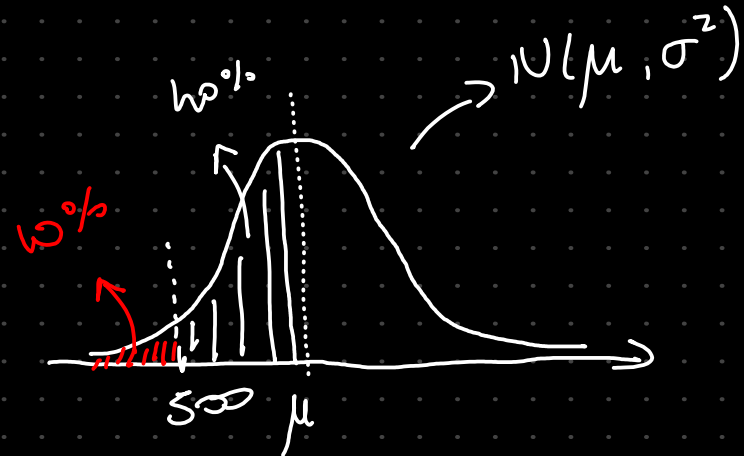


Lista 6 - Estimativas de intervalo de confiança

1) $\mu = ?$

$\sigma = 10$

(a) Qual deve ser μ p/ que 10% tenha pesos > 500g? Res: 512,8



$$p\left(z < \frac{500 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = p\left(z < \frac{500 - \mu}{10}\right) = 10\% = 0,1$$

$$\frac{500 - \mu}{10} = -1,28$$

$$\mu = 500 + 12,8 = 512,8$$

(b) Distribuição de média é dada por $N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) = N\left(512,8; \frac{100}{4}\right)$

$$p\left(z < \frac{500 - 512,8}{\frac{10}{2}}\right) = p\left(z < -\frac{12,8}{5}\right) = p(z < -2,56) = 1 - (0,5 + p(0 < z < 2,56)) = 0,00523$$

0,49477

2) Valor crítico $z_{\alpha/2}$ dado por:

(a) 99% $\alpha = 0,005$ $z_c = 2,58$

(b) 90% $\alpha = 0,05$ $z_c = 1,64$

(c) 98% $\alpha = 0,01$ $z_c = 2,33$

(d) 99,5% $\alpha = 0,0025$ $z_c = 2,81$

95% $\alpha = 0,025$ $z_c = 1,96$

3) Ache z_c demonstrando por $t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} \rightarrow n-1$ graus de liberdade.

a) 99% $n=31$ $\alpha = 0,005$ $v=30$ $t_{0,005}^{30} = 2,750$

b) 98% $n=121$ $\alpha = 0,01$ $v=120$ $t_{0,01}^{120} = 2,358$

c) 90% $n=41$ $\alpha = 0,05$ $v=40$ $t_{0,05}^{40} = 1,684$

d) 99,1% $n=36$ $\alpha = 0,001$ $v=35$ $t_{0,001}^{35} = 3,340$

4) A mostra, no total de 100, tem 67,3849 unidades:

(a) estimativa μ populacional: $\mu = 67,3849$

(b) IC: $67,3849 \pm 0,7295$

$$\begin{array}{r} 68,1144 \\ 67,3849 \\ \hline 00,7295 \end{array}$$

5) Amostra $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$$L(p) = p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$l(p) = \log(p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x}) = x \log(p) + (n-x) \log(1-p) \Rightarrow \frac{dl}{dp} = \frac{x}{p} + \frac{(n-x)}{1-p} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{dl}{dp} = \frac{x}{p} - \frac{(n-x)}{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow x(1-p) = (n-x)p \Rightarrow x - \cancel{x p} = np - \cancel{x p} \quad \boxed{p = \frac{x}{n}}$$

6) -

7) Recibo medicamentoso

$$\sim N()$$

$$\sigma = 2 \text{ min}$$

$$IC = ?$$

$$\alpha = 0,04 \text{ (96\% confidence)}$$

$$\bar{x} = 4,745$$

$$\text{Media} \sim N(\bar{x}, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

$$P(z_c < \frac{x - \bar{x}}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}) = 0,02$$

