TD N & 3

Exercice 1

X & U-a- = demande d'antigel. chaque litre Vendu > 50 ¢ 25 ¢ par letre de stock excédentaire conservé. a) Fonction de perte L(X15). Stort s le nombre de litres produits. * Si 5 < X; on ne satisfait pas toute la demande, d'où on perd 0.5 (X-5)\$ \$ 50 5 7/X, on va stocker 5-x litres, ce qui fait une perte de 0-25(5-X) (\$)- $L(X/5) = \begin{cases} 0.5(X-5) & \text{si} & X > 5 \\ 0.25(S-X) & \text{si} & X \leq 5 \end{cases}$ E(L(X,5)) 6) El fant minimiser la perte moyenne (perte espérée), soit E[L(x,s)]=f(s)

$$L(x,s) = \begin{cases} 0.5(x-s) & \text{si} & \text{x} > s \\ 0.25(s-x) & \text{si} & \text{x} \geq s \end{cases}$$

$$f(s) = \mathbb{E} \left[L(x,s) \right] = \int_{IR} L(x,s) f_{x}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{Ab}^{2 \times Ab} L(x,s) f_{x}(x) dx + \int_{S} L(x,s) f_{x}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{Ab}^{5} L(x,s) f_{x}(x) dx + \int_{S} L(x,s) f_{x}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{Ab}^{5} 0.25(s-x) \times Ab^{-6} dx + \int_{S}^{2 \times Ab} 0.5(x-s) \times Ab^{-6} dx$$

$$IE(H(x)) = \int_{IR} H(x) f_{x}(x) dx$$

$$IR$$

$$f(s) = \frac{3}{8 \times Ab^{-6}} s^{2} - \frac{5}{4} s + 1.125000$$

$$C) \text{ Nivean optimal deg shocks :}$$

$$f'(s) = 0 \in \frac{6}{3 \times Ab^{-6}} s^{-5} = 0$$

$$\int_{S}^{4} (s) = 0 \in \frac{6}{3 \times Ab^{-6}} s^{-5} = 0$$

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Exercice 2

a) Valeur de c:
$$f_{V}$$
 denoité \Rightarrow

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{V}(x) dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} c x e^{x^{2}} dx = 1$$

$$(=) \int_{0}^{+\infty} c x (-\frac{1}{2}) x (-2x) e^{-x^{2}} dx = 1$$

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E = 1 mv2, P(E < 8m) (E < 8 m) (=) 1 m √² < 8 m (=) √² < 16 (=) $\{0 \leq V < 4\}$ Principe de événements équivalents: P(E< 8m) = P(O < V<4) = P(V < 4) $= \int_{V}^{4} f_{V}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{n} = F_{V}(4)$

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Exercice 3

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{X}{4}\right) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\chi}{4} \times 1 d\chi = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{X}{4}\right)^{2}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{X^{2}}{16}\right) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{16} \times 1 dx = \frac{1}{48}$$

C') IF
$$(1-X) = \int_0^1 (1-x) \times 1 dx$$
 on

$$= 1 - |E(X)|$$

$$= 1 - \int_{0}^{1} x \times 1 dx = 1$$

d) Acre du carde;

$$2\pi r = 1 - x \Rightarrow r = \frac{1 - x}{2\pi}$$

 $\Rightarrow Aire = r^2\pi = \frac{1}{4\pi} (1 - x)^2 = A$
 $E(Aire) = E[\frac{1}{4\pi} (1 - x)^2]$
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi} E((1 - x)^2)$
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - x)^2 x dx = \frac{1}{12\pi} = E(A)$
 $e') Var(A) = E(A^2) - [IE(A)]^2$
 $= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1 - x)^4}{16\pi^2} \times 1 dx - (\frac{1}{12\pi})^2$
 $= \frac{1}{180\pi^2} \times \frac{(-1)}{180\pi^2} [(1 - x)^5]^2 - \frac{1}{144\pi^2}$

Exercise 5
$$V = X + y$$
, $W = 2X - 3Z$

a') $E(V)$ at $G(V) = \sqrt{Var(V)}$
 $* E(V) = E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 0 + 1 = 1$
 $* Var(V) = Var(X + Y)$

En général!

