

Versão A

1.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (d) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

2.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

3.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

4.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

Versão B

1.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (d) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

2.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

3.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

4.

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

5. (a)

$X \setminus Y$	-2	0	2	
-1	0	0.5	0	0.5
1	0.25	0	0.25	0.5
	0.25	0.5	0.25	

(b)  $P(Y > X) = 0.75$

$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

(c)  $X$  e  $Y$  não são independentes. Note que  $P(X = -1, Y = -2) \neq P(X = -1)P(Y = -2)$ .

6. (a) Como  $\frac{3}{4}x^2 \geq 0$  se  $0 < x \leq 1$ ,  $\frac{3}{4} \geq 0$  se  $1 < x < 2$  e  $0 \geq 0$  para outros valores de  $x$ , concluímos que  $f(x) \geq 0$ . Como também se verifica  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)dx = 1$ ,  $f(x)$  é uma função densidade de probabilidade.

(b) Se  $x < 0$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x 0du = 0$ .

Se  $x \in [0, 1[$ ,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0du + \int_0^x \frac{3}{4}u^2 du = \frac{x^3}{4}.$$

Se  $x \in [1, 2[,$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0du + \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4}u^2 du + \int_1^x \frac{3}{4}du = \frac{3x-2}{4}.$$

Se  $x \geq 2$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0du + \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4}u^2 du + \int_1^2 \frac{3}{4}du + \int_2^x 0du = 1$ .

(c)  $P(X < 0.5 | X < 1) = \frac{P(X \leq 0.5)}{P(X \leq 1)} = \frac{F(0.5)}{F(1)} = 0.125$ .

(d)  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} xf(x)dx = \frac{21}{16}$ .  $\mathbb{E}(Y) = \mathbb{E}(X) - 1 = \frac{5}{16}$ .

**Versão A**

- | <b>1.</b>  | <b>2.</b> | <b>3.</b>  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|-----------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A         | B  | C  | D | E | (a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B | C  | D | E | (a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C | D | E |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| (b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>V</td><td>F</td></tr></table>                               | V         | F  | (b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C  | D  | E | (b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C  | D | E |   |   |   |
| V  | F         |  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| (c) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>V</td><td>F</td></tr></table>                               | V         | F  | (c) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C  | D  | E | (c) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C  | D | E |   |   |   |
| V  | F         |  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| (d) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A         | B  | C  | D | E |  | (d) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B  | C | D | E  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|  |           | (e) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B | C | D  | E  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B         | C  | D  | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|  |           | (f) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>V</td><td>F</td></tr></table>                               | V  | F |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| V  | F         |  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |

**Versão B**

- | <b>1.</b>  | <b>2.</b>  | <b>3.</b>  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B  | C | D | E | (a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B | C  | D | E | (a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C | D | E |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| (b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B  | C | D | E | (b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>V</td><td>F</td></tr></table>                               | V  | F | (b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C  | D | E |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| V  | F  |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| (c) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B  | C | D | E | (c) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>V</td><td>F</td></tr></table>                               | V  | F | (c) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C  | D | E |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| V  | F  |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | (d) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A  | B | C | D | E  | (d) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B  | C | D | E  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|  |  | (e) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr></table> | A | B | C | D  | E  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| A  | B  | C  | D | E |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|  |  | (f) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>V</td><td>F</td></tr></table>                               | V | F |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| V  | F  |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |

4. Seja  $T = \sum_{i=1}^{64} X_i$  (soma de variáveis aleatórias independentes e idênticamente distribuídas) a variável aleatória que representa a quantidade de energia gerada pelo aerogerador durante 64 horas. Usando o Teorema Limite Central, podemos garantir que  $\frac{T-64\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{8\sqrt{\frac{4-\pi}{2}}}$  converge (em distribuição) para a distribuição Normal reduzida. Então,

$$P(T > 82) = 1 - P(T \leq 82) = 1 - P\left(\frac{T-64\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{8\sqrt{\frac{4-\pi}{2}}} \leq \frac{82-64\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{8\sqrt{\frac{4-\pi}{2}}}\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(0.34) = 0.3669$$

5. (a) Para obtermos o estimador dos momentos de  $\theta$ , temos de resolver em ordem a  $\theta$  a equação  $E(X) = \bar{X}$ . Como  $E(X) = \bar{X} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \bar{X} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ , o estimador dos momentos de  $\theta$  é

$$\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

Como  $E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\bar{X}) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = \theta \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = \theta$  e  $EQM(\hat{\theta}) = V(\hat{\theta}) = \theta^2 \left(\frac{4-\pi}{n\pi}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ , o estimador  $\hat{\theta}$  é centrado e consistente.

- (b)  $l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(x_i) = \dots = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - 2n \ln(\theta) - \frac{1}{2\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$   
 (c) O valor de  $\theta$  que maximiza  $l(\theta)$  é a solução da equação  $l'(\theta) = 0$ . Resolvendo a equação obtemos o estimador de máxima verosimilhança do parâmetro  $\theta$  é  $\hat{\theta}^{MV} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}}$ .  
 (d) Temos  $\bar{x} = 1.34$ ,  $s = 0.67$  e  $\hat{v} = 0.5$ . Se usarmos, por exemplo o estimador dos momentos, obtemos  $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = 1.069$

**Versão A**

**1.**

- (a) 

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (d) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (e) 

V	F
---	---

**2.**

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (d) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (e) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (f) 

V	F
---	---

**Versão B**

**1.**

- (a) 

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (d) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (e) 

V	F
---	---

**2.**

- (a) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (b) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (c) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (d) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (e) 

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---
- (f) 

V	F
---	---

3. (a)  $\hat{\beta}_1 = 3.2 \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = 32.7 \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = 5.27$

(b) Pretende-se testar  $H_0: \beta_1 \leq 0$  vs.  $H_1: \beta_1 > 0$ , ao nível de significância  $\alpha = 0.1$ .

A estatística de teste é

$$T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - 0}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 / S_{xx}}} \sim t_6.$$

A região crítica do teste é  $]t_{6;0.1}, \infty[ = ]1.44; \infty[$ .

O valor observado da estatística de teste, calculado com base na amostra, é  $t_{obs} = 4.409$ . Este valor pertence à região crítica. Logo, existe evidência estatística para rejeitarmos  $H_0$ , ao nível de significância  $\alpha = 0.1$ .

(c) Vamos usar a variável pivot  $X^2 = \frac{(n-2)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-2}$ , para deduzir o intervalo de 95% de confiança para  $\sigma^2$ . Sejam  $a_1$  e  $a_2$ , tais que  $a_1 < a_2$  e  $P(a_1 \leq X^2 \leq a_2) = 0.95$ . Vamos escolher  $a_1$  e  $a_2$ , tais que

$$P(X^2 < a_1) = 0.025 \quad \text{e} \quad P(X^2 > a_2) = 0.025.$$

Temos  $a_1 = 1.24$ ,  $a_2 = 14.4$  e

$$P(1.24 \leq X^2 \leq 14.4) = 0.95 \Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{6\hat{\sigma}^2}{14.4} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{6\hat{\sigma}^2}{1.24}\right) = 0.95$$

Assim, o intervalo de 95% de confiança para  $\sigma^2$  é dado por  $IC_{95\%}(\sigma^2) = \left[\frac{6\hat{\sigma}^2}{14.4}; \frac{6\hat{\sigma}^2}{1.24}\right]$ .

Com base na amostra deste exercício, obtemos  $IC_{95\%}(\sigma^2) = [2.19, 25.48]$

(d)  $R^2 = 0.7642$