

Exercise 1

1° $X \sim N(0,1)$ $Y \sim N(4,2)$

$S = X + Y \sim N(4,3)$

$T = 3X \sim N(0,3)$ ($\text{Var}(3X) = 9 \text{Var}(X)$)

$V = X + 4 \sim N(4,1)$

2° $X \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda_1)$ $Y \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda_2)$

$X + Y$ a variables ds N

Pour tout $k \in \mathbb{N}$:

$P(X+Y=k) = P(\sum_{j=0}^k 1_{X=j} 1_{Y=k-j})$

$= \sum_{j=0}^k P(X=j) P(Y=k-j)$

$= \sum_{j=0}^k P(X=j) P(Y=k-j)$

$= \sum_{j=0}^k e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda_2} \frac{(\lambda_2)^{k-j}}{(k-j)!}$

$P(X+Y=k) = e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \times \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k C_k^j \lambda_1^j \lambda_2^{k-j}$
 $= e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \frac{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^k}{k!}$

Exercise 2

1° $P(X < a) = 1 - P(X \geq a) = 0$

of $F_X(t) = P(X \leq t)$ ($t \geq a$)

$= 1 - P(X > t)$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^k = 1 - \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^k$, $t \geq a$

$\Rightarrow f_X(t) = k \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^{k-1} \times \frac{1}{a}$, si $t \geq a$

$= k a^{-k} t^{-(k+1)}$ (of 0 ∞)

2° $E[X] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f_X(x) dx$

$= \int_a^{+\infty} k a^{-k} \frac{1}{a^k} dx < +\infty$

(1)

si $k > 1$. (intégrale de Riemann)

Dans ce cas :

$$E[X] = k a^k \int_a^{+\infty} x^{-k+1} \times \frac{1}{1-k} \Big|_a^{+\infty}$$

$$= -k \cancel{x^k} \times \cancel{x^{-k+1}} \times \frac{1}{1-k}$$

$$= a \frac{k}{k-1}$$

$$3/ \text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$\text{or } E[X^2] = \int_a^{+\infty} k a^k \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} dx < +\infty$$

si $k-1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow k > 2$.

Dans ce cas :

$$E[X^2] = k a^k \int_a^{+\infty} x^{2-k} \times \frac{1}{2-k} \Big|_a^{+\infty}$$

$$= -k \cancel{x^k} a^{2-k} \times \frac{1}{2-k}$$

$$= a^2 \frac{k}{k-2}$$

et donc $\text{Var}(X) = a^2 \left(\frac{k}{k-2} - \left(\frac{k}{k-1} \right)^2 \right)$

4/ $P(X > x+y | X > x)$ ($x > a$)

$$= \frac{P(X > x+y \cap \{X > x\})}{P(X > x)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X > x+y)}{P(X > x)} = \frac{a^k}{(x+y)^k} \times \frac{a^k}{a^k}$$

$$= \frac{(x+y)^k}{a^k} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow +\infty} 1$$

Si $x+y < a$: $P(X > x+y | X > x) = 1$
 si $x+y \geq a$: $P(X > x+y | X > x) = \frac{a^k}{(x+y)^k}$

Exercice 3

1/ Y a valeurs dans $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

$$P(Y = -1) = P(X < 1) = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_0^1 = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$P(Y = 0) = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_1^{+\infty} = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$$

$$P(Y = 1) = \int_2^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-2}$$

2? $E[Y] = -(1 - e^{-1}) + 1 \times e^{-1}$

$= e^{-1} + e^{-1} = 1$

$E[Y^2] = (1 - e^{-1}) + e^{-1} = 1 + e^{-1}$

et $Var(Y) = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 = \dots$

3? On a par exemple :

$P(Y=0 | X < 1) = 0$

$\neq P(Y=0) P(X < 1)$

donc X et Y ne sont pas indépendantes.

4? $P(Y=0 | X > 2) = 0$

donc $\mathbb{P}(Y=0 | X > 2) = \mathbb{P}(Y=0 \cap X \in [1, 2])$

On a donc :

$P(Y=0 | X \geq 1) = \frac{P(Y=0 \cap X \in [1, 2])}{P(X \geq 1)}$

$= \frac{P(Y=0 | X \in [1, 2]) P(X \in [1, 2])}{P(X \geq 1)}$

$= \frac{e^{-1} - e^{-2}}{e^{-1}} = 1 - \frac{e^{-2}}{e^{-1}}$

5? De même,

$P(X \geq 3 | Y=1) = P(X \geq 3 | X > 2)$

$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X \geq 3)}{\mathbb{P}(X > 2)} = \frac{e^{-3}}{e^{-2}} = e^{-1}$

Exercice 4

1? Soit $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si la } i\text{-ème personne est malade} \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$

$X = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$ so $\mathcal{B}(N, p)$

$\Rightarrow E[X] = Np$ et $Var(X) = Np(1-p)$

2? TCL ($Var(X_i) < +\infty$)

$\frac{X - Np}{\sqrt{Np(1-p)}} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} N(0, 1)$ donc $X \approx N(Np, Np(1-p))$

3? a) $\hat{p} = \frac{X}{N} = \bar{X}_N$

$E[\hat{p}] = p$ et $Var(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{N}$

④. On cherche t tel $P(|X_N - p| \leq t) = 95\%$.

On:

$$P(|X_N - p| \leq t) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{N} |X_N - p|}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \leq \frac{t\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}\right)$$

$$\text{car } \begin{cases} s \\ N \text{ grand} \end{cases} P(|Z| \leq \frac{t\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} = 1,96 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1,96\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{N}}$$

donc

$$P\left(p \in \left[\bar{X}_N \pm \frac{1,96\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{N}}\right]\right) \approx 95\%$$

→ remplacer $p(1-p)$ par $\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)$

donne

$$IC_{95\%}(p) = \left[\bar{X}_N \pm 1,96\sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}{N}}\right]$$

$$A.N: N = 641, \quad \bar{X}_N = \frac{32}{641}$$

$$IC_{95\%}(p) = \left[\frac{32}{641} \pm 1,96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\frac{32}{641} \left(1 - \frac{32}{641}\right)}{641}}\right]$$