

Distribuições Contínuas

Univariadas

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Uma variável aleatória é utilizada para estudar experiências aleatórias

Se o número de resultados possíveis for finito temos uma **variável aleatórias discreta**

- Lançamento de um dado
- 1,2,3,4,5,6

Se o número de resultados possíveis for infinito temos uma **variável aleatória contínua**

- o peso exato de um aluno da FEUP selecionado ao acaso
- entre 40.0(0) e 110.0(0)

Vamos estudar um conjunto de **distribuições contínuas univariadas** pela **frequência com que ocorrem** fenómenos aleatórios

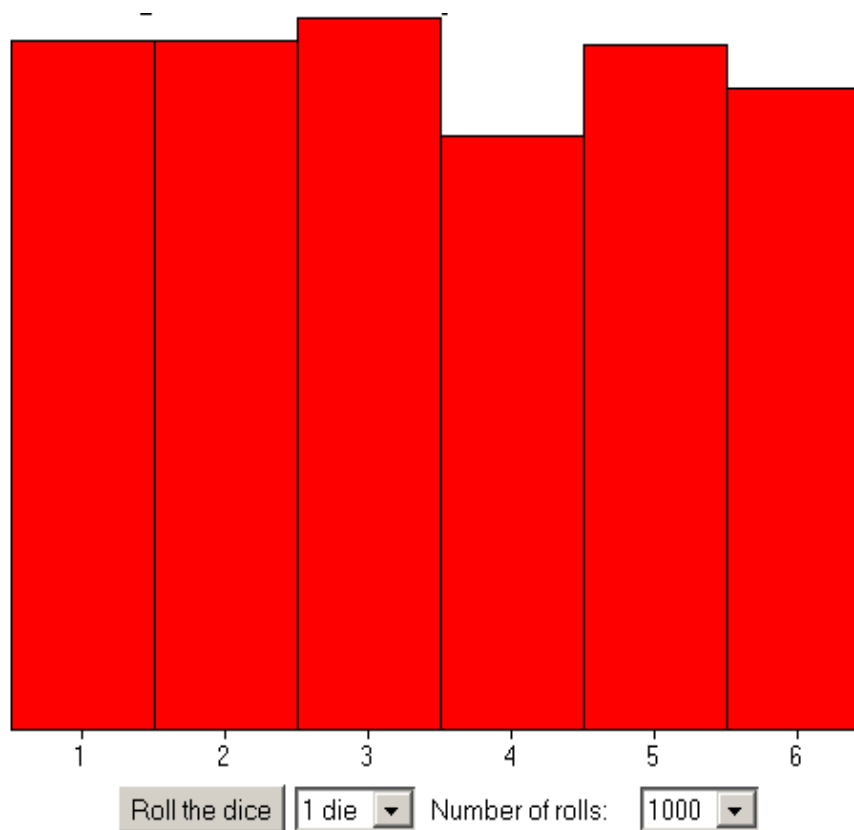
- Uniforme
- Exponencial negativa
- Normal

Mais tarde vamos utilizar três distribuições que são necessárias para a resolução de muitos problemas de **inferência estatística**

- Qui-quadrado
- T de student
- F

Distribuição Uniforme

A distribuição Uniforme representa variáveis com probabilidade constante

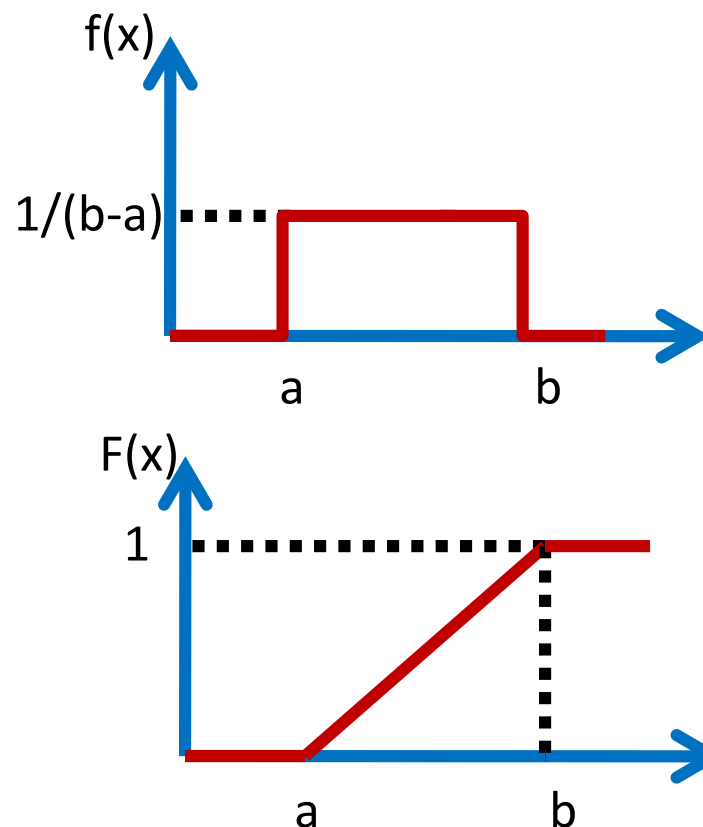


Distribuição Uniforme

$$X \rightarrow U(a, b)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/(b-a), & \text{se } a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{se } x < a \text{ ou } x > b \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } x < a \\ (x-a)/(b-a), & \text{se } a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, & \text{se } x > b \end{cases}$$



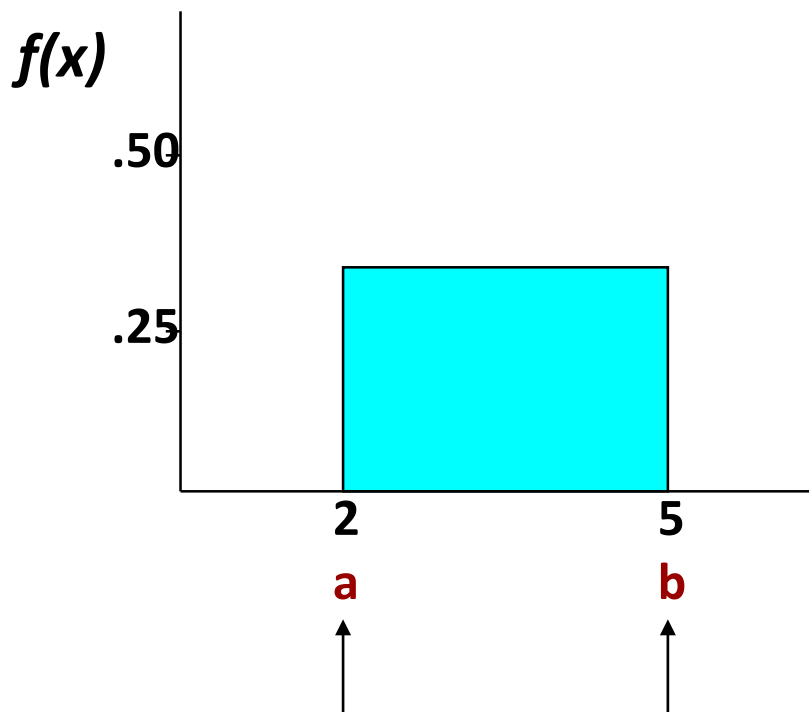
Média e
Variância

$$\mu = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot (b-a)^2$$

Distribuição Uniforme

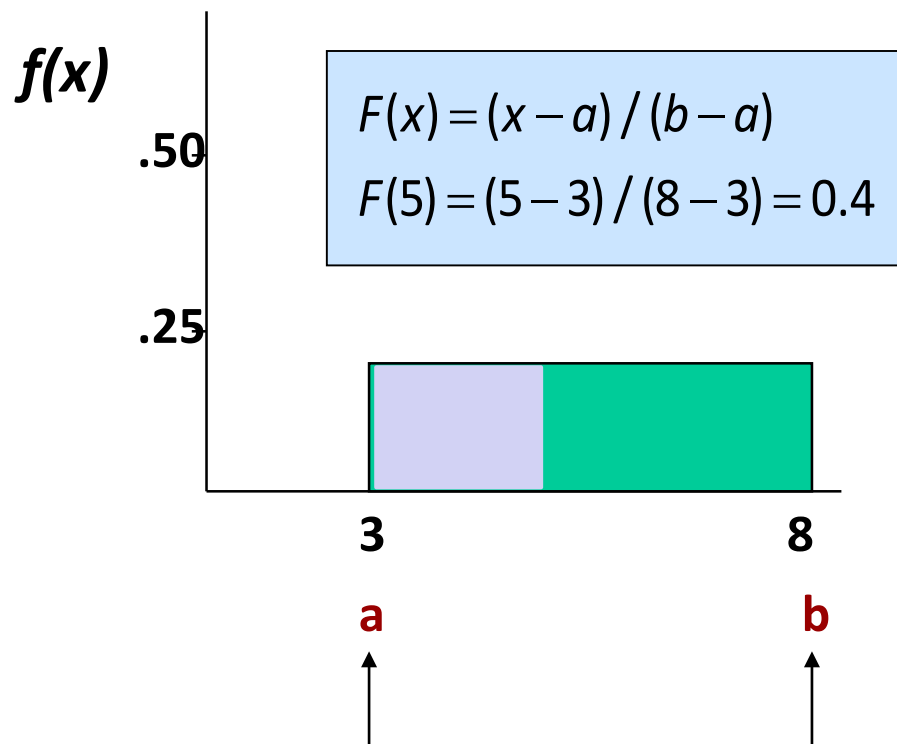
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5-2} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$$

for $2 \leq x \leq 5$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{8-3} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.20$$

for $3 \leq x \leq 8$



Exemplo

O atraso de um comboio, expresso em minutos, segue uma distribuição $U(0,12)$

Qual a probabilidade de ocorrer um atraso compreendido entre 5 e 10 minutos?

$$X \rightarrow U(0,12)$$

$$P(5 < X < 10) = F(10) - F(5) = \frac{(10-0) - (5-0)}{12-0} = 0.412$$

Qual a média e a variância do atraso?

$$\mu = \frac{0+12}{2} = 6 \text{ minutos} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot (12-0)^2 = 12 \text{ minutos}^2$$

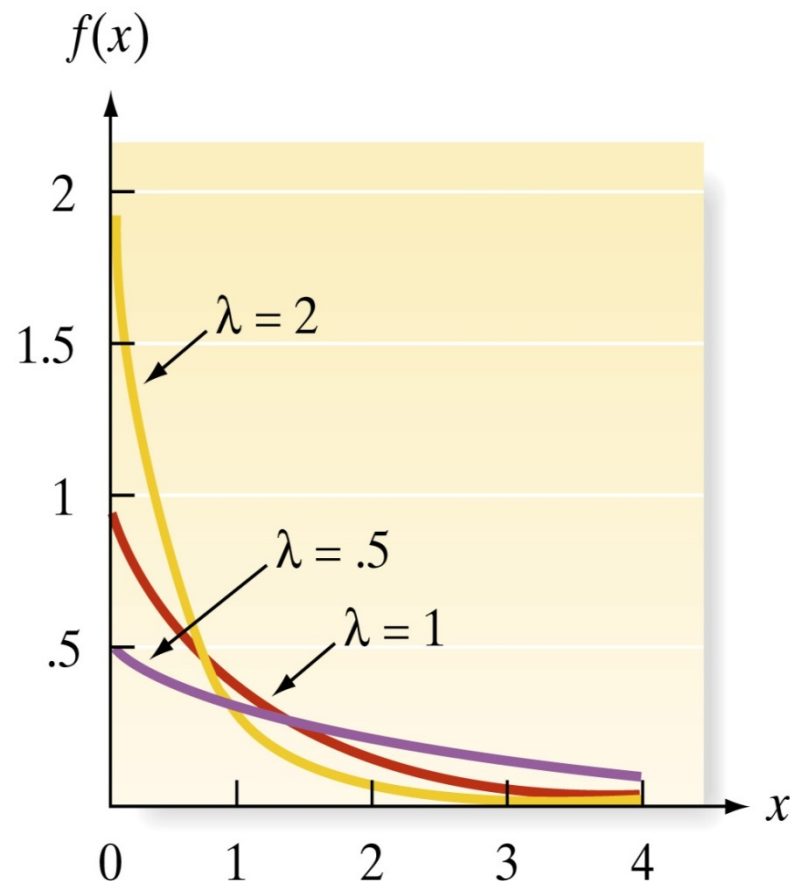
Importância da Distribuição Uniforme

- Representa experiências em que todos os resultados são igualmente prováveis
- É fácil gerar números aleatórios de acordo com a distribuição uniforme
 - gerador de números aleatórios disponíveis nas máquinas calcular
 - tómbola com bolas numeradas
- É possível gerar números aleatórios de acordo com outras distribuições a partir de números uniformemente distribuídos

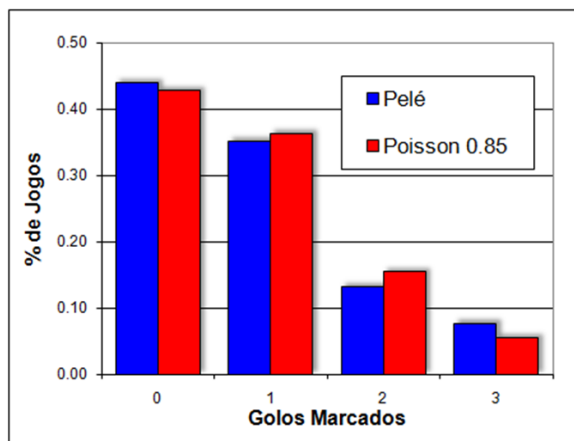
Distribuição Exponencial Negativa

- Utilizada para descrever o **tempo entre ocorrências** de acontecimentos sucessivos de uma distribuição de **Poisson**
- A forma da distribuição é determinada pelo valor de λ

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, (x > 0)$$

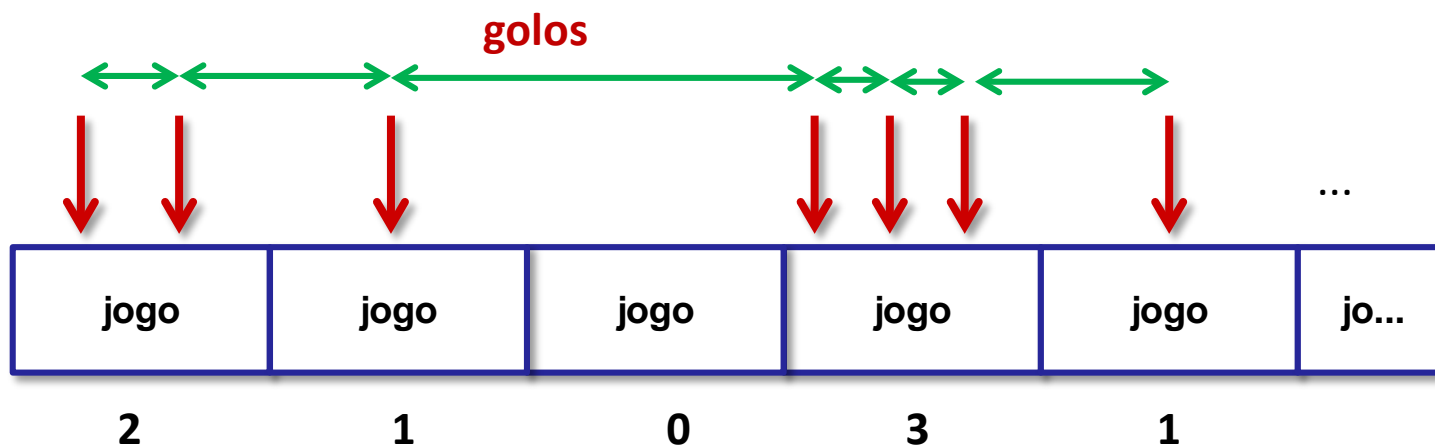


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Poisson: número de golos por jogo

Exponencial Negativa: tempo (minutos) entre golos



Distribuição Exponencial Negativa

Função densidade de probabilidade:

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, (x > 0)$$

Função distribuição:

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, (x > 0)$$

Média:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Desvio Padrão:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Exemplo

O **nº de avarias diárias** de um dado equipamento segue uma **distribuição Poisson($\lambda=0.5$)**

Qual a probabilidade de o **tempo entre duas avarias** sucessivas ser superior a 1 dia?