 $Var(X + Y) = 2 Var(X) + 2 Var(Y)$
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 $Var(V) = Var(X) + Var(Y) = 1 + 2 = 3$
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*
$$Var(W) = Var(2X-3Z) = Var(2X+(-3)Z)$$

= $2^{2}Var(X) + (-3)^{2}Var(Z)$

= $4 \times 1 + 9 \times 4 = 40$
 $T(W) = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$

c) Coef de Corrélation;

$$f(v,w) = \frac{Cov(v,w)}{\sqrt{Var(v)}} = \frac{Cov(v,w)}{\sqrt{Var(w)}} = \frac{Cov(v,w)}{\sqrt{Var(w)}}$$

$$E(VW) = IE[(X+y)(2X-3Z)]$$

$$= 2E(X^2) - 3E(XZ) + 2E(Xy)$$

$$-3E(YZ)$$

- E(XZ)= E(X)E(Z) Car X12
- · IE(XY)=IE(X)IE(Y) (ar -.
- · E (YZ) E (Y) E (Z) ___

$$IE(X^{2}) = ?$$
 on sait que
 $Var(X) = IE(X^{2}) - (E(X))^{2}$
 $\Rightarrow IE(X^{2}) = Var(X) + (E(X))^{2}$
 $= 1$
 $IE(VW) = 2 \times 1 - 3 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 - 3 \times 1 \times 3 = -7$
 $P(V_{1}W) = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{40} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}$

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 $X = nombre de , clients utilisant le guichet en 5 min. <math>X \in R_X = \{0, 1, 2\}$

Y = montant total retiré en 5 min (par 2 clients an plus).

Y E Ry = 20, 20, 40, 100, 120, 2006

a) y ;	P(>= yi X = 1)	P(Y= ya X=2)
0	0.1	0.01
20	0.7	0.14
40	O	0.49
100	0.2	0.04
120	\bigcirc	0.28
200	0	0.04

$$P(Y=20|X=2) = P(Y=0|X=1) \times P(Y=20|X=1)$$

 $\times 2$

= 2x0.1x0,7 = 0.14

$$P(Y_{zo} | X_{zz}) = P(Y_{zo} | X_{zi}) \times P(Y_{zo} | X_{zi})$$

$$= 0.4 \times 0.4$$

P(2,0) = 0.01 x P(x=2) = 0.01 x 0.2 = 0.002

*
$$P(0,0)$$

 $P(Y=0|X=0) = \frac{P(0,0)}{P(X=0)} = 1$

c.) on soit que X 11/ sti P(n, y)=Px (x)Px (y) Pour tout XERX et y ERY (Confère Cours). On, P(0,0) = 0.3 + Px(0) x Py(0) = 0.3 x 0.352, i.e qu'on a trouvé ou moins un couple (n,y)=(90) tel que P(x,y) n'est pos égale à Px(n) x Px(y) d'on X et y ne sont pas indépendentes. d') Coefficient de conrélation: $P(x,y) = \frac{CoV(x,y)}{\sigma(x)*\sigma(y)} = \frac{E(xy) - E(x)E(y)}{\sqrt{Var(x)}\sqrt{Var(y)}}$ * IE(X) = = NP(X=K) = 0.9 * E(Y) = \(\sum_{y} \mathbb{P}(Y=y) = 30.6\) * $\mathbb{E}(xy) = \sum_{x \in R_x} \sum_{y \in R_y} n_y P(n_y) = 44.2$ * $Var(X) = IE(x)^2 - IE(x)^2 = \sum_{x \in R_x} x^2 P(x = x) - IE(x)^2 = 0.49$ * De même, on obtient Var(y) = 1578.04 Ainsi f(x,y) = 0.599126(Corrélation moyenne positive).