

Métodos Estatísticos em Física Experimental

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1º semestre de 2015

Aula 2

Revisão de conceitos fundamentais sobre análise de dados

- **Algarismos significativos**
- **Erro e Incerteza. Origens e tipos de erros:**
 - Erros devidos a efeitos aleatórios e sistemáticos
- **Procedimentos para a avaliação da incerteza:**
 - Desvio-padrão e Desvio-padrão da média; Incerteza devida a efeitos sistemáticos; Combinação de fontes de incerteza
 - Propagação de incertezas
- **Análise gráfica**
- **Precisão, veracidade, exatidão.**
- **Conceito de redução de dados**

Lei geral de propagação de incertezas:

$$\sigma_w^2 = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \sigma_x \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \sigma_y \right)^2 + \dots$$

$$w = w(x, y, \dots)$$

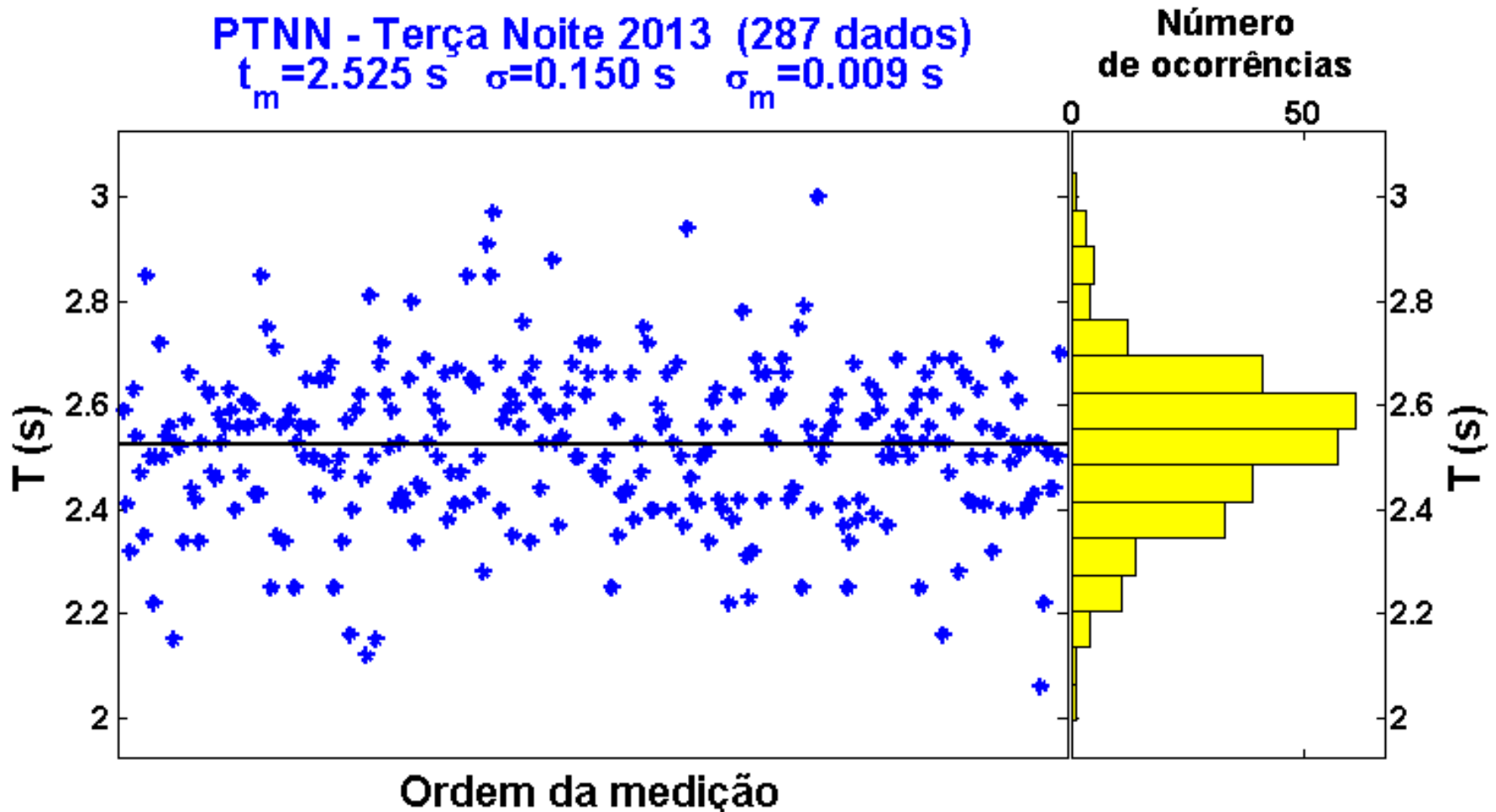
$$+ 2 \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} \text{cov}(x, y) + \dots$$

Com dados estatisticamente independentes (covariâncias iguais a 0):

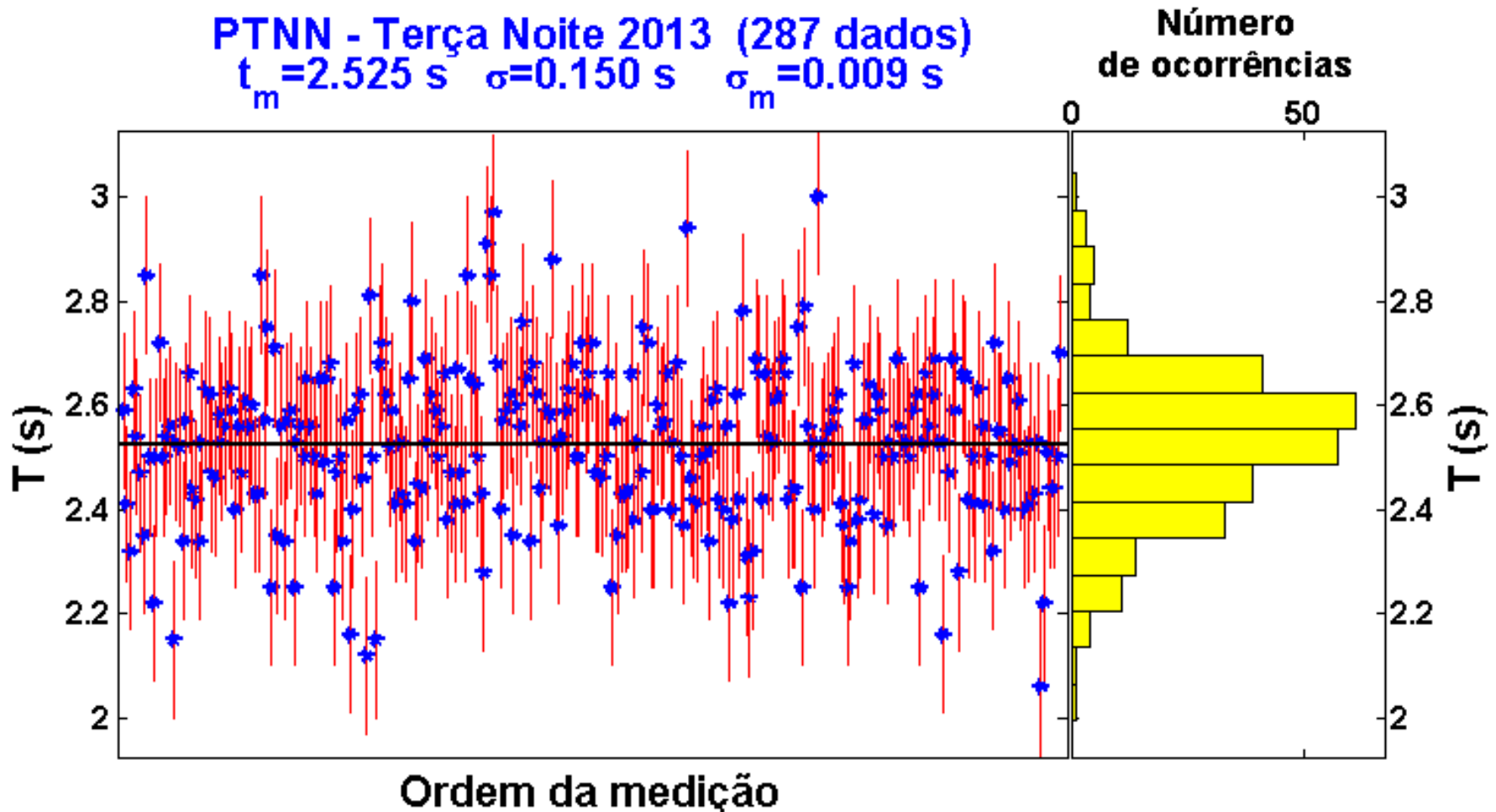
$$\sigma_w^2 = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \sigma_x \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \sigma_y \right)^2 + \dots$$

