

1)

Regra básica:

$$\boxed{\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C}$$

usando o método de substituição

Seja $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+1}$ $\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \sqrt{2x+1} \cdot dx$

chame $(2x+1) = u \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2$ ou $dx = \frac{du}{2}$

Assim: $\int u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} du$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{u^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{1}{3} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{3/2} + C$$

Se $f(x)$ é definida num intervalo

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{2x+1} dx$$

$\Rightarrow$ Posso escrever $(2x+1)^{1/2}$ ou $u^{1/2}$
 daí:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} \int_0^4 u^{3/2} &= \frac{1}{3} \left[(2x+1)^{3/2} \right]_0^4 \\ &= \frac{[2(4)+1]^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{[2(0)+1]^{3/2}}{3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{9^3} - \sqrt{1^3}}{3} = \left[\frac{26}{3} \right] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{3/2} = \sqrt{a^3}$$

$$y = f(x) = x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \right)$$

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{2x+1} dx \rightarrow u = 2x+1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2$$

$$du = 2 dx$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \int_0^4 \sqrt{u} du = \int_0^4 \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{du}{2}$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4$$

2) conceitos fundamentais:
Sabemos que

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x), \text{ c/ } -\infty < x < \infty$$

como $P(a \leq \underline{x} \leq b) = \int_a^b \underline{f(x)} dx$ representa a área sob a curva da f.d.p (função densidade)

temos que:

- (1) $f(x) \geq 0$, p/ todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- (2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

∴ posso escrever $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$ p/ todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Disto, vem que: $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } x \leq a; \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & \text{se } a < x \leq b; \\ 1, & \text{se } x > b \end{cases}$

$$\text{se } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{p/ outro valor} \end{cases}$$

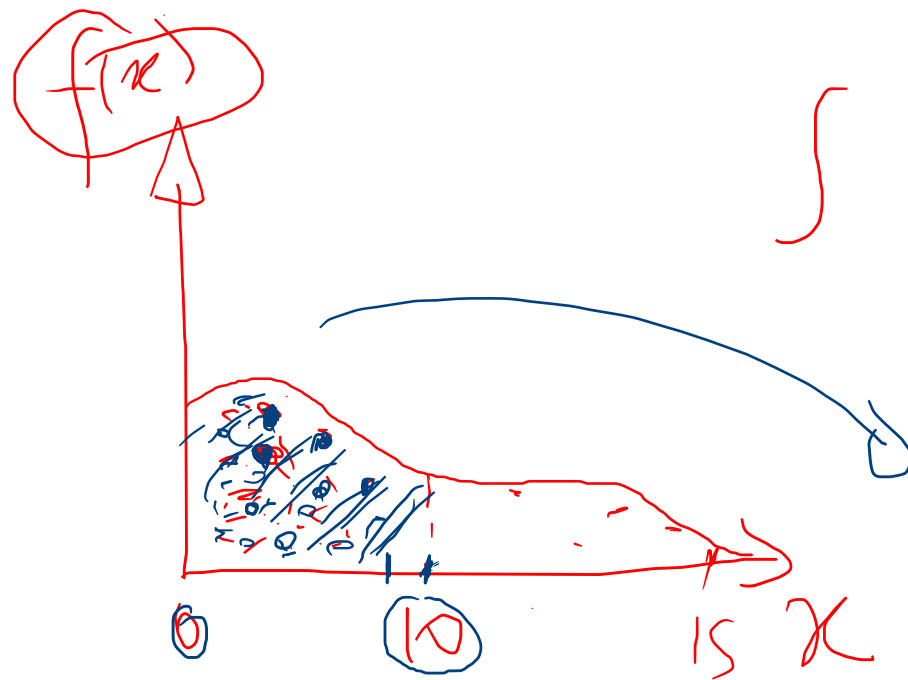
temos

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } x < 0 \\ \int_0^x f(x) dx, & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^x 0 dx = 1, & \text{se } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

função de distribuição acumulada

Exemplo 5 Estamos debatendo as ausências dos funcionários numa usina de Açúcar e Alcool.

Foi organizado p/ que o ônibus passe no ponto combinado entre 7:00 e 7:30h. Ao passar não espera. Segue p/ o ponto subsequente.

