

# Correção da P1 - Probabilidade 1 2019.1

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Questão	Pontuação
1	a - 1.5 — b - 1
2	a - 1 — b - 0.5 — c - 1
3	2.5
4	a - 0.5 — b - 1 — c - 0.5 — d - 0.5

Table 1: Pontuação das questões

Questão 1

**Letra a)**  $X_i$  número observado na extração.  $X_i \in 1, 2, \dots, N$   
 $X = \max X_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X = k) &= P([x \leq k] \setminus [x \leq k - 1]) \\
 &= P(X \leq k) - P(X \leq k - 1) \\
 &= \left(\frac{k}{N}\right)^n - \left(\frac{k-1}{N}\right)^n \\
 &= \frac{k^n - (k-1)^n}{N^n} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{i} (k-1)^i}{N^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Letra b)** Ela provou para caso geral  $2 \leq n < N$ , mas a prova pede apenas

$$n = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(Y \leq k) = \frac{\binom{k}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}} \\ P(Y \leq x) = 0, \text{ se } x < n \\ P(Y = k) = \frac{\binom{k}{n} - \binom{k-1}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Para caso } n = 2 \quad P(Y \leq k) = \begin{cases} 0, k < n \\ \frac{\binom{k}{2}}{\binom{N}{2}} = \frac{k(k-1)}{N(N-1)} = \frac{2(k-1)}{N(N-1)} \end{cases}$$

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Questão 2

V: Tem vírus

D: Envia Mensagem de vírus

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$$\begin{array}{lll} P(V) = 0.2 & P(D|V) = 0.9 & P(D|V^c) = 0.02 \\ P(V^c) = 0.8 & P(D^c|V) = 0.1 & P(D^c|V^c) = 0.98 \end{array}$$

Table 2: Informações dadas pelo exercício

**Letra a)**

$$\begin{aligned} P(V^c|D) &= \frac{P(V^c \cap D)}{P(D)} \\ &= \frac{P(V^c)P(D|V^c)}{P(V^c)P(D|V^c) + P(V)P(D|V)} \\ &= \frac{0.8 * 0.02}{0.8 * 0.02 + 0.2 * 0.9} \\ &\approx \frac{81}{1000} \end{aligned}$$

**Letra b)**

$$\begin{aligned} P(V \cap D^c) &= P(V)P(D^c|V) \\ &= \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \\ &= \frac{2}{100} \end{aligned}$$

**Letra c)**

$$\begin{aligned} P(V|D^c) &= \frac{P(V \cap D^c)}{P(D^c)} \\ &= \frac{P(V)P(D^c|V)}{P(V^c)P(D^c|V^c) + P(V)P(D^c|V)} \\ &= \frac{0.2 * 0.1}{0.8 * 0.98 + 0.2 * 0.1} \\ &\approx \frac{25}{1000} \end{aligned}$$

Questão 3

Sejam  $X_1, X_2$ , variáveis aleatórias independentes.

$$P(X_1 = k) = e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!}, P(X_2 = k) = e^{-\lambda_2} \frac{\lambda_2^k}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 = k | X_1 + X_2 = n) &= \frac{P(X_1 = k, X_1 + X_2 = n)}{P(X_1 + X_2 = n)} \\ &= \frac{P(X_1 = k, X_2 = n - k)}{P(X_1 + X_2 = n)} \\ &= \frac{P(X_1 = k)P(X_2 = n - k)}{P(X_1 + X_2 = n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1, X_2 = n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n P(X_1 = i, X_2 = n - i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n P(X_1 = i)P(X_2 = n - i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^i}{i!} \cdot e^{-\lambda_2} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-i}}{(n-i)!} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}}{n!} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \underbrace{\lambda_1^i \lambda_2^{n-i}}_{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n} \end{aligned}$$

Logo:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P(X_1 = k)P(X_2 = n - k)}{P(X_1 + X_2 = n)} &= \frac{\cancel{e^{-\lambda_1}} \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} \cdot \cancel{e^{-\lambda_2}} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}}{\cancel{e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}} \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!}} \\ &= \binom{n}{k} \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

Questão 4

**Letra a**  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, z \in D \\ 0, z \notin D \end{cases}$

**Letra b**  $F_s = X + Y$   
 $d^2 + d^2 = (s + 1)^2 \implies d = \frac{s+1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $P(X+Y \in s) = \begin{cases} 0, s < -1 \\ \frac{s+1}{2}, -1 \leq s \leq 1 \\ 1, s \geq 1 \end{cases}$

**Letra c**  $P(X \geq x), -1 \leq x \leq 1$

**Letra d** Não, tome  $X = 2/3$   
 $P(X \geq 2/3) > 0, P(Y \geq 2/3) > 0$   
mas:  $P(X \geq 2/3 \cap Y \geq 2/3) = 0$