Experimento dos balões

Duas formas equivalentes de se visualizar os dados

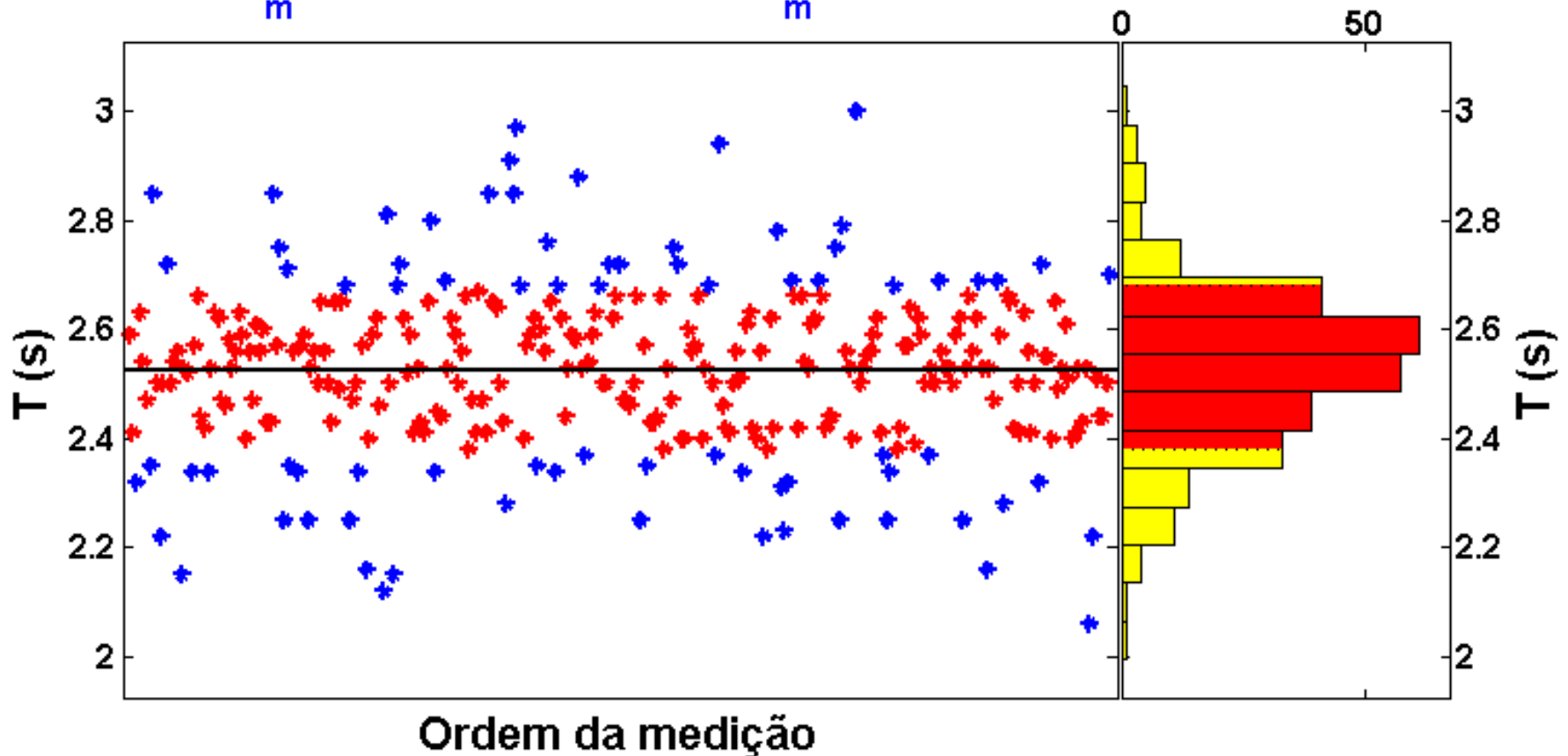


A interpretação do desvio-padrão da amostra como a incerteza de cada um dos dados



Outra forma de visualizar o desvio-padrão da amostra

PTNN - Terça Noite 2013 (287 dados)
 $t_m = 2.525 \text{ s}$ $\sigma = 0.150 \text{ s}$ $\sigma_m = 0.009 \text{ s}$

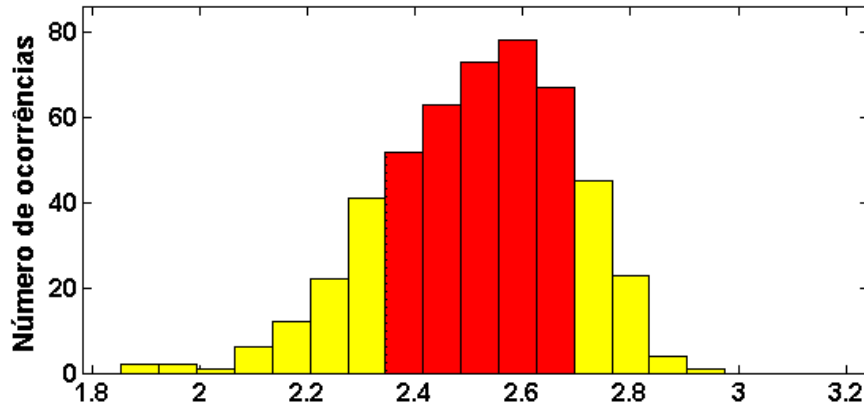


Desvio-padrão amostral em histogramas

Resultados de várias turmas

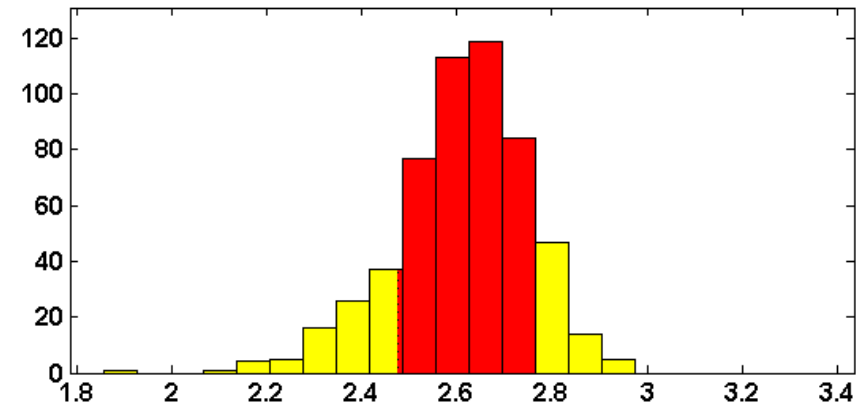
PSNN - Segunda Noite 2013 (492 dados)

$t_m = 2.513$ s $\sigma = 0.175$ s $\sigma_m = 0.008$ s



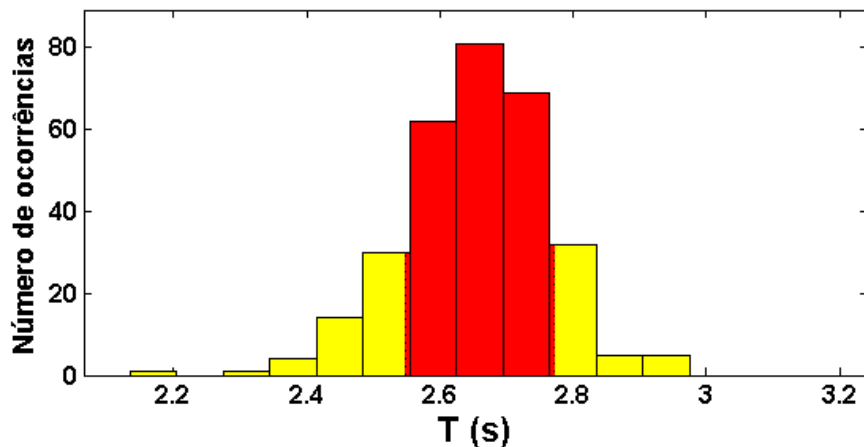
PTMN - Terça Manhã 2013 (549 dados)

