

Resolução do 1º Exame do 1º Semestre de 2021/22

- ④ X (resp. Y) = # de fornos c/ defeitos graves (resp. leves) numa amostra aleatória de 2 fornos.
 Função de probabilidade conjunta do par aleatório (X, Y) :

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2
0	0.49	0.28	0.04
1	0.14	0.04	0
2	0.01	0	0

Calcule o valor esperado e a variância do nº total de fornos sem qualquer defeito numa amostra aleatória de 2 fornos.

- $Z = \text{nº total de fornos sem defeitos}$
 $= 2 - X - Y$
- $E(Z) = E(2 - X - Y) = 2 - E(X) - E(Y)$
 $\sqrt{Z} = \sqrt{(-1)(X+Y)} = (-1)^2 \sqrt{X+Y} =$
 $= \sqrt{X} + \sqrt{Y} + 2 \times \text{cov}(X+Y)$
 $= (E(X^2) - E(X)^2) + (E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2) +$
 $+ 2 (E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y))$

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	$P(X=x)$
0	0.49	0.28	0.04	0.81
1	0.14	0.04	0	0.18
2	0.01	0	0	0.01
$P(Y=y)$	0.64	0.32	0.04	1

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^2 x P(X=x) = 0 \times 0.81 + 1 \times 0.18 + 2 \times 0.01 = 0.2$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^2 x^2 P(X=x) = 0 \times 0.81 + 1 \times 0.18 + 4 \times 0.01 = 0.22$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 0.22 - 0.04 = 0.18$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{y=0}^2 y P(Y=y) = 0 \times 0.64 + 1 \times 0.32 + 2 \times 0.04 = 0.4$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{y=0}^2 y^2 P(Y=y) = 0 \times 0.64 + 1 \times 0.32 + 4 \times 0.04 = 0.48$$

$$V(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 = 0.48 - 0.16 = 0.32$$

$$E(XY) = \sum_{x=0}^2 \sum_{y=0}^2 xy P(X=x, Y=y) = 1 \times 1 \times 0.04 = 0.04$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0.04 - 0.2 \times 0.4 \\ &= -0.04 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot E(Z) = 2 - E(X) - E(Y) = 2 - 0.2 - 0.4 = 1.4 //$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(Z) &= V(X) + V(Y) + 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= 0.18 + 0.32 + 2(-0.04) = 0.5 - 0.08 = \underline{\underline{0.42}} \end{aligned}$$

⑤ $X = \# \text{ acessos por minuto a um website}$
 $X \sim \text{Poisson } (\lambda = 9) \quad (\Rightarrow E(X) = \text{Var}(X) = 9)$

Numic a.a. de 60 i.i.d., qual é a prob. aprox. de o n° médio de acessos por minuto ser superior a $E(X)$ e não exceder o 3º quartil de X ?

- $X_i \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{Poisson}(\lambda=9)$, $i=1, \dots, n=60$

$$E(X_i) = 9, \quad V(X_i) = 9$$

- 3rd Quartil: $F_x^{-1}(0.75) = ?$

$$\text{Tabelle} \Rightarrow F_x(10) = 0.7060 \quad \leftarrow F_x(11) = 0.8030$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ quartil} = 11$$

$$\bullet \quad \bar{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{60} X_i / 60 \Rightarrow E(\bar{X}) = \frac{60 E(X)}{60} = E(X) = 9$$

$$V(\bar{X}) = \frac{60 V(X)}{60^2} = \frac{V(X)}{60} = \frac{9}{60} = 0.15$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{TLC} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - E(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{V(\bar{X})}} = \frac{\bar{X} - 9}{\sqrt{0.15}} \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(9 < \bar{X} \leq 11) = P(\bar{X} \leq 11) - P(\bar{X} \leq 9)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - 9}{\sqrt{0.15}} \leq \frac{11 - 9}{\sqrt{0.15}}\right) - P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - 9}{\sqrt{0.15}} \leq 0\right)$$

$$\approx \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{0.15}}\right) - \Phi(0) \approx \Phi(5.16) - 0.5$$

$$\approx 1 - 0.5 = 0.5 \quad \text{if}$$

↑ Tabelle

⑥

$$P(X=x) = \begin{cases} \frac{19!}{(19-x)!} \times \frac{(18+\beta-x)!}{(19+\beta)!} \times \beta, & x=0, 1, \dots, 19 \\ 0 & \text{, c.c.} \end{cases}, \quad \beta \in \{2, 6\}$$

$$n = 3, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 0, \quad x_3 = 1$$

Obtenha a estimativa de máxima verosimilhança
de $E(x) = 19/\beta + 1$.

- $P(x=0) = \beta/(19+\beta), \quad P(x=1) = \frac{19 \times \beta}{(19+\beta) \times (18+\beta)}$
- $L(\beta | \underline{x}) = \prod_{x_i \text{ imdep}} P(x=x_1) P(x=x_2) P(x=x_3)$

$$= \frac{\beta}{19+\beta} \times \frac{\beta}{19+\beta} \times \frac{19\beta}{(19+\beta)(18+\beta)} = \frac{19\beta^3}{(19+\beta)^3(18+\beta)}$$

- $\beta = 2 \Rightarrow L(\beta | \underline{x}) = \frac{19 \times 2^3}{22^3 \times 20} \simeq 0.000821$
- $\beta = 6 \Rightarrow L(\beta | \underline{x}) = \frac{19 \times 6^3}{25^3 \times 24} = 0.010944$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{h}(\beta) = h(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{19}{\hat{\beta} + 1} = \frac{19}{7} \simeq 2.714286\%$$

