

Correction du CC2 Proba-Stat

2IMACS, 2012-2013

Exc. 1 $X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$, $Y = \exp\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)$.

$$1) F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$2) F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = \mathbb{P}\left(\exp\left(\frac{X}{2}\right) \leq y\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{X}{2} \leq \ln y\right) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq 2 \ln y) \\ = F_X(2 \ln y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}, & \text{si } y \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2 \ln y}, & \text{si } \ln y \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y \geq 1$$

$$3) f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{y^3}, & \text{si } y \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$4) \mathbb{E}(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_1^{\infty} y \cdot \frac{2}{y^3} dy = 2 \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^2} dy = 2 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{y}\right]_1^{\infty} = \boxed{2}$$

min.

$$5) \text{Var}(Y) = \mathbb{E}(Y^2) - (\mathbb{E}(Y))^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy = \int_1^{\infty} y^2 \cdot \frac{2}{y^3} dy = 2 \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} dy = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow Y$ n'admet pas de variance.

Le moment d'ordre k : $\mathbb{E}(Y^k)$, si il existe.

(si $\mathbb{E}(Y^k) < \infty$)
seulement si $\underline{k=1}$.

$$\mathbb{E}(Y^k) = 2 \int_1^{\infty} y^k \cdot \frac{2}{y^3} dy < \infty$$

$\hookrightarrow Y$ admet seulement un moment d'ordre 1 (une espérance).

$$6) \mathbb{P}(Y > 20 | Y > 10) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(Y > 20 \cap Y > 10)}{\mathbb{P}(Y > 10)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(Y > 20)}{\mathbb{P}(Y > 10)} \\ = \frac{1 - F_Y(20)}{1 - F_Y(10)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}} = 0,25$$

Enc. 2

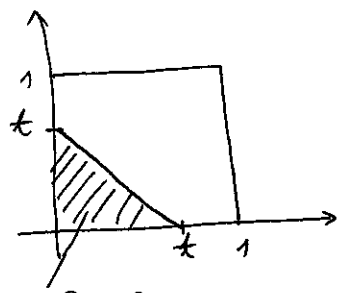
1) $f_x(x) = f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } x \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

2) $f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } (x,y) \in [0,1]^2 \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$
 car X, Y indep.

3) $\mathbb{P}((X,Y) \in D) = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D \cap [0,1]^2} 1 \cdot dx dy = \text{Aire}(D \cap [0,1]^2)$

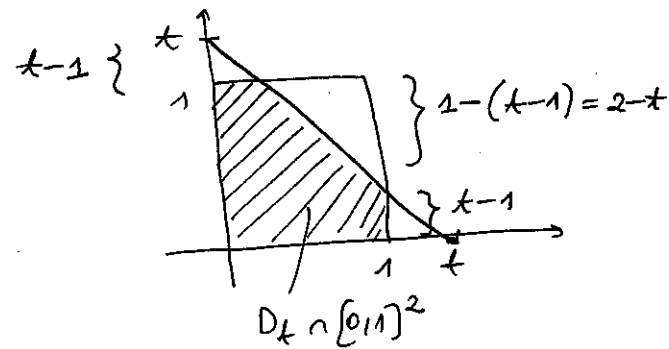
4) $F_S(t) = \mathbb{P}(S \leq t) = \mathbb{P}(X+Y \leq t) = \mathbb{P}((X,Y) \in D_t) = \text{Aire}(D_t \cap [0,1]^2)$
 avec $D_t = \{(x,y) : x+y \leq t\}$.

Pour $t \in [0,1]$:



$\text{Aire}(D_t \cap [0,1]^2) = \frac{t^2}{2}$

Pour $t \in [1,2]$:



$\text{Aire}(D_t \cap [0,1]^2) = 1 - \frac{(2-t)^2}{2}$

Pour $t < 0$: $D_t \cap [0,1]^2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{Aire}(D_t \cap [0,1]^2) = 0$

$t > 2$: $D_t \cap [0,1]^2 = [0,1]^2 \Rightarrow \text{Aire}(D_t \cap [0,1]^2) = 1$.

d'où $F_S(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{si } t < 0 \\ \frac{t^2}{2}, & \text{si } t \in [0,1] \\ 1 - \frac{(2-t)^2}{2}, & \text{si } t \in [1,2] \\ 1, & \text{si } t > 2 \end{cases}$

5) $f_S(t) = F'_S(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{si } t \in [0,1] \\ 2-t, & \text{si } t \in [1,2] \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

6) $\mathbb{E}(S) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t f_S(t) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^2 t(2-t) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[t^2 - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2$
 $= \frac{1}{3} + 4 - 1 - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{1}$

ou $\mathbb{E}(S) = \mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(Y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{1}$

Question BONUS :

→ pour $n=1$ on a $\mathbb{P}(S_1 \leq t) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq t) = t$, si $t \in [0,1]$
 donc la formule est vérifiée.

→ On suppose que la formule est vraie pour un certain n ,
 donc $\mathbb{P}(S_n \leq t) = \frac{t^n}{n!}$, $\forall t \in [0,1]$.

On va m.g. $\mathbb{P}(S_{n+1} \leq t) = \frac{t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$, si $t \in [0,1]$.

$$\mathbb{P}(S_{n+1} \leq t) = \mathbb{P}(S_n + X_{n+1} \leq t) = \mathbb{P}((S_n, X_{n+1}) \in D_t)$$

$$= \iint_{D_t} f_{(S_n, X_{n+1})}(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\text{car } f_{S_n}(x) = F'_{S_n}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\substack{S_n \text{ et } X_{n+1} \\ \text{indépend.}}} = \iint_{D_t} f_{S_n}(x) \cdot f_{X_{n+1}}(y) dx dy = \iint_{D_t} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdot 1 dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^t \left(\int_{y=0}^{t-x} 1 dy \right) \cdot \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^t (t-x) \cdot x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left\{ t \cdot \left[\frac{x^n}{n} \right]_0^t - \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_0^t \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left\{ \frac{t^{n+1}}{n} - \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} \right\} = \frac{t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \text{ si } t \in [0,1].$$

↳ la formule est démontrée, par récurrence, pour tout $n \geq 1$.