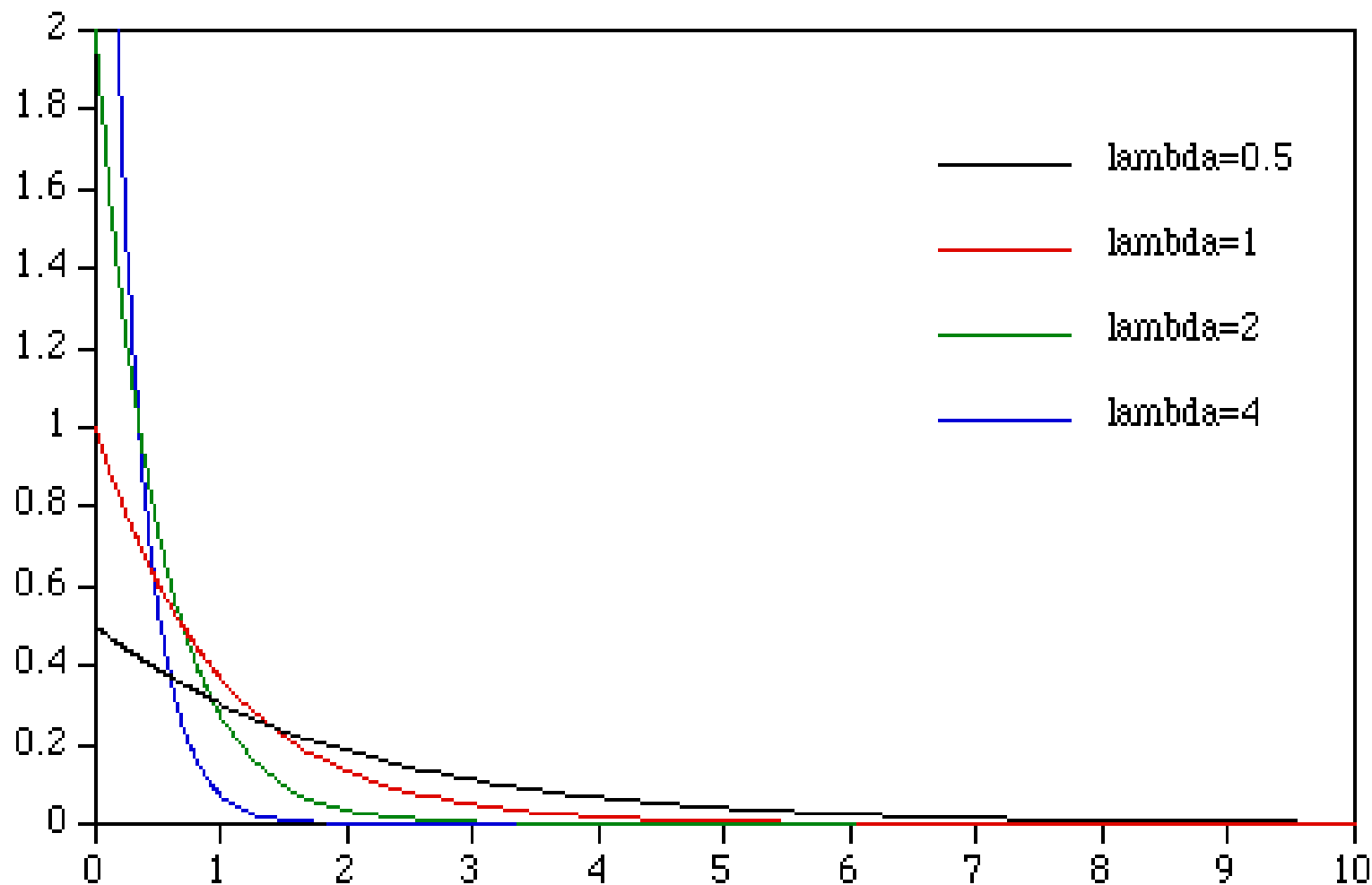
$$X \rightarrow EN(0.5)$$

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - F(1) = 1 - (1 - e^{-0.5 \cdot 1}) = 0.607$$

Qual a média e a variância do tempo entre avarias sucessivas?

$$\mu = 1 / 0.5 = 2 \text{ dias} \quad \sigma^2 = (1 / 0.5)^2 = 4 \text{ dias}^2$$

Função densidade de probabilidade para diferentes valores do parâmetro da distribuição Exponencial Negativa



Retirado de um artigo científico

Jean Tourrilhes. *Packet Frame Grouping : Improving IP multimedia performance over CSMA/CA*. Proc. of ICUPC '98 (IEEE International Conference on Universal Personal Communications)

...

Traffic models

There are usually two ways to model the traffic over a network: by using a statistical model or by using network traces (recorded on a real network). As there are no traces over 802.11 or at 2 Mb/s, statistical models have been used for this set of simulations.

5.3.1 Random traffic

The first traffic model used is the well known *random* traffic generator: all packet sizes are uniformly distributed in $[0 ; \text{max packet size}]$ and packets arrive at the MAC following a Poisson process (random interarrival time with negative exponential distribution).

The main advantage of this traffic model is that it is already widely used and it allows to explore the full range of network loads and packet sizes

...

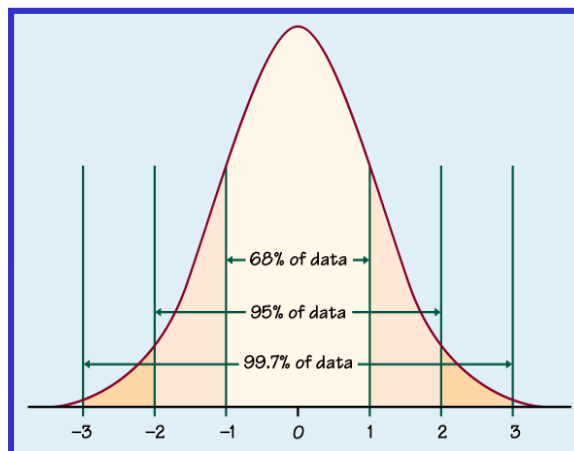
Importância da distribuição Exponencial Negativa

- Fenómenos de Poisson são muito frequentes
- EN permite caracterizar tempo entre ocorrências de Poisson
- Importante para jogos
 - Poisson permite caracterizar o número de golos por jogo, terremotos por século, ...
 - A distribuição Exponencial Negativa permite caracterizar o tempo entre essas ocorrências, o que é essencial para situar as ocorrências no tempo

Distribuição Normal (ou de Gauss)

Perfeitamente Simétrica

Média = Mediana = Moda



Uma variável que é afetada por muitos efeitos pequenos e independentes pode ser aproximada por uma distribuição normal

Isto explica porque a distribuição Normal é tão frequente

Cotações de mercado, altura dos alunos, médias de temperaturas anuais...

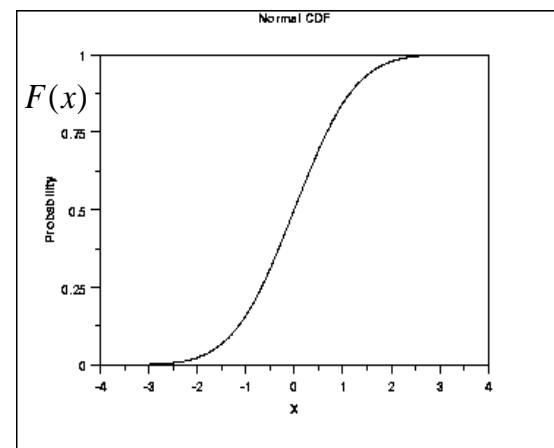
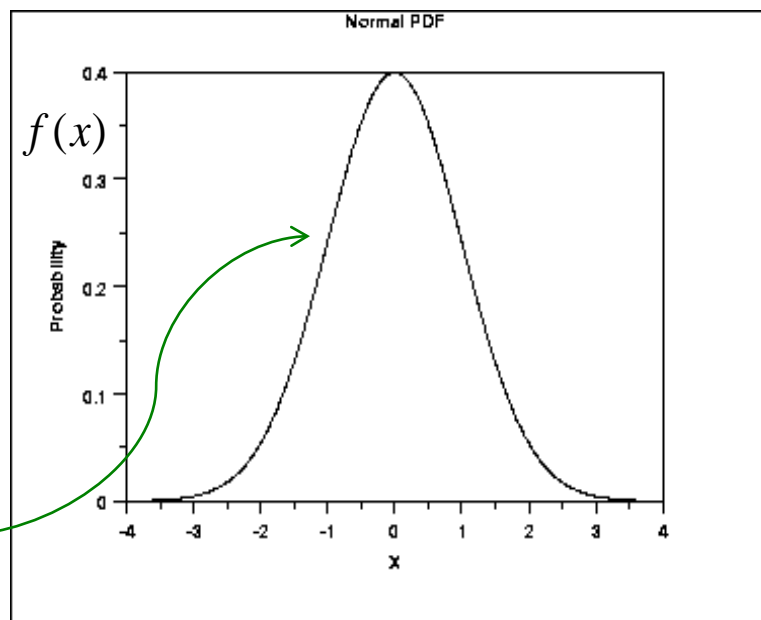
A altura de um aluno é resultado da genética, nutrição, doenças,...

<http://webphysics.davidson.edu/Applets/Galton/BallDrop.html>

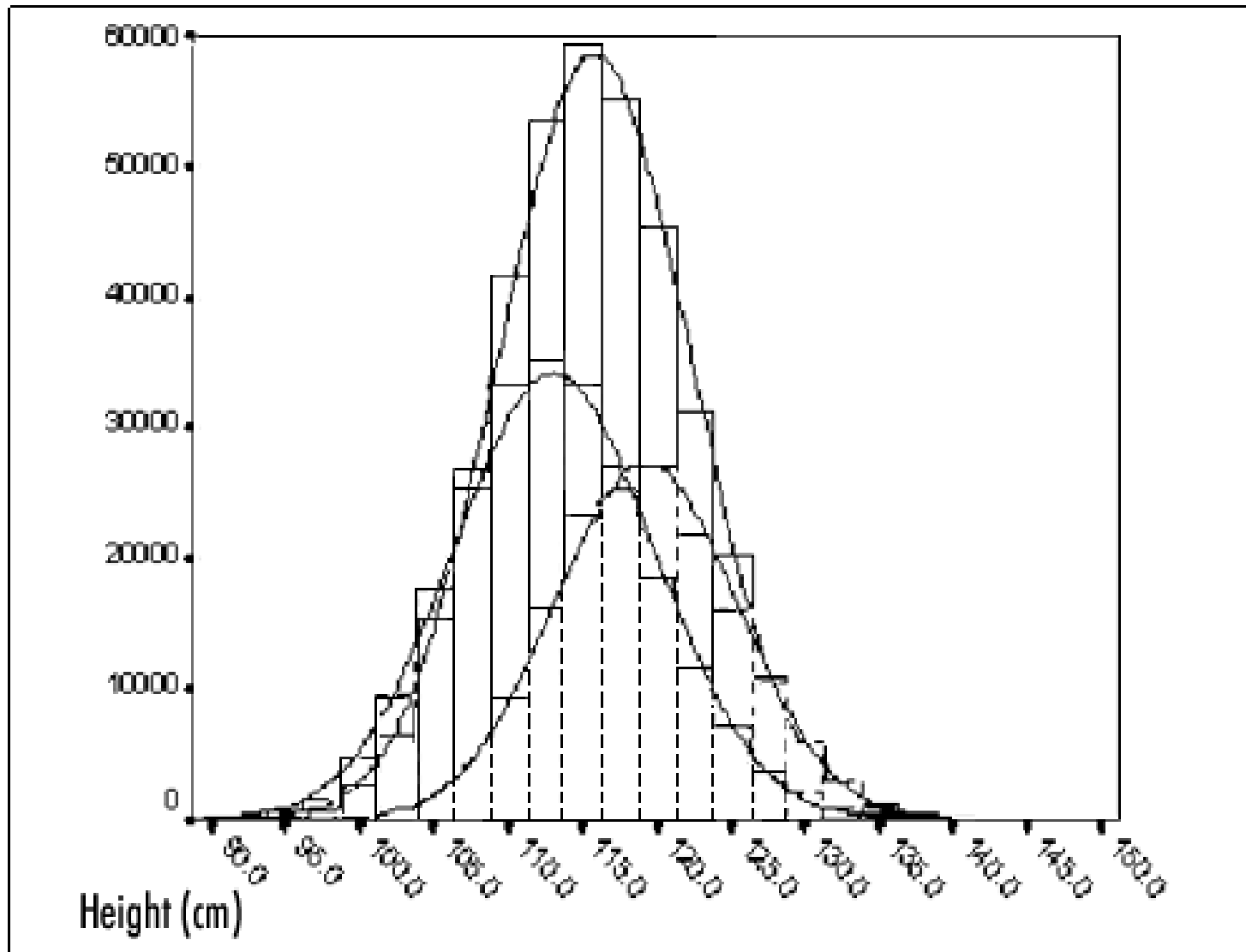
Distribuição Normal

$$X \rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

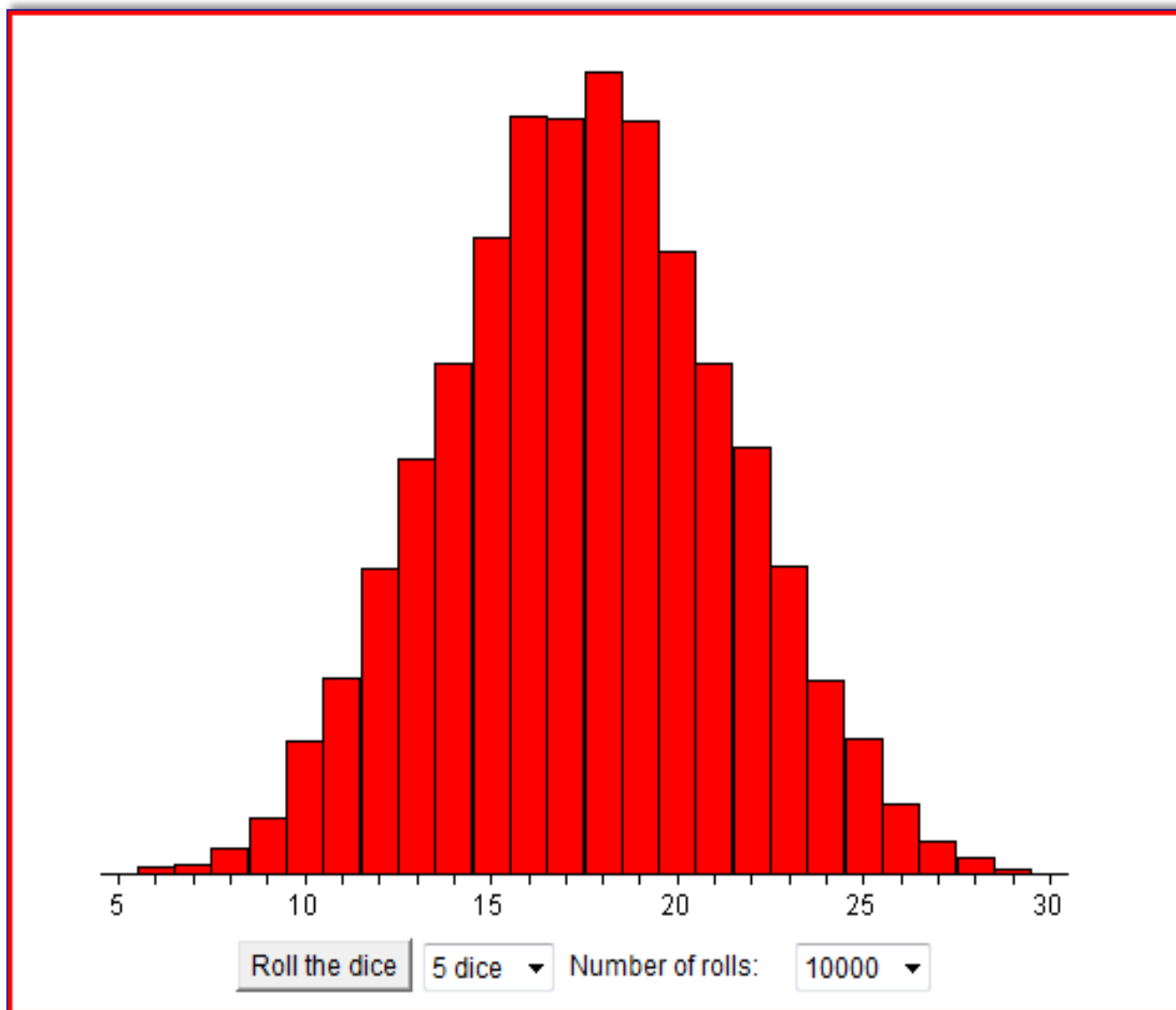
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$



