- · UFERSA Universidade Federal Rurol de Semi-Árido
 - ·Estatística
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 - · Atividade Assincrano III Unidade I Medidas de posição e dispersão 20/10/2020

Apothla Gilmora pág 30 Exercício Tabela 01 e Tabela 02

Butto de exercício 1.3 e 1.4

Identifique situações que sejam odequados às tabelas a seguir, de forme que todos os seus componentes sigom determinados. Palcule, para coda caso, os medidas a seguir e analise os resultados encontrodos.

Medidos de tendência central	Medidos de dispersos
(a) Midla;	(A) Variancia,
(b) Medianaj	(i) Durio podroo;
(c) Moda;	(3) Desnés Médio;
(d) Made de Barson;	
(& Q 4 e Q 3)	(K) Coeficiente de Variação; (l) Indice de Assimetria de Pearson;
(f) Ds;	
(8) Pro e Pgo)	(m) Pupliente Percontillo de Cirtose;
(O) 120 2 30)	

Tolula 01.

	C U-6		Name of the Control o	The first contract of the second seco	,
χ	f	χi²	Xifi	Xi2fi	X = 10+3+11+5+15+3+19+10+
10	3	400	.30	300	3 21*2+26*1
11	5	121	55	605	8 30
15	9	225	135	2025	47 = 478 = 115.00
19	10	361	190	3610	27 30
21	2	441	42	882	29) (a) Nediona: "n' par = (30:2)+[30:2+1]
26	4	676	26	676	$\frac{30}{2} M = \frac{15^{\circ} + 16^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{15 + 15}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$
Total	30	1000	478	8098	
. 3-00		1924		COCH COCH COCH COCH COCH COCH COCH COCH	TK) Mode: Mo = (19)

(a) Made de Revisión: Map =
$$3MA - 2\bar{X}$$

Map = $3.15 - 2.15,3 = \boxed{13,2}$

$$Q_3 = \frac{3(30)}{4} = \frac{30}{4} = 22.5^\circ = \boxed{13}$$

$$(+) D_3: \frac{9(30)}{10} = \frac{270}{10} = 27^\circ = 27^\circ = 1000$$

$$P_{10} = \frac{10(30)}{100} = \frac{300}{100} = 3^{\circ} = 10$$

$$P_{10} = \frac{10(30)}{100} = \frac{300}{100} = 3^{\circ} = 10$$

$$P_{30} = \frac{90(30)}{100} = \frac{2700}{100} = 2.7^{\circ} = 13$$

$$(4) \frac{1924 - \left(\frac{102}{30}\right)^2}{5^2 - 1924 - \left(\frac{102}{30}\right)^2} = \frac{1924 - \left(\frac{10404}{30}\right)}{29} = \frac{1324 - 346,8}{29} = \frac{1577,2}{29} - \frac{54,4}{29}$$

$$=\frac{1324-346,8}{23}=\frac{15772}{29}-\overline{\left(54\right)}$$

(8) Denvis Mide:
$$|10-15,9|+|11-15,3|+|15-15,3|+|19-15,3|+|21-15,2|+$$

$$= 17,7 + 24,5 + 8,4 + 3.1 + 10,2 + 10,1 = 101,6 = 3,4$$



(1) Índice de Assimetria de Pearson;
$$\overline{x} - M_{OP}$$
 15, 9 - 13, 2 \overline{x} - M_{OP} 15, 9 - 13, 2 \overline{x} - \overline

(M) Colfidente Percentálico de Curtore;

$$C_{7} = \frac{2 - 2 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{2 - 11}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{7}{3} = \frac{7$$

Tabela 02.

Closses	fi	Xi	Xi ²	Xifi	Xi2 fi	fac t
10 1- 12	5	11	121	55	605	5
121-14	10	13	169	130	1690	15
141-16	17	15	225	255	3825	32
161-18	13	17	289	323	5491	51
181-20	11	19	361	209	3971	62
20 1-22	4	21	441	84	1764	66
221-24	6	23	523	138	3174	72
24+126	1	25	625	25	625	73
Total(E)	7-3	420	2760	1219	21.145	- American con-
world	. •	144	and the second s		gypponetric-listed (1974) kai (1976) ett sentre frankrigen och (1986) sich die den den und Britische Frankrigen och (1986)	The second secon