$t_m = 2.610$ s $\sigma = 0.145$ s $\sigma_m = 0.006$ s



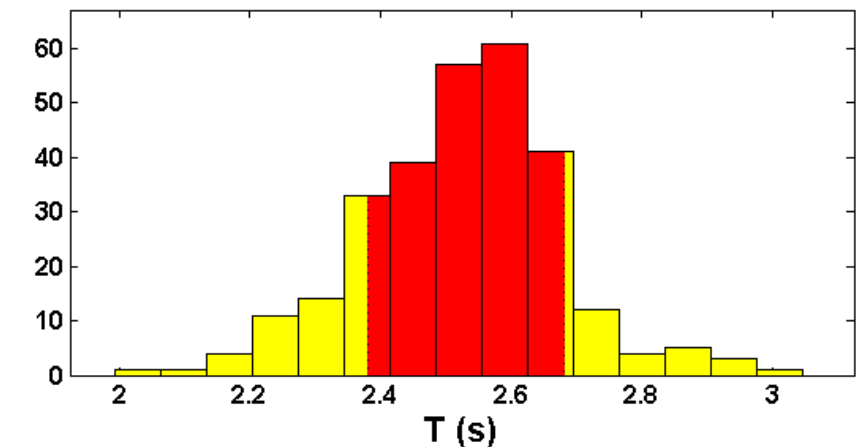
PTTN - Terça Tarde 2013 (304 dados)

$t_m = 2.654$ s $\sigma = 0.111$ s $\sigma_m = 0.006$ s

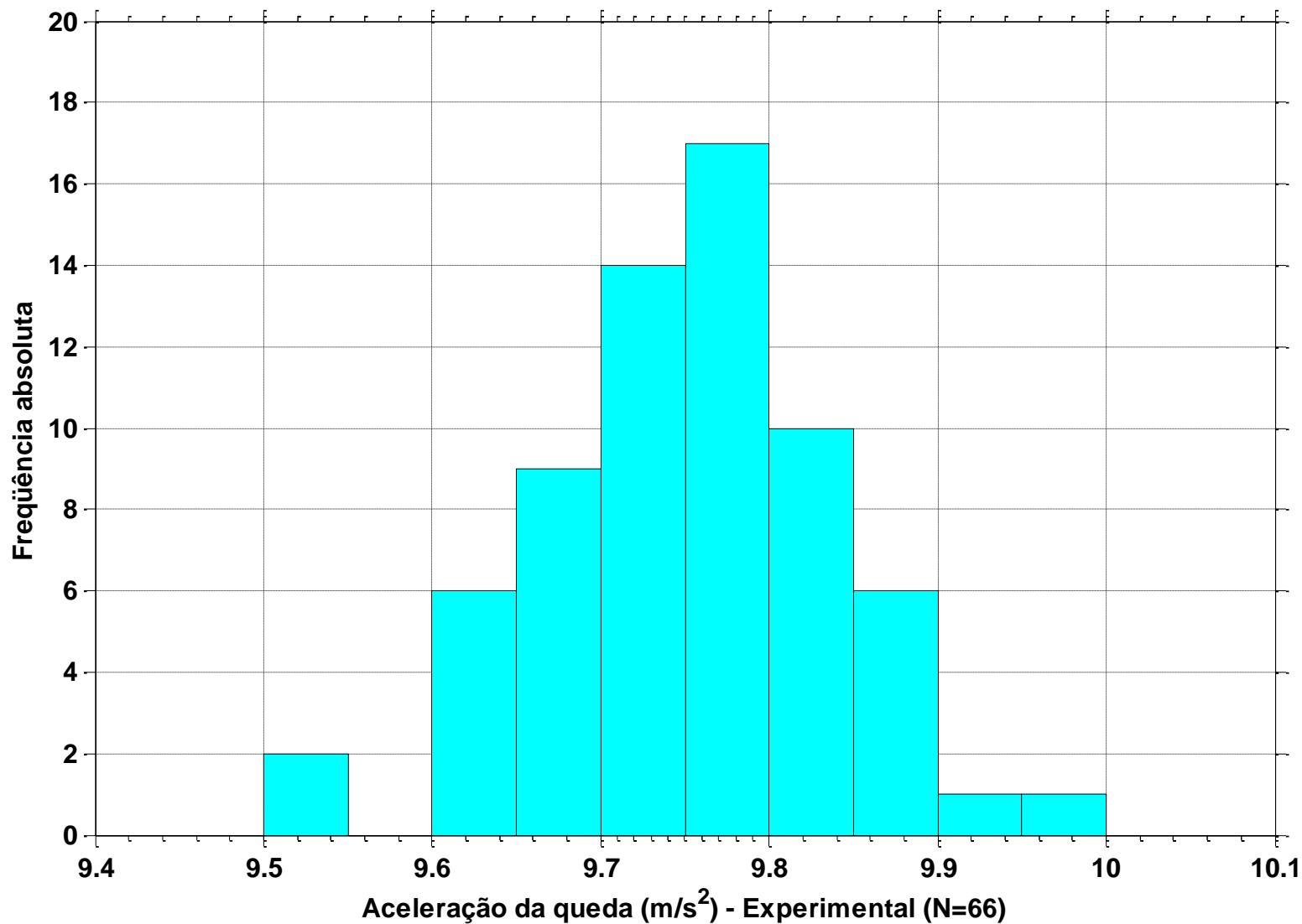


PTNN - Terça Noite 2013 (287 dados)

