

Support discrète ou conti

Distribution

Esperance

Variance

Bonbonnière

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=0) &= 1-p \\ P(X=1) &= p \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x < 0, F(x) &= 0 \\ x \in [0, 1], F(x) &= 1-p \\ x \geq 1, F(x) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=x)$$

Binoomiale

$$\begin{aligned} \{0, 1\} &\text{ discrète*} \\ P(X=k) &= \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = (1-p)^k + p$$

$$np$$

Poisson

\mathbb{N}

discrète

$$\begin{aligned} \cup_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \\ P(X=k) &= e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \lambda^x e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} dx$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty x e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} dx$$

$$\lambda$$

expo

\mathbb{R}^+

continue

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \lambda x^{-2} &\cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

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

$$\lambda$$

uniforme sur $[0, 1]$

$[0, 1]$

continue

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\text{ pour } x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 &\text{ ailleurs} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{si } \alpha < 0, f(x) &= 0 \\ \text{si } \alpha > 1, f(x) &= 1 \\ \text{si } \alpha \in [0, 1], f(x) &= \alpha \\ \int_0^\infty \alpha dx &= \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty x \alpha dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

uni sur $[a, b]$

$[a, b]$

continue

$$\frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pour } x &\in [a, b] \\ 0 &\text{ ailleurs} \\ \text{or } \alpha &= \frac{1}{b-a} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X) = \int_a^b x \frac{1}{b-a} dx$$

$$\frac{a+b}{2}$$

Gaussienne $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

\mathbb{R}

continue

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{si } x &< \mu \\ \text{alors } F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

*

dixier : on parle fini mais dénombrable.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• valeur de probabilité} \\ \text{• densité} \\ \text{• } P(X \leq x) \end{aligned}$$

Bemerk:

$$E(X) = p$$

$$= \left[\frac{a+1}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_a^b x \cdot f(x) dx$$

D

$$\text{Var}(X) = p(1-p)$$

$$\text{if } f: P \rightarrow P - P^2$$

$$* X = a + (b-a)U \quad \text{where } U \text{ uniforme [0,1]}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(a + (b-a)U) = \text{Var}(b-a)U$$

$$= (b-a)^2 / 12$$

Exercice 1 (Suite)Exponentielle.

- La médiane de X est le nombre m tel que $F(m) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda m} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{-\lambda m} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\lambda m = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda m = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

- Le premier quartile de X est le nombre q_1 tel que

$$F(q_1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda q_1} = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow e^{-\lambda q_1} = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow -\lambda q_1 = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow q_1 = \frac{\ln(4/3)}{\lambda}$$

- Le 3ème quartile est le nombre q_3 tel que $F(q_3) = 0,75$

$$q_3 = \frac{\ln 4}{\lambda}$$

Uniforme.

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ x & \text{si } x \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad q_3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

Gaussiane $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$m = 0$$

$$0,67 < q_3 < 0,68$$

X est symétrique.

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq x) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq -x)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq x) = 0,25$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \leq -x) = 0,25$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X > x) = 1 - 0,25 = 0,75 \rightarrow q_3 = -q_1 \text{ car } X \text{ est symétrique}$$

$$\text{et } d_1 \text{ tel que } F(d_1) = 0,1$$

$$-1,28 \leq d_1 \leq -1,29$$

$$-1,29 \leq d_1 \leq -1,28$$

$$\mathbb{P}(-0,72) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(0,72)$$

$$F(-0,72) = 0,01$$

$$F(-0,72) = 0,99$$

$$-2,32 \leq C_{99} \leq -2,33$$

$$-2,33 \leq C_1 \leq -2,32$$

$$\text{Exercice 2: } \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \quad E(x_1) = E(x_2) = E(x_n) = m$$

$$1) E(\bar{X}_n) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n E(x_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n m = m$$

$$2) \textcircled{a} E(S_n^2) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - \bar{X}_n)^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n E((x_j - \bar{X}_n)^2)$$

Comme x_1, \dots, x_n

la loi de $x_1 - \bar{X}_n$ est la même que celle de $x_j - \bar{X}_n$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n E((x_j - \bar{X}_n)^2) = E((x_1 - \bar{X}_n)^2)$$

$$⑥ \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2 = E(x^2) - m^2 \\ E(x^2) = \sigma^2 + m^2$$

$$⑦ E(S_n^2) = E((x_1 - \bar{X}_n)^2) = \text{Var}(x_1 - \bar{X}_n) + E(x_1 - \bar{X}_n)^2$$

$$E(x_1 - \bar{X}_n) = E(x_1) - E(\bar{X}_n) = m - m = 0$$

$$E(S_n^2) = \text{Var}(x_1 - \bar{X}_n) + \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x_1)$$

