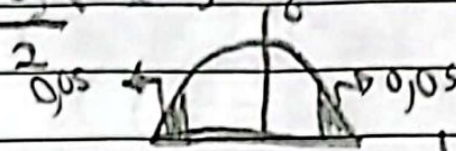




Sistat6 Estatística

①

a) $\alpha = 1 - 0,9 = 0,05$



1

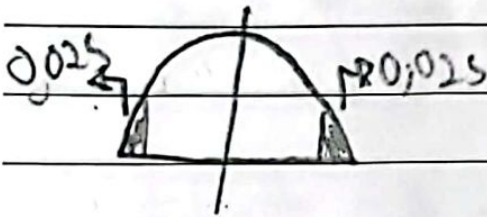
R: i.c = (11,95; 12,65)

$$i.c = \bar{x} \pm \left(\frac{z \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$12,65 \pm \frac{1,65 \cdot 0,5}{\sqrt{50}} = 12,3$$

b) $c = 0,95$; $\bar{x} = 31,39$; $\sigma = 0,8$; $n = 52$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - 0,95}{2} = 0,025$$

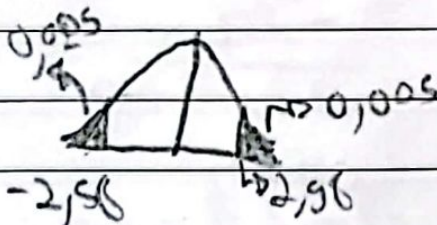


$$31,39 \pm \left(\frac{1,96 \cdot 0,8}{\sqrt{52}} \right)$$

R: i.c = (31,24; 31,56)

c) $c = 0,99$; $\bar{x} = 10,5$; $\sigma = 2,14$; $n = 45$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - 0,99}{2} = 0,005$$

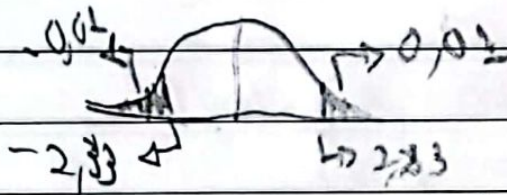


$$10,5 \pm \left(\frac{2,58 \cdot 2,14}{\sqrt{45}} \right)$$

R: i.c = (9,68; 11,32)

d) $c = 0,98$; $\bar{x} = 20,6$; $\sigma = 4,7$; $n = 100$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - 0,98}{2} = 0,01$$



$$20,6 \pm \left(\frac{2,33 \cdot 4,7}{\sqrt{100}} \right)$$

R: i.c = (19,50; 21,69)

0,90 e 0,95

③ a) $n=8$ $\bar{x} = 35,5$ $s = 7,2$

$$\bar{x} \pm \left(\frac{T, 6}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

 $\rightarrow 2,365$

$$35,5 \pm \left(\frac{1,895 \cdot 7,2}{\sqrt{8}} \right)$$

90% R: i.c. = (30,67; 40,32)

95% R: i.c. = (29,47; 41,52)

b) $n=5$; $\bar{x} = 22,2$; $s = 5,1$

 $\rightarrow 2,776$

$$22,2 \pm \left(\frac{2,776 \cdot 5,1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

90% R: i.c. = (16,87; 27,72)

95% R: i.c. = (14,98; 29,40)

c) $n=13$; $\bar{x} = 80$; $s = 13,5$

 $\rightarrow 2,179$

$$80 \pm \left(\frac{2,179 \cdot 13,5}{\sqrt{13}} \right)$$

90% R: i.c. = (73,32; 86,67)

95% R: i.c. = (71,84; 88,15)

 $\rightarrow 2,447$

d) $n=7$; $\bar{x} = 110$; $s = 41,5$

$$110 \pm \left(\frac{2,447 \cdot 41,5}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

90% R: i.c. = (77,31; 142,68)

95% R: i.c. = (68,84; 151,15)

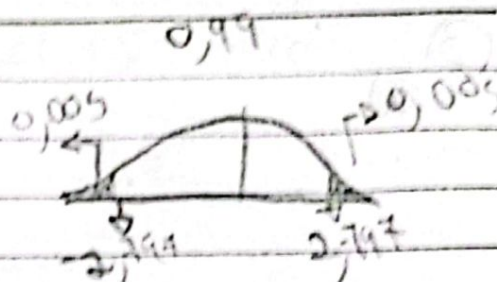
5

hipótese:

$$H_0: \mu = 55,5$$

X

$$H_a: \mu \neq 55,5$$



$$T = \frac{56 - 55,5}{0,25/\sqrt{55}} = 10$$

R: O valor da estatística de teste é maior que o limite da área não crítica, então podemos rejeitar a hipótese da empresa.