$t_m = 2.525$ s $\sigma = 0.150$ s $\sigma_m = 0.009$ s

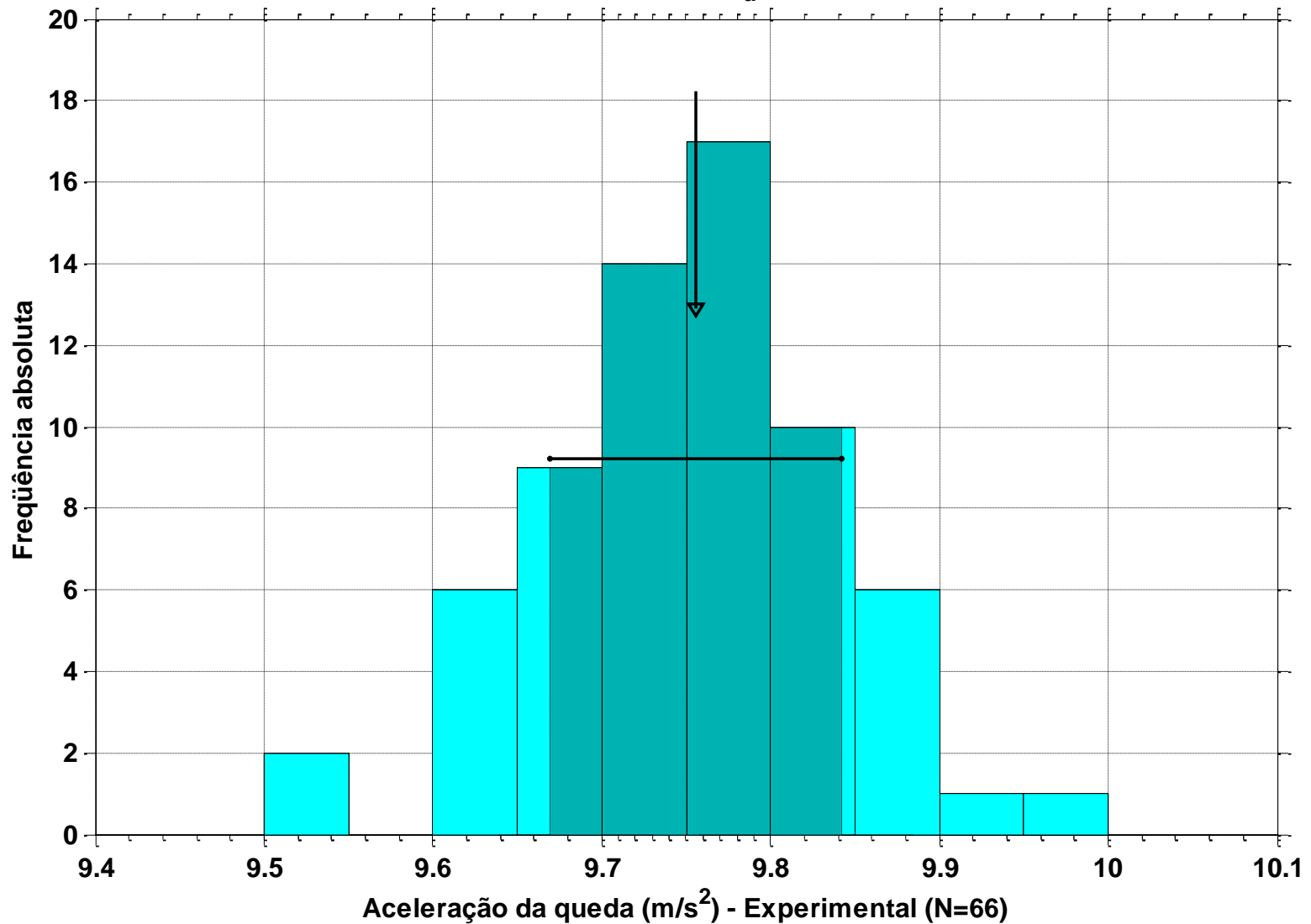


Histogramas: acelerações de queda obtidas no experimento de queda de um corpo

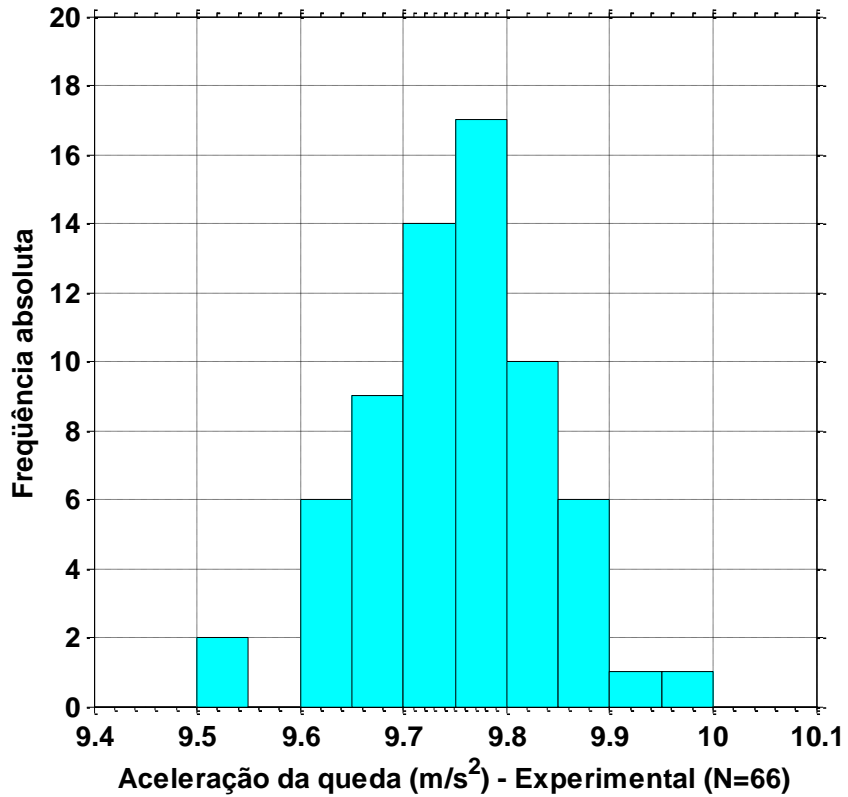


valores representativos

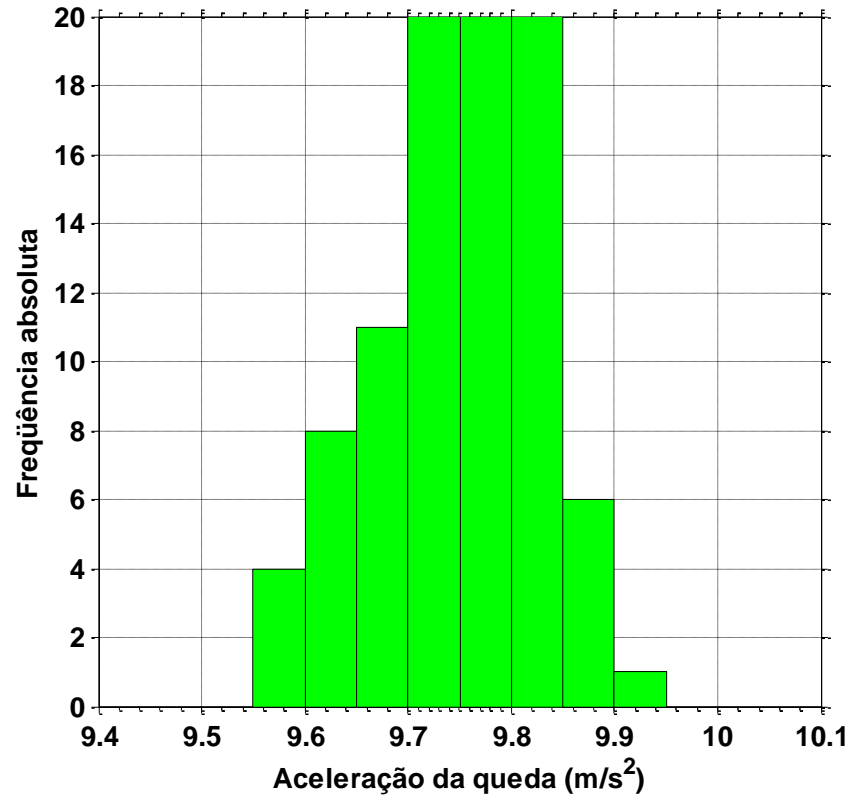
$a=9.756 (0.011) \text{ m/s}^2$, $s_a = 0.087 \text{ m/s}^2$



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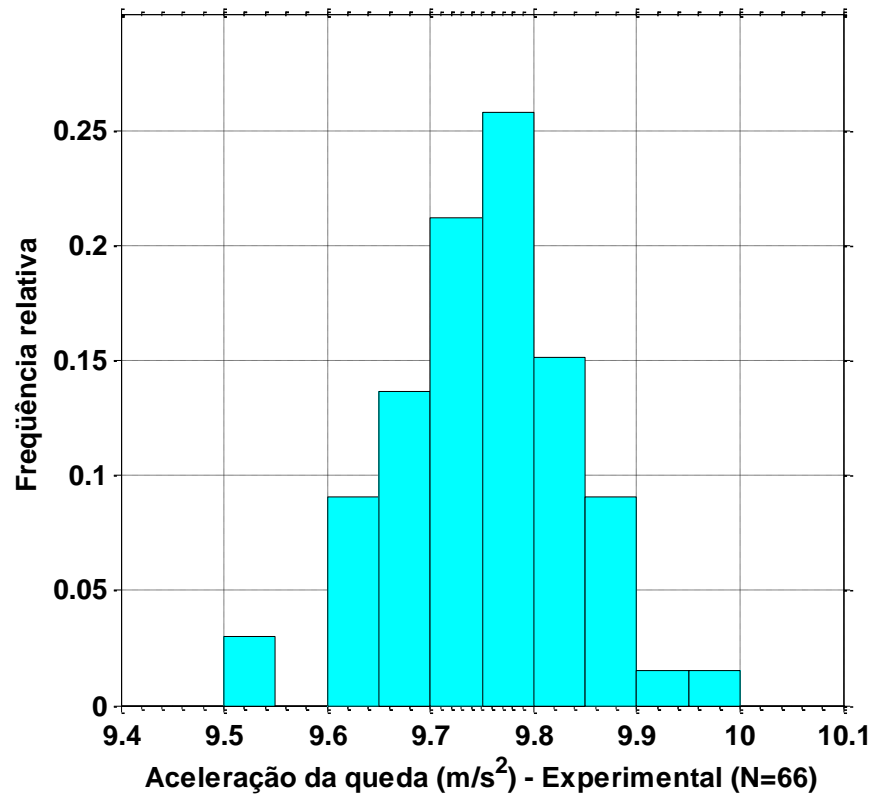