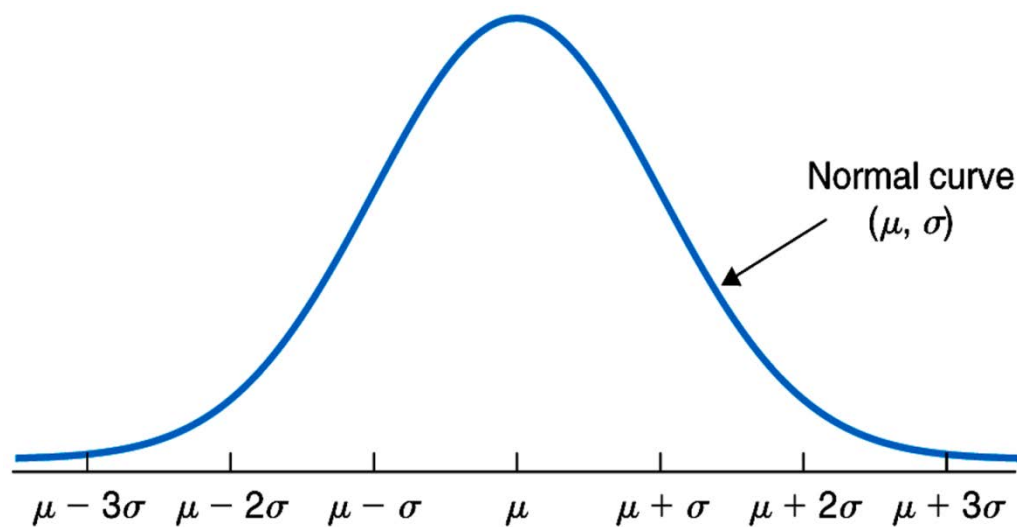
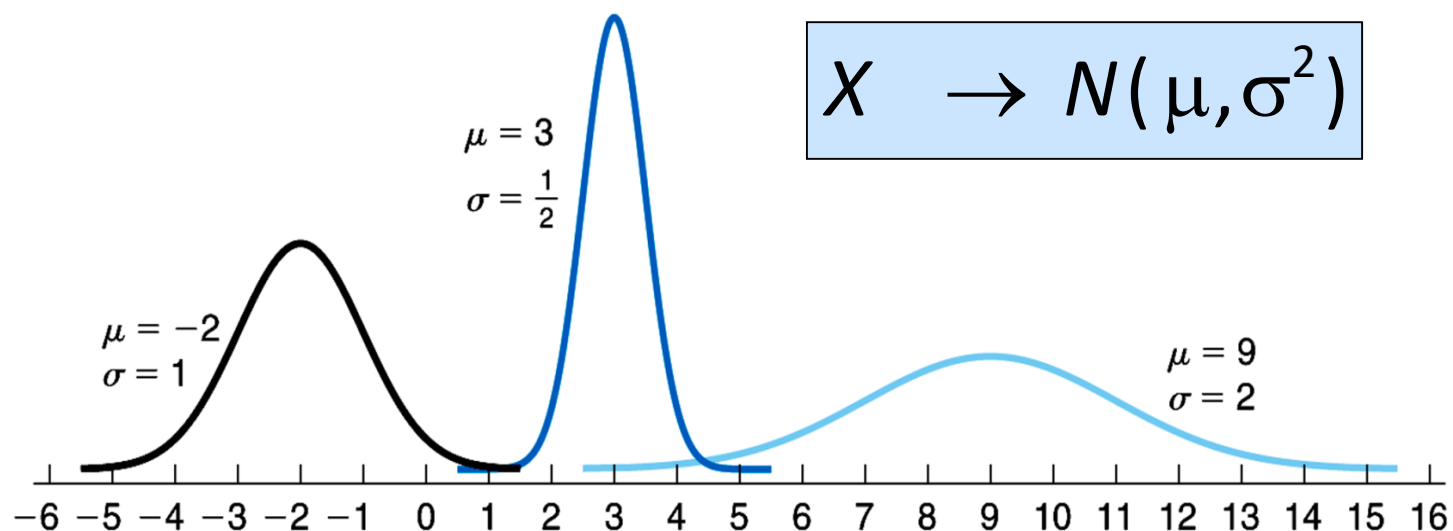
$F(x)$ – só pode ser obtida por via numérica



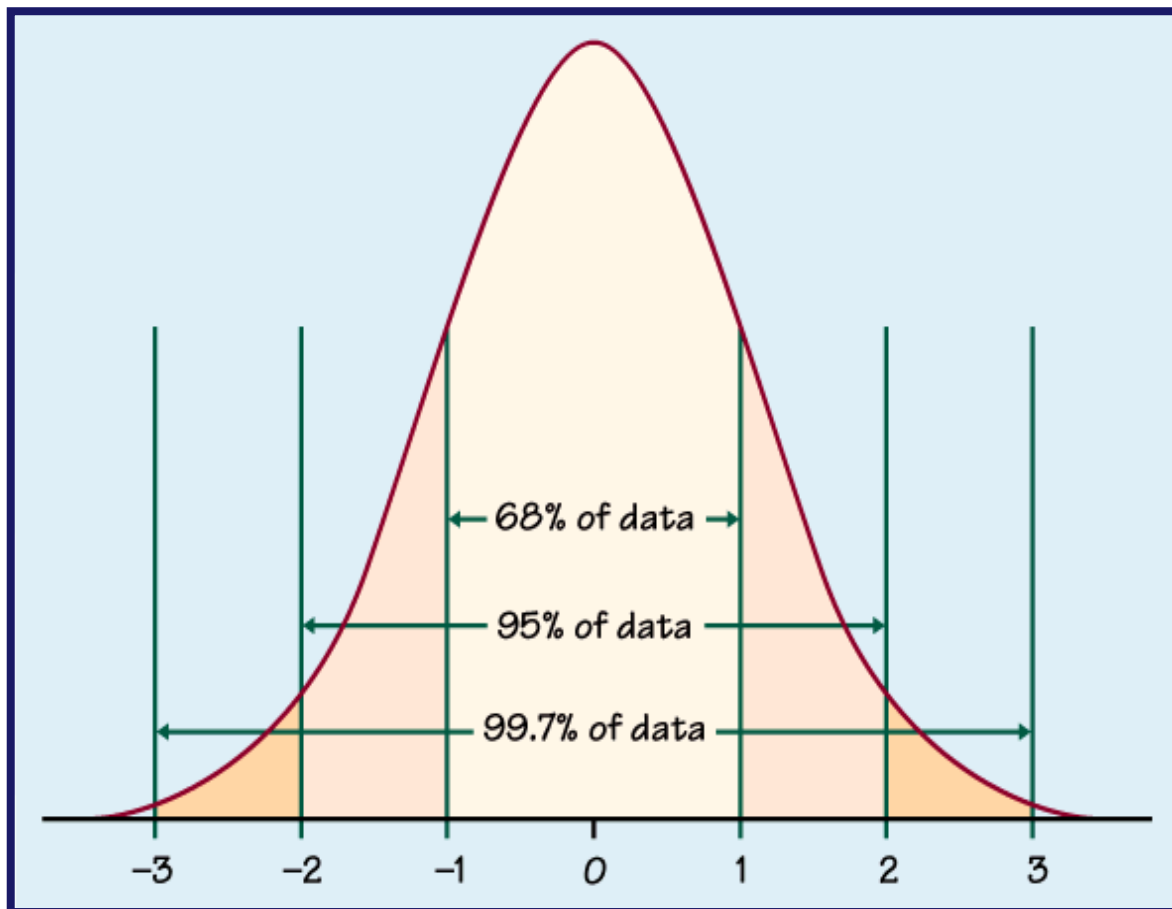
Distribution of height in first-grade children in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras from National Census around 2000.



Efeito da variação dos parâmetros da distribuição Normal



The 68-95-99.7 rule for Normal distributions



If we know how many standard deviations away from the mean a score is, assuming a normal distribution, we know what percentage of scores falls above or below that score.

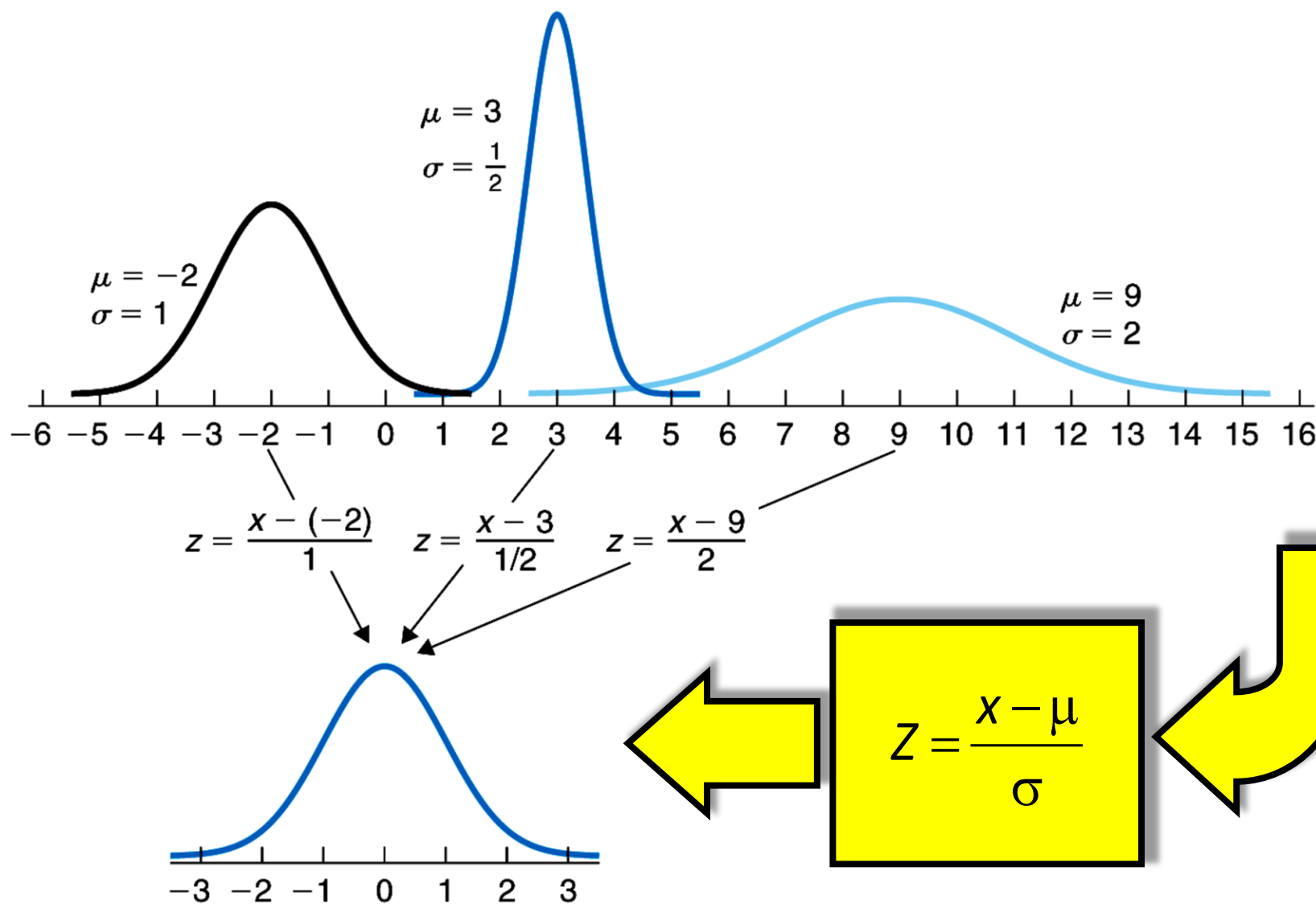
68% of the observations fall within σ of the mean μ
95% of the observations fall within 2σ of the mean μ
99.7% of the observations fall within 3σ of the mean μ

$f(x)$ não é integrável analiticamente e não é possível construir uma tabela geral para a distribuição Normal

Para tal, seria necessário um número infinito de tabelas

A solução será transformar a distribuição Normal em análise numa determinada distribuição Normal cujas características sejam perfeitamente conhecidas, isto é, a distribuição **Normal Padronizada**

Transformação de uma variável Normal na variável Normal Padronizada



$X \rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ variável Normal

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot X$$

$$a = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma} \quad e \quad b = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

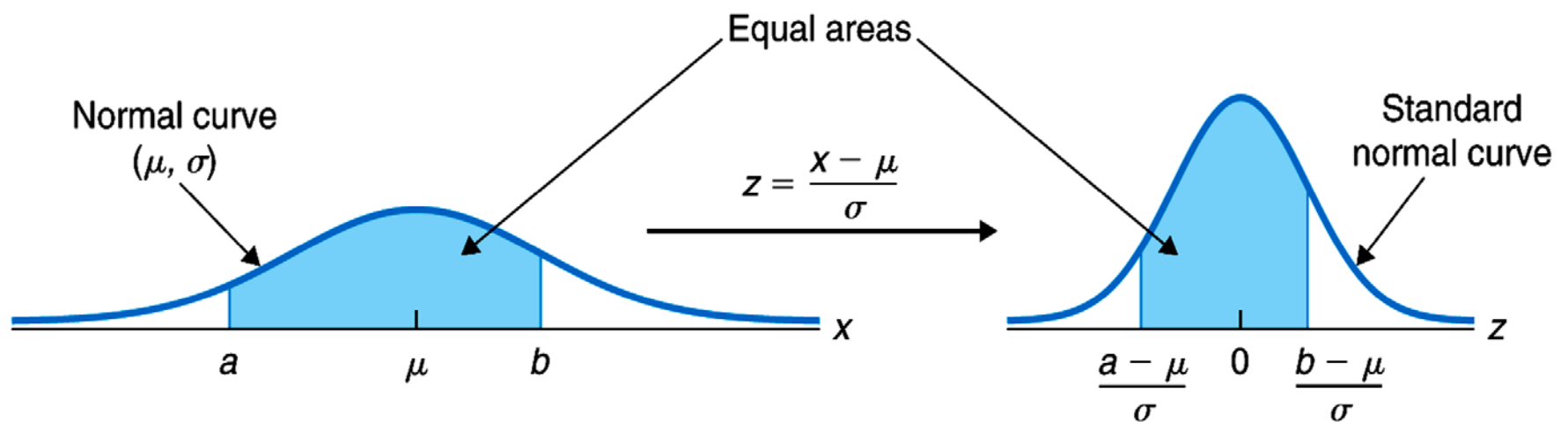
transformação linear

$$\mu_z = E\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{E(x) - \mu}{\sigma} = 0$$

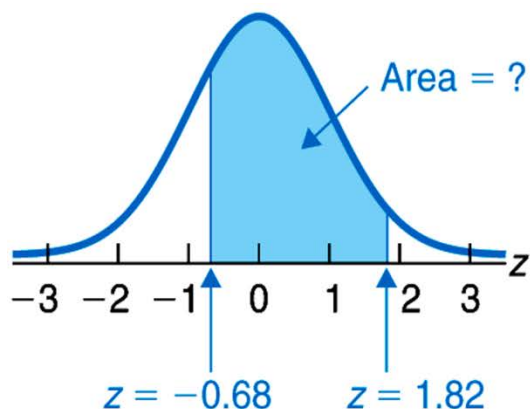
$$\sigma_z^2 = Var\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} Var(x) = 1$$

parâmetros da
variável
transformada

podendo demonstrar-se que **Z** segue uma distribuição **Normal N(0,1)**,
que se designa por **Normal Padronizada**



Cálculo de probabilidades para uma distribuição Normal padronizada



(a)

$$P(-0.68 < z < 1.82) = (1 - 0.248) - 0.034$$

z	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
...
0.5	0.309	0.305	0.302	0.298	0.295	0.291	0.288	0.284	0.281	0.278
0.6	0.274	0.271	0.268	0.264	0.261	0.258	0.255	0.251	0.248	0.245
0.7	0.242	0.239	0.236	0.233	0.23	0.227	0.224	0.221	0.218	0.215
...
1.6	0.055	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.05	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.046
1.7	0.045	0.044	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.04	0.039	0.038	0.037	0.036
1.8	0.036	0.035	0.034	0.034	0.033	0.032	0.031	0.03	0.029	0.028
1.9	0.029	0.028	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.024	0.023
2	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.02	0.02	0.019	0.019	0.018
...

