

Versão A

1.

- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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2.

- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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3.

- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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4.

- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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5.

- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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Versão B

1.

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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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- (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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2.

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4.

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6. Considere-se a v.a. contínua

$T = \text{tempo, em dias, até à primeira avaria/paragem} \equiv \text{tempo entre avarias/paragens consecutivas} \sim \text{Exp}(3, 9)$.

(a) Sendo $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda, \delta)$ tem-se que $E(X) = \lambda + \delta$ e $V(X) = \delta^2$ (ver formulário). Desta forma vem então

$$E(T) = 3 + 9 = 12 \quad \text{e} \quad \sigma(T) = \sqrt{V(T)} = \sqrt{9^2} = 9$$

i.e., o tempo esperado entre avarias consecutivas é de 12 dias e o desvio padrão é de 9 dias.

(b) Considere a v.a. $T_i = i\text{-ésimo tempo de funcionamento da máquina M1, entre paragens para reparação}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 100$). Então, $T_i \underset{i.i.d.}{\sim} T \sim \text{Exp}(3, 9)$. Estamos interessados na distribuição de $W = \sum_{i=1}^{100} T_i$.

Como $n = 100 \geq 30$ e nos é pedida a **probabilidade aproximada** de $1200 \leq W \leq 1250$, vamos usar o T.L.C. que nos diz que

$$Z = \frac{W - E(W)}{\sqrt{V(W)}} \underset{a}{\sim} N(0, 1).$$

Neste caso, dado que

$$E(W) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} T_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} E(T_i) \underset{T_i \sim T}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{100} E(T) = 100 * E(T) = 100 * 12 = 1200$$

e que

$$V(W) = V\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} T_i\right) \underset{T_i \text{ indeps.}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{100} V(T_i) \underset{T_i \sim T}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{100} V(T) = 100 * V(T) = 100 * 81 = 8100$$

vem então

$$\begin{aligned} P(1200 \leq W \leq 1250) &= P\left(\frac{1200 - E(W)}{\sqrt{V(W)}} \leq \frac{W - E(W)}{\sqrt{V(W)}} \leq \frac{1250 - E(W)}{\sqrt{V(W)}}\right) = P\left(0 \leq Z \leq \frac{5}{9}\right) \approx \\ &\approx \Phi\left(\frac{5}{9}\right) - \Phi(0) \simeq \Phi(0.56) - \Phi(0) \underset{\text{tabela}}{\simeq} 0.7123 - 0.5000 = 0.2123. \end{aligned}$$

7. A mota do João, nas deslocações, tem um consumo de combustível, em litros, com uma distribuição definida pela seguinte função densidade de probabilidade,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ mx, & 1 < x \leq 4, \\ 0, & \text{outros valores de } x. \end{cases}$$

- (a) Verifique que $m = 1/15$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx &= 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^4 mx dx = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + m \frac{15}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Determine o valor esperado do consumo de combustível da mota.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(X) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^4 \frac{1}{15} x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{15} (4^3 - 1) = \frac{26}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Sabendo que $E(X^2) = 9/2$, determine $E(X(X-1))$ e $V(X)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(X(X-1)) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mathbb{E}(X) = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{26}{15} = \frac{83}{30}.$$

$$\mathbb{V}(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mathbb{E}^2(X) = \frac{9}{2} - \left(\frac{26}{15}\right)^2 = \frac{673}{450}.$$

- (d) Determine a função de distribuição do consumo de combustível da mota.

Se $x < 0$,

$$F(x) = 0.$$

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

$$F(x) = \int_0^x u du = \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

Se $x \in [1, 4[,$

$$F(x) = \int_0^1 u du + \int_1^x \frac{1}{15} u du = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{30} (x^2 - 1).$$

$$\text{Logo, } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{30}(14 + x^2), & 1 \leq x < 4, \\ 1, & x \geq 4. \end{cases}$$

- (e) Determine a probabilidade de, numa qualquer deslocação, o consumo ser superior a 1 litro.

$$\mathbb{P}(X > 1) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(X \leq 1) = 1 - F(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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- (a)

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 - (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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- 2.**
- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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- 3.**
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| A | B | C | D | E |
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- 4.**
- (a)

V	F
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 - (b)

V	F
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 - (c)

V	F
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 - (d)

V	F
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 - (e)

V	F
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 - (f)

V	F
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Versão B

- 1.**
- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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- 2.**
- (a)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (b)

A	B	C	D	E
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 - (c)

A	B	C	D	E
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- 3.**
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|---|---|---|---|---|
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 - (e)

V	F
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V	F
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5. (a) As estimativas pontuais de μ e σ são, respectivamente, $\bar{x} = 782$ e $s = 3,338$.

(b) Pretende-se testar $H_0: \mu \leq 780$ vs. $H_1: \mu > 780$ e vamos usar o nível de significância $\alpha = 0,1$.

Como a população tem distribuição normal e a variância populacional, σ^2 , é desconhecida, a estatística de teste é

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - 780}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_7.$$

A região crítica é $]t_{7;0,1}, \infty[=]1,41; \infty[$

O valor observado da estatística de teste, calculado com base na amostra é $t_{obs}=1,694$. Este valor pertence à região crítica.

(c) $valor - p = P(T > 1,694 | T \sim t_7) \approx P(T > 1,89 | T \sim t_7) = 0,05$.

