

Ex4:  $X \sim \mathcal{E}(d)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} d e^{-dx} & \text{si } x \geq 0, d > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

La variance est par définition:

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avec } E(X) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx x e^{-dx} \end{aligned}$$

Intégration par parties:

$$\text{Soient } \begin{cases} u(x) = x \\ v'(x) = d e^{-dx} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = 1 \\ v(x) = -e^{-dx} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } E(X) &= \underbrace{\left[ -x e^{-dx} \right]_0^{+\infty}}_0 + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-dx} dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{d} e^{-dx} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{d} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx x^2 e^{-dx}$$

$$\text{Soient } \begin{cases} u(x) = x^2 \\ v'(x) = d e^{-dx} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = 2x \\ v(x) = -e^{-dx} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x^2) = \underbrace{\left[ -x^2 e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{+\infty}}_0 + 2 \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx}_{\frac{E(x)}{\lambda}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

Ainsi  $V(x) = E(x^2) - E^2(x)$

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