

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

- ④ X (resp. Y) = # de fornos c/ defeitos graves (resp. ligeiros) 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 quaisquer defeitos numa amostra aleatória de 2 fornos.

• $Z =$ nº total de fornos sem defeitos
 $= 2 - X - Y$

• $E(Z) = E(2 - X - Y) = 2 - E(X) - E(Y)$

$$\begin{aligned} V(Z) &= V((-1)(X+Y)) = (-1)^2 V(X+Y) = \\ &= V(X) + V(Y) + 2 \times \text{cov}(X, Y) \\ &= (E(X^2) - E(X)^2) + (E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2) + \\ &\quad + 2(E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)) \end{aligned}$$

•

$X \backslash Y$	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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$V(Z) = V(X) + V(Y) + 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= 0.18 + 0.32 + 2(-0.04) = 0.5 - 0.08 = \underline{\underline{0.42}}$$

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

Numa a.a. de 60 i.i.d., qual é a prob. aprox. de o nº médio de acessos por minuto ser superior a $E(X)$ e não exceder o 3º quartil de X ?

- X_i i.i.d. Poisson ($\lambda=9$), $i=1, \dots, n=60$

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

- 3^o quartil: $F_X^{-1}(0.75) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tabela} &\Rightarrow F_X(10) = 0.7060 \quad \text{e} \quad F_X(11) = 0.8030 \\ &\Rightarrow \text{3}^{\text{o}} \text{ quartil} = 11 \end{aligned}$$

- $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{60} X_i}{60} \Rightarrow E(\bar{X}) = \frac{60 E(X)}{60} = E(X) = 9$
 $V(\bar{X}) = \frac{60 V(X)}{60^2} = \frac{V(X)}{60} = \frac{9}{60} = 0.15$

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

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

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

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

$$\approx 1 - 0.5 = 0.5 \llcorner$$

↑ tabela

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

$$\beta \in \{2, 6\}$$

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

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

$$\bullet P(X=0) = \beta/19+\beta, \quad P(X=1) = \frac{19 \times \beta}{(19+\beta) \times (18+\beta)}$$

$$\bullet L(\beta | \underline{x}) = \prod_{x_i \text{ indep}} P(X=x_1) P(X=x_2) P(X=x_3)$$

$$= \beta/19+\beta \times \beta/19+\beta \times \frac{19\beta}{(19+\beta)(18+\beta)} = \frac{19\beta^3}{(19+\beta)^2(18+\beta)}$$

$$\bullet \left. \begin{aligned} \beta=2 \Rightarrow L(\beta | \underline{x}) &= \frac{19 \times 2^3}{21^2 \times 20} \approx 0.000821 \\ \beta=6 \Rightarrow L(\beta | \underline{x}) &= \frac{19 \times 6^3}{25^2 \times 24} = 0.010944 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{h}(\beta) = h(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{19}{\hat{\beta} + 1} = \frac{19}{7} \approx 2.714286 //$$

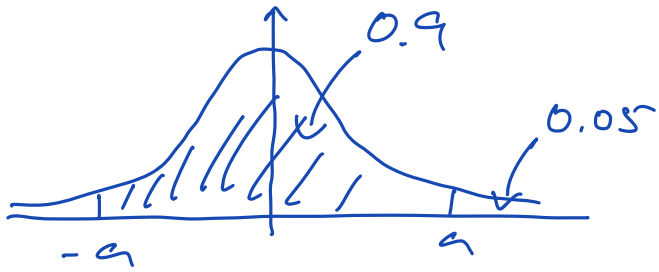
7 $X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{pessoa selecionada compra o novo} \\ & \text{modelo de telemóvel} \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$

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

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

$$IC_{90\%}(p) = ?$$

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



$$\Rightarrow a = \Phi^{-1}(0.95) \stackrel{\text{tabela}}{=} 1.6449$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow IC_{90\%}(p) = [0.646 - 0.0352, 0.646 + 0.0352] \\ = [0.6108, 0.6812] \neq$$

⑧ $X =$ comprimento (cm) de qq um dos 2 pedacos
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 de teste: $T_{H_0} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \underset{H_0}{\sim} t_{(n-1)}$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow 2(1 - 0.99) < 2(1 - F_{t_{60}}(2.18)) < 2(1 - 0.975)$

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

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

• não há evidência 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

• $p_1 = 2 p_2 = 3 p_3 = \frac{1}{2} p_4$

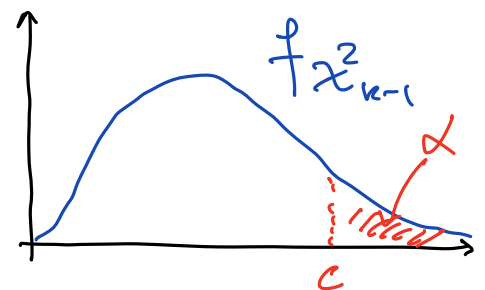
• Consistente c/ resultados a $\alpha = 5\%$?

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

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

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

$= [7.815, +\infty[$



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

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

$H_0:$

vs $H_1: p_i \neq p_i^0 \text{ p/algum } i=1, \dots, 4.$

$$\bullet E_1 = \frac{230 \times 6}{23} = 60; \quad E_2 = 30; \quad E_3 = 20; \quad E_4 = 120$$

$$\bullet \text{Observação: } O_1 = 58; \quad O_2 = 25; \quad O_3 = 21; \quad O_4 = 126$$

• Valor observado da estatística de teste:

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

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

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