TD3 Independance et corriletion Ensip d'excepts P(ADB) P(ADB) Endy de va dishets, ontres Propriet XIY => (ETXY)=ETX) ETY) et V(XTY)=V(X)+V(Y) X~ N(M, 0,2) Y~ N(M2, 022) pront alos X 4 y >> X+y ~ M(M+M2, 0,2 + 122) Constati Och cor lor(x,y) = \( \big( x - \xi (x) \big) (y - \xi (y) \big) = \xi (xy) - \xi (x) \xi (y) dost o V(XM) = V(X) + 2 Cov(X, y) Proprils 0 X44 => COV(X,y) =0 E Fause Oct Cov(X,4) so det X et 4 mil non conéles Ring: conel repris the dependance Ishéane D'on cov (X, Y) 20 >> 7 a, b / 4 2 a X 16 entrop Fab ( Yeax 16 => cov(x, y) =0 Det coeff could lon (x,y)= cox(x,y) proports -1 5 cm (4M) 51 X14 >) con (XH) 20 1 (x,y) = ( ( ) 7 a,b / Y=0x +5

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1) 2x,+3x2~ N(2m+3m2; 40,2+902)
Van(2X_1+3X_2) = Van(2X_1) + Van(3X_2) = 4Van(X_1) + 9Van(X_2)
                  St X, & X2 mut in dipendentes
h 0,=5 er 02=3 401+902=4×15+9×9=181
                                 er 0 (4) = 187.
2) Day le 2 en E(4)= 2 E(x)+3 E(x2)= 2x1+3x2=8
 van (4) = van (2x, +3x2) = van (2x1) + van (3x2) + 2 cov (2x, 3x2)
                    = 4 m (x1) + 9 m (x2) + 12 cov (x1, x2)
 6 Cor (X11X2) =0 ran(Y) = 4 ran(X1) +9 ran(X2)
                     Van (4) = 4 van (x1) + 9 van (x2) - 12
  h cor (X, 42) = 1 -1
EX2
1) X, N (3, 5, 2 4) X2 N (1, 52=1)
X_1 \perp X_2 \Rightarrow X_2 - 2X_1 \wedge N(1 - 2x_3) \sigma(y) = N + 4x_4) = N(-5, \sigma(y) = 17)
Van (x2 - 2x1) = Van X2 +4 van X,
2) P(U 59) =0,5 (3) f dx = [2] = 9 - 1 = 0,5
       1 [m x = [1,5]
                           (3) 9-1=2 (3) 9=3
 3) E(Y) = E(X2) - 2 E(X1) = 1 - 2x3 = -5
  V(y) = V(x_2 - 2x_1) = V(x_2) + V(-2x_1) + 2 cov(x_2 - 2x_1)
                = V(x2) +4 V(x1) - 4 Cov (x1, x2)
  6 in (V, X2)=> V(4)=1+4+4-4+3=5
  4) X, 1 X2 -> Cov (X, X2) =0
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1) le loi de X et donnée par P(X=1) = p et P(X=0) = 1-p
                                                                          = 1-P(A)
 den pour la bi de Y:
 P(4-1) = 9 = P(B) er P(420) = 1-9 = 1-P(B)
 32) cov(x,y) = E(X y) - E(X) E(Y) = P(ANB) - P(A) . P(B)
    E(X) = 1 × P(X=1) +0 × P(X=0) = 1 × P(A) = P(M) B(Y)=P(B)
  E(XY) = 1x1 x P(X=1, Y=1) + 0 x (1-P(X=1, Y=1))
           = 1 × P(AnB)
  3) X et y mon conélis ( cov (X, y) =0 ( P(ANB) = P(A). P(B)
    Es A et B mit in de pendants
 D'après con X et y independants => cov (X, Y) = 0 (=>
    X et 4 mm conclus
  Rélipioque hut: Xet y non comeles (3) cov(X, y) 20 (3)
    P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \iff P(X=1,Y=1) = P(X=1) \cdot P(Y=1)
   id pour A,B A,B done
    Fi = 0,1 P(X=i, Y=j) = P(X=i) P(Y=j) dnc X et Y indip
  EX4
    \Lambda) (a) E(\overline{x}) = \Lambda \Sigma E(\overline{x}) = \Lambda \times M = M
    Van(X) = Van\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}K_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{N^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{N}Van(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{N^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{N}Van(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{N^{2}}
    (b) Cov(X_i - \overline{X}, \overline{X}) = Cov(X_i, \overline{X}) - Cov(\overline{X}, \overline{X}) = Cov(\overline{X}, \overline{X})
      = cov(X_i, 1 \stackrel{\sim}{\underset{j=1}{\times}} X_j) - van(X) = 1 \stackrel{\sim}{\underset{j=1}{\times}} cov(X_i, X_j) - van(X)
                                                              20 6 0+1
      = 1 \operatorname{va}(xi) - \operatorname{va}(x) = 1 - 1 = 0
                                                              = Van (Xi) shon
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 $\frac{2}{\text{cov}}\left(\overline{X}, \frac{2}{\text{sm}}\right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{Z}{z} \frac{\text{cov}\left(\overline{X}, \left(\overline{X}, \frac{Z}{z}\right)^{2}\right)}{z}$ Cov (X, (Xi-X)) 20  $= \frac{P(x_1 \leq x_1) + P(x_1 \leq x_1) \leq x_1}{P(x_1 \leq x_1) + P(x_1 \leq x_1) + P(x_1 \leq x_1) + P(x_1 \leq x_1) + P(x_1 \leq x_1) = F(x_1)^m}$  $F(X) = P(Ntin(X, X_2, X_n) \leq \alpha)$   $= P((X, \leq n, X_2 \geq n, X_3 \geq \alpha, X_n \geq \alpha)$ U(X252, le anty 32) U.-U(Xn & 2, leanty 32)
= n F(2) (T-F(2))^n-1 3)  $f(n) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda n} & \lambda^2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{from} \end{cases}$  $F'_{M_{m}}(x) = f_{M_{m}}(x) = (m + e^{-Ax} (1 - e^{-Ax})^{m-1} f_{m}(x) = 0$ loi de mn  $f_{mn}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (1-e^{-\lambda x})^{n} (e^{-\lambda x})^{n}$   $f_{n}(x) \geq 0$  $f_{mn}(x) = F'_{nn}(x) = n / (e^{-\lambda x})^m (m+1)e^{-\lambda x}$