Se quisermos ser mais precisos, podemos garantir que

$$P(T > 1,89 | T \sim t_7) < valor - p < P(T > 1,41 | T \sim t_7)$$

ou seja $0,05 < valor - p < 0,1$.

6. (a) O estimador dos momentos é $\hat{\delta} = \frac{2}{3}\bar{X}$. O seu erro quadrático médio é $EQM(\hat{\delta}) = \frac{\delta^2}{3n}$.

(b) $\hat{\delta} = \frac{2}{3} \times 1,8 = 1,2$.

(c) Como vamos usar uma amostra de dimensão 100 (≥ 30), então

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(-1,96 \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \frac{3\delta}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}\delta}{2\sqrt{n}}} \leq 1,96\right) &\approx 0,95 \Leftrightarrow P\left(-1,96 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{\bar{X}}{\delta} - \frac{3}{2} \leq 1,96 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx 0,95 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{3}{2} + 1,96 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}} \leq \delta \leq \frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{3}{2} - 1,96 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}}\right) \approx 0,95 \end{aligned}$$

Logo, o intervalo de confiança aleatório a 95% é $IC_{95\%}(\delta) = \left[\frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{3}{2} + 1,96 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}}; \frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{3}{2} - 1,96 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}}\right]$.

Para a amostra observada, obtemos o intervalo $IC_{95\%}(\delta) = [1,078; 1,353]$.

Versão A						Versão B						
1.			2.			1.			2.			
(a)	A	B	C	D	E	(a)	A	B	C	D	E	
(b)	A	B	C	D	E	F	(b)	A	B	C	D	E
(c)	A	B	C	D	E	(c)	A	B	C	D	E	
(d)	A	B	C	D	E	(d)	A	B	C	D	E	
(e)	A	B	C	D	E	(e)	A	B	C	D	E	
(f)	A	B	C	D	E	(f)	A	B	C	D	E	

3. Considere-se a v.a. contínua $X = \text{nº de artigos produzidos numa hora}$, sendo $n = 30$ o número de horas em que se registou o número de peças produzidas.

a) Pretende-se testar ao nível $\alpha = 5\%$ as hipóteses:

$$H_0 : X \sim N(50; 12,25) \quad \text{vs.} \quad H_1 : X \not\sim N(50; 12,25).$$

Estando portanto a distribuição da hipótese nula completamente especificada temos imediatamente que o número de parâmetros a estimar é $p = 0$.

Começamos por considerar as classes dadas no enunciado e construímos a seguinte tabela:

Classe	O_i	p_i (sob H_0)	$E_i = n \times p_i$ (sob H_0)
] $-\infty, 47]$	6	0,1949	5,847
]47,49]	3	0,1910	5,73
]49,51]	10	0,2282	6,846
]51,53]	5	0,1910	5,73
]53,] $+\infty$ [6	0,1949	5,847

Como neste caso se observa $E_i \geq 5 \forall i$ temos então $k = 5$ classes.

O teste de ajustamento do Chi-quadrado considera a estatística de teste

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \underset{sob H_0}{\sim} \chi_{k-p-1}^2$$

que neste caso virá

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \sim \chi_4^2$$

sendo a região crítica para o teste de H_0 ao nível 5% dada por $RC =]\chi_{4;0.05}^2, +\infty[\equiv]9,49, +\infty[$. Ora, $x_{obs}^2 \simeq 2.855 \notin RC$ pelo que não rejeitamos H_0 ao nível 5%. Assim, devemos informar o gestor que não existe evidência para rejeitar a hipótese de output da linha de produção seguir uma distribuição $N(50; 12,25)$.

b) $p\text{-value} = P(X^2 > x_{obs}^2 | X^2 \sim \chi_4^2) = P(X^2 > 2,855 | X^2 \sim \chi_4^2) \in [0,5; 0,7]$ (observando a tabela do Qui-quadrado disponibilizada, para os 4 graus de liberdade).

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- (c)

A	B	C	D	E	F
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2.

- (a)

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

A	B	C	D	E	
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A	B	C	D	E	
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4.

- (a)

V	F				
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- (b)

A	B	C	D	E	
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Versão B

1.

- (a)

A	B	C	D	E	
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A	B	C	D	E	
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5. Seja X_t a variável aleatória que indica o número de alunos que entraram numa sala da FCT durante um período de t minutos. $X_t \sim P(0,3t)$.

(a) $P(X_{30} \geq 30) = 0,9938$

(b) $P(30 < X_{120} < 34) = P(31 \leq X_{120} \leq 33) = 0,1664$

(c) $P(X_{120} < 34) = P(X_{120} \leq 33) = 0,3085$ (aproximando a distribuição de Poisson, pela distribuição normal).

6. (a) $3/20$

(b) O estimador é centrado e consistente.

(c) Pretende-se testar, $H_0 : p \leq 0,1$ vs. $H_1 : p > 0,1$;

$R_{0,05} = (1,64; +\infty)$; $z_{obs} = 1,05$;

Decisão: não rejeitar H_0 a 5%, pelo que os dados não indicam que a proporção seja superior a 0,1

7. (a) $\hat{Y} = 14.4010 + 0.1684x$;

(b) $R^2 = 0.8991$;

(c) $(1.9498; 4.6459)$