

A-

$$X \sim N(\mu = 45, \sigma = 30)$$

$$(1) \quad P\{X > 60\} = P\left\{Z > \frac{60-45}{30} = 0,50\right\} = 1 - 0,691462 \\ = \boxed{0,3085}$$

$$(2) \quad \mu_{\bar{X}} = 60 \quad \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{10}} = 9,487$$

$$P\{\bar{X} > 60\} = P\left\{Z > \frac{60-45}{\frac{30}{\sqrt{10}}}\right\} = P\{Z > 1,58\} \\ = 1 - 0,942947 = \boxed{0,0571}$$

$$(3) \quad W = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{10} \quad \mu_W = E(W) = 10 \times 60 = 600 \text{ s} \\ \text{Var}(W) = 10 \times 30^2$$

$W > 600$  see  $\bar{X} > 60$ , luego a ver punto e a memora de (2)

B-

$$4) \hat{\mu} = \bar{X} = \frac{23^1 + 15^6 + 17^4 + 20^1 + 19^8 + 26^4 + 25^1 + 20^5 + 21^2 + 28^7}{10}$$
$$= 21,86$$

5) Demanda para todos os 5000 cores

$$\Theta = 5000 \mu$$

$$\hat{\Theta} = 5000 \hat{\mu} = 5000 (21,86) = 109.300^{00}$$

6) Proporção estimada

$$\hat{p} = \frac{7}{10} = 0,70$$

(C-)

Soslaudo

7) Dados são provenientes de distribuição normal

$$p\text{-valor: } 0,194$$

$$(8) H_0: \mu = 14,5$$

$$t_{19,0,05} = \cancel{2,86} 1,729$$

$$H_1: \mu > 14,5$$

$$(9) T = \frac{15,330 - 14,5}{\frac{0,618}{\sqrt{20}}} = 6,00 > \cancel{2,86} 1,729$$

Rejeita-se  $H_0$ . Há evidência amostral, de que o nível médio de hemoglobina excede 14,5 g/dl, a um nível de significância de 5%.

$$(10) p = P\{T_{19} > 6,00\} \approx 0$$

$$(11) \bar{x} \pm t_{0,025,19} \frac{0,618}{\sqrt{20}} = 15,330 \pm 2,093 \times (0,138) = 15,330 \pm 0,289$$

$$14,5 \notin [15,040; 15,619]$$

$$(12) \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{(19)(0,618)^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, 19}}$$

$$\frac{(19)(0,618)^2}{32,85} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(19)(0,618)^2}{8,91}$$

$$0,22090 \leq \sigma^2 \leq 0,81443$$

$$\boxed{0,470 \leq \sigma \leq 0,902}$$

$$(13) 0,35 \in [0,221; 0,814] \quad \text{Sim.}$$