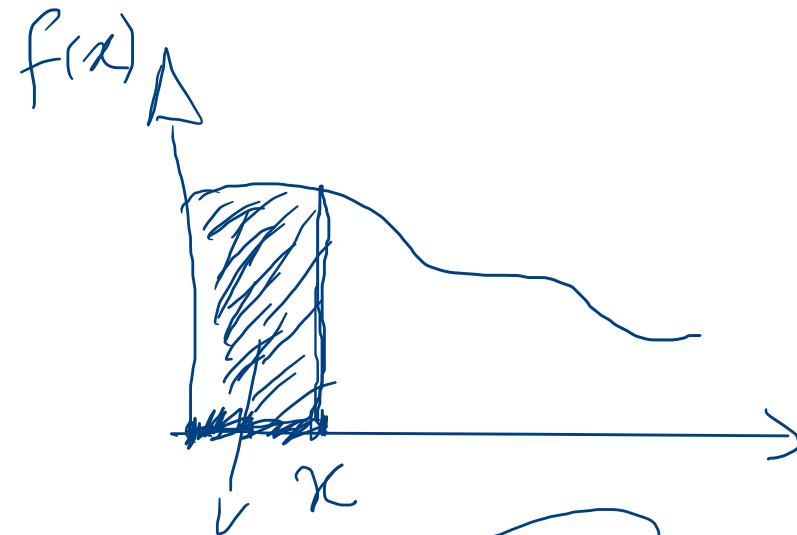


$$P(0 \leq x \leq 10) = \int_0^{10} f(x) dx$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \leq a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & \text{if } a < x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{if } x > b \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = (,)$$

$$f(x, x)$$

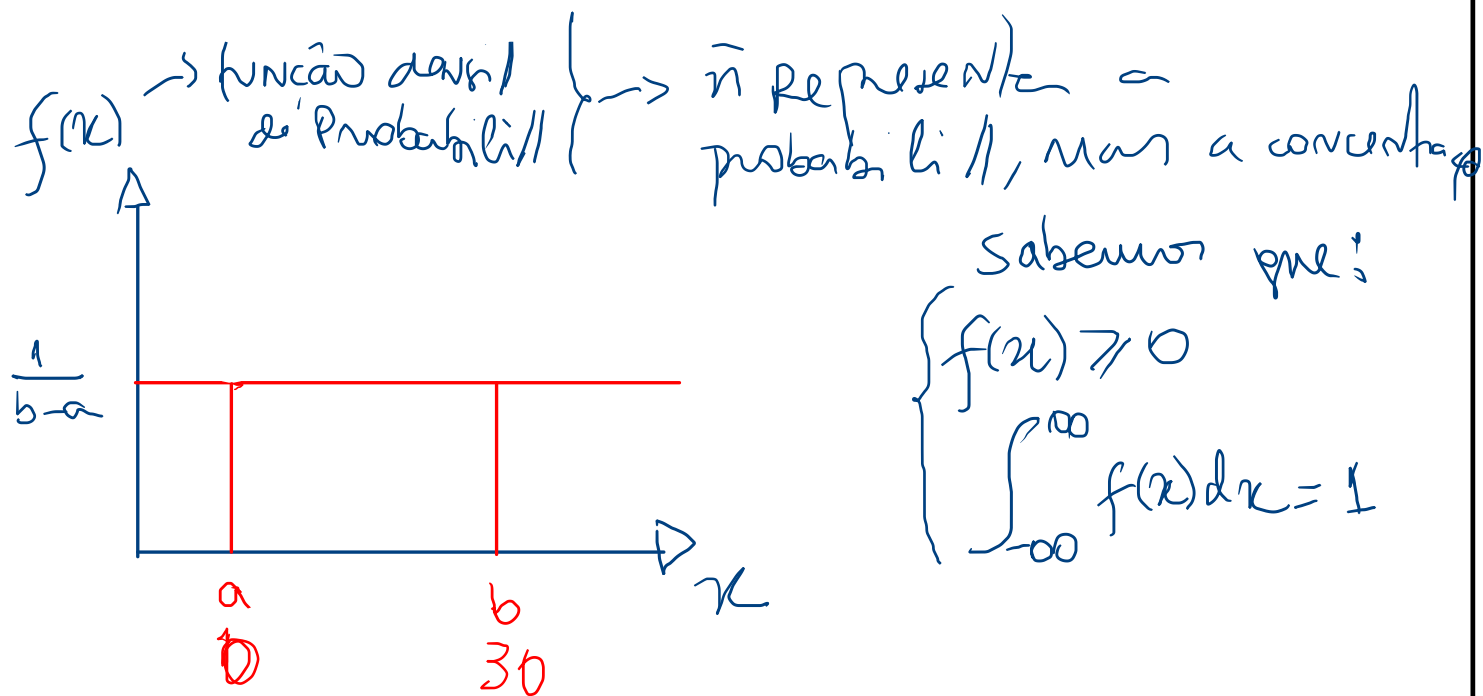


$$F(x) = P(x \leq x)$$

3) Se um determinado funcionário chegar às 7:24h, qual a probabilidade de pegar o ônibus?