7

a) $C = 95\% \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - 0,95 = 0,05$ $\delta = 2$

$$0,5 - 0,025 = 0,475$$

$$\frac{Z_{\delta}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$$

$$R: 35$$

$$h = (1,96)^2 \cdot 9$$

$$h = 34,56$$

$$h = 35$$

b) $\frac{(1,96)^2 \cdot 9}{n} = 4$

$$4h = (1,96)^2 \cdot 9$$

$$h = \frac{(1,96)^2 \cdot 9}{4}$$

$$R: 9$$

c) R: No primeiro, pois quanto maior a amostra, ou seja, quanto mais se aproxima da ~~uma~~ quantidade total menor é o erro, pois se aproxima da média real.

$$\alpha = 0,10$$

9

$$\bar{X} = 20.086,5$$

0,05



Hipoteses:

$$H_0: \mu > 18.500$$

$$H_a: \mu \leq 18.500$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{2411,038}{12}$$

$$\bar{X} = 20.091,5$$

$$T = \frac{20.086,5 - 18.500}{1.417,73 / \sqrt{12}} = 3,1761 \quad S = 1.417,73$$

11

$$\mu = 20.000$$

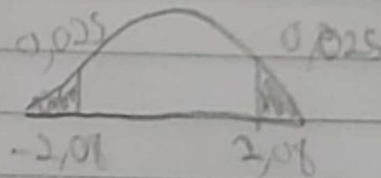
$$n = 22 \quad \bar{X} = 20.640,6 = 1990$$

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

Hipoteses:

$$H_0: \mu = 20.000$$

$$H_a: \mu \neq 20.000$$



$$T = \frac{20.640 - 20.000}{1990 / \sqrt{22}}$$

R: Não existem evidências suficientes para rejeitar

13

$$\bar{X} = 9580,875$$

$$S = 1722,378$$

$$\alpha = 0,09$$

$$n = 32$$

$$\sigma = 1850$$

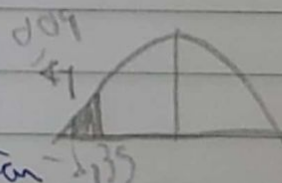
Hipoteses:

$$H_0: \mu \geq 10.000$$

$$H_a: \mu < 10.000$$

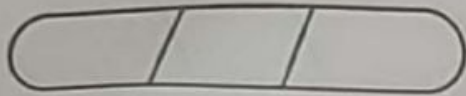
$$Z = \frac{9580,87 - 10.000}{1850 / \sqrt{32}}$$

$$= -1,281$$



R: Existe evidências suficientes para rejeitar a hipótese

tilibra



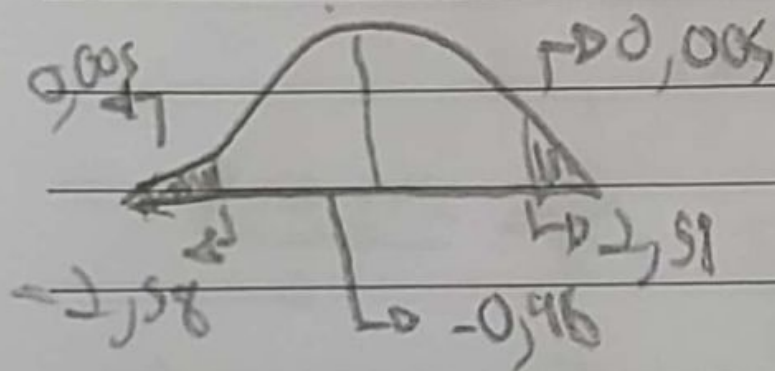
15) Hipóteses: $H_0: \mu = 40 \text{ mg}$
 $H_a: \mu \neq 40 \text{ mg}$

$$n = 20$$

$$\bar{X} = 39,2$$

$$s = 7,5$$

$$\alpha = 0,01$$



$$z_{\text{calc}} = \frac{39,2 - 40}{\frac{7,5}{\sqrt{20}}} = -0,48$$

R: Aceita-se a hipótese pois não a evidência para rejeitar