

Correction
Rattrapage examen de Probabilités
et Statistiques

IC 3, 24/01/2011

Exercice 1

1) $Z = X + Y$

$$Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = -1) = \mathbb{P}(X = -1, Y = 0) \stackrel{X \perp Y}{=} \mathbb{P}(X = -1) \mathbb{P}(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = 0) = \mathbb{P}(X = -1, Y = 1) + \mathbb{P}(X = 0, Y = 0) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = 1) = \mathbb{P}(X = -1, Y = 2) + \mathbb{P}(X = 0, Y = 1) + \mathbb{P}(X = 1, Y = 0) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = 2) = \mathbb{P}(X = 0, Y = 2) + \mathbb{P}(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = 3) = \mathbb{P}(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{9} \quad \downarrow X \perp Y$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Z) = \mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(Y) = 0 + \frac{1+2}{3} = \boxed{1}, \quad \text{Var}(Z) \stackrel{X \perp Y}{=} \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{5}{3} - 1\right) = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$$

2) Z et X indép. $\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}(Z = k, X = i) = \mathbb{P}(Z = k) \mathbb{P}(X = i) \quad \forall k, i$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = 3, X = 1) = \mathbb{P}(Z = 3) \mathbb{P}(X = 1) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$\Rightarrow Z$ et X ne sont pas indép.

3) $\mathbb{E}(\sqrt{Y}) = \sqrt{0} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3}$

Exercice 2

$$1) E(R) = \int_0^3 r \cdot f_R(r) dr = \frac{2}{9} \int_0^3 (3r^2 - r^3) dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \cdot \left[r^3 - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^3 = \frac{2}{9} \left(27 - \frac{81}{4} \right) = 6 - \frac{9}{2} = \boxed{1,5}$$

$$2) S = 4\pi R^2$$

$$E(S) = 4\pi E(R^2) = 4\pi \cdot \int_0^3 r^2 \cdot f_R(r) dr =$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \frac{2}{9} \int_0^3 (3r^3 - r^4) dr = \frac{8\pi}{9} \left[\frac{3r^4}{4} - \frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^3 =$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{3^5}{4} - \frac{3^5}{5} \right) = 8\pi \cdot 27 \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \boxed{\frac{54\pi}{5}}$$

$$3) F_S(s) = \mathbb{P}(S \leq s) = \mathbb{P}(4\pi R^2 \leq s) = \mathbb{P}\left(R \leq \sqrt{\frac{s}{4\pi}}\right)$$

$$= F_R\left(\sqrt{\frac{s}{4\pi}}\right)$$

$$= F_R\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}}\right)$$

$$4) f_S(s) = F'_S(s) = F'_R\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi s}} \cdot f_R\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi s}} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}} \left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}}\right) >$$

$$\text{si } \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}} \leq 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq s \leq 36\pi$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{36\pi} \left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{s}{\pi}}\right), & \text{si } 0 \leq s \leq 36\pi \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

Exercice 3

$X =$ la vitesse d'une automobile

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(72, 8^2) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X-72}{8} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$1) \mathbb{P}(X > 80) = \mathbb{P}\left(Z > \frac{80-72}{8}\right) = \mathbb{P}(Z > 1) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(Z < 1)$$

avec la table de $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$

$$\searrow = 1 - 0,8413 = \boxed{0,1587} \approx 16\%$$

$$2) \mathbb{P}(X > 110 \mid X > 80) = \frac{\mathbb{P}\{X > 110\} \cap \{X > 80\}}{\mathbb{P}(X > 80)} =$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X > 110)}{\mathbb{P}(X > 80)} \approx \frac{0,000001}{16/100} = \boxed{\frac{0,0001}{16}} < 0,00001$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X > 110) &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(X < 110) = 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(Z < \frac{110-72}{8}\right) = \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(Z < \frac{38}{8}\right) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(Z < 4,75) \\ &\approx 1 - 0,999999 \approx 0,000001 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4

$$1) \mathbb{P}(X=1) = \mathbb{P}(Y_1=0, \dots, Y_n=0) \stackrel{\text{indép.}}{=} \mathbb{P}(Y_1=0) \dots \mathbb{P}(Y_n=0) = \underline{(1-p)^n}$$

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si la } i\text{ème personne est malade} \\ 0, & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_i \sim \text{Ber}(p) \text{ indep.}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y_i=1) = p.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X=n+1) &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(X=1) \\ &= 1 - (1-p)^n. \end{aligned}$$

car X est une v.a. qui peut prendre seulement les valeurs 1 et $n+1$

$$2) \quad \mathbb{E}(X) = 1 \cdot P(X=1) + (n+1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X=n+1) \\ = (1-p)^n + (n+1) [1 - (1-p)^n] = \frac{n+1 - n \cdot (1-p)^n}{1}$$

$$3) \quad \underline{\mathbb{E}(X) < n} \Leftrightarrow \underline{n \cdot (1-p)^n > 1}$$

$$p = 5\%$$

$$\boxed{n=2} :$$

$$n \cdot (1-p)^n = 2 \cdot (0,95)^2 = 2 \cdot 0,9025 > 1$$

\Rightarrow la 2^{ème} méthode est économique par rapport à la 1^{ère}

$$\boxed{n=100} :$$

$$n \cdot (1-p)^n = 100 \cdot (0,95)^{100} = 100 \cdot 0,0059 = 0,59 < 1$$

\Rightarrow la 2^{ème} méthode n'est pas économique par rapport à la 1^{ère}.

$$4) \quad \bar{Z}_N = \frac{Z_1 + \dots + Z_N}{N}$$

$$Z_1 + \dots + Z_N \sim \mathcal{B}(N, p)$$

\bar{Z}_N prend les valeurs $\frac{k}{N}$, $k \in \{0, \dots, N\}$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bar{Z}_N = \frac{k}{N}\right) = C_N^k p^k (1-p)^{N-k}$$

5) Par le TCL :

$$\frac{Z_1 + \dots + Z_N - Np}{\sqrt{Np(1-p)}} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\text{Loi}} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{Z}_N - p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\text{Loi}} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(-1,96 < \frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{Z}_N - p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} < 1,96\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(-1,96 < Z < 1,96\right) \\ \text{avec } Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\bar{z}_N - 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{N}} < p < \bar{z}_N + 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{N}}\right) \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.95$$

$\bar{z}_N \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\mathbb{P}} p$ donc on obtient

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bar{z}_N - 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{z}_N(1-\bar{z}_N)}{N}} < p < \bar{z}_N + 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{z}_N(1-\bar{z}_N)}{N}}\right) \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.95$$

$$IC_{0.95}(p) = \left[\bar{z}_N \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{z}_N(1-\bar{z}_N)}{N}} \right]$$
