

# Conexión CC1 de Probabilidades y Estadística

2 IMACS, 2013-2014

**Exc. 1** 1)  $\mathbb{P}(B|A) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(B \cap A)}{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A|B) \times \mathbb{P}(B)}{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \frac{0,25 \times 0,2}{0,5} = \frac{0,05}{0,5} = 0,1.$

$\mathbb{P}(B|A) = 0,1 \neq \mathbb{P}(B) \Rightarrow A$  y  $B$  no son indep.  
(o  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) \neq \mathbb{P}(A)$ , o  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \neq \mathbb{P}(A) \times \mathbb{P}(B)$ ).

2)  $S = X_1 + X_2 \sim \mathcal{B}(2, \frac{1}{3})$  car suma de v.a. de loi Bernoulli ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )  
independantes.

Une autre solution possible:

$S \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix}$  car  $\mathbb{P}(S=0) = \mathbb{P}(X_1=0 \cap X_2=0) \stackrel{\text{indép.}}{=} \mathbb{P}(X_1=0) \times \mathbb{P}(X_2=0) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}.$   
 $\mathbb{P}(S=2) = \mathbb{P}(X_1=1 \cap X_2=1) = \mathbb{P}(X_1=1) \times \mathbb{P}(X_2=1) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}.$

3)  $\mathbb{E}(Z) = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}.$

$\text{Var}(Z) = \mathbb{E}(Z^2) - (\mathbb{E}(Z))^2$

$\mathbb{E}(Z^2) = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(Z) = \frac{3}{4} - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{11}{16}.$

**Exc. 2** 1)  $G_X(t) = \mathbb{E}(t^X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \times \mathbb{P}(X=n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \cdot p_n = p_0 + t \cdot p_1 + t^2 p_2 + \dots$

2)  $G_X(0) = p_0$

$G_X(t) = p_1 + 2t p_2 + 3t^2 p_3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} p_n$

$G_X'(0) = p_1$

$G_X''(t) = 2 p_2 + 3 \cdot 2 p_3 + \dots = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) t^{n-2} p_n$

Par récurrence on obtient

$G_X^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1) t^{n-k} p_n$

$= k! p_k + (k+1)k \dots 2 t p_{k+1} + \dots$

$\Rightarrow G_X^{(k)}(0) = k! p_k \Rightarrow p_k = \frac{G_X^{(k)}(0)}{k!}.$

3)  $G_X(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \mathbb{P}(X=n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t\lambda)^n}{n!} \right) e^{-\lambda} = e^{t\lambda - \lambda} = e^{\lambda(t-1)}.$

$$G_X(t) = e^{\lambda(t-1)}$$

$$G_X'(t) = \lambda e^{\lambda(t-1)}, \quad G_X''(t) = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda(t-1)}$$

Par récurrence on obtient :  $G_X^{(k)}(t) = \lambda^k e^{\lambda(t-1)}$

$$\Rightarrow G_X^{(k)}(0) = \lambda^k e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_k = \frac{G_X^{(k)}(0)}{k!} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$X, Y$  indép.

$$\boxed{\text{Exc. 3}} \quad 1) \mathbb{P}(S=n \cap X=k) = \mathbb{P}(Y=n-k \cap X=k) = \mathbb{P}(Y=n-k) \times \mathbb{P}(X=k) \\ = p(1-p)^{n-k-1} \times p(1-p)^{k-1} = p^2(1-p)^{n-2}, \text{ pour } 1 \leq k \leq n-1.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(S=n | X=k) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(S=n \cap X=k)}{\mathbb{P}(X=k)} = \frac{p^2(1-p)^{n-2}}{p(1-p)^{k-1}} = p(1-p)^{n-k-1},$$

Pour  $k \geq n$  :  $\mathbb{P}(S=n \cap X=k) = \mathbb{P}(S=n | X=k) = 0$ .

$$2) \mathbb{P}(S=n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}(S=n \cap X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} p^2(1-p)^{n-2} = (n-1)p^2(1-p)^{n-2}$$

On peut aussi utiliser la formule des probabilités totales :

$$\mathbb{P}(S=n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}(S=n | X=k) \times \mathbb{P}(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} p(1-p)^{n-k-1} \times p(1-p)^{k-1} = (n-1)p^2(1-p)^{n-2}$$

$$3) \text{ 1}^{\text{ère}} \text{ méthode : } \mathbb{E}(S) = \mathbb{E}(X+Y) = \mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(Y) = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2}{p}$$

$$\text{2}^{\text{ème}} \text{ méthode : } \mathbb{E}(S) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \times \mathbb{P}(S=n) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)p^2(1-p)^{n-2} = \\ = p^2 \times \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)(1-p)^{n-2} = p^2 \times \frac{2}{[1-(1-p)]^3} = \frac{2}{p}$$

$$4) \mathbb{P}(X=k | S=n) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X=k \cap S=n)}{\mathbb{P}(S=n)} = \frac{p^2(1-p)^{n-2}}{(n-1)p^2(1-p)^{n-2}} = \frac{1}{n-1},$$

pour  $1 \leq k \leq n-1$ .

Toutes ces probabilités sont égales.

Rmq : La loi conditionnelle de  $X$  sachant  $S=n$  est la loi uniforme sur l'ensemble  $\{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ .

$$1) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)r^{k-2} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (r^k)'' = \left( \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} r^k \right)'' = \left( \frac{1}{1-r} - 1 - r \right)''$$

théor. de  
dérivation des  
séries entières

$$= \left( \frac{1}{(1-r)^2} \right)' = \frac{2}{(1-r)^3}$$