

Ex N°2 (supplémentaire):

1.  $Z = k / X = n$  correspond à  $k$  camions provenant de Belgique arrivent au péage sachant que  $n$  camions sont observés au péage.

Les provenances des camions étant indépendantes,

$$Z / X = n \sim B(n, p), \quad p = 1/3.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Z = k / X = n) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$2). \quad \mathbb{P}(Z = k) = \sum_{l \geq k} \mathbb{P}(Z = k \cap X = l) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \sum_{l \geq k} \mathbb{P}(Z = k / X = l) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X = l)$$

$$= \sum_{l \geq k} C_l^k p^k (1-p)^{l-k} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^l}{l!}$$

$$= \frac{p^k}{k!} \sum_{l \geq k} \underbrace{\frac{\lambda(1-p)^{l-k}}{(l-k)!} e^{-\lambda(1-p)}}_{=1} \cdot e^{-\lambda p} \lambda^k$$

$$= e^{-\lambda p} \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} \Rightarrow Z \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda p)$$

$$3. (X - Z) \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda(1-p))$$

$\forall k, \forall l \in \mathbb{N}$ , (argument similaire).

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\{Z = k\} \cap \{X - Z = l\}) &= \mathbb{P}(Z = k / X = l+k) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X = l+k) \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} (\lambda p)^k e^{-\lambda p} \cdot \frac{1}{l!} (\lambda(1-p))^l e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \\ \lambda &= p\lambda + (1-p)\lambda \\ &= \mathbb{P}(Z = k) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X - Z = l) \Rightarrow \text{indépendance.} \end{aligned}$$