

(A-)

Família c/ 6 filhos
 $P\{\text{meuina}\} = P\{\text{meuina}\}$

X : # meninas em famílias com 6 filhos

$X \sim \text{binomial}(6; 0,5)$

(1) $P\{3 \text{ meninas, 3 meninos}\} = P\{X=3\}$

$$P\{X=3\} = \binom{6}{3} 0,5^3 0,5^3 = \frac{6!}{3!3!} 0,5^6 = 20 \times 0,5^6 = \boxed{0,3125}$$

(2) $P\{3 \text{ ou mais meninas}\} = P\{X \geq 3\}$

$$P\{X \geq 3\} = 1 - [P\{X=0\} + P\{X=1\} + P\{X=2\}]$$

$$= 1 - [1 \times 0,5^6 + 6 \times 0,5^6 + 15 \times 0,5^6] = 1 - 22 \times 0,5^6$$

$$= 1 - 0,34375 = \boxed{0,65625}$$

(3) $\boxed{0} \boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{X} \boxed{X} \boxed{X}$

$$P\{\text{1º nascimento mulher se o 3º filho}\} = 8 \times 0,5^6 = \boxed{0,125}$$

(B-)

X : # chamados no intervalo de tempo t

$t = 1h \Rightarrow \lambda = 20 \text{ chamados por hora}$

(4) $P\{X=18 | \lambda = 20/h\} = \frac{e^{-20} 20^{18}}{18!} = \boxed{0,08439}$

(5) $P\{X \geq 3 | \lambda = 10/0,5h\} = 1 - [P\{X=0\} + P\{X=1\} + P\{X=2\}]$

$$= 1 - e^{-10} \left(\frac{10^0}{0!} + \frac{10^1}{1!} + \frac{10^2}{2!} \right) = 1 - e^{-10} \underbrace{(1 + 10 + 50)}_{61}$$

$$= 1 - 0,002769 = \boxed{0,997231}$$

(6) $P\{X=30 | \lambda = 40/2h\} = \frac{e^{-40} 40^{30}}{30!} = \boxed{0,018465}$

(C)

X: tempo de duração de TVC

$$X \sim N(\mu=70', \sigma=12')$$

$$(7) P\{60 \leq X \leq 80\} = P\left\{\frac{60-70}{12} \leq Z \leq \frac{80-70}{12}\right\}$$

$$= P\{-0,833 \leq Z \leq 0,833\} = \Phi(0,833) - \Phi(-0,833)$$

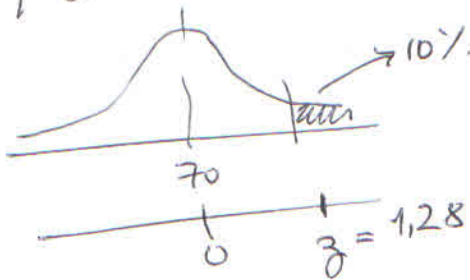
$$= 0,797 - 0,203 = \boxed{0,594}$$

$$(8) \bar{X}_{16} \sim N\left(\mu=70, \sigma = \frac{12}{\sqrt{16}} = 3\right)$$

$$P\{60 \leq \bar{X}_{16} \leq 80\} = P\left\{\frac{60-70}{3} \leq Z \leq \frac{80-70}{3}\right\}$$

$$= P\{-3,33 \leq Z \leq 3,33\} = \Phi(3,33) - \Phi(-3,33) = 1 - 0 = \boxed{1}$$

(9)



$$\Phi(1,28) = 0,900$$

$$x = \mu + z\sigma = 70 + 1,28 \times 12$$

$$x = 70 + 15,36 = \boxed{85,36 \text{ min}}$$

(D)

$$A_1 \sim N(\mu_1=32, \sigma_1=8)$$

$$A_2 \sim N(\mu_2=20, \sigma_2=3)$$

$$A_3 \sim N(\mu_3=50, \sigma_3=7)$$

$$(10) P\{A_3 < 63\} = P\left\{Z < \frac{63-50}{7} = 1,857\right\} = \Phi(1,86) = \boxed{0,969}$$

$$(11) D = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

$$\mu_D = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 = 32 + 20 + 50 = \boxed{102 \text{ dias}}$$

$$\sigma_D^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 = 8^2 + 3^2 + 7^2 \Rightarrow \sigma_D = \sqrt{122} = \boxed{11,045}$$

$$(12) P\{80 \leq D \leq 102\} = P\left\{\frac{80-102}{11,05} \leq Z \leq \frac{102-102}{11,05}\right\} =$$

$$= P\{-1,991 \leq Z \leq 0\} = \Phi(0) - \Phi(-1,99) = 0,5 - 0,023 = \boxed{0,477}$$

D	CUSTO	P(D)	CUSTO ESPERADO
$D < 80$	700	0,023	1610
$80 \leq D \leq 102$	1000	0,477	47700
$D > 102$	1200	0,50	600,00
			1.09310