Simulado - N = 100

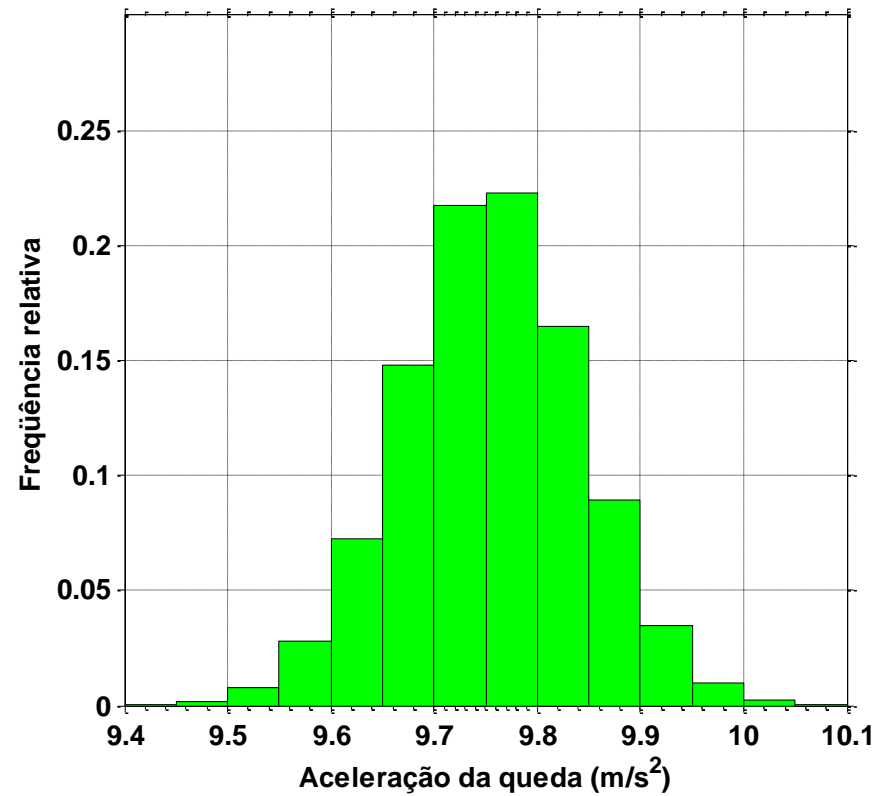


Passando as escalas verticais para Frequência relativa

$a=9.756 (0.011) \text{ m/s}^2$, $s_a = 0.087 \text{ m/s}^2$

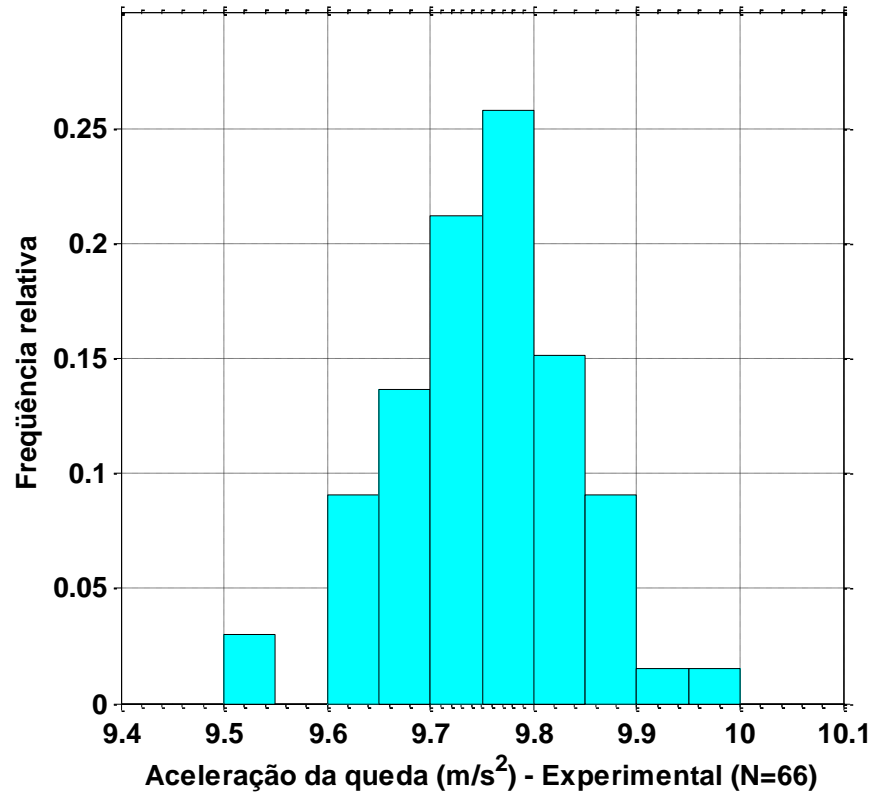


Simulado - N = 50000

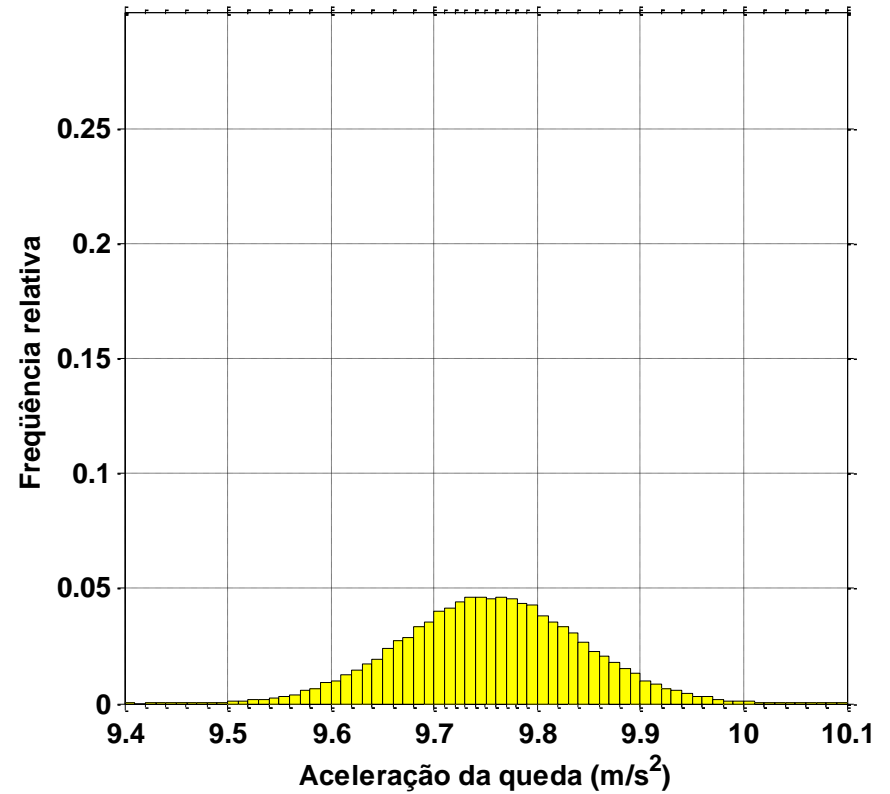


Mudando a largura do canal da simulação para 0,01 m/s²