(a) Médla:
$$\bar{\chi} = \frac{2 \times i \dot{\mu}}{n} = \frac{11.5 + 13.10 + 15.17 + 17.19 + 19.11 + 21.4 + 23.6}{+25.1}$$

$$= \frac{55 + 130 + 255 + 323 + 209 + 84 + 138 + 25}{73} = \frac{1219}{73} = \boxed{16,7}$$

(b) Mediana:
$$Md = bi_{med} + \frac{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} - band \rfloor}{f_{dired}}$$
 co $(73+1)/2 = 37 \Rightarrow 20$ losse $16 + 19$

$$Md = 16 + \frac{73}{2} - 32$$
 $2 = 16 + \frac{45}{19} \cdot 2 = 16 + 0,47 = 16,47$

(c) Moder:
$$M_0 = 12m_0 + \frac{1}{10mt + 10mt}$$
. $C = 16 + \frac{1}{10mt + 10mt}$. C

$$10mt = 19 - 17 = 2$$

$$16 + \frac{2}{10} \cdot 2 = 16 + \frac{2}{10} \cdot 2 = 16 + 0, 2 \cdot 2$$

$$16 + 0, 4 = 16, 4$$

(e)
$$Q_{1} = Q_{3}$$
: $Q_{1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{73}{4} = 18,25$ $\Rightarrow 44 + 16$
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 $Q_{1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 16$
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 $Q_{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 16$

$$0_3 = \frac{3(73)}{4} - \frac{219}{4} - 54,75^\circ = 0.18 1 20$$

$$\frac{18 + \left[\frac{3.73}{4} - 51\right]}{11} \cdot 2 = \frac{18 + \left[54,75 - 51\right]}{11} \cdot 2 = \frac{18 + \left[3,75 - 51\right]}{11} \cdot 2$$

(1) D₃:
$$\frac{9(73)}{10} = 65.7^{\circ} \Rightarrow 20 \vdash 22$$

 $20 + \left[\frac{9(73)}{40} - 62\right] \cdot 2 = 20 + \left(\frac{65.7 - 62}{4}\right) \cdot 2 = 20 + \frac{3.7}{4} \cdot 2 = 20 + 1.85$

$$(8) P_{30} + P_{30};$$

$$P_{10} = \frac{10(73)}{100} = \frac{730}{100} = 73^{\circ} \implies 12 - 14$$

$$12 + \frac{10(73)}{100} - 5 \cdot 2 = 12 + \frac{730}{10} \cdot 2 = 12 + \frac{23}{10} \cdot 2 = 12 + \frac{23}{100} \cdot 2 = 12 +$$

(8) Dervis Médio:
$$\mathbb{E}[X_i - \overline{X}] \cdot \mathbb{f}_{\hat{e}} = [11 - 16, 7] \cdot 5 + (13 - 16, 7) \cdot 10 + (15 - 16, 7) \cdot 17 + (17 - 16, 7) \cdot 19 + (18 - 16, 7) \cdot 11 + (21 - 16, 7) \cdot$$

(125-16,7). 17+(17-16,7). 19+(13-16,7). 11+(21-16,7). 4+ (23-16,7).6+(25-16,7).1

= [10,96]

(i) Derviso podrõe: $\sqrt{5}^2 = \sqrt{10,96} = \sqrt{3,31} = 5$

$$73$$

$$= 28,5+37+28,9+5,7+25,3+47,2+37,8+8,3 = \frac{188,7}{73}$$

= 2,6

(K) Coeficiente de Variação:
$$400$$
 Desais Pachão = $\frac{3,31}{16,7} = 0,198 \approx$

[l] Índice de Assimetria de Pearson:
$$a = \frac{\text{Midla} - \text{Mode}P}{\text{Densio Fedrão}} = \frac{16,7 - 16,01}{3,31} = 0,208 \approx 0,21$$

(m) Coefficiente Percentilles de Curtore:

$$K = \frac{0.3 - 0.1}{2} = \frac{18,68 - 14,38}{2} = \frac{9,3}{2} = \frac{2,15}{9,39} = 0,228$$

$$R_{50} - P_{10} = \frac{21,85 - 12,46}{21,85 - 12,46} = \frac{3,39}{9,39} = \frac{20,23}{9,39}$$