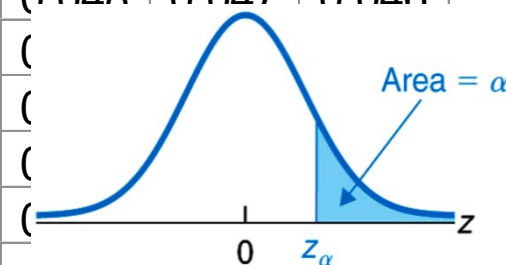
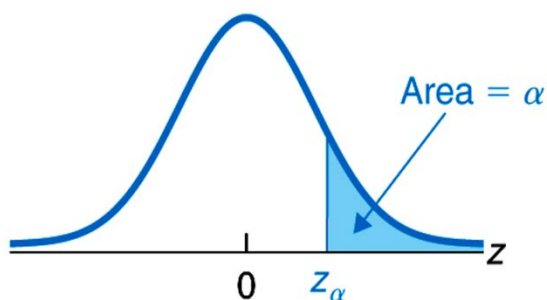
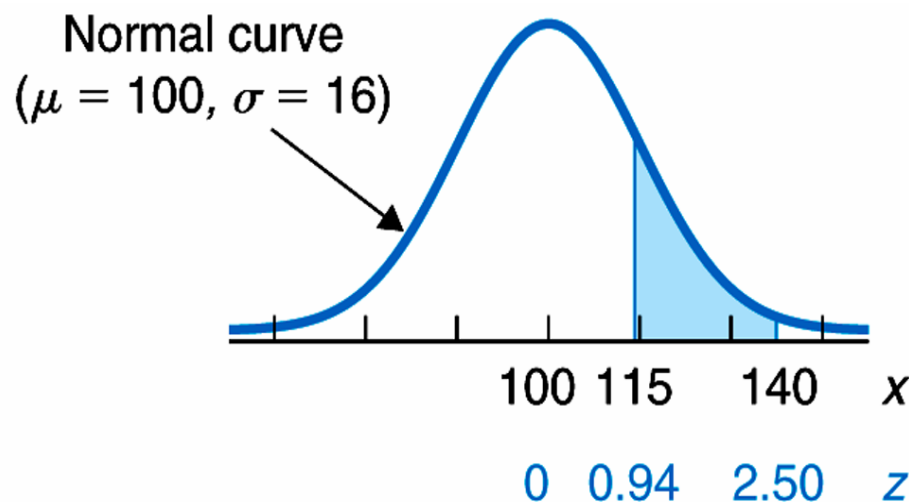


TABELA 3 do livro:
 Probabilidades associadas à
 cauda direita da distribuição
 normal padronizada



Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.50000	0.49601	0.49202	0.48803	0.48405	0.48006	0.47608	0.47210	0.46812	0.46414
0.1	0.46017	0.45620	0.45224	0.44828	0.44433	0.44038	0.43644	0.43251	0.42858	0.42465
0.2	0.42074	0.41683	0.41294	0.40905	0.40517	0.40129	0.39743	0.39358	0.38974	0.38591
0.3	0.38209	0.37828	0.37448	0.37070	0.36693	0.36317	0.35942	0.35569	0.35197	0.34827
0.4	0.34458	0.34090	0.33724	0.33360	0.32997	0.32636	0.32276	0.31918	0.31561	0.31207
0.5	0.30854	0.30503	0.30153	0.29806	0.29460	0.29116	0.28774	0.28434	0.28096	0.27760
0.6	0.27425	0.27093	0.26763	0.26435	0.26109	0.25785	0.25463	0.25143	0.24825	0.24510
0.7	0.24196	0.23885	0.23576	0.23270	0.22965	0.22663	0.22363	0.22065	0.21770	0.21476
0.8	0.21186	0.20897	0.20611	0.20327	0.20045	0.19766	0.19489	0.19215	0.18943	0.18673
0.9	0.18406	0.18141	0.17879	0.17619	0.17361	0.17106	0.16853	0.16602	0.16354	0.16109
1.0	0.15866	0.15625	0.15386	0.15151	0.14917	0.14686	0.14457	0.14231	0.14007	0.13786
1.1	0.13567	0.13350	0.13136	0.12924	0.12714	0.12507	0.12302	0.12100	0.11900	0.11702
1.2	0.11507	0.11314	0.11123	0.10935	0.10749	0.10565	0.10383	0.10204	0.10027	0.09853
1.3	0.09680	0.09510	0.09342	0.09176	0.09012	0.08851	0.08691	0.08534	0.08379	0.08226
1.4	0.08076	0.07927	0.07780	0.07636	0.07493	0.07353	0.07215	0.07078	0.06944	0.06811
1.5	0.06681	0.06552	0.06426	0.06301	0.06178	0.06057	0.05938	0.05821	0.05705	0.05592
1.6	0.05480	0.05370	0.05262	0.05155	0.05050	0.04947	0.04846	0.04746	0.04648	0.04551
1.7	0.04457	0.04363	0.04272	0.04182	0.04093	0.04006	0.03920	0.03836	0.03754	0.03673
1.8	0.03593	0.03515	0.03438	0.03362	0.03288	0.03216	0.03144	0.03074	0.03005	0.02938
1.9	0.02872	0.02807	0.02743	0.02680	0.02619	0.02559	0.02500	0.02442	0.02385	0.02330
2.0	0.02275	0.02222	0.02169	0.02118	0.02068	0.02018	0.01970	0.01923	0.01876	0.01831
2.1	0.01786	0.01743	0.01700	0.01659	0.01618	0.01578	0.01539	0.01500	0.01463	0.01426
2.2	0.01390	0.01355	0.01321	0.01287	0.01255	0.01222	0.01191	0.01160	0.01130	0.01101
2.3	0.01072	0.01044	0.01017	0.00990	0.00964	0.00939	0.00914	0.00889	0.00866	0.00842
2.4	0.00820	0.00798	0.00776	0.00755	0.00734	0.00714	0.00695	0.00676	0.00657	0.00639
2.5	0.00621	0.00604	0.00587	0.00570	0.00554	0.00539	0.00523	0.00508	0.00494	0.00480
2.6	0.00466	0.00453	0.00440	0.00427	0.00415	0.00402	0.00391	0.00379	0.00368	0.00357
2.7	0.00347	0.00336	0.00326	0.00317	0.00307	0.00298	0.00289	0.00280	0.00272	0.00264
2.8	0.00256	0.00248	0.00240	0.00233	0.00226	0.00219	0.00212	0.00205	0.00199	0.00193
2.9	0.00187	0.00181	0.00175	0.00169	0.00164	0.00159	0.00154	0.00149	0.00144	0.00139
3.0	0.00135	0.00131	0.00126	0.00122	0.00118	0.00114	0.00111	0.00107	0.00104	0.00100

Cálculo de probabilidades para uma distribuição Normal qualquer



z-score computations:

$$x = 115 \longrightarrow z = \frac{115 - 100}{16} = 0.94$$

$$x = 140 \longrightarrow z = \frac{140 - 100}{16} = 2.50$$

Area to the left of z :

0.8264

0.9938

$$\text{Shaded area} = 0.9938 - 0.8264 = 0.1674$$

Verifica-se que uma **combinação linear de variáveis Normais independentes** segue uma distribuição **Normal**

Exemplo

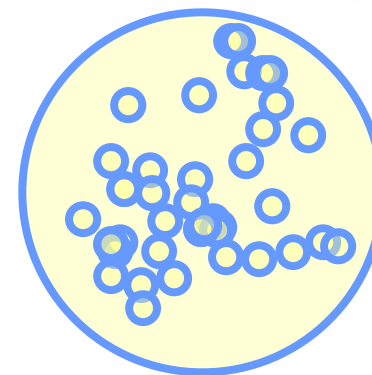
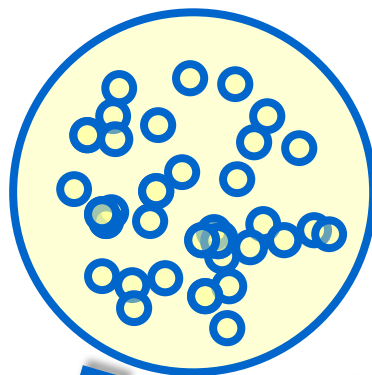
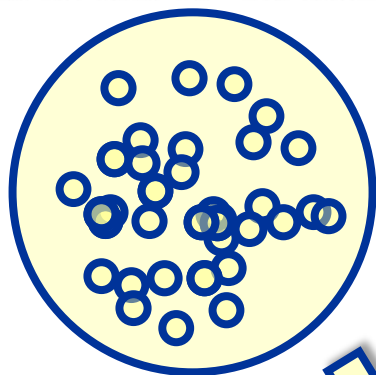
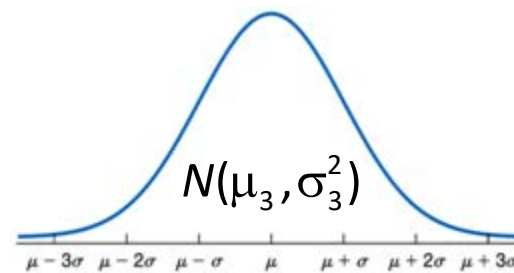
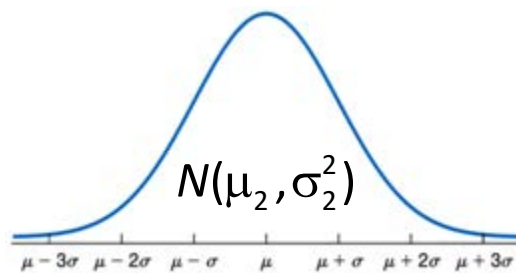
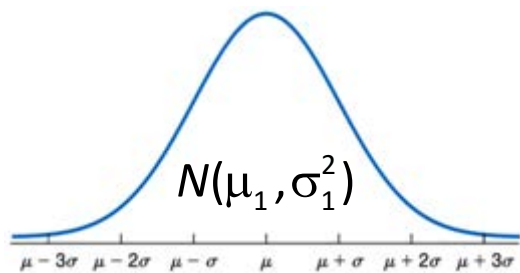
Uma empresa desenvolve um conjunto restrito de actividades A_n ($n = 1, \dots, n$). Admite-se que os lucros L_n associados às diferentes actividades A_n são variáveis independentes que seguem distribuições

$$N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2)$$

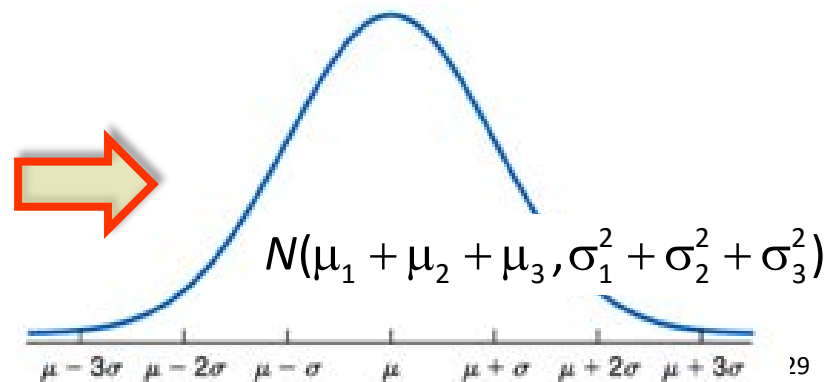
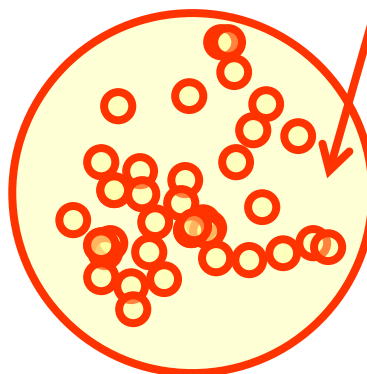
Então, lucro global da empresa,
$$L = \sum_{n=1}^N L_n$$

segue uma distribuição normal, cujos parâmetros são dados por

$$\mu = \sum_{n=1}^N \mu_n \quad \sigma^2 = \sum_{n=1}^N \sigma_n^2$$



$$(\text{blue circle}) + (\text{blue circle}) + (\text{blue circle}) = (\text{red circle})$$



Uma distribuição

$B(n,p)$

pode ser aproximada razoavelmente pela distribuição

$N(N \cdot p, N \cdot p \cdot (1-p))$

quando

$N \geq 20$, $N \cdot p > 7$ e $N \cdot (1-p) > 7$

A distribuição **Normal** poderá ainda ser utilizada para aproximar as distribuições **Hipergeométrica** e de **Poisson** sempre que estas, por sua vez, sejam **aproximáveis** por distribuições **Binomiais** (aproximadamente simétricas).

Importância da Distribuição Normal

- Distribuição Normal **muito frequente**
- Representa variáveis que são afetadas por muitos efeitos pequenos e independentes
 - *soma de muitos efeitos em que nenhum é predominante*
- Muitas distribuições tendem para a distribuição Normal dentro de certas condições

Normal Probability Plots

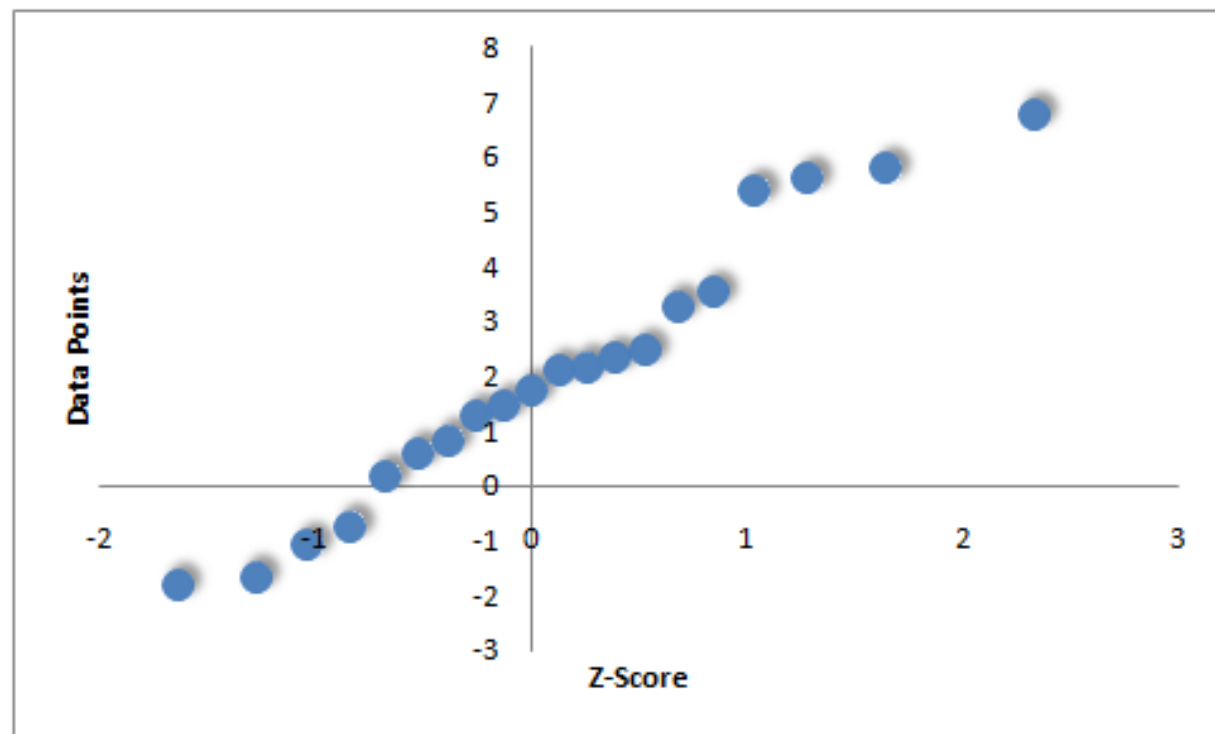
One useful tool for assessing normality is the **normal quantile plot** (or normal probability plots)

How are they built?

1. Arrange the data values from the smallest to the largest and record what percentile of the data each value occupies
2. Find the Z-score at the same percentiles
3. Plot each original data value against the corresponding Z-score.