x → horário de chegada
 $0 \leq x \leq 30$

Lembre-se que:



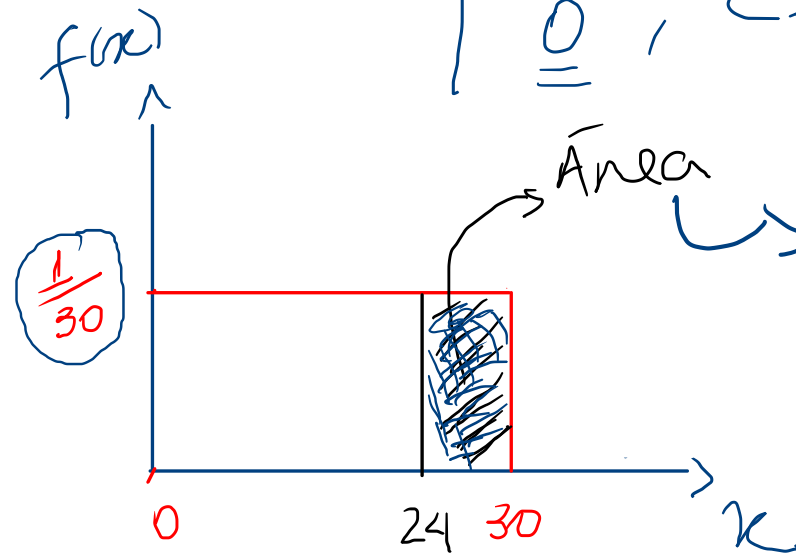
Note que são 30', então posso pensar que

$$\underline{f(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & \text{se } \underline{a} \leq \underline{x} \leq \underline{b} \\ 0, & \text{se } x \text{ é } \neq \text{outro valor} \end{cases}$$

Pelo dado do problema:

$$\begin{matrix} a = 0 \\ b = 30 \end{matrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7:\underline{00} \text{ a } 7:\underline{30} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{30}, & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 30 \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$



$$\underline{b \cdot h} = \underline{\frac{1}{5}}$$

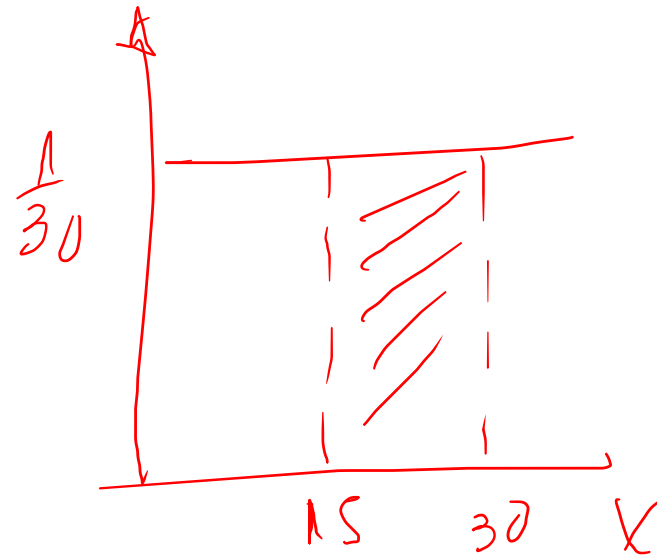
$$6 \cdot \frac{1}{30} = \underline{\frac{6}{30}}$$

Também podemos fazer

$$P(24 \leq x \leq 30) = \int_{24}^{30} \underline{f(x)} dx$$

$$f(x=7) = \text{continuous} \quad p(x=7,0)$$

$$\frac{x=7}{N} \rightarrow N \rightarrow \infty = 0 //$$



$$15 \cdot \frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4) Lembra que $\underline{f(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & \text{se } a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$

$$\int_{24}^{30} \underbrace{f(x)}_{\frac{1}{b-a}} dx \Rightarrow \int_{24}^{30} \frac{1}{30} dx = \frac{1}{30} \int_{24}^{30} dx$$