$a=9.756 (0.011) \text{ m/s}^2$, $s_a = 0.087 \text{ m/s}^2$

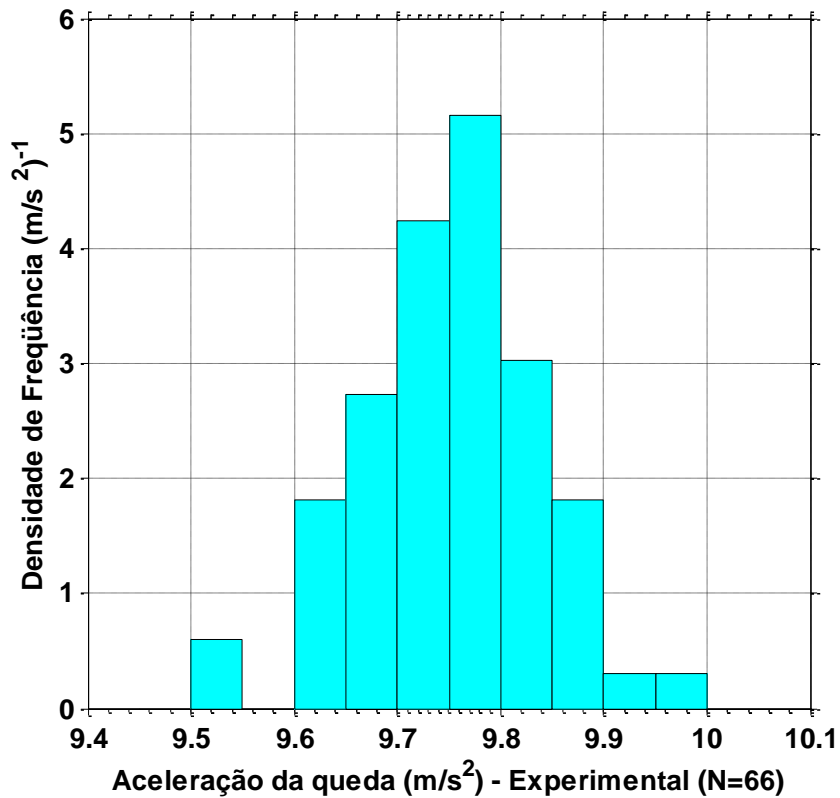


Simulado - N = 50000

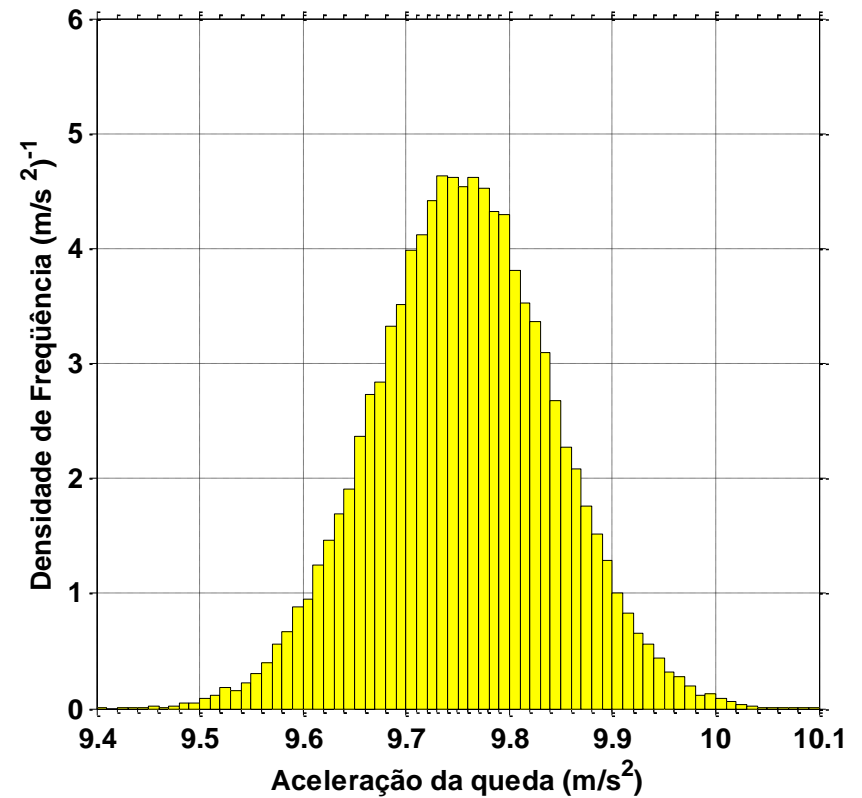


Passando as escalas verticais para Densidade de frequência

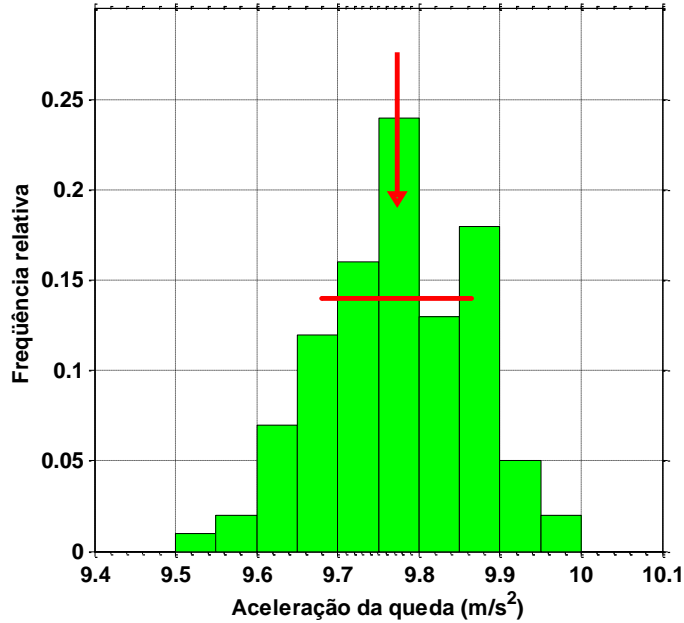
$a=9.756 (0.011) \text{ m/s}^2$, $s_a = 0.087 \text{ m/s}^2$