A normal distribution will produce a straight line. Note that standardizing is a linear transformation that can change the slope and intercept of the line in the plot but cannot turn a line into a curved pattern

n	N(3,2.2)	Percentil	Z-score
1	-1.804	0.05	-1.645
2	-1.659	0.1	-1.282
3	-1.063	0.15	-1.036
4	-0.719	0.2	-0.842
5	0.189	0.25	-0.674
6	0.609	0.3	-0.524
7	0.849	0.35	-0.385
8	1.298	0.4	-0.253
9	1.482	0.45	-0.126
10	1.751	0.5	0.000
11	2.111	0.55	0.126
12	2.196	0.6	0.253
13	2.339	0.65	0.385
14	2.485	0.7	0.524
15	3.297	0.75	0.674
16	3.537	0.8	0.842
17	5.409	0.85	1.036
18	5.636	0.9	1.282
19	5.808	0.95	1.645
20	6.813	1	2.326

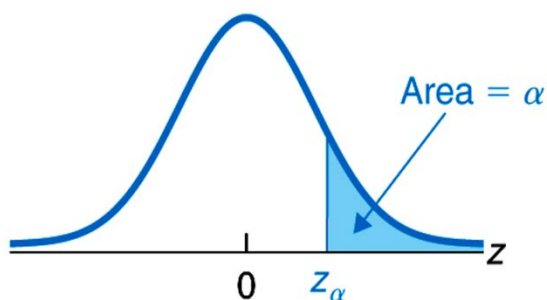


Método visual para verificar se uma variável segue uma distribuição aproximadamente Normal

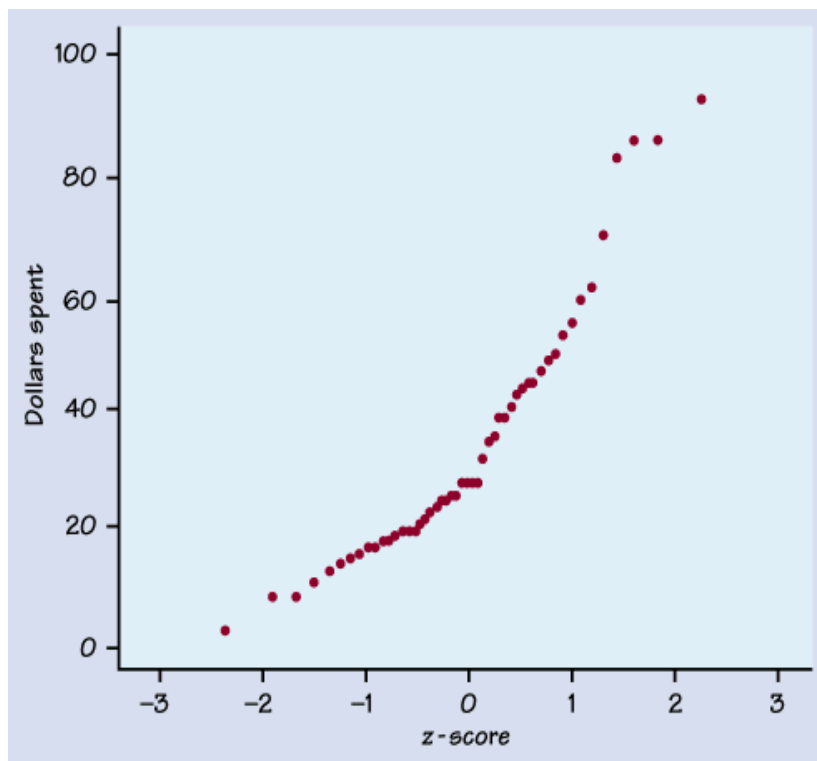
Se for Normal os pontos ficam alinhados numa reta

amostra recolhida de uma população Normal(3, 2.2)

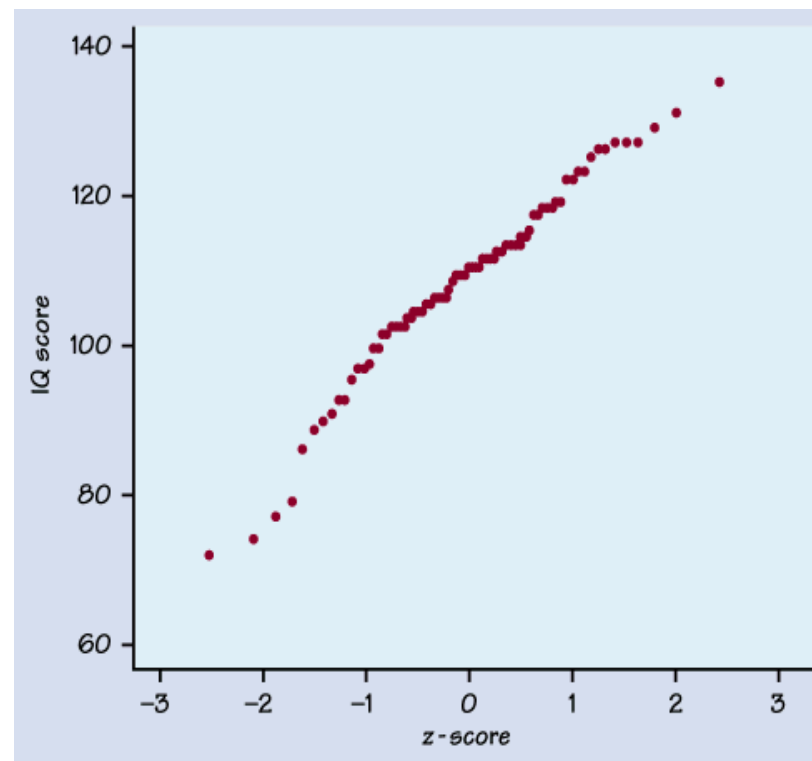
TABELA 3 do livro:
 Probabilidades associadas à
 cauda direita da distribuição
 normal padronizada



Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.50000	0.49601	0.49202	0.48803	0.48405	0.48006	0.47608	0.47210	0.46812	0.46414
0.1	0.46017	0.45620	0.45224	0.44828	0.44433	0.44038	0.43644	0.43251	0.42858	0.42465
0.2	0.42074	0.41683	0.41294	0.40905	0.40517	0.40129	0.39743	0.39358	0.38974	0.38591
0.3	0.38209	0.37828	0.37448	0.37070	0.36693	0.36317	0.35942	0.35569	0.35197	0.34827
0.4	0.34458	0.34090	0.33724	0.33360	0.32997	0.32636	0.32276	0.31918	0.31561	0.31207
0.5	0.30854	0.30503	0.30153	0.29806	0.29460	0.29116	0.28774	0.28434	0.28096	0.27760
0.6	0.27425	0.27093	0.26763	0.26435	0.26109	0.25785	0.25463	0.25143	0.24825	0.24510
0.7	0.24196	0.23885	0.23576	0.23270	0.22965	0.22663	0.22363	0.22065	0.21770	0.21476
0.8	0.21186	0.20897	0.20611	0.20327	0.20045	0.19766	0.19489	0.19215	0.18943	0.18673
0.9	0.18406	0.18141	0.17879	0.17619	0.17361	0.17106	0.16853	0.16602	0.16354	0.16109
1.0	0.15866	0.15625	0.15386	0.15151	0.14917	0.14686	0.14457	0.14231	0.14007	0.13786
1.1	0.13567	0.13350	0.13136	0.12924	0.12714	0.12507	0.12302	0.12100	0.11900	0.11702
1.2	0.11507	0.11314	0.11123	0.10935	0.10749	0.10565	0.10383	0.10204	0.10027	0.09853
1.3	0.09680	0.09510	0.09342	0.09176	0.09012	0.08851	0.08691	0.08534	0.08379	0.08226
1.4	0.08076	0.07927	0.07780	0.07636	0.07493	0.07353	0.07215	0.07078	0.06944	0.06811
1.5	0.06681	0.06552	0.06426	0.06301	0.06178	0.06057	0.05938	0.05821	0.05705	0.05592
1.6	0.05480	0.05370	0.05262	0.05155	0.05050	0.04947	0.04846	0.04746	0.04648	0.04551
1.7	0.04457	0.04363	0.04272	0.04182	0.04093	0.04006	0.03920	0.03836	0.03754	0.03673
1.8	0.03593	0.03515	0.03438	0.03362	0.03288	0.03216	0.03144	0.03074	0.03005	0.02938
1.9	0.02872	0.02807	0.02743	0.02680	0.02619	0.02559	0.02500	0.02442	0.02385	0.02330
2.0	0.02275	0.02222	0.02169	0.02118	0.02068	0.02018	0.01970	0.01923	0.01876	0.01831
2.1	0.01786	0.01743	0.01700	0.01659	0.01618	0.01578	0.01539	0.01500	0.01463	0.01426
2.2	0.01390	0.01355	0.01321	0.01287	0.01255	0.01222	0.01191	0.01160	0.01130	0.01101
2.3	0.01072	0.01044	0.01017	0.00990	0.00964	0.00939	0.00914	0.00889	0.00866	0.00842
2.4	0.00820	0.00798	0.00776	0.00755	0.00734	0.00714	0.00695	0.00676	0.00657	0.00639
2.5	0.00621	0.00604	0.00587	0.00570	0.00554	0.00539	0.00523	0.00508	0.00494	0.00480
2.6	0.00466	0.00453	0.00440	0.00427	0.00415	0.00402	0.00391	0.00379	0.00368	0.00357
2.7	0.00347	0.00336	0.00326	0.00317	0.00307	0.00298	0.00289	0.00280	0.00272	0.00264
2.8	0.00256	0.00248	0.00240	0.00233	0.00226	0.00219	0.00212	0.00205	0.00199	0.00193
2.9	0.00187	0.00181	0.00175	0.00169	0.00164	0.00159	0.00154	0.00149	0.00144	0.00139
3.0	0.00135	0.00131	0.00126	0.00122	0.00118	0.00114	0.00111	0.00107	0.00104	0.00100



Amount spent in a supermarket by a group of people. The pattern bends up at the right, showing right skewness

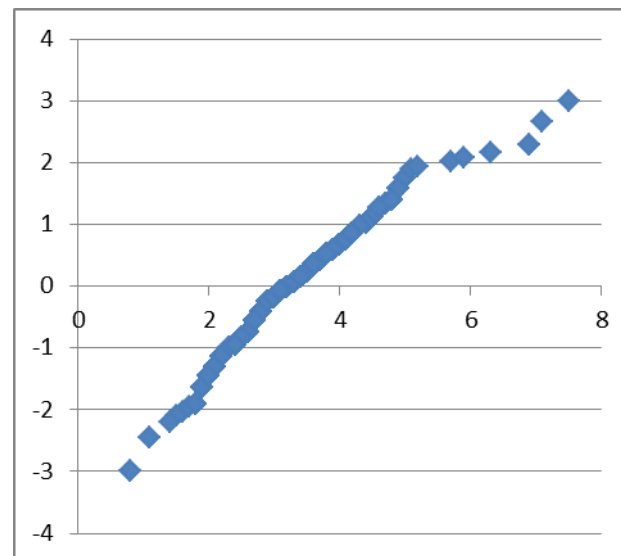
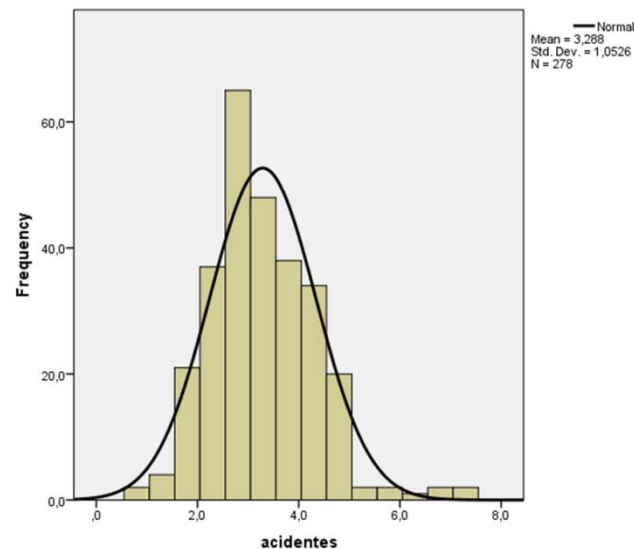


IQ scores of 78 seventh-grade students. The straight line shows that this distribution is close to normal

Acidentes de viação por município com vítimas por mil habitantes (2011)

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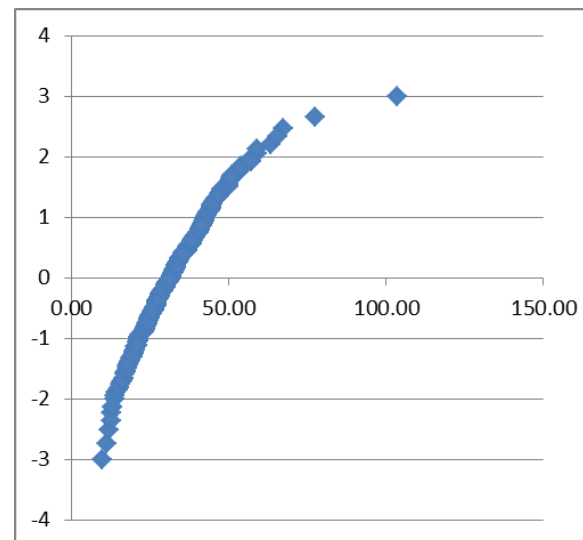
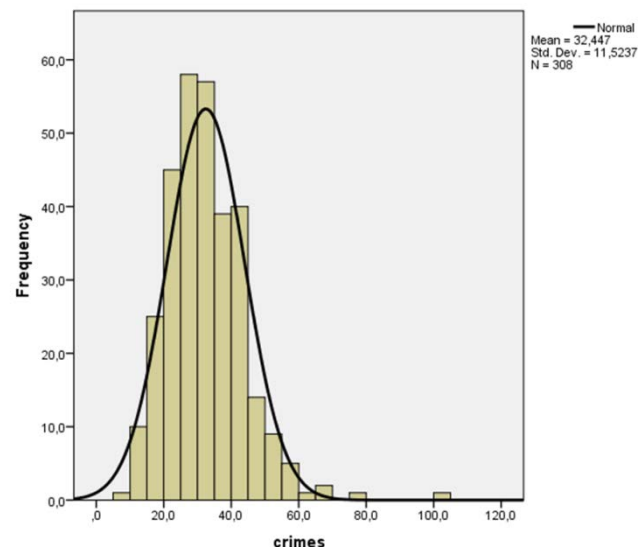
	A	B	C	D
1				
2	Acidentes com vítimas por mil hab.		2011	
3	município	acidentes	percentil	zscore
4	Arcos de Valdevez	2.6	0.231	-0.73556
5	Caminha	1.9	0.05	-1.64485
6	Melgaço	2.2	0.126	-1.14551
7	Monção	3.4	0.555	0.138304
8	Paredes de Coura	2.8	0.342	-0.40701
9	Ponte da Barca	2	0.072	-1.46106
10	Ponte de Lima	3.1	0.465	-0.08784
11	Valença	4.5	0.87	1.126391
12	Viana do Castelo	3.1	0.465	-0.08784
13	Vila Nova de Cerveira	4.5	0.87	1.126391
14	Amares	4.2	0.801	0.845199
15	Barcelos	2.9	0.404	-0.24301
16	Braga	2.8	0.342	-0.40701
17	Esposende	4.6	0.898	1.270238
18	Terras de Bouro	1.8	0.028	-1.91104
19	Vila Verde	3.5	0.592	0.232693
20	Fafe	3.4	0.555	0.138304
21	Guimarães	3.2	0.49	-0.02507
22	Póvoa de Lanhoso	4.9	0.942	1.571787
23	Santo Tirso	3.2	0.49	-0.02507
24	Trofa	3.3	0.53	0.07527
25	Vieira do Minho	2.5	0.202	-0.8345
26	Vila Nova de Famalicão	3.7	0.664	0.423405
278	Silves	4.2	0.801	0.845199
279	Tavira	3.6	0.638	0.353118
280	Vila do Bispo	5.9	0.981	2.074855
281	Vila R. Santo António	3.1	0.465	-0.08784



