

Exercice 2:

$$P(X_{n+k} = x_{n+k} | Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n}) = \frac{P(X_{n+k} = x_{n+k} | Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}{P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}$$

$$= \sum_{z \in E} \frac{P(X_{n+k} = x_{n+k}, X_n = z, Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}{P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}$$

$$= \sum_{z \in E} P(X_{n+k} = x_{n+k} | X_n = z) \cdot \frac{P(X_n = z, Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}{P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}$$

$$= \sum_{z \in E} p^k(z, x_{n+k}) \cdot \prod_n(y_{0:n}, z)$$

Exercice 3:

(a)  $\nu$  est à valeurs dans  $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$\nu(\{-2\}) = P(S_0 = -1) P(\xi_0 = -1) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\nu(\{-1\}) = P(S_0 = 0) \cdot P(\xi_0 = -1) + P(S_0 = -1) P(\xi_0 = 0) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\nu(\{0\}) = \sum_{i=-1}^1 P(S_0 = i) P(\xi_0 = i) = 3 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

De même,  $\nu(\{1\}) = \frac{2}{9}$  et  $\nu(\{2\}) = \frac{1}{9}$ .

(b)  $P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = P(S_{n+1} - \tilde{S}_{n+1} = j | S_n - \tilde{S}_n = i)$

Gemme  $S_{n+1} - \tilde{S}_{n+1} = S_{n+1} - \tilde{S}_{n+1} + U_{n+1} - \tilde{U}_{n+1}$ , divient

$$P_{ij} = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = P(U_{n+1} - \tilde{U}_{n+1} = j - i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{ij} = P_{i+1, j} & \text{si } j = i-2 \\ P_{ij} = P_{i, j} & \text{si } j = i \\ P_{ij} = P_{i-1, j} & \text{si } j = i+2 \end{cases}$$

2.(c) On calcule :

$$Q_{ij} = P(Y_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = P(U_n - \tilde{U}_n = j | X_n = i)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{ij} = \begin{cases} 28^2 & \text{si } j-i = -2 \\ 28(1-28) & \text{si } j-i = -1 \\ 28^2 + (1-28)^2 & \text{si } j-i = 0 \end{cases}$$

(b) Calculons :

$$P(X_0 = 0 | Y_0 = 0) = \frac{P(Y_0 = 0 | X_0 = 0) \cdot P(X_0 = 0)}{P(Y_0 = 0)}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{0,0} \cdot \nu(101)}{\sum_{i=-2}^2 Q_{i,0} \cdot \nu(3i1)}$$

On remplace  $\nu$  avec les quantités calculées précédemment

$$P(X_{0:n} = y_{0:n} / Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n}) = \underbrace{P(Y_n = y_n / X_{0:n} = y_{0:n} / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}_{Q(y_n, y_n)} \times \underbrace{P(X_{0:n} = y_{0:n} / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}_{P(Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}$$

$$P(X_{0:n} = x_{0:n} / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) = \underbrace{P(X_n = x_n / X_{n-1} = x_{n-1})}_{P(y_{n-1}, y_n)} \cdot P(X_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1} / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) \cdot P(Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})$$

$$\text{Car } P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n}) = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \underbrace{P(Y_{n-1} = y_{n-1}, Y_n = z)}_{Q(z, y_n)} \cdot \underbrace{P(X_n = z / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}_{\Pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, z)} \cdot P(Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})$$

En écrivant le rapport des quantités ci-dessus, on trouve :

$$P(X_{0:n} = y_{0:n} / Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n}) = \frac{Q(y_n, y_n) P(y_{n-1}, y_n)}{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} Q(z, y_n) \Pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, z)} \cdot P(X_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1} / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})$$

On a donc obtenu une formule de récurrence pour le calcul de  $P(X_{0:n} = y_{0:n} / Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})$  (en supposant calculées les  $\Pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, z)$ ). Il suffit ensuite d'intégrer à l'aide de la question précédente.