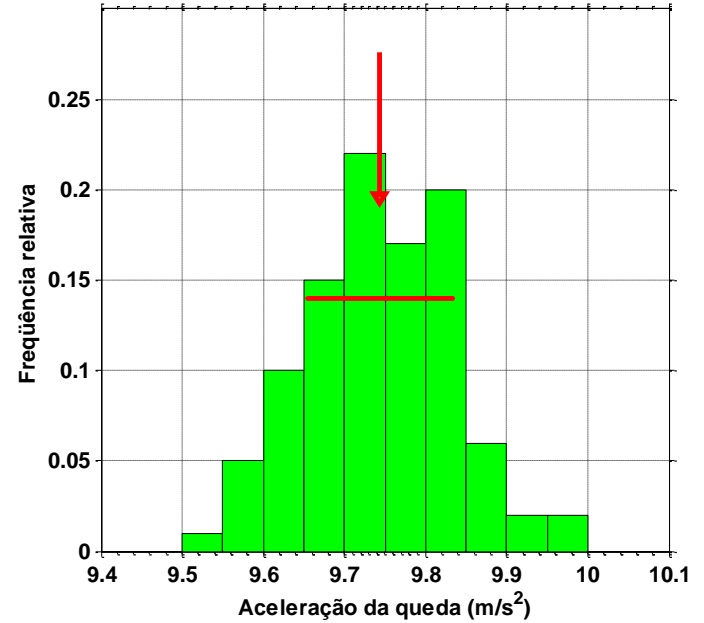
Simulado - N = 50000



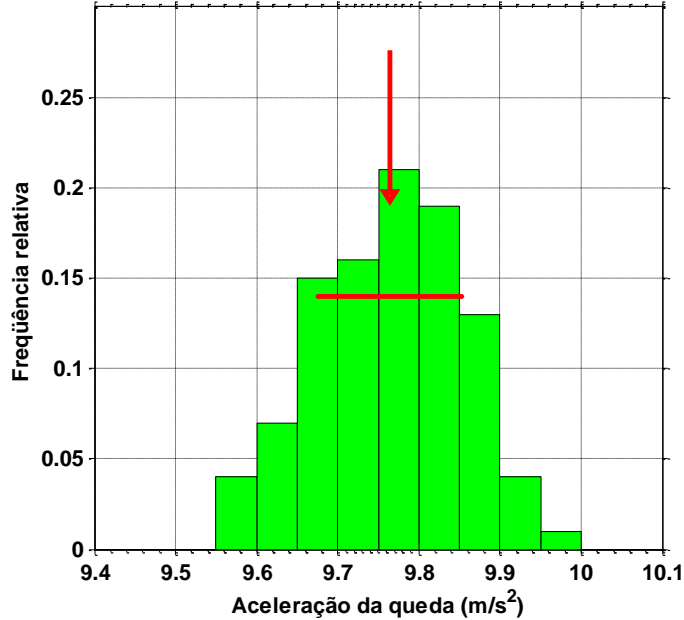
Simulado - N = 100 , media = 9.773 m/s²



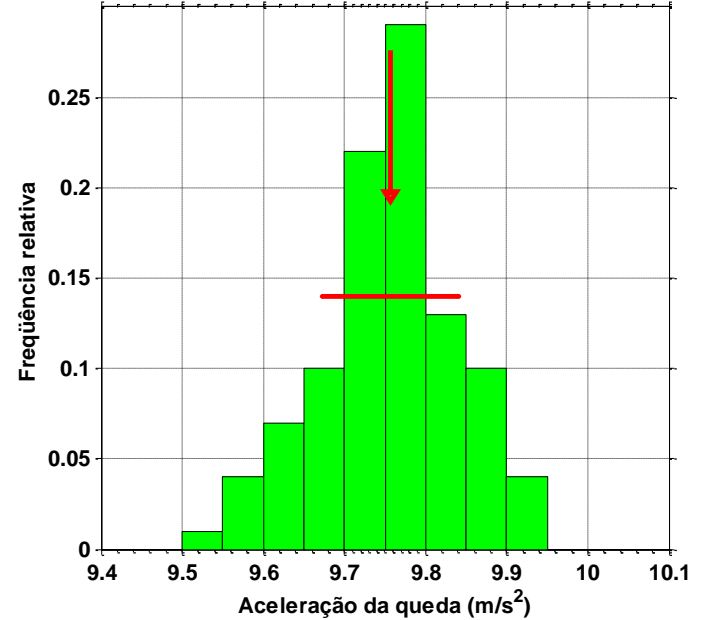
Simulado - N = 100 , media = 9.744 m/s²



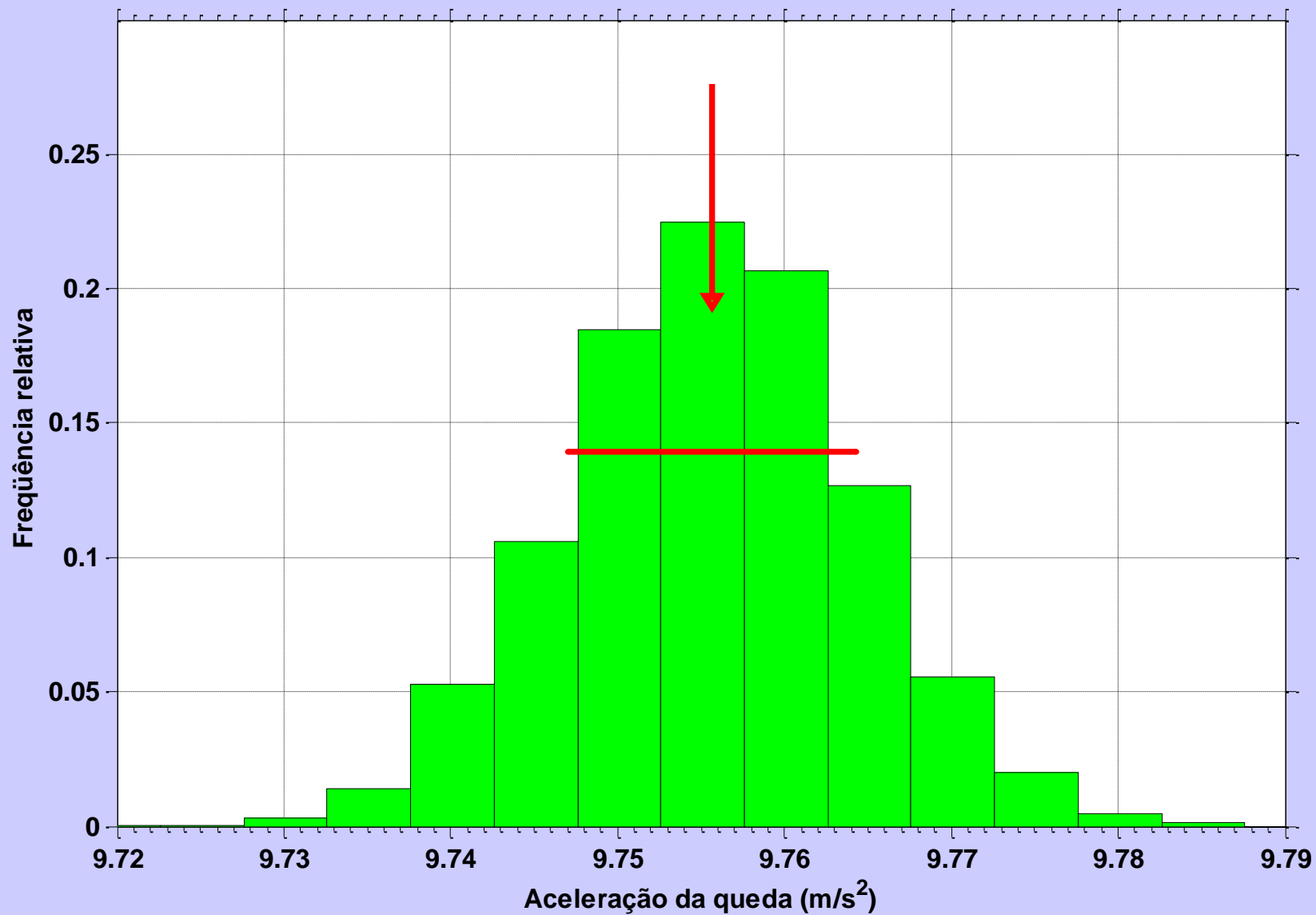
Simulado - N = 100 , media = 9.764 m/s²



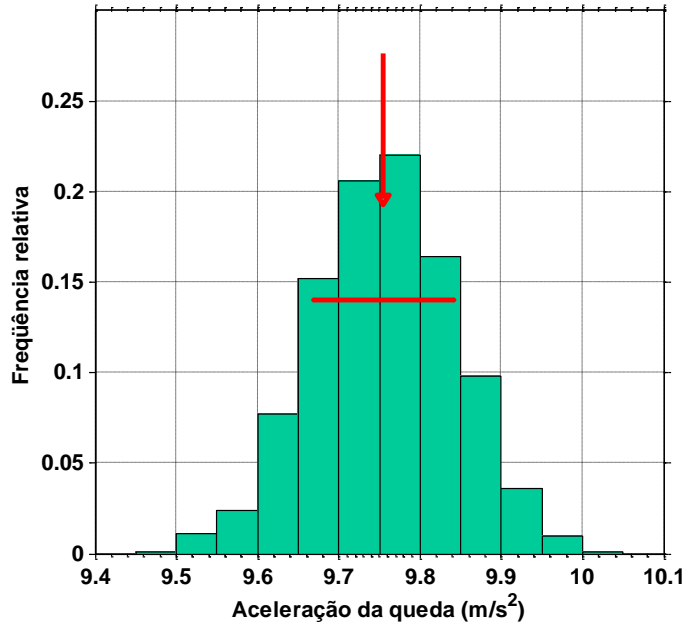
Simulado - N = 100 , media = 9.757 m/s²



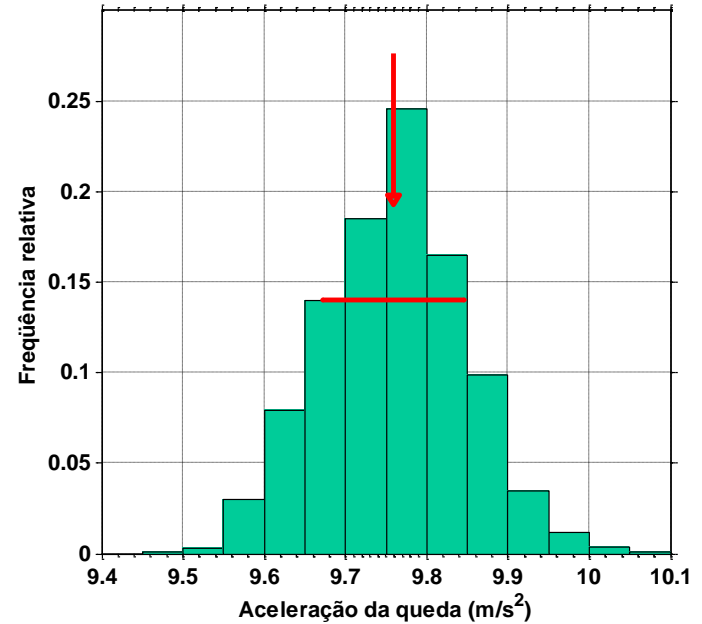
Simulado - 5000 medias de N = 100



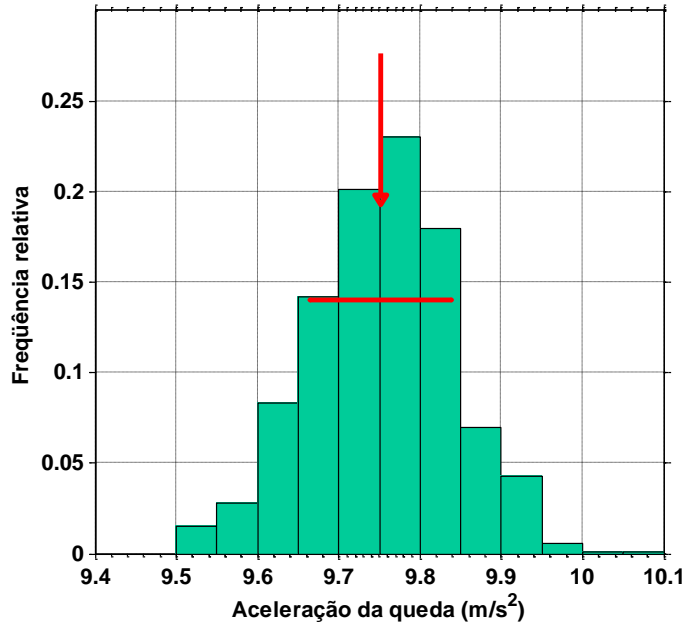
Simulado - N = 1000 , media = 9.756 m/s²