Crimes registados por município por mil habitantes (2011)

www.pordata.pt

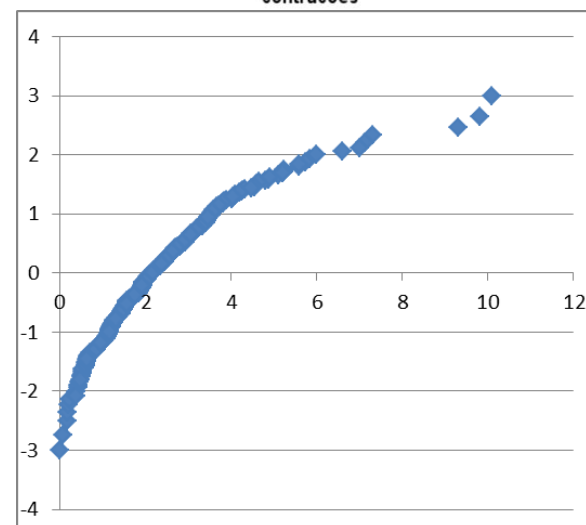
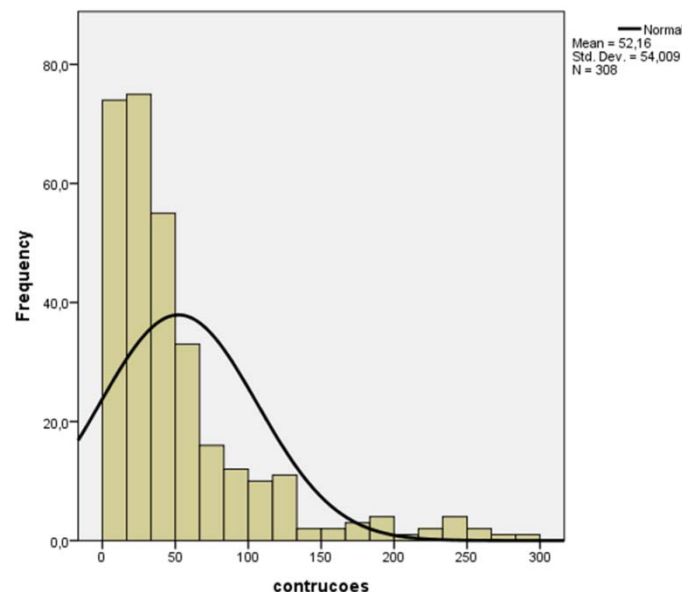
	A	B	C	D
1	Crimes registados por mil habitantes		2011	
2	município	crimes	percentil	zscore
3	Arcos de Valdevez	34.60	0.628	0.326561
4	Caminha	47.50	0.921	1.41183
5	Melgaço	24.70	0.25	-0.67449
6	Monção	29.30	0.42	-0.201893
7	Paredes de Coura	36.70	0.674	0.450985
8	Ponte da Barca	45.30	0.895	1.253565
9	Ponte de Lima	33.40	0.583	0.209574
10	Valença	58.80	0.98	2.053749
11	Viana do Castelo	31.80	0.511	0.027576
12	Vila Nova de Cerveira	33.60	0.592	0.232693
13	Amares	46.00	0.902	1.293032
14	Barcelos	23.00	0.185	-0.896473
15	Braga	37.20	0.7	0.524401
16	Esposende	34.00	0.599	0.25076
17	Terras de Bouro	47.10	0.918	1.391744
18	Vila Verde	34.10	0.605	0.266311
19	Fafe	27.10	0.342	-0.407011
301	Câmara de Lobos	26.30	0.299	-0.527279
302	Funchal	31.30	0.491	-0.022562
303	Machico	35.80	0.664	0.423405
304	Ponta do Sol	17.80	0.071	-1.468384
305	Porto Moniz	27.10	0.342	-0.407011
306	Ribeira Brava	35.40	0.651	0.388022
307	Santa Cruz	19.40	0.1	-1.281552
308	Santana	20.80	0.13	-1.126391
309	São Vicente	25.80	0.289	-0.556308
310	Porto Santo	24.00	0.224	-0.758754
311				



Edifícios licenciados por município - Construções novas (2011)

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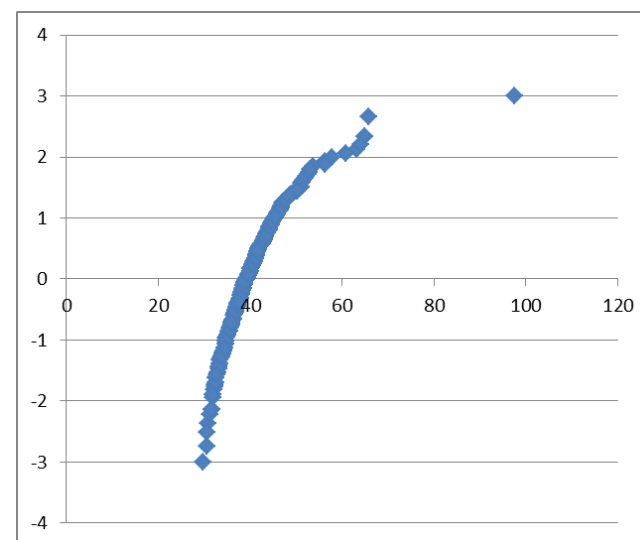
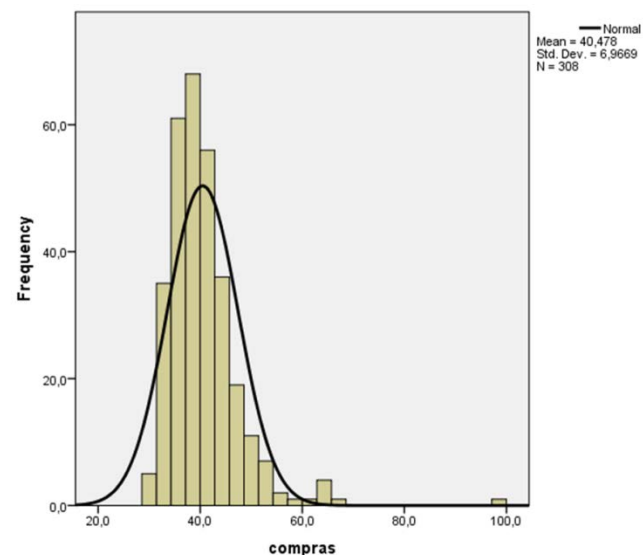
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Edifícios licenciados - Construções novas 2011					
2						
3	município	construções	Pop. residente	rácio	percentil	zscore
4	Arcos de Valdevez	59	22741	2.594432962	0.622	0.310738
5	Caminha	59	16643	3.545033948	0.84	0.994458
6	Melgaço	11	9172	1.199302224	0.175	-0.93459
7	Monção	64	19158	3.340640985	0.788	0.799501
8	Paredes de Coura	29	9175	3.160762943	0.758	0.699884
9	Ponte da Barca	25	12031	2.077965256	0.475	-0.06271
10	Ponte de Lima	156	43423	3.592566152	0.856	1.062519
11	Valença	43	14080	3.053977273	0.736	0.631062
12	Viana do Castelo	144	88642	1.624512082	0.328	-0.44544
13	Vila Nova de Cerveira	32	9234	3.465453758	0.82	0.915365
14	Amares	54	18851	2.864569519	0.69	0.49585
15	Barcelos	276	120339	2.293520804	0.54	0.100434
16	Braga	264	181600	1.453744493	0.257	-0.65262
17	Esposende	122	34268	3.560172756	0.846	1.019428
18	Terras de Bouro	23	7218	3.186478249	0.762	0.712751
19	Vila Verde	118	47839	2.466606743	0.579	0.199336
20	Fafe	170	50569	3.361743361	0.798	0.834499
21	Guimarães	242	158080	1.530870445	0.289	-0.55631
306	Porto Moniz	1	2698	0.370644922	0.019	-2.07485
307	Ribeira Brava	21	13329	1.575512041	0.306	-0.50722
308	Santa Cruz	50	43005	1.162655505	0.159	-0.99858
309	Santana	12	7683	1.561889887	0.299	-0.52728
310	São Vicente	11	5693	1.932197435	0.413	-0.21983
311	Porto Santo	19	5468	3.474762253	0.824	0.930717



Valor médio por município das compras efetuadas em terminais de pagamento automático (2011)

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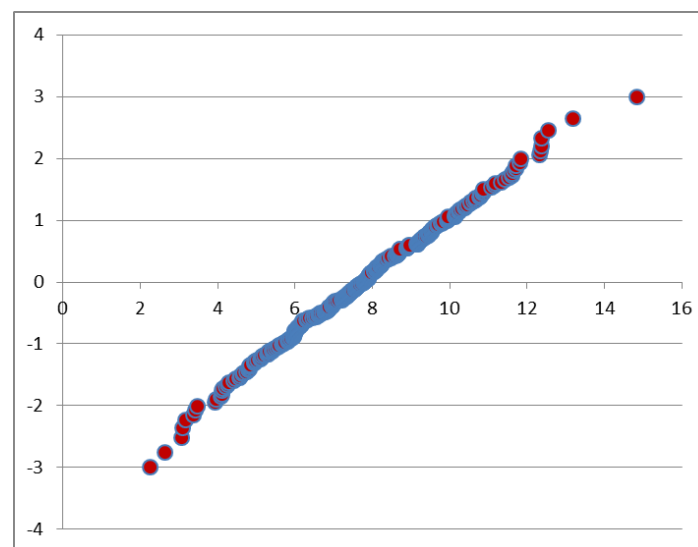
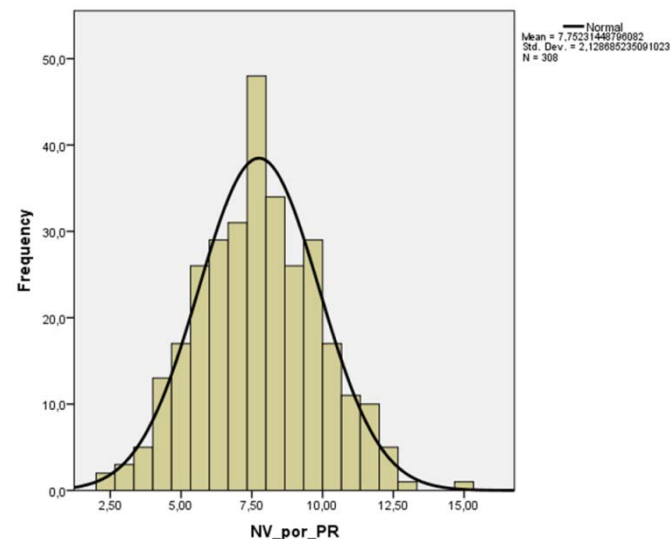
	A	B	C	D
1	Valor médio das compras efectuadas em terminais de pagamento automático 2011			
2	município	compras	percentil	zscore
4	Arcos de Valdevez	42.8	0.729	0.60979
5	Caminha	40.6	0.592	0.23269
6	Melgaço	53.7	0.967	1.83842
7	Monção	46	0.859	1.07584
8	Paredes de Coura	39.2	0.495	-0.01253
9	Ponte da Barca	41.2	0.631	0.3345
10	Ponte de Lima	44.9	0.827	0.94238
11	Valença	49.3	0.921	1.41183
12	Viana do Castelo	44.1	0.788	0.7995
13	Vila Nova de Cerveira	40.1	0.55	0.12566
14	Amares	41.5	0.657	0.40429
15	Barcelos	43.3	0.755	0.69031
16	Braga	43.1	0.742	0.64952
17	Esposende	38.6	0.456	-0.11052
18	Terras de Bouro	51.6	0.947	1.61644
19	Vila Verde	42.6	0.719	0.57987
20	Fafe	39.1	0.488	-0.03008
21	Guimarães	41.1	0.628	0.32656
22	Póvoa de Lanhoso	44.9	0.827	0.94238
23	Santo Tirso	35.8	0.221	-0.76882
24	Trofa	46.8	0.882	1.18504
304	Machico	38.9	0.475	-0.06271
305	Ponta do Sol	50.5	0.928	1.46106
306	Porto Moniz	47.8	0.902	1.29303
307	Ribeira Brava	39.6	0.524	0.0602
308	Santa Cruz	37.5	0.348	-0.39073
309	Santana	45.6	0.846	1.01943
310	São Vicente	48.6	0.912	1.35317
311	Porto Santo	43.3	0.755	0.69031



Número de nados vivos por mil habitantes nos municípios de portugal (2011)

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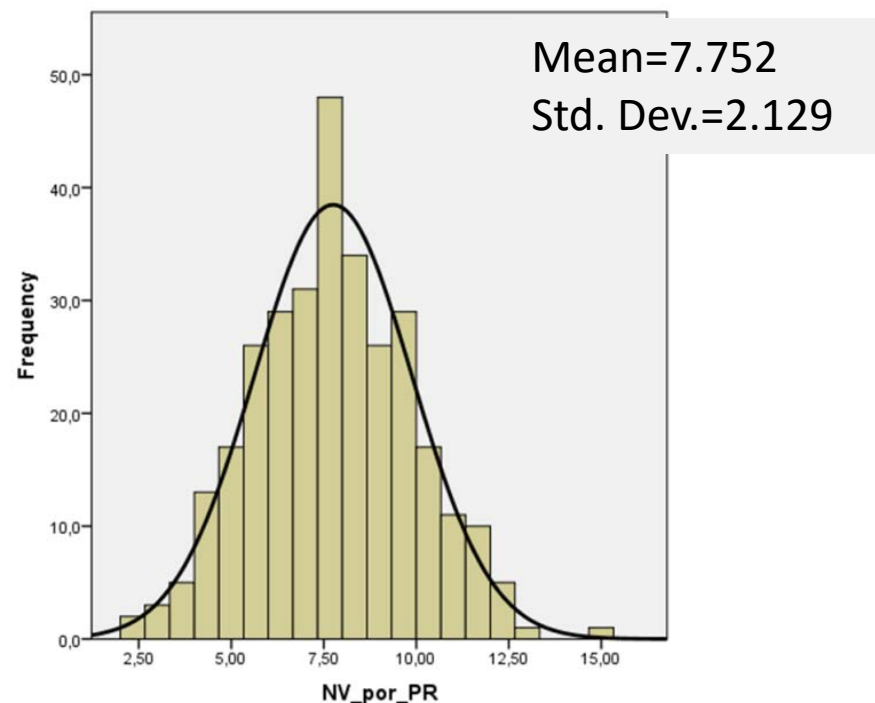
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Número de nados vivos por residente nos municípios de portugal.			2011		
2	Município	Nados_vivos	Pop_resid	NV_por_PR	percentile	z-score
3	Oleiros	15	5692	2.635277583	0.003	-2.747781385
4	Góis	13	4233	3.071107961	0.006	-2.512144328
5	Arcos de Valdevez	139	22741	6.112308166	0.237	-0.71598599
6	Figueiró dos Vinhos	19	6155	3.086921202	0.009	-2.365618127
7	Penamacor	18	5659	3.180773988	0.013	-2.226211769
8	Pampilhosa da Serra	15	4462	3.361721201	0.016	-2.144410621
9	Vinhais	31	9025	3.434903047	0.019	-2.074854734
10	Botões	20	5737	3.436438563	0.022	-2.044000812
303	Odivelas	1785	144705	12.33544107	0.98	2.053748911
304	Alcochete	217	17573	12.34848916	0.983	2.12007169
305	Mafra	949	76748	12.36514307	0.986	2.197286377
306	São Roque do Pico	42	3395	12.37113402	0.99	2.326347874
307	Vila Franca do Campo	141	11235	12.55006676	0.993	2.45726339
308	Montijo	676	51251	13.18998654	0.996	2.652069808
309	Arronches	7	3096	2.260981912	0	-3
310	Ribeira Grande	477	32151	14.83624149	1	3



Número de nados vivos por mil habitantes nos municípios de portugal (2011)

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Número de nados vivos por residente nos municípios de portugal.			2011		
2	Município	Nados vivos	Pop_resid	NV_por_PR	percentile	z-score
3	Oleiros	15	5692	2.635277583	0.003	-2.747781385
4	Góis	13	4233	3.071107961	0.006	-2.512144328
5	Arcos de Valdevez	139	22741	6.112308166	0.237	-0.71598599
6	Figueiró dos Vinhos	19	6155	3.086921202	0.009	-2.365618127
7	Penamacor	18	5659	3.180773988	0.013	-2.226211769
8	Pampilhosa da Serra	15	4462	3.361721201	0.016	-2.144410621
9	Vinhais	31	9025	3.434903047	0.019	-2.074854734
10	Botas	20	5727	3.186143583	0.022	-2.014090812
303	Odivelas	1785	144705	12.33544107	0.98	2.053748911
304	Alcochete	217	17573	12.34848916	0.983	2.12007169
305	Mafra	949	76748	12.36514307	0.986	2.197286377
306	São Roque do Pico	42	3395	12.37113402	0.99	2.326347874
307	Vila Franca do Campo	141	11235	12.55006676	0.993	2.45726339
308	Montijo	676	51251	13.18998654	0.996	2.652069808
309	Arronches	7	3096	2.260981912	0	-3
310	Ribeira Grande	477	32151	14.83624149	1	3



Podemos admitir que a variável segue uma distribuição Normal.

$$X \rightarrow N(\mu = 7.752, \sigma^2 = 2.129^2)$$

Qual a probabilidade de um município selecionado ao acaso ter mais de 9 nascimentos por mil habitante?

Número de nados vivos por mil habitantes nos municípios de portugal (2011)

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Qual a probabilidade de um município selecionado ao acaso ter mais de 9 nascimentos por mil hab?

Assumindo $X \rightarrow N(\mu = 7.752, \sigma^2 = 2.129^2)$

$$P(X > 9) = P\left(Z > \frac{9 - 7.75}{2.129} = 0.587\right) = 27.9\%$$

Usando a definição frequencista de probabilidade

$$P(X > 9) = \frac{\text{num. casos} > 9}{\text{num. casos}} = \frac{84}{308} = 27.3\%$$

Número de nados vivos por mil habitantes nos municípios de portugal (2011)

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Qual a probabilidade de um município selecionado ao acaso ter entre 5 e 10 nascimentos...?

