

T035 - Probabilités

Ex 1:

1) Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

On considère $\Omega = \{1, 6\}^n$

On pose : A : "le joueur obtient un 6"

On considère P , la probabilité uniforme

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$$

$$P_n(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - P_n(\bar{A}) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq P_n(\bar{A})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\ln(2) \geq n \ln\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \geq -\frac{\ln(2)}{\ln\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)} \simeq 3,80$$

$\ln \nearrow$ sur \mathbb{R}^+

$\ln\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) < 0$

2) Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\Omega = \{1, 6\}^n$$

A: "le joueur obtient un double 6"

On considère P_- .

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^n$$
$$P(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - P(\bar{A}) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P_n(\bar{A}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^n \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exp\left(n \ln\left(\frac{35}{36}\right)\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \ln\left(\frac{35}{36}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{ln} \nearrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \geq \frac{-\ln(2)}{\ln\left(\frac{35}{36}\right)} \simeq 24,6$$

Il faut 25 lancers.

Ex 2:

1) On considère $\Omega = \{(i, j) \text{ où } \begin{cases} (i, j) \in [0, 6] \\ j \leq i \end{cases}\}$

Muni de la proba uniforme

On pose $S: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(i, j) \mapsto i + j$

Cherchons la loi de S

Soit $k \in [0, 12]$

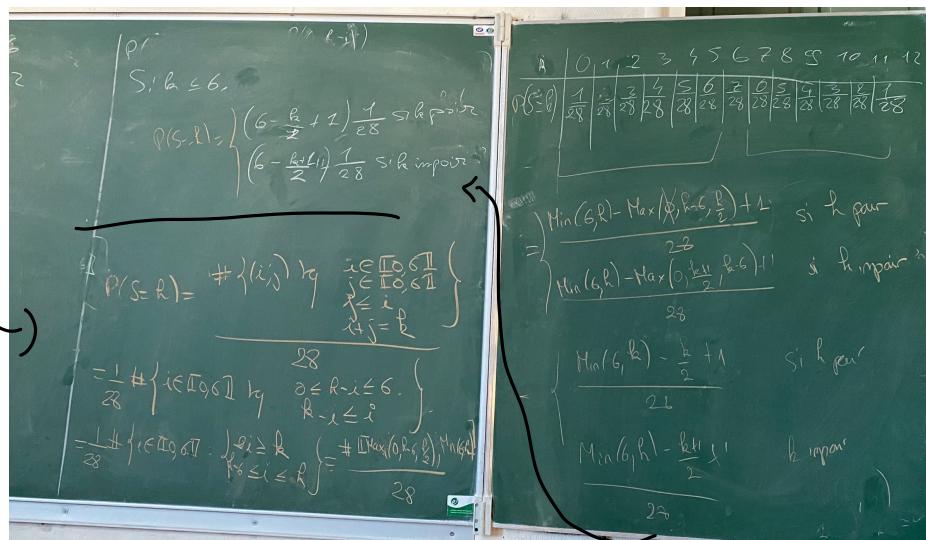
$$P(S = k) = \sum_{i=\min(0, k-6)}^{\min(6, k)} P(\{(i, k-i)\})$$

$$= \frac{1}{28} \left(\min(6, k) - \max(0, k-6) + 1 \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{28} (k+1) & \text{si } k \leq 6 \\ \frac{1}{28} (6 - (k-6) + 1) = \frac{13-k}{28} & \text{si } k > 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq i \leq 6 \\ 0 \leq k-i \leq 6 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq i \leq 6 \\ k-6 \leq i \leq k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \max\left(\left\lceil \frac{k}{2} \right\rceil, 0, k-6\right) \leq i \leq \min(6, k) \\ k-i \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(S=k) = \frac{\#\left\{(i,j) \in [0,6]^2 \text{ t.q. } \begin{cases} i \in [0,6] \\ j \in [0,6] \\ i+j=k \end{cases}\right\}}{28}$$



k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$P(S=k)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{5}{28}$	$\frac{5}{28}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	$\frac{1}{28}$

NON $\frac{7}{4}$ take

28 dominos

On en pioche 2

$\rightarrow \binom{28}{2}$ façons équiprobables

$A =$ "piocher 2 dominos de \tilde{m} sommes"

$$A = \bigsqcup_{k=0}^{12} A_k$$

A_k : "piocher 2 dominos dont la somme vaut k "

L'union étant disjointe proba $\frac{\binom{N_k}{2}}{\binom{28}{2}} \leftarrow \text{as favo tot} = \frac{N_k(N_k-1)}{28 \times 27}$

$$P(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{12} \frac{N_k(N_{k-1})}{28 \times 27}$$

Soit $k \in [0, 12]$, N_k ?

