

Lista 1 de exercícios de Estatística Computacional

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Lista 01 - Est. Computacional

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01- P(A) $A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12} + P(A) = \frac{1}{12} + P(A) = \frac{1}{12}$$

b) P(B|C) $P(B \cap C)$ $B \cap C = \{(2,1), (2,3), (2,5), (1,2), (3,2), (5,2)\}$

$$P(B \cap C) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(C) = 1 - P(C^c) = 1 - \left(\frac{5 \cdot 5}{6 \cdot 6} \right) = \frac{36 - 25}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$P(B|C) = \frac{P(B \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{11}{36}} = \frac{6}{11}$$

c) D = \{(1,3), (2,3), (3,3), (3,2), (3,1)\} $P(D) = \frac{5}{36}$

$$P(A \cap D) = P(A) \cdot P(D) = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{36} = \frac{5}{432}$$

d) P(C \cup D) = P(C) + P(D) - P(C \cap D) $C \cap D = \{(2,3), (3,2)\}$

$$P(C \cup D) = \frac{11}{36} + \frac{5}{36} - \frac{2}{36} = \frac{14}{36} = \frac{7}{18}$$

02- A = \{passou a doença\} $B = \{\text{teste positivo}\}$ $A^c = C = \{\text{pessoa sadia}\}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} + P(C \cap B)$$

$$P(B|A) \cdot P(A) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$P(A \cap B) + P(C \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|C) \cdot P(C)$$

$$0,93 \cdot 0,006$$

$$+ 0,3595 \therefore 35,95 \downarrow$$

$$0,93 \cdot 0,006 + 0,01 \cdot 0,994$$

$$03. U_1 = 5P, 3B, 4V \quad (12)$$

$$U_2 = 2P, 5B, 2V \quad (10)$$

$$U_3 = 4P, 2B, 2V \quad (8)$$

$$a) P(V) = P(V \cap U_1) + P(V \cap U_2) + P(V \cap U_3)$$

$$P(U_1) \cdot P(V|U_1) + P(U_2) \cdot P(V|U_2) + P(U_3) \cdot P(V|U_3)$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 4}{6} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{6} + \frac{3 \cdot 2}{8} = \frac{4}{6} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{16}{24} + \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{16}{24} + \frac{16}{24} + \frac{27}{24} = \frac{59}{24}$$

$$\frac{16}{24} + \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{16}{24} + \frac{16}{24} + \frac{27}{24} = \frac{59}{24}$$

$$b) P(U_2|V) = \frac{P(U_2 \cap V)}{P(V)} = \frac{P(U_2) \cdot P(V|U_2)}{P(V)} = \frac{\frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{6}}{\frac{59}{24}} = \frac{\frac{2}{15}}{\frac{59}{24}} = \frac{2}{15} \cdot \frac{24}{59} = \frac{8}{59}$$

$$\frac{360}{15} = 24$$

$$15 \cdot 89 = 1335$$

04. Oedem {Michael, Dwight, Jim, Kevin}

(estímio gesto pro
série professor :))

* Dwight, Michael, Kevin, Jim; Dwight, Kevin, Michael, Jim; Dwight, Jim, Kevin, Malone

* Jim, Michael, Kevin, Dwight; Jim, Kevin, Michael, Dwight; Jim, Kevin, Dwight, Michael.

* Kevin, Michael, Dwight, Jim; Kevin, Jim, Michael, Dwight; Kevin, Jim, Dwight, Michael.

chance de dar certo = $\frac{9}{24}$

05-a) Ao sair da origem, supondo que ao deslocar a direita some um e deslocando a esquerda subtraí um, quando deslocar n à direita ele deve retornar n esquerda, totalizando 2n rodadas para que retorne à origem. Porém ele só vai retornar à origem após um número par de rodadas.



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b) Considerando a 4-upla (D, E, E, D) as 4 passadas de Duke e D (direita) e E (esquerda), os movimentos dele temos $2^4 = 16$ possibilidades de movimentos



Dentre esses queremos os que a quantidade de D seja igual a E.

- Logo essa probabilidade é a de escolher 2 posições dentre as 4 para C(4,2) = $4!/(2!2!) = 6$.

- Logo a probabilidade de retornar a origem é $6/16 = 3/8 = 37,5\%$.

