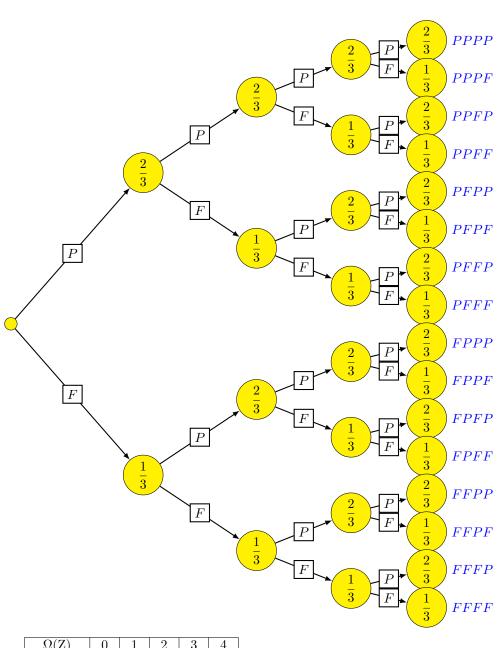
1 EXERCICE 1



$\Omega(Z)$	0	1	2	3	4
P(Z=Zi)	$\frac{6}{81}$	$\frac{32}{81}$	$\frac{8}{27}$	$\frac{8}{81}$	$\frac{1}{81}$

2 EXERCICE 8

1)

```
\begin{split} & P(A) \! = \! 0.2 \\ & P(C) \! = \! 0.34 \\ & P(A \! \cap \! B) = 0,14 \\ & P(A \cup C) = \! P(A) + P(C) - P(A \cap C) = 0.40 \\ & donc: P(A \cup C) = 1 - P(A \cup C) = 1 - 0.40 = 0.60 \\ & donc: \\ & P(4) = 0.34 - 0.14 = 0.20 \\ & P(30) = 0.20 - 0.14 = 0.06 \\ & P(34) = P(A \cap B) = 0.14 \end{split}
```

$\Omega(i)$	0	4	30	34
P(i=xi)	0.60	0.20	0.06	0.14

2)

a) $B\'{e}n\'{e}fice = (nombre~de~clients*gains~pour~1~client) - d\'{e}pense~pour~l'affichage~B = (225X) - 250$

b)

 $on\ utilise\ l'esp\'erance:$

gain = E(B)

 $comme \ vu \ pr\'ecedemment; E(B) = 225xE(X) - 250$

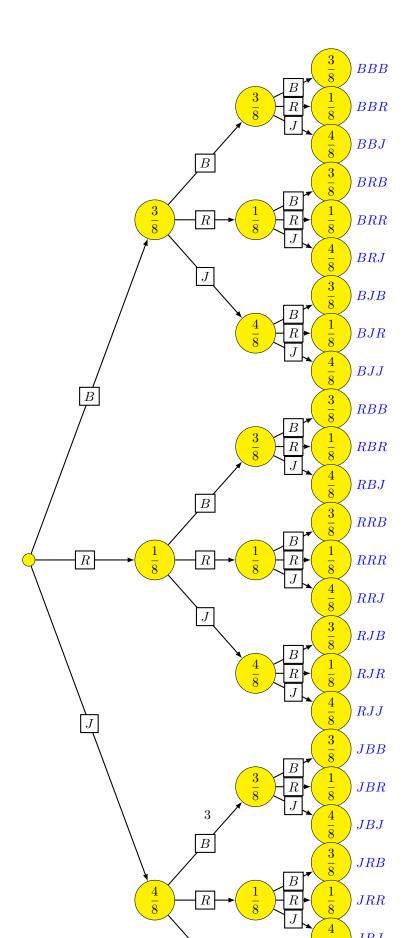
 $E(X) = \Sigma PiXi = 0 + 0.80 + 1.8 + 4.76 = 7.36$

E(X)>0: l'opération est rentable.

E(B)=225x7.36-250=1656-250=1406

3 EXERCICE 2

1)



2)

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline a) & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\\hline \Omega(i) & 0 & 8 & 20 & 64 & 1024 \\\hline P(i{=}xi) & \frac{348}{512} & \frac{72}{512} & \frac{64}{512} & \frac{27}{512} & \frac{1}{512} \\\hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$E(G) = \Sigma PgXg = (8x\frac{72}{512}) + (20x\frac{64}{512}) + (64x\frac{27}{512}) + (1024x\frac{1}{512}) = 9$$

Donc oui cette loterie est favorable à l'organisateur car 12-9=3€.