$$N_k = \#\left\{(i, j) \in [1, 6]^2 \text{ t.q. } \begin{cases} i+j = k \\ i \leq j \end{cases}\right\}$$

$$= \#\left\{(i, k-i) \text{ avec } \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq i \leq 6 \\ 0 \leq k-i \leq 6 \\ i \leq k-i \end{array}\right\}$$

$$= \#\left\{i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.q. } \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq i \leq 6 \\ k-6 \leq i \leq k \\ 2i \leq k \end{array}\right\}$$

$$= \#\left\{i \in [\max(0, k-6), \min(6, k)] : 2i \leq k\right\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \#\left[\max(0, k-6), \frac{k}{2}\right] & \text{si } k \text{ pair} \\ \#\left[\max(0, k-6), \frac{k-1}{2}\right] & \text{si } k \text{ impair} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2} - \max(0, k-6) + 1 & \text{si } k \text{ pair} \\ \frac{k-1}{2} - \max(0, k-6) + 1 & \text{si } k \text{ impair} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2} + 1 & \text{si } k \text{ pair et } k \leq 6 \\ \frac{k}{2} - (k-6) + 1 = \frac{14-k}{2} & \text{si pair si } k > 6 \\ \frac{k-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{k+1}{2} & \text{si impair et } k \leq 6 \\ \frac{k-1}{2} - (k-6) + 1 = \frac{13-k}{2} & \text{si impair et } k > 6 \end{cases}$$

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N_k	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	1

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{28 \times 27} \sum_{k=0}^{12} N_k (N_k - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{28 \times 27} \times \left(\frac{4 \times 2 + 4 \times 6 + 12}{h=2} \right)$$

$$h=3$$

$$h=9$$

$$h=20$$

2) B : "pocher 2 dominos ayant un en commun"

$$\mathcal{B} = \cup B_k$$

B_k : "pocher 2 dominos ayant k en commun"

L'union est disjointe

$$\text{dove } P(B) = \sum_{k=0}^6 P(B_k)$$

$$= \frac{M_k(M_k - 1)}{2} \quad \text{où } M_k = \text{Nb de dominos ayant le numéro } k$$

= 7

Ex 3:

1	- -	n
---	-----	---

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(C) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{P(J=i)}_{\frac{1}{n}} \underbrace{P(C|J=i)}_{\frac{1}{n-1} \text{ si } i \in \{1, n\} \\
 &\quad \frac{2}{n-1} \text{ sinon}} \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n-1} + (n-2) \times \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n-1)} = \frac{2}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: si $n=2$ $P(C)=1$

si $n=3$ $P(C)=\frac{2}{3}$

$$P(C) = \frac{2}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{Cohérent}$$

2)

1	□	^{k+1}	n
---	---	----------------	---

$$P(D=k) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(J=i) P(D=k | J=i)$$

Si $k+1 > n$ alors $P(D=k)=0$

Supp $k \leq \underline{n-1}$

1	h	□	^{k+1}	n
---	---	---	----------------	---

$n-k$

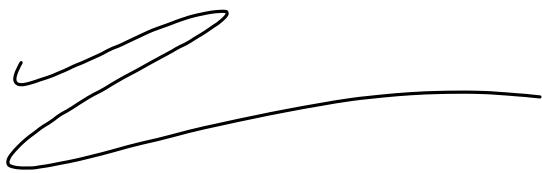
2 chances gauche et droite

$$P(D=k | J=i) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n-1} & \text{si } i \in [k+1, n-k] \\ \frac{1}{n-1} & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

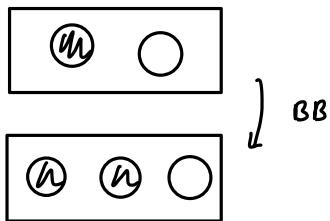
* Si: $k+1 \leq n-k$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D=k) &= ((n-k)-k) \times \frac{2}{n-1} \times \frac{1}{n} + 2k \times \frac{1}{n-1} \times \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \frac{(n-2k) \times 2 + 2k}{(n-1)n} \\ &= \frac{2(n-k)}{n(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Rq: $k=1$



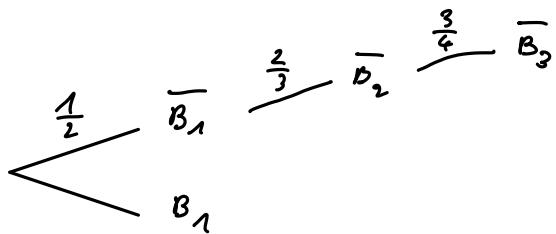
Ex 4:



B_k "la k^{e} boule tirée est blanche"

"1^{er} BB et tirée au k^{e} tirage"

$$= \overline{B_1} \cap \overline{B_2} \cap \dots \cap \overline{B_{k-1}} \cap B_k = A$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A) &= P(\bar{B}_1) \times P(\bar{B}_2 | \bar{B}_1) \times P(\bar{B}_3 | \bar{B}_1 \cap \bar{B}_2) \times \dots \times P(\bar{B}_k | \bar{B}_1 \cap \dots \cap \bar{B}_{k-1}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{k-1}{k} \times \frac{1}{k+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{k(k-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B_2) &= P(B_1) P(B_2 | B_1) + P(\bar{B}_1) P(B_2 | \bar{B}_1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