Retorne que:

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$1 dx = x^0 dx \Rightarrow \frac{x^{0+1}}{0+1} = x$$

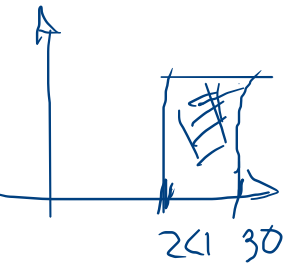
Assim:

$$\frac{1}{30} \left[x \right]_{24}^{30} = \frac{30 - 24}{30} = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Se temos $f(x) = 5$ podemos chegar a $F(x)$.

Aprendemos que:

$$\underline{F(x)} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } x \leq a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & \text{se } a < x \leq b \\ 1, & \text{se } x \geq b \end{cases}$$



Se $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{30}, & \text{se } (0 \leq x \leq 30) \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{30}, & \text{se } 0 < x \leq 30 \\ 1, & \text{se } x > 30 \end{cases}$

F.D.A

Queremos $P(x \geq 24) = 1 - P(x < 24)$

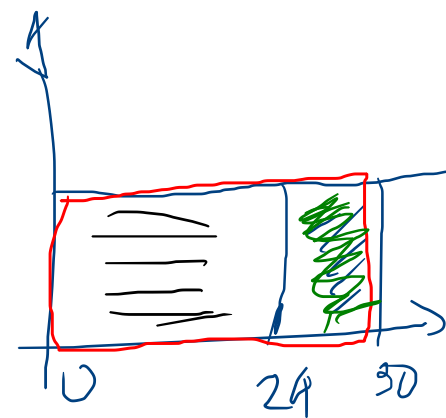
$$\int_{24}^{30} \left(\frac{1}{30-0} \right) dx \quad \text{where } f(x) = \frac{1}{30-0}$$

$$\frac{1}{30} \int_{24}^{30} 1 dx$$

$x^n = x^0$

$$P_{\text{rob}}(x \geq 24) = 1 - P_{\text{rob}}(x < 24)$$

1 - $\int$



1

$P_n(24 \leq x \leq 30)$

$$P_{\text{rob}}(x < 24) = P(0 \leq x < 24) = \int_0^{24} f(x) dx$$

$P_n(0 \leq x \leq 24)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 30$$

$$\int_0^{24} \frac{1}{30} dx = \frac{1}{30} \int_0^{24} dx$$

$$\frac{k}{30} \int_0^{24} dx = \frac{1}{30} \left[x \right]_0^{24} = \frac{1}{30} [24 - 0] = \frac{24}{30} = \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$P(x \geq 24) = 1 - \overbrace{P(x < 24)}^{\frac{4}{5}} \\ = 1 - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5-4}{5} = \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{n_0} \sum_{i=1}^n x f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad P(X \geq 24) &= 1 - F(24) \\
 &= 1 - \int_0^{24} f(x) dx \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{30} \int_0^{24} dx \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{30} [x]_0^{24} = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{24}{30} = \frac{1}{5} //
 \end{aligned}$$

Prob de pegar o ônibus = $\frac{1}{5}$

distribuição
contínua

$\nearrow E(X)$
 $\searrow Var(X)$

Precisamos saber sobre $\underbrace{E(X)}$ ✓
 $\underbrace{Var(X)}$ ✓

Valor Médio de V.a contínua ($E(X)$)

como $P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

Escrevemos

$$E(X) = \int_a^b \underline{x} f(x) dx //$$

P/ o exemplo do ônibus

$$E(X) = \int_0^{30} x \frac{1}{30} dx = \frac{1}{30} \int_0^{30} x dx$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{30} \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{30} = \frac{1}{30} \left[\frac{30^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right] = \frac{900}{60} = \underline{\underline{15}}$$

$$6) \text{Var}(x) = E\left[\underline{x - E(x)}\right]^2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E(x))^2 f(x) dx$$

Ex/ example:

$$\int_0^{30} \underbrace{(x-15)^2}_{\substack{\text{substitution}}} \frac{1}{30} dx = \frac{1}{30} \int_0^{30} (x-15)^2 dx$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{30} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{30x^2}{2} + 15^2 x \right]_0^{30} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{30} \left[\frac{30^3}{3} - 30 \frac{(30)^2}{2} + 15^2 (30) \right]$$

then we can get:

$$\text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$