

P2. 2019

1.  $E[X] = ?$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{8}{6} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot 1 \cdot 52 = \frac{68}{5}$$

2.  $Cov(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y]$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$E[Y] = E[X] = 1$$

$$E[XY] = ?$$

H	I	I	I	H	I	I	I	H
I	H	H	H	I	H	H	H	I
I	I	I	H	H	H			

$$E[XY] = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{10}{8}$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = \frac{10}{8} - 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

3.  $P(\text{prego}) = 60\%$  distribuição binomial

$$C_{10,5} = \frac{10!}{8! 2!} = 45$$

$$P(e) = 45 \cdot (0,1)^2 \cdot (0,9)^8$$

4. 25/viagem  $P(\text{encantar}) = \frac{1}{4}$

$E[X] = ?$  independentes

distribuição geométrica  $E[X] = \frac{1-p}{p}$

$$E[X] = \frac{1-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 3$$

3 fracassos

4 viagens  $\rightarrow$  custo = 100

5.  $E[X] = ?$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = E[X]$$

$$\int_0^1 x \cdot x dx + \int_1^2 x \cdot (2-x) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 + \left[x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} + (4 - \frac{8}{2}) - (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

6.  $E[X] = 2$  distribuição poisson

$E[X] = \mu$  independentes

$\mu = 2$   $P(X=\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\mu} \cdot \mu^\lambda}{\lambda!}, & \lambda \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0, & \lambda \notin \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$

$$P(X=0) = e^{-2} \quad P(\text{inc.}) = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$C_{5,1} = \frac{5!}{1! 4!} = 5 \quad P(e) = 5 \cdot (e^{-2})^4 \cdot (1 - e^{-2})$$

7.  $f(x) = (\frac{1}{t}) e^{-\frac{x}{t}}, x \geq 0$  e  $t > 0$

$$E[X] = ? \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = E[X]$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{t}} dx = \frac{1}{t} \cdot t^2 = t$$

8.  $V[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{36} \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 1 + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{36} \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 1^2 + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 0^2 = \frac{7}{18}$$

$$V[X] = \frac{7}{18} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{18}$$

9.  $P(\text{abrir}) = 0,1 / 2 \text{ min}$

$$P(\text{dentro}) = 0,1 + 0,9 \cdot 0,1 + (0,9)^2 \cdot 0,1 = 0,271$$

$$P(\text{livre}) = 0,271 \cdot 0,9 = 0,2439$$

$$P(\text{preso}) = 1 - 0,2439 = 0,7561$$

10.  $X$  e  $Y$  independentes

$$P(X=5, Y=2) = a = P(X=5) \cdot P(Y=2) = (0,1+a) \cdot (0,25+a+b) \rightarrow a^2 + ab - 0,65a + 0,1b + 0,025 = 0 \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = 0,1 + (0,25+a+b) + 0,1 = 1 \rightarrow a+b = 0,25 \quad \textcircled{-}$$

$\textcircled{+}$  e  $\textcircled{-}$ :  $(0,1+a) \cdot 0,5 = a \rightarrow a = 0,1$  e  $b = 0,15$

para que  $X-Y=4, X=6$  e  $Y=2$  ou  $X=5$  e  $Y=1$   $P(X=6, Y=2) = 0,15$

$$P(X=5, Y=1) = 0,05 \quad P(e) = 0,23$$

11. pares:  $(-1, 0); (0, 0); (1, 0); (0, -1); (0, 0); (0, 1)$

$$E[Y|X=1] = ? \text{ se } X=1, Y=0$$

$$\therefore E[Y|X=1] = 0$$

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6
$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{1}{9} \cdot [1+2+3] + \frac{2}{9} \cdot [4+5+6] = \frac{6}{9} + \frac{30}{9} = 4$$

13.  $\sigma_x = \sqrt{V[X]} = \sqrt{E[X^2] - E[X]^2}$

$$E[X] = n \cdot p = 25 \cdot 0,36 = 9$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 0,64} = 2,4$$

$$S \cdot \sigma_x = 12$$

$$P(X > 21) = ? = P(X=22) + P(X=23) + P(X=24) + P(X=25)$$

14.  $E[X^2 + Y^2] = E[X^2] + E[Y^2]$  descorrelacionadas = indep. e distr uniformemente  $\sigma_x^2 = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow 3 = E[X^2] - 3^2 \rightarrow E[X^2] = 12$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 \rightarrow 5 = E[Y^2] - 4^2 \rightarrow E[Y^2] = 21$$

$$\rightarrow E[X^2 + Y^2] = 12 + 21 = 33$$

15.  $E[X|Y=3] = ?$

	$Y=3$
$X=1$	0,25
$X=2$	0,5
$X=4$	0,25

$$P(X|Y=3) = \frac{P(X \cap Y=3)}{P(Y=3)}$$

$$E[X|Y=3] = 1 \cdot 0,25 + 2 \cdot 0,5 + 4 \cdot 0,25 = 2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

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Aulas particulares de Probabilidade

Valores a combinar

Contato via Facebook