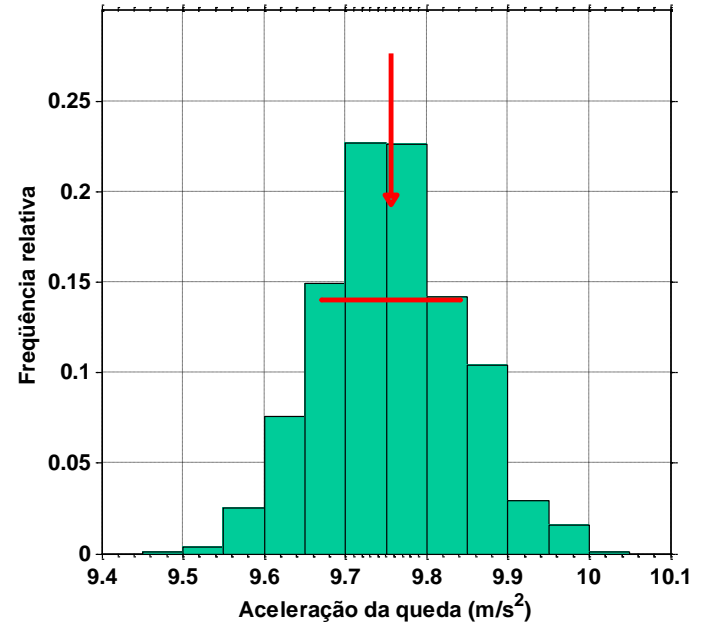
Simulado - N = 1000 , media = 9.759 m/s²



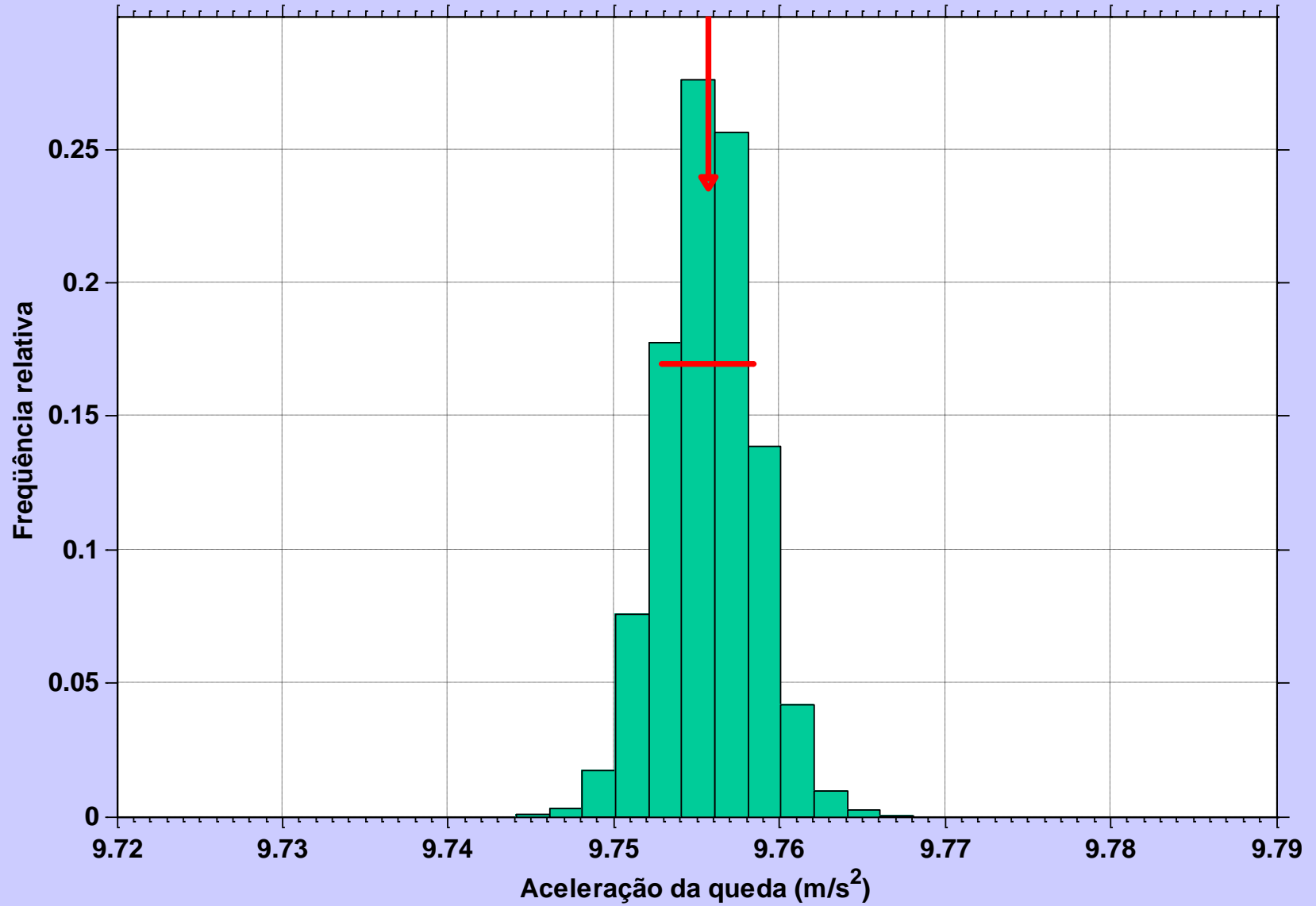
Simulado - N = 1000 , media = 9.753 m/s²



Simulado - N = 1000 , media = 9.757 m/s²



Simulado - 5000 medias de N = 1000



Referências e material para próxima aula

- Capítulos 1, 2, 3 da apostila de MEFE (disponível no STOA)
- Texto sobre termos e definições metrológicas (disponível no STOA)
- Capítulos 1 e 2 do Livro “Tratamento Estatístico de Dados em Física Experimental”, O. Helene e V. R. Vanin