

Trabalho

EX1 a) $X = \text{"Consumo Combustível"}$

$$X \sim N(\mu = 9.7; \sigma = 1)$$

b) $P[\bar{X} > 10] = ? \quad ; \quad n = 20$

$$\begin{aligned} P[\bar{X} > 10] &= P\left[\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} > \frac{10 - 9.7}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{20}}}\right] = P[Z > 1.34] = 1 - P[Z \leq 1.34] \\ &= 1 - \Phi(1.34) = 1 - 0.9099 = 0.0901 \end{aligned}$$

EX2 $X = \text{"Consumo Combustível"}$

$$X \sim N(\mu = 9.7, \sigma = ?) \quad ; \quad n = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[\bar{X} > 10] &= 1 - P[\bar{X} \leq 10] = 1 - P\left[\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \leq \frac{10 - 9.7}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{20}}}\right] = 1 - P\left[T_{(19)} \leq 1.34\right] \\ &\approx 1 - 0.90 \approx 0.10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[\bar{X} < 8.9] &= P\left[\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{8.9 - 9.7}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{20}}}\right] = P\left[T_{(19)} < -3.578\right] = \\ &= 1 - P\left[T_{(19)} < 3.578\right] \approx 1 - 0.999 \approx 0.001 \end{aligned}$$

EX3

$X = \text{"doentes que tomam os medicamentos"}$

$Y = \text{"doentes que não tomam os medicamentos"}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &\sim N(\mu = 7.5, \sigma = 1.4) \\ Y &\sim N(\mu = 8.0, \sigma = 2.0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{a.a.} \quad n = 31, \quad m = 61$$

$$P[\bar{X} > \bar{Y}] = P[\bar{X} - \bar{Y} > 0] = 1 - P[\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \leq 0] =$$

$$= 1 - P\left[\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{m}}} < \frac{0 - (7.5 - 8.0)}{\sqrt{\frac{1.4^2}{31} + \frac{2.0^2}{61}}}\right] =$$

$$= 1 - P[Z \leq 1.39] = 1 - \Phi(1.39) = 1 - 0.9177 = 0.0823.$$

EX4 $X \sim N(\mu = 7.5, \sigma = ?)$; $Y \sim N(\mu = 8.0, \sigma = ?)$; $n = 10, m = 17, \hat{\sigma}_X^2 = 1.4, \hat{\sigma}_Y^2 = 2.0$

$$P[\bar{X} < \bar{Y}] = 1 - P[\bar{X} - \bar{Y} < 0] = P\left[\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{1.4 \times 1.4^2}{45} + \frac{2.0 \times 2.0^2}{45}}} < \frac{0 - (7.5 - 8.0)}{\sqrt{\frac{1.4 \times 1.4^2}{45} + \frac{2.0 \times 2.0^2}{45}}}\right] =$$

$$= P\left[T_{(25)} < -1.052\right] \approx 0.152$$

Ex1: $X =$ "gasto por fim-de-semana em bebidas alcoólicas"

$$\mu = 6.1 ; n = 100 ; \bar{x} = 3.4$$

$$X \sim N(\mu = 6.1, \sigma = 1.8)$$

a) $\alpha = 5\%$

$$\begin{aligned} IC_{95\%}(\mu) &= \left[\bar{x} - z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} ; \bar{x} + z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right] \\ &= \left[3.4 - z_{0.975} \cdot \frac{1.8}{\sqrt{100}} ; 3.4 + z_{0.975} \cdot \frac{1.8}{\sqrt{100}} \right] \\ &= \left[3.4 - 1.96 \times \frac{1.8}{10} ; 3.4 + 1.96 \times \frac{1.8}{10} \right] \\ &= [3.05 ; 3.75] \end{aligned}$$

Não posso concordar com a Júlia pois o valor médio do gasto (6.1€) não se encontra dentro do IC a 95%.

b) $\alpha = 10\%$

Se aumentarmos a confiança o intervalo de confiança terá maior amplitude. Pelo contrário se diminuirmos a confiança teremos um IC com menor amplitude. Logo com $\alpha = 10\%$ teria um IC contendo esse $IC_{95\%}(\mu)$ e \therefore a conclusão seria a mesma.