↓
2,05

$$P(x > \frac{z_c \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + \bar{x}) = 0,02$$

$$\frac{(x - \bar{x})\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} = 2,05$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon = \frac{z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$x = \frac{2,05 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{20}} \pm 4,745$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,917$$

8)

$$X \sim N(\mu, 81)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sigma^2 = 81$$

$$\alpha = 0,1 \text{ (90\% conf)}$$

$$IC = ?$$

$$\text{Amplitude da IC} = \varepsilon$$

como a dist da media $\sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

o ponto z_c é dado por

$$z_c = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{tq } P(z < z_c) = 0,05$$

$$n = 30 = 1,64 \cdot 9 / \sqrt{30} = 2,695$$

$$n = 50 = 1,64 \cdot 9 / \sqrt{50} = 2,087$$

$$n = \infty = 1,64 \cdot 9 / \sqrt{\infty} = 1,476$$

$$\text{Assim encontramos } z_c = 1,64 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{1,64 \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1,64 \cdot 9}{\sqrt{n}}$$

g.)

100 cidades

$$\bar{x} = 2,5 \text{ mais}$$

$$s = 1,1 \text{ mais}$$

$$r = 0,95$$

$$\alpha = 0,025$$

Usando uma t-Student de

$$Z_c = 1,96 \quad (\text{Normal})$$

$$T_c =$$

$$\delta = \frac{1,96 \cdot 1,1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1,96 \cdot 1,1}{10} = 0,2156$$

Estamos considerando a
média em cada cidade

que é normal $(\bar{x}, \frac{1,1}{n})$

$$2,5 \pm 0,2156$$

h.)

50 eleições

$$p = 0,34 \quad (\text{lenhidade } x)$$

$$r = 94\% \quad (\alpha = 0,03)$$

$$p \sim \text{Normal} \left(\hat{p}, \frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n} \right)$$

$$\delta = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot 1}{\sqrt{4n}} = \frac{1,88}{\sqrt{200}} = 0,133$$

$$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1,88$$

para $\alpha = 0,03$

para $\alpha = 0,03$

$$\text{considerando } \sigma^2 = \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})$$

$$\frac{1,88 \cdot \sqrt{0,34 \cdot 0,66}}{\sqrt{50}}$$

$$(0,214; 0,466)$$

↳ Resp.

11-

pressão arterial \sim Normal ()

$$n = 7$$

$$\delta = 38\% (\alpha = 0,01) \quad Z_c = 2,33$$

$$\bar{X} = 79,286$$

como não temos a variância

$$s = 4,920$$

$$n = 7$$

$$\sim t_{0,02}^* = 2,998$$

$$E = \frac{2,998 \cdot 4,920}{\sqrt{7}} = 6,567$$

$$[72,779; 85,797]$$

?

12-

$$p = ?$$

$$(a) \quad n = ? \quad E = 0,05 \quad \alpha = 0,15 \quad 0,075$$

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2}{4E^2} = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{2E} \right)^2 = 207,35 = \underline{208}$$

$$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1,44$$

$$(b) \quad \hat{p} = [70\% - 80\%]$$

$$\text{como } \sigma^2 p(1-p) \quad 0,7 \cdot 0,3 > 0,8 \cdot 0,2$$

$$\hat{p} = 70\% \text{ (valor mais desfavorável)}$$

$$n = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{E} \right)^2 = \frac{1,44^2 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 0,3}{(0,05)^2} = 174,182$$

$$\underline{175}$$

(c) $180 = n$

$x = 130$

1c 90% p

$z_{\alpha/2} = 1,64$

$\hat{p} = \frac{130}{180} = 0,722$

$E = \frac{1,64 \cdot \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}{\sqrt{180}} = 0,055$

or

$E_{\max} = \frac{1,64}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 180}} = 0,061$

$IC_p = [0,667; 0,777]$