ME951 1S 2019

# ME951 - Estatística e Probabilidade I $_{ m PROVA~1}$

# **FORMULÁRIO**

1. 
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$
;

2. 
$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2);$$

3. 
$$C.V = \frac{s}{\bar{x}}$$
.

#### Probabilidade

1. 
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B);$$

2. 
$$P(A|B) = P(A \cap B)/P(B);$$

3. 
$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} P(A|B_i)P(B_i);$$

4. 
$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}$$

# Distribuição de probabilidade

Seja X uma variável aleatória discreta. Então,

$$\mu = E(X) = \sum_{x} x P(X = x)$$
 e  $Var(X) = E(X - \mu)^2 = \sum_{x} (x - \mu)^2 P(X = x)$ .

1. Se 
$$X \sim$$
 Uniforme Discreta  $\Rightarrow$   $P(X = x) = \begin{cases} 1/k, & x = 1, 2, ..., k; \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário.} \end{cases}$ 

2. Se 
$$X \sim b(p)$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $P(X = x) = \begin{cases} p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, & x = 0, 1; \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário.} \end{cases}$ 

3. Se 
$$X \sim Bin(n,p)$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $P(X=x) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, & x = 0,1,2,\ldots,n; \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário,} \end{cases}$  onde  $\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$ .

4. Se 
$$X \sim G(p) \implies P(X = x) = p(1 - p)^{x-1}, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots$$

5. Se 
$$X \sim Hip(N, n, r)$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $P(X = x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{r}{x} \binom{N-r}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}, & x = 0, \dots, min\{r, n\}; \\ \binom{N}{n}, & \text{caso contrário.} \end{cases}$ 

6. Se 
$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $P(x = x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}, & x = 0, 1, 2, ...; \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário.} \end{cases}$ 

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# Densidade de probabilidade

Seja X uma variável aleatória contínua. Então,

1. Se 
$$X \sim \text{Uniforme(a,b)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)}, & a \leq x \leq b; \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário.} \end{cases}$$

2. Se 
$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \implies f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x \ge 0.$$

3. Se 
$$X \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma^2) \implies f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}, \quad -\infty \le x \le \infty.$$

4. Se 
$$X \sim \text{Gama}(\alpha, \beta)$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\beta x}, \text{ se } x \geq 0 \\ 0, \text{ caso contrário} \end{cases}$ 

5. Se 
$$X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}$ ,  $x \in (0, 1) \text{ e } \alpha, \beta > 0$ .

# Inferência

1. Se 
$$X \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
, então  $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$ ;

2. 
$$P(-z_{\alpha/2} < Z <_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$$
,  $P(Z > z_{\alpha}) = \alpha$  e  $P(Z < -z_{\alpha}) = \alpha$ ;

3. 
$$\hat{p} \sim \text{Normal}(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{n}) \Rightarrow \frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}} \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1);$$

4. 
$$\left[\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}; \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}\right];$$

5. 
$$\left[\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{4n}}; \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{4n}}\right];$$

6. 
$$n = \left(\frac{z_{\alpha/2}}{2m}\right)^2$$
;

7. 
$$\overline{X} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$
, então  $\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$ .