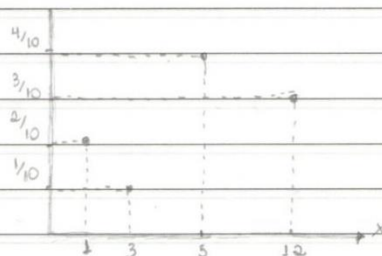
06. a) $P(x=1) = \frac{2}{10}$ $P(x=3) = \frac{1}{10}$ $P(x=5) = \frac{4}{10}$ $P(x=12) = \frac{3}{10}$

a) $P(x \leq 6) = \sum_{x_i \leq 6} P(x=x_i) = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{5}{10} = \frac{2+1+5}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$

b) $P(x \geq 4) = \sum_{x_i \geq 4} P(x=x_i) = \frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

c)

d) $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{10}, & \text{se } x=1 \\ \frac{1}{10}, & \text{se } x=3 \\ \frac{4}{10}, & \text{se } x=5 \\ \frac{3}{10}, & \text{se } x=12 \end{cases}$



07. a) X pode ser 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ou 6

A) $P(x=1) = \frac{1}{36}$ Para $K=1$ (1,1)

Para $K=2$ temos (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), $P(x=2) = \frac{3}{36}$

Desta forma $P(x=3) = \frac{5}{36}$

$P(x=4) = \frac{7}{36}$

$P(x=5) = \frac{9}{36}$

$P(x=6) = \frac{11}{36}$

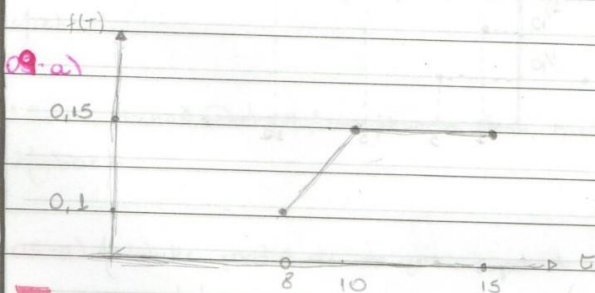
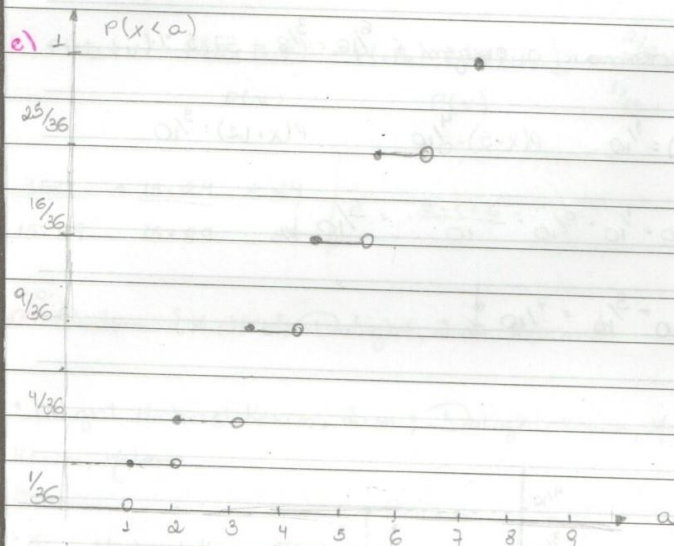


$$c) P(X < 9) = \sum_{x_i < 9} P(X = x_i) = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{3}{36} + \frac{4}{36} = \frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X > 9) = \sum_{x_i > 9} P(X = x_i) = \frac{5}{36} + \frac{7}{36} + \frac{9}{36} + \frac{11}{36} = \frac{32}{36} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$d) P(X > 2 \cap X < 5) = P(3) + P(4) = \frac{12}{36} + \frac{12}{36} = \frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(X < 5) = P(X < 3) + P(3) + P(4) = \frac{16}{36} + \frac{12}{36} + \frac{12}{36} = \frac{40}{36} = \frac{10}{9}$$

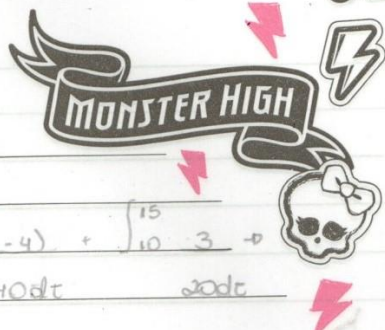


h) Para f ser uma função densidade tem-se que provar que $f(t) \geq 0 \forall x$ e que $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1$

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$f(t) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$, então $t < 8$ e $t > 15$, $f(t) = 0$ já que
 $t > 8$ e $t < 15$, todas as duas funções sendo
positivas.



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1 \text{ para } f(t), \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \int_8^{10} 2(t-4) dt + \int_{10}^{15} 3 dt$$

$0,25 + 0,75 = 1$. Então $f(t)$ é função densidade.

c) $\int_1^{13} f(t) dt = 0 + \int_8^{13} f(t) dt = \int_8^{10} 2(t-4) dt + \int_{10}^{13} 3 dt = 0,25 + 0,45 + 0,63 = 1,33$

d) $\int_{10}^{12} f(t) dt = \int_{10}^{12} 3 dt = 0,3$