Ex2: $X =$ "tempo que o Rui joga"

$$IC_{99\%}(\mu) = ? ; X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$a) \quad x = (87, 76, 72, 86, 66, 77, 65, 81, 70, 88) ; n = 10$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} = 76.80 \\ s = 8.55 \end{cases}$$

$$IC_{99\%}(\mu) = \left[\bar{x} - t_{(n-1), 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} ; \bar{x} + t_{(n-1), 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right] =$$

$$=] 76.80 - t_{(9), 0.995} \cdot \frac{8.55}{\sqrt{10}} ; 76.80 + t_{(9), 0.995} \cdot \frac{8.55}{\sqrt{10}} [$$

$$=] 76.80 - 3.250 \cdot \frac{8.55}{\sqrt{10}} ; 76.80 + 3.250 \cdot \frac{8.55}{\sqrt{10}} [$$

$$=] 68.01, 85.59 [$$

Ex 3

X - v.a. mu rep. o tabe de sucess. -> o sucesso

$$n = 40 > 30 ; \bar{x} = 0.85 ; s = 0.20$$

$X \sim npq$; σ^2 e σ desconhecido

$$a) IC_{95}(\mu) = ?$$

$$b) IC_{95}(\sigma^2) =] \frac{(n-1) s^2}{\chi^2_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}} ; \frac{(n-1) s^2}{\chi^2_{n-1, \frac{1-\alpha}{2}}} [$$

$$1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.975$$

$$\chi^2_{99; 0.975} = 65.45$$

$$IC_{95}(\sigma^2) = \frac{39 \times 0.2^2}{65.45} ; \frac{39 \times 0.2^2}{20} =] 0.024 ; 0.078 [$$

Ex 4 X - v.a. mu rep. enteira no intervalo $[0, 1]$. A e B são eventos

$$X \sim \text{Ber}(p) \quad p = 0.62 \quad \bar{p} = 0.51 \quad p$$

$$IC_{90\%}(\phi) =] \bar{p} \pm z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n}} [$$

$$n = 240 > 30$$

$$\bar{p} = \frac{126}{240} = 0.525$$

$$1 - \bar{p} = 0.475$$

$$z_{1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.95} = 1.645$$

$$I_{CSO}(\bar{p}) =]0.552 \pm 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{0.525 \times 0.475}{240}} [$$

$$=]0.472; 0.578 [$$

Ex 5:

$X =$ "Classificação final na escola A"

$Y =$ " " " " " " " " B"

$$\sigma_x = 2.1 ; \sigma_y = 1.8$$

$$n = 31 ; m = 41 ; \bar{x} = 14.7 ; \bar{y} = 12.9 ; \alpha = 0.05$$

$$\begin{aligned} IC_{95\%}(\mu_x - \mu_y) &= \left[\bar{x} - \bar{y} - z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{m}} ; \bar{x} - \bar{y} + z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{m}} \right] \\ &= \left[14.7 - 12.9 - z_{0.975} \sqrt{\frac{2.1^2}{31} + \frac{1.8^2}{41}} ; 14.7 + z_{0.975} \sqrt{\frac{2.1^2}{31} + \frac{1.8^2}{41}} \right] \\ &= \left[14.7 - 12.9 - 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4.41}{31} + \frac{3.24}{41}} ; 14.7 - 12.9 - 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{4.41}{31} + \frac{3.24}{41}} \right] \\ &= \left[14.7 - 12.9 - 1.96 \times 0.47 ; 14.7 - 12.9 - 1.96 \times 0.47 \right] \\ &=]0.88, 2.72[\end{aligned}$$

Como o valor ficou nas extremidades do intervalo isto com 95% podemos afirmar que as médias são diferentes.