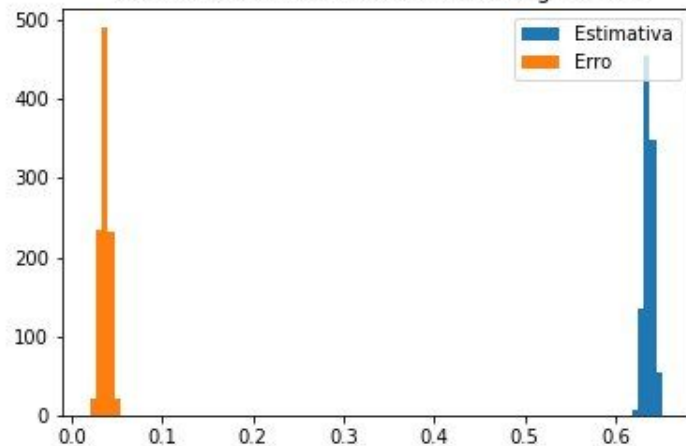


# Código

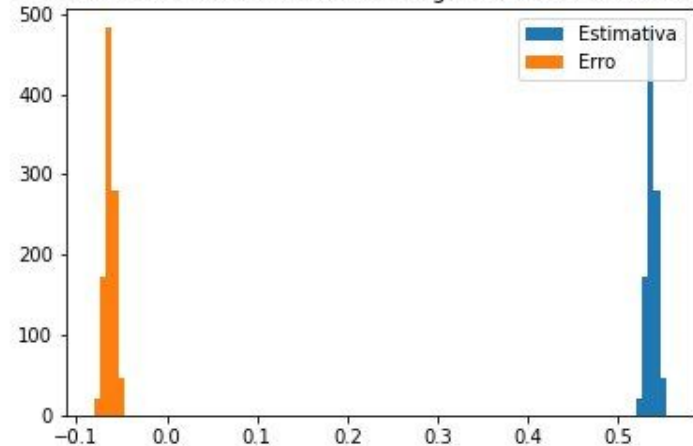
```
estimativas = []
erros = []
for i in range(repeticoes):
    est = 0
    for i in range(n):
        mu = np.random.binomial(1, 1-f)
        x = np.random.normal(mu, scale=sigma)
        y = np.random.normal(mu, scale=sigma)
        z = np.random.normal(mu, scale=sigma)
        if(x+y+z<1.5):
            est = est + 1
    estimativas.append(est/n)
    erros.append((est/n)-f)
k = np.linspace(min(np.min(estimativas), np.min(erros)), max(np.max(estimativas), np.max(erros)), 100)
plt.hist(estimativas, bins=k, label='Estimativa')
plt.hist(erros, bins=k, label='Erro')
```



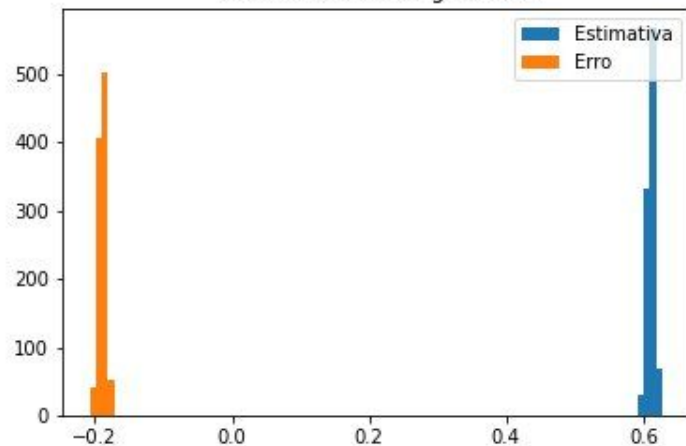
$n=10000$ ,  $f=0.6000000000000001$ ,  $\sigma=0.2$



$n=10000$ ,  $f=0.6000000000000001$ ,  $\sigma=1.7999999999999998$



$n=10000$ ,  $f=0.8$ ,  $\sigma=1.8$



$n=10000$ ,  $f=0.8$ ,  $\sigma=0.2$