Assumindo $X \rightarrow N(\mu = 7.752, \sigma^2 = 2.129^2)$

$$P(5 < X < 10) = P(X > 5) - P(X > 10) =$$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{5 - 7.752}{2.129} = -1.29\right) - P\left(Z > \frac{10 - 7.752}{2.129} = 1.06\right) = 0.902 - 0.145 = 0.757$$

Usando a definição frequencista de probabilidade

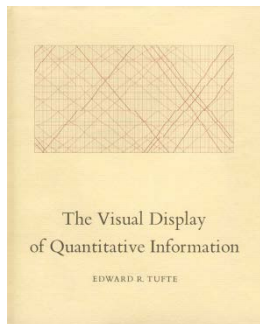
$$P(5 < X < 10) = P(X > 5) - P(X > 10) =$$

$$= \frac{\text{num. casos} > 5}{\text{num. casos}} - \frac{\text{num. casos} > 10}{\text{num. casos}} = \frac{274}{308} - \frac{45}{308} = 75.0\%$$

Visualization is an essential step in data analysis

Anscombe's quartet

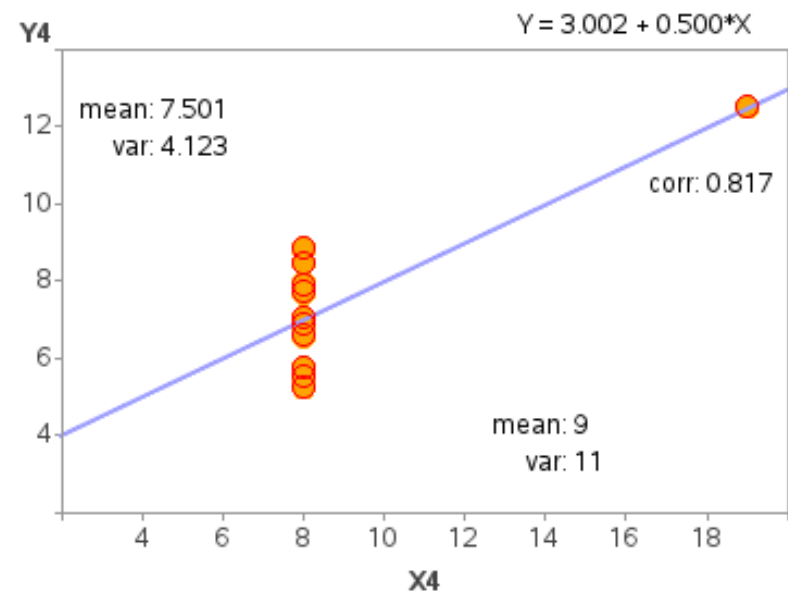
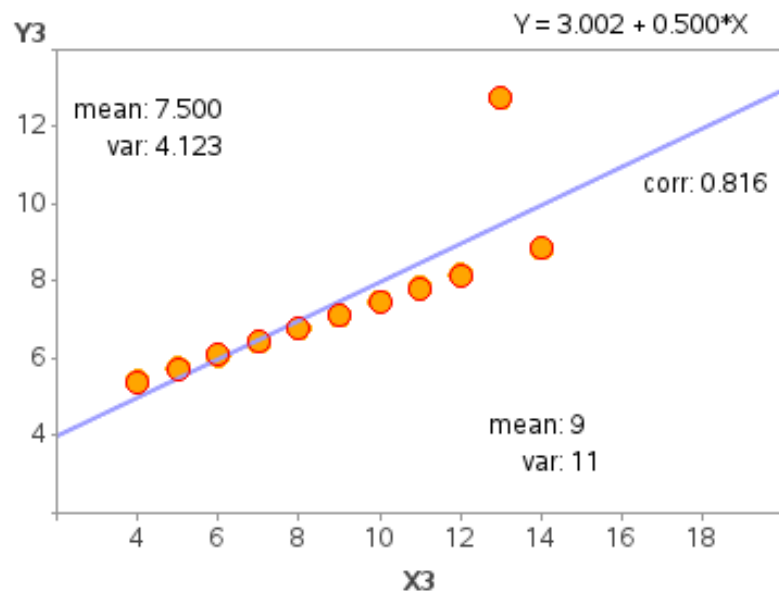
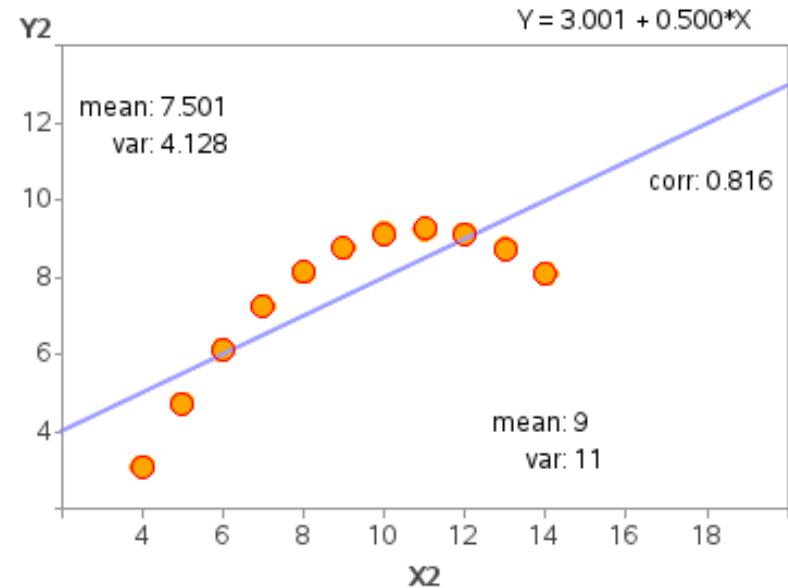
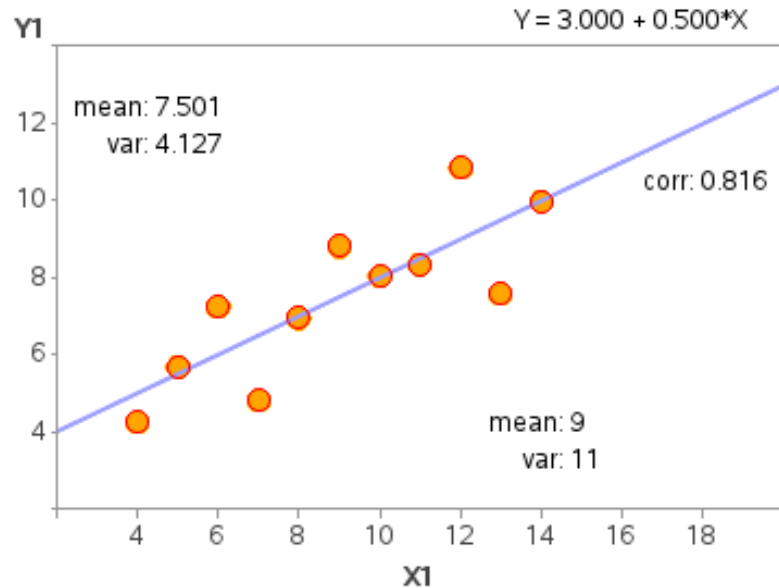
1		2		3		4	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89



N	11
Mean of X	9.0
Mean of Y	7.5
Regression	$y = 3 + 0.5x$
Correlation coefficient (r)	0.82
Level of Explanation (r ²)	0.67

*The four
datasets have
the same
statistics*

F.J. Anscombe, "Graphs in Statistical Analysis" American Statistician, 27, pp 17-21, February 1973



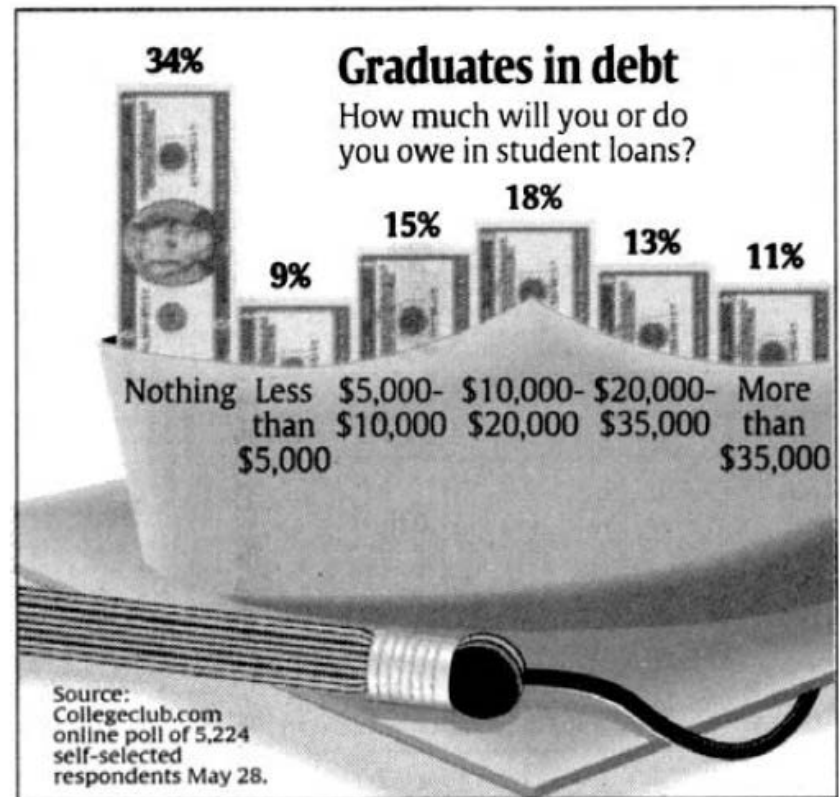
Edward J. Tufte, has coined the memorable term **chartjunk** to refer to all of the extraneous elements that convey no information and yet litter many contemporary charts and graphs.

This one reports the results of an **online poll** of “self-selected respondents” who were apparently asked, “**How much will you or do you owe in student loans?**”

The graph in Figure 6 contains bars, represented by stylized greenbacks; the bills seem to be sticking out from a graduation cap. But **there is no way of telling where the bars in the graph begin.**

We can tell that 18 percent is greater than 13 percent, which is in turn greater than 11 percent but then we already knew that.

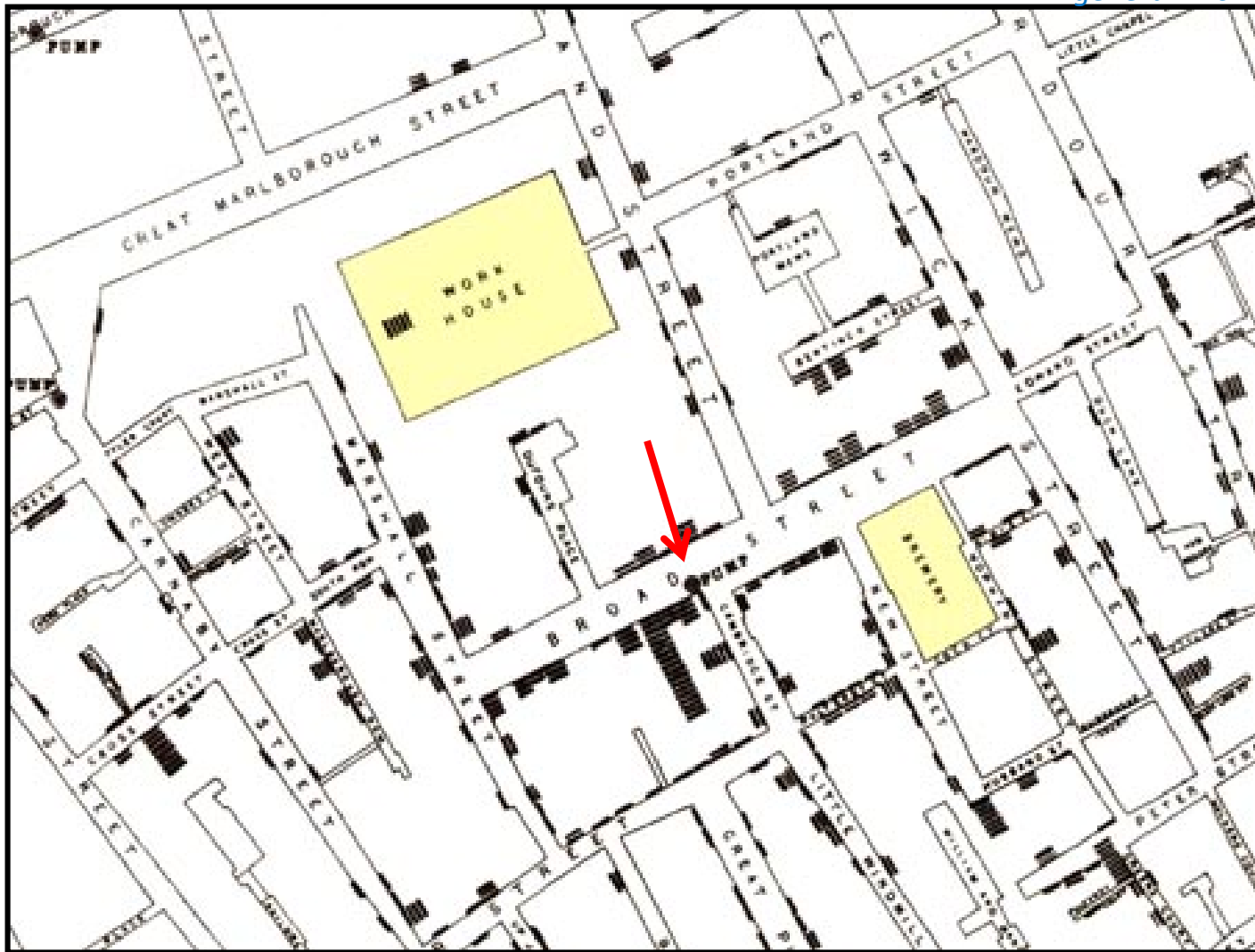
What we don’t get is any clear, visual sense of the relative proportions of these quantities, because some unknown part of each bar is hidden from us, and the uneven, peaked contours of the cap suggest that the obscured proportion probably differs from bar to bar.



By Lori Joseph and Marcy E. Mullins, USA TODAY

FIGURE 6. The meaning of this graphic is obscured by chartjunk. (Source: USA Today, August 6, 2002, p. 1A; © USA Today, reprinted by permission.)

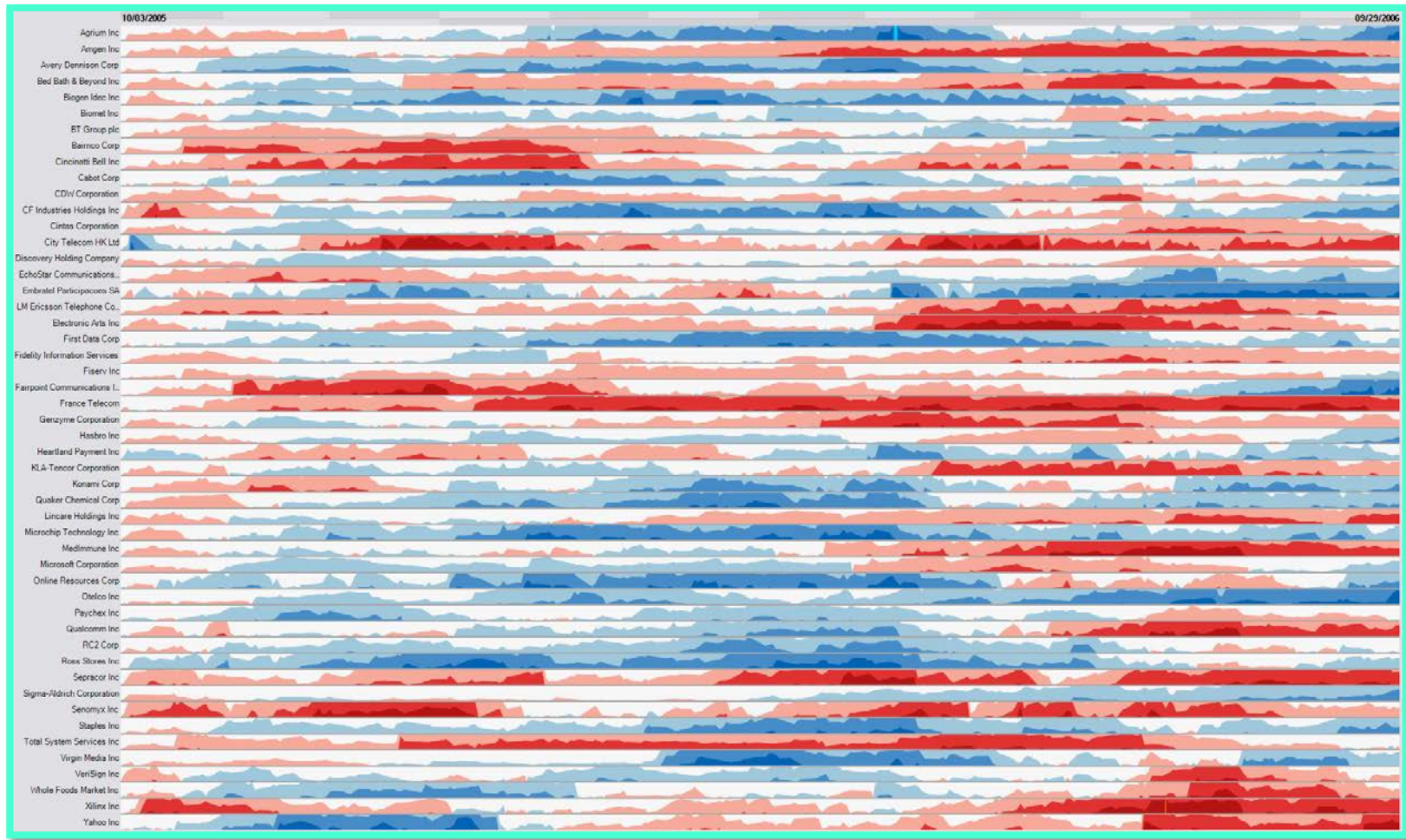




John Snow's map in which each death from cholera is indicated by a black bar. Cholera is spread by infected water. There were outbreaks of cholera in 1832, 1848 and 1854 which killed thousands of people across Britain. People at the time believed that cholera was caused by miasma (bad smells) in the air which caused disease. In 1843, John Snow made a breakthrough. He proved that there was a link between cholera and the water supply. Snow studied a particular water pump in London on Broad Street. He drew up a map showing the number of deaths surrounding the water pump. He then removed the handle from the water pump so that people could not drink from it. Unsurprisingly, the number of deaths in the area dropped dramatically.

