

→ Folha complementar 2

1-

X : V.a. representa o no de embalagens de um medicamento vendidos na farmácia

$X :$	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0,05	a	0,2	0,15	0,13	$2a$

• O espaço amostral $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$P(\Omega) = 1 \text{ logo } P(0) + P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) + P(5) = 1$$

$$0,05 + a + 0,2 + 0,15 + 0,13 + 2a = 1$$

$$3a = 1 - 0,70 \Rightarrow 3a = 0,30 \Rightarrow a = 0,10 \text{ e q.m}$$

$$F_x = \begin{cases} 0,05 & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0,05 + a & \text{se } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0,25 + a & \text{se } 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 0,40 + a & \text{se } 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 0,70 + a & \text{se } 4 \leq x < 5 \\ 1,00 & \text{se } x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

b)

$$\text{i)} P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - 0,35 = 0,65$$

$$\text{ii)} P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - 0,3 = 0,6$$

$$\text{iii)} P(X \leq 3) = 0,5$$

c)

d)

$$\text{i)} P(X \leq 2 | X \leq 4) = \frac{P(X \leq 2 \cap X \leq 4)}{P(X \leq 4)} = \frac{P(X \leq 2)}{P(X \leq 4)} = \frac{0,35}{0,7} = 0,5$$

$$\text{ii)} P(X \geq 2 | X \leq 4) = \frac{P(X \geq 2 \cap X \leq 4)}{P(X \leq 4)} = \frac{P(X=3) + P(X=4)}{P(X \leq 4)} = \frac{0,15 + 0,3}{0,7} = 0,25$$

probabilidade de se terem vendido mais que 2 e menos ou 4 embalagens ou seja teram sido vendidos 3 ou 4 embalagens

vendido mais que 2 e menos ou 4 embalagens ou seja teram sido vendidos 3 ou 4 embalagens

$$\text{iii) } \frac{P(X=4 | X \geq 2)}{P(X \geq 4)} = \frac{P(X=4)}{P(X \geq 4)} = \frac{0,3}{0,7}$$

2-

$$\text{a) } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dx + \int_{-1}^3 kx dx + \int_3^{+\infty} 0 dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + k \int_{-1}^3 \frac{x^2}{2} dx + 0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k \times \left(\frac{x^3}{2} \Big|_{-1}^3 \right) = \Rightarrow k \times \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow k \times 4 = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}$$

b)

$$\text{i) "menos que 1.30h"} \quad \int_{-\infty}^c \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{8} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^c = \frac{1}{8} (c^3 - 1) \quad c < 1$$

$$F(c) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^1 0 dx & c < 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^1 0 dx + \int_1^c \frac{1}{4} x^2 dx & 1 \leq c < 3 \\ \int_{-\infty}^3 0 dx + \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2} x dx + \int_3^{+\infty} 0 dx & c \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \geq 1.5) = 1 - P(X \leq 1.5) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} (1.5^3 - 1) = \frac{27}{32}$$

ii) "pelo menos 1.30h"

$$P(X \geq 1.5) = 1 - P(X \leq 1.5) = \frac{27}{32}$$

iii) "pelo menos 1.15h e no máximo 2h"

$$P(1.15 \leq X \leq 2) = P(1.25 \leq X \leq 2) = F(2) - F(1.25) = \left(\frac{1}{8} (4-1) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{8} (1.25^3 - 1) \right)$$

$$\text{c) } P(X \geq 2 | X \geq 1.5) = \frac{P(X \geq 2 \cap X \geq 1.5)}{P(X \geq 1.5)} = \frac{P(X \geq 2)}{P(X \geq 1.5)} = \frac{\frac{27}{32}}{\frac{27}{32}} = \frac{39}{128}$$

$$= \frac{P(X \geq 2)}{P(X \geq 1.5)} = \frac{1 - P(X \leq 2)}{P(X \geq 1.5)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{8} (4-1)}{\frac{1}{8} (1.5^3 - 1)} = \frac{20}{27}$$