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - \bar{X}_n)^2$$

$$= x_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = x_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=2}^n x_j$$

$$\text{Var}(x_1 - \bar{X}_n) = \text{Var}\left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)x_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)x_j\right) \\ = \text{Var}\left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)x_1\right) + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(x_j)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(x_1) + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(x_j)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \sigma^2 + \frac{(n-1)\sigma^2}{n^2}$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}\right]$$

$$E(S_n^2) = \sigma^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Soit $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$P(X \leq c_2) = 0,02$$

Quel est le 2^e centile de X ? $P(X \leq c_2) = 0,02$

Quel est le 98^e centile de X ?

$$P(X \leq c_{98}) = 0,98 \Rightarrow 1,67 < c_{98} < 1,68$$

$$P(X \leq 0) = 0,5$$

$$0,02 = P(X \leq c_2) = P(-X \leq -c_2) = P(X \geq -c_2) = 1 - P(X \leq c_2)$$

$$P(X \leq -c_2) = 0,98$$

TD2: PROBA

Exercice 1:

$$(1) P(X \leq 1,28) = \Phi(1,28) = 0,8937 \quad \text{symétrie *}$$

$$(2) P(X \geq -1,65) = P(X \leq 1,65) = \Phi(1,65) = 0,9505$$

$$(3) P(X \geq 2,58) = 1 - P(X \leq 2,58) = 1 - 0,9951 = 0,0049$$

$$(4) P(|X| \leq 1,96) = \Phi(1,96) - \Phi(-1,96) = \Phi(1,96) - 1 + \Phi(1,96) \\ = 2\Phi(1,96) - 1 = 0,95$$

$$P(a < X < b) = P(X < b) - P(X < a) = \Phi(b) - \Phi(a)$$

* symétrie :

$$P(X < a) \text{ si } a < 0 \text{ on utilise la symétrie } P(-X < a) = P(X > -a) \\ = 1 - P(X \leq -a)$$

Exercice 2: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(50, 16) \quad \sigma = 4 \quad \sigma^2 = 16$

$$Y = \frac{X - m}{\sigma}$$

$$E(Y) = E\left(\frac{X - m}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{E(X) - m}{\sigma} = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X - m}{\sigma}\right) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} = 1$$

Si $X \sim \mathcal{N}(m, \sigma^2)$

alors $X = m + Y\sigma$ avec $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$(1) P(X > 40) = P(50 + 4Y > 40) = P(Y > -2,5) = P(-Y > 2,5) = P(Y < 2,5) \\ = 0,9938$$

$$(2) P(X < 60) = P(50 + 4Y < 60) = P(Y < 2,5) = 0,9938$$

$$(3) P(X > 90) = P(50 + 4Y > 90) = P(Y > 10) = 1 - P(Y < 10)$$

$$P(Y > \infty) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\infty^2}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-50}}{10} \approx 10^{-50}$$

$$(4) P(60 < X < 80) = P(60 < 50 + 4Y < 80) = P(2,5 < Y < 7,5)$$
$$= \Phi(7,5) - \Phi(2,5)$$
$$\approx 1 - \Phi(2,5) \approx 0,0062.$$

$$(5) P(|X-40| < 10) = P(30 < X < 50) = P(-5 < Y < 0) = P(0 < Y < 5)$$
$$= \Phi(5) - \Phi(0) \approx 0,5$$

Exercice 3:

$$(1) P(X \leq t) = 0,89 \rightarrow 2,32 < t \leq 2,33$$

$$(2) P(X \leq t) = 0,1 \Leftrightarrow P(X \leq t) = 0,9 \rightarrow -1,28 < t \leq -1,29$$

$$(3) P(|X| < t) = 0,95 \Leftrightarrow P(-t < X < t) = \Phi(t) - \Phi(-t) = \Phi(t) - (1 - \Phi(t))$$
$$= 2\Phi(t) - 1 = 2P(X < t) - 1 = 0,95$$
$$\Rightarrow 2P(X < t) = 1,95 \Rightarrow P(X < t) = 0,975$$
$$\Rightarrow t = 1,96$$