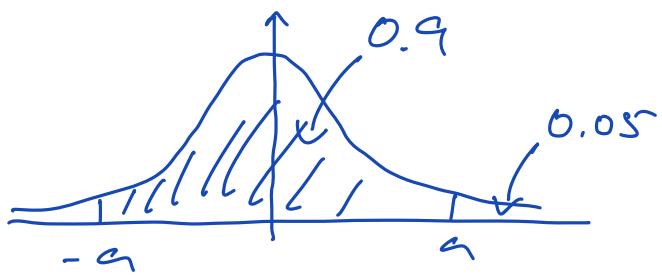
7) $X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{pessoa selecionada compra o novo} \\ 0, & \text{modelos de telemóvel} \end{cases}$

$$X \sim \text{Ber}(\hat{p}), \quad \hat{p} \text{ desconhecido}$$

$n = 500$ dos quais 323 vão comprar o novo modelo de telemóvel

$$\text{IC}_{90\%}(\hat{p}) = ?$$

• V.a. fulcral: $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$



$\Rightarrow \alpha = \Phi^{-1}(0.95) \stackrel{\text{table}}{\downarrow} 1.6449$

• $-a \leq z \leq a \Leftrightarrow -a \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}}} \leq a$

$\Leftrightarrow \bar{X} - a \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} + a \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}}$

• $\bar{X} = 323/500 = 0.646 \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n} = \frac{\frac{323}{500} \times \frac{177}{500}}{500}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{500}} = \frac{1}{500} \times \sqrt{\frac{323 \times 177}{500}} = 0.0214$

$\Rightarrow a \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}} = 1.6449 \times 0.0214 = 0.0352$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow IC_{90\%}(\mu) &= [0.646 - 0.0352, 0.646 + 0.0352] \\ &= [0.6108, 0.6812] \end{aligned}$$

⑧ X = comprimento (cm) de qq um dos 2 pedais
 v.a. c/ dist. normal, $E(X) = \mu$ e $V(X) = \sigma^2$ desconhecidos
 $n = 61$, $\bar{x} = 25.5$, $s^2 = 3.2$.

Os dados apoiam a conjectura $E(X) = 25$?

Decidir com base no valor-p aproximado.

• Hipóteses: $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 25$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 = 25$

• Estatística do teste: $T_{H_0} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \underset{H_0}{\sim} t_{(n-1)}$

• Valor observado: $t_{\text{obs}} = \frac{25.5 - 25}{\sqrt{3.2}/\sqrt{61}} \simeq 2.18$

• Valor-p $\simeq 2 P(T_{H_0} > |t_{\text{obs}}|) \simeq 2(1 - F_{t_{60}}(2.18))$

$$\text{tabela} \Rightarrow 0.975 < F_{t_{60}}(2.18) < 0.99$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(1 - 0.99) < 2(1 - F_{t_{60}}(2.8)) < 2(1 - 0.975)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.02 < \text{valor-p} < 0.05$$

\Rightarrow • rejeitar H_0 para níveis de significância $\alpha = 5\%$ ou maior

• não há evidências para rejeitar H_0 para níveis de significância $\alpha = 2\%$ ou menor.

⑨. $n=230$: 58 tipo 1, 25 tipo 2, 21 tipo 3, 126 tipo 4

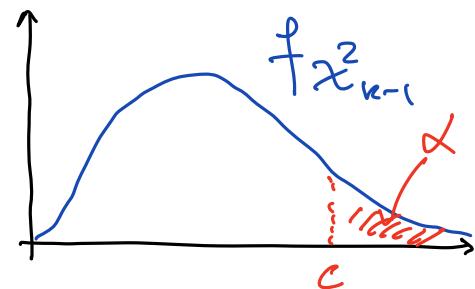
$$\bullet P_1 = 2 P_2 = 3 P_3 = \frac{1}{2} P_4$$

• Consistente c/ resultados a $\alpha = 5\%$?

• Formulário: $T_{H_0} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \underset{H_0}{\sim} \chi^2_{(k-1)}$ ($k=4$)

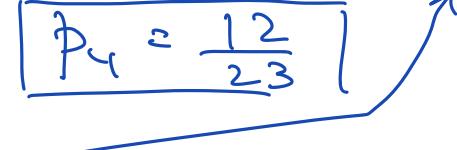
$$RC_{\alpha} \approx \left[c = F_{\chi^2_{(k-1)}}^{-1}(1-\alpha), +\infty \right]$$

$$\text{tabela} = \left[F_{\chi^2_3}^{-1}(0.95), +\infty \right] \\ = [7.815, +\infty[$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 = p_1 + \frac{p_1}{2} + \frac{p_1}{3} + 2p_1 = \\ &= \left(3 + \frac{5}{6}\right) p_1 = \frac{23}{6} p_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{p_1 = \frac{6}{23}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{p_2 = \frac{3}{23}}, \boxed{p_3 = \frac{2}{23}}, \boxed{p_4 = \frac{12}{23}}$$

$H_0:$  vs $H_1: p_i \neq p_i^* \text{ para algum } i = 1, \dots, 4.$ 

- $E_1 = \frac{230 \times 6}{23} = 60; E_2 = 30; E_3 = 20; E_4 = 120$
- Observação: $\theta_1 = 58; \theta_2 = 25; \theta_3 = 21; \theta_4 = 126$
- Valor observado da estatística do teste:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{obs} &= \frac{(58-60)^2}{60} + \frac{(25-30)^2}{30} + \frac{(21-20)^2}{20} + \frac{(126-120)^2}{120} = \\ &= \frac{4}{60} + \frac{25}{30} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{36}{120} = \frac{4+50+3+18}{60} = \\ &= \frac{75}{60} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{obs} = 1.25 \notin RC_{0.05} \approx [7.815, +\infty[$$

\Rightarrow não há evidência para rejeitar H_0 ao nível de significância de 5% //