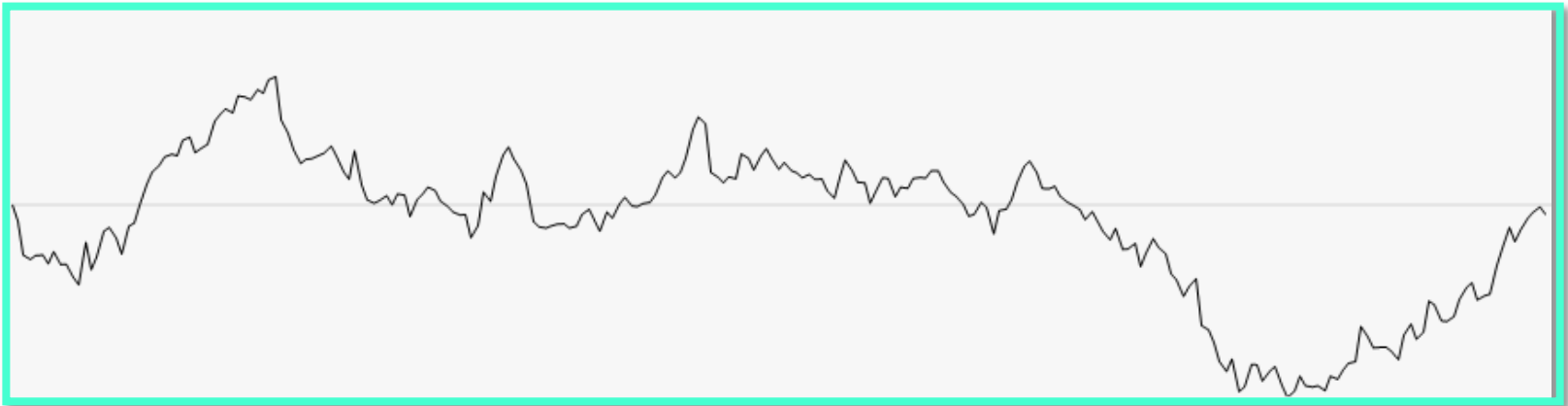
Horizon plot - (how to visualize lots of time series?)

a year's worth of stock prices for 50 separate stocks (one per row)

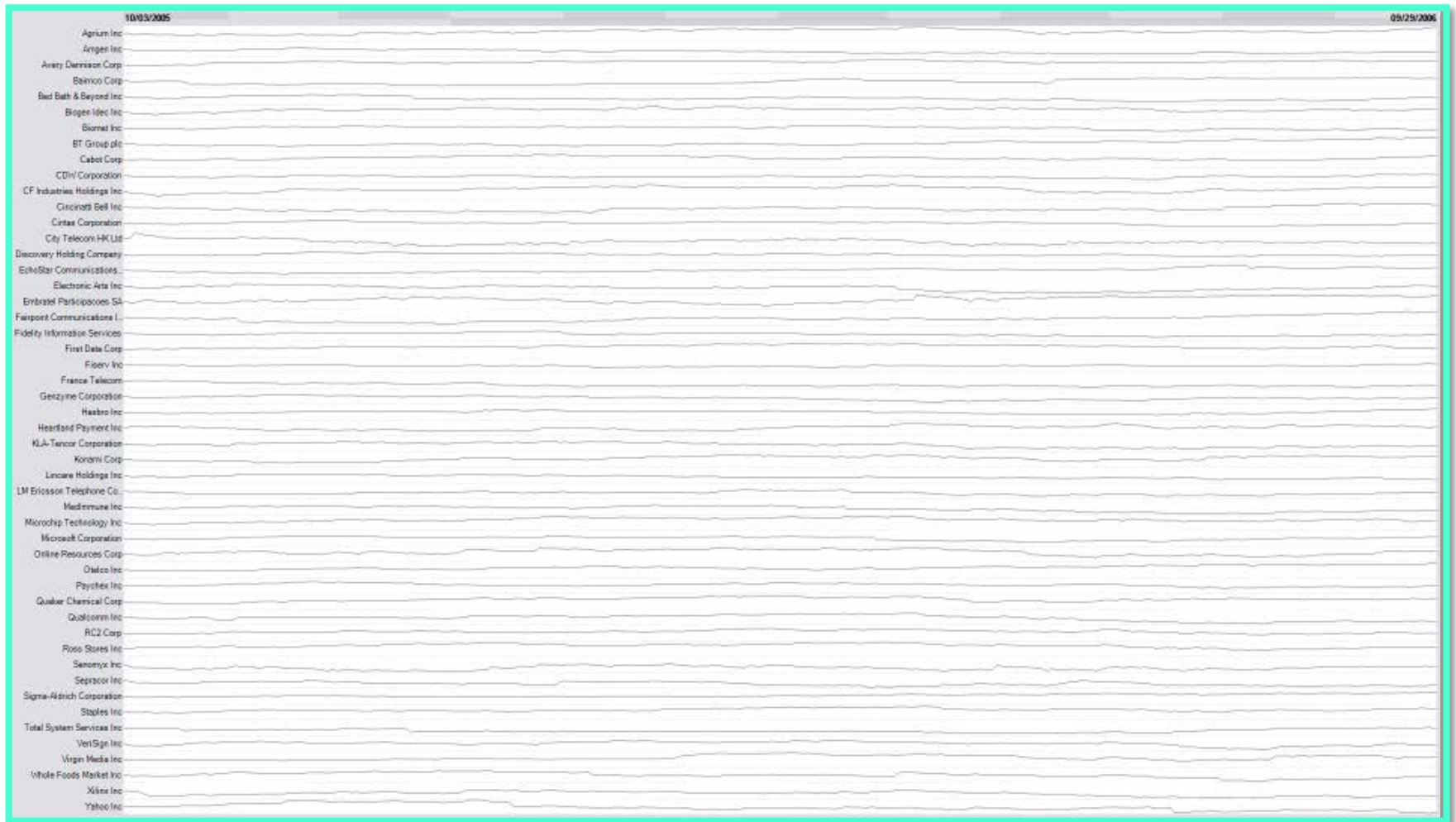


http://www.perceptualedge.com/articles/visual_business_intelligence/time_on_the_horizon.pdf

a line encodes the changing price of a single stock over the course of roughly one year



how can many lines be displayed on the screen simultaneously in a perceivable and meaningful way?

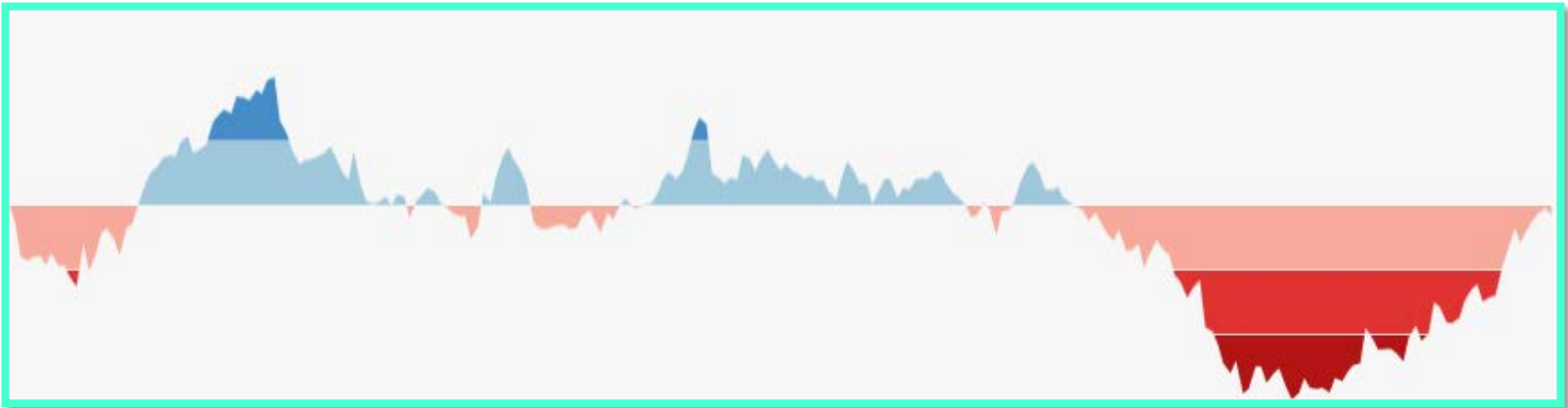


goal - difference between increases versus decreases compared to the starting value to stand out distinctly.

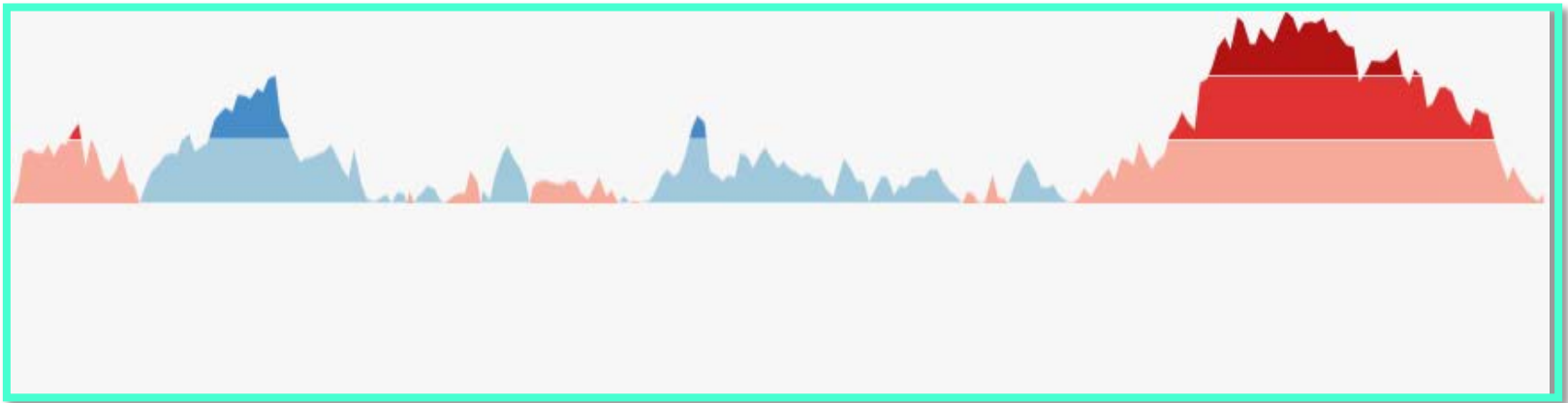
Blue - positive differences

Red - negative differences

magnitude within either positive or negative values, encoded as differences in color intensity

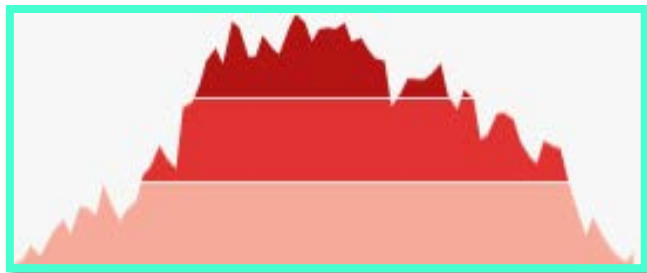


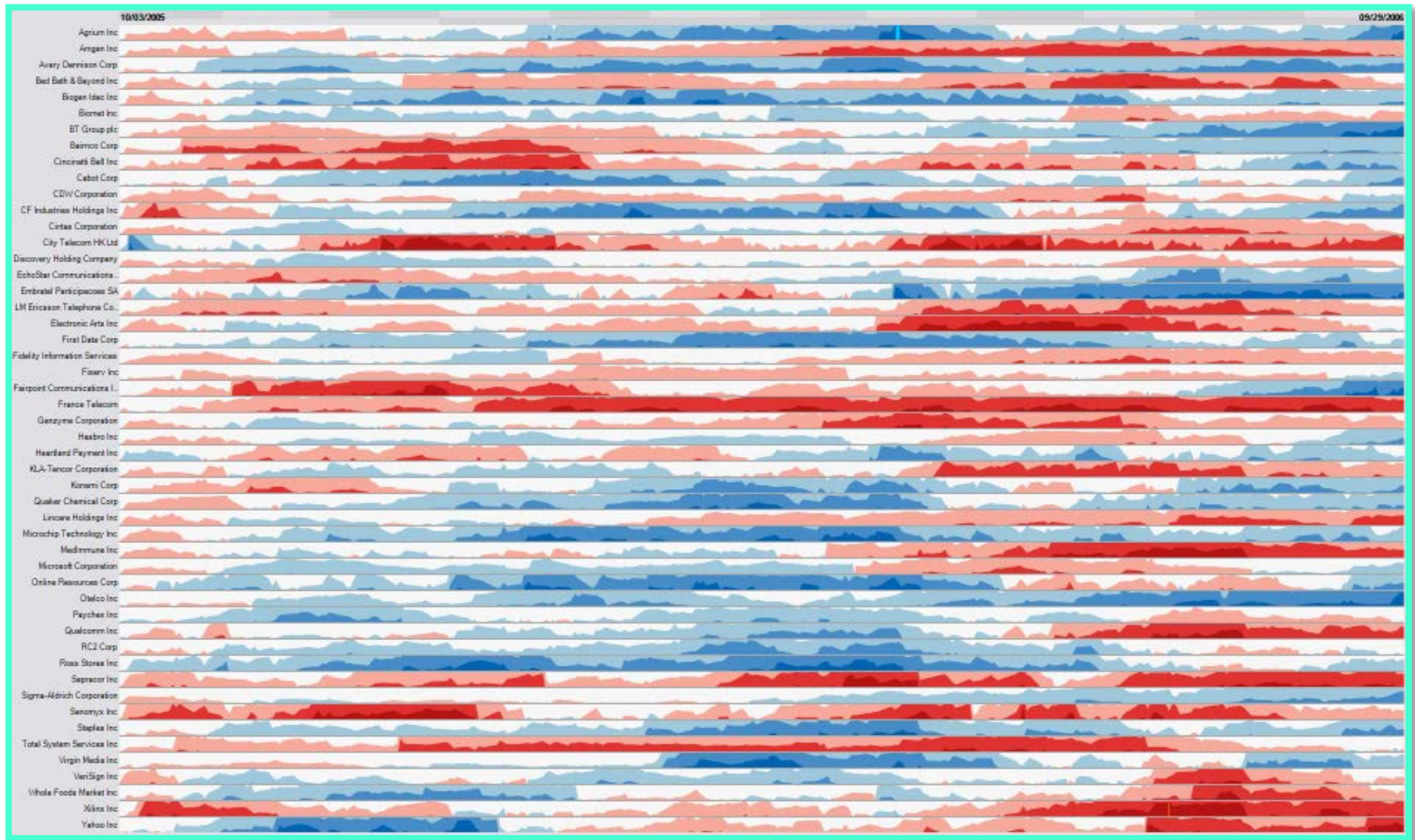
How can we save vertical space?



How can we save even more vertical space?

Collapse the color bands to display the values in less vertical space





Resultados de Aprendizagem

- Identificar experiências aleatórias que podem ser representadas por uma distribuição
 - Uniforme
 - Exponencial negativa
 - Normal
- Calcular probabilidades de acontecimentos de experiências aleatórias que podem ser representadas por uma distribuição
 - Uniforme
 - Exponencial negativa
 - Normal
- Saber verificar graficamente se uma variável tem as características de uma distribuição Normal (*Normal Probability Plots*)