

→ Estatística Aplicada - Ficha 6

1-

- média da população  $\mu = 325$
- variância  $\sigma^2 = 144 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{144} = 12$
- tamanho da amostra  $n = 36$

a)  $\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu = 325$

b)  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{36}} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$

c)  $P(320 \leq \bar{x} \leq 322) = P(-2,5 \leq Z \leq -1,5) = P(Z \leq -1,5) - P(Z \leq -2,5)$   
 $= 0,0668 - 0,0062 = 0,0606$

•  $\bar{x} = 320$

$Z = \frac{320 - 325}{2} = \frac{-5}{2} = -2,5 \quad P(Z \leq -2,5) = 0,0062$   
↳ tabela 5

•  $\bar{x} = 322$

$Z = \frac{322 - 325}{2} = \frac{-3}{2} = -1,5 \quad P(Z \leq -1,5) = 0,0668$   
↳ tabela 5

d)  $P(321 \leq \bar{x} \leq 327) = P(-2 \leq Z \leq 1) = P(Z \leq 1) - P(Z \leq -2)$   
 $= 0,8413 - 0,0228 = 0,8185$

•  $\bar{x} = 321$

$Z = \frac{321 - 325}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \quad P(Z \leq -2) = 0,0228$

•  $\bar{x} = 327$

$Z = \frac{327 - 325}{2} = 1 \quad P(Z \leq 1) = 0,8413$

e)  $P(\bar{x} < 323) = P(Z < 1) = 0,8413$

$Z = \frac{323 - 325}{2} = -1$



$$f) P(\bar{x} > 328) = P(Z > 1,5) = 1 - P(Z \leq 1,5) = 1 - 0,9332 = 0,0668$$

$$Z = \frac{328 - 325}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

2-

- media de classificação:  $\mu = 510$
- desvio padrão:  $\sigma = 90$
- $n = 100$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{90}{\sqrt{100}} = 9$$

$$a) P(\bar{x} > 530) = P(Z > 2,22) = 1 - P(Z \leq 2,22) = 1 - 0,9878 = 0,0122$$

↳ tabela 5

$$Z = \frac{530 - 510}{9} \approx 2,22$$

$$b) P(\bar{x} \leq 500) = P(Z \leq -1,11) = 0,1335$$

↳ tabela 5

$$Z = \frac{500 - 510}{9} \approx -1,11$$

$$c) P(495 \leq \bar{x} \leq 515) = P(Z \leq 0,56) - P(Z \leq -1,67) = 0,7123 - 0,0475 = 0,6648$$

↳ tabela 5

$$\bullet \bar{x} = 495$$

$$Z = \frac{495 - 510}{9} = \frac{-15}{9} \approx -1,67$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{35}} \approx 20,27$$

$$\bullet \bar{x} = 515$$

$$Z = \frac{515 - 510}{9} = \frac{5}{9} \approx 0,56$$

$$P(\bar{x} \leq 1160) = P(Z \leq -1,97) = 0,0244$$

3-

- $\mu = 1200$  horas
- $\sigma = 120$  horas
- $n = 35$
- $\bar{x} < 1160$

$$Z = \frac{1160 - 1200}{20,27} \approx -1,97$$



4-

•  $\sigma = 2 \text{ mm}$

•  $n = 5$

• Se  $\bar{x} < 24,8$  ou  $\bar{x} > 25,2$  a máquina para ser rejeitada

a)  $\mu = 25 \text{ mm}$

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \approx 0,894$

$P(24,8 < \bar{x} < 25,2) = P(Z < 0,22) - P(Z < -0,22)$

$= 0,5871 - 0,4129 = 0,1742$

•  $\bar{x} = 24,8$

$z = \frac{24,8 - 25}{0,894} \approx -0,22$

$P(\bar{x} < 24,8 \text{ ou } \bar{x} > 25,2) = 1 - 0,1742$   
 $= 0,8258$

•  $\bar{x} = 25,2$

$z = \frac{25,2 - 25}{0,894} \approx 0,22$

b)  $\mu = 25,3 \text{ mm}$

$P(24,8 < \bar{x} < 25,2) = P(Z < -0,11) - P(Z < -0,56) = 0,4562 - 0,2872$   
 $= 0,1685$

•  $\bar{x} = 24,8$

$z = \frac{24,8 - 25,3}{0,894} \approx -0,56$

$P(\bar{x} < 24,8 \text{ ou } \bar{x} > 25,2) =$   
 $= 1 - 0,1685$   
 $= 0,8315$

•  $\bar{x} = 25,2$

$z = \frac{25,2 - 25,3}{0,894} = \frac{-0,1}{0,894} \approx -0,11$



5-

- duas amostras independentes  $n_1 = 10$   $n_2 = 25$
- $\mu = 150$
- $\sigma^2 = 28,6$

$$a) \text{Var}(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) = \text{Var}(\bar{x}_1) + \text{Var}(\bar{x}_2) = 2,86 + 1,12 = 4$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1}$$

$$\bullet \text{Var}(\bar{x}_1) = \frac{28,6}{10} = 2,86$$

$$\bullet \text{Var}(\bar{x}_2) = \frac{28,6}{25} = 1,12$$

$$b) P(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 > 4)$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Se  $x_1 \sim N(150; 28,6)$  e  $x_2 \sim N(150; 28,6)$   
 pelo teorema do limite central então  
 $u \sim N(0, 4)$

$$\mu_{x_1 - x_2} = 0$$

$$E[W] = E[\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2] = 150 - 150 = 0$$

$$P(|W| > 4) = P(W > 4) + P(W < -4)$$

$$= 2 \times P(W < -4) = 2 \times P\left(Z < \frac{-4 - 0}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \times P(Z < -2) = 0,054$$