Exercice 21: Randon Sout et Randon Perm

21.1.1)
$$n!$$
 possibilités danc $p = \frac{1}{n!}$

$$21.1.2) P(k=1) = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$21.1.3) P(K = |e|) = \frac{1}{0!} (1 - \frac{1}{0!})^{K-1}$$

trié exacter au kième corp donc pas uraiment ce qu'on veut

$$P(x \le k) = 1 - P(x > k)$$

= 1 - (1 - $\frac{1}{n!}$) k

21.1.4)
$$P(x \le k) > 0, S$$

(=) $1 - (1 - \frac{1}{0!})^k > 0, S$

$$\in S$$
 $\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)k < C, S$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 k $\log (1 - \frac{1}{\Omega}) < -\log(2)$

$$\frac{1}{\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ln i}\right)} \qquad \frac{1}{\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ln i}\right)} \qquad \frac{1}{\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ln i}\right)} \qquad 0$$

$$= \log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\log \left(2\right)$$

(o,s)

$$\frac{\partial anc}{\partial anc} = \frac{-\log 2}{\log (-1)}$$

Donc cet afgorithme n'est pas efficace

20.2.1) Seul mament os on est sur la case XCNI, c'est à la 1ère bons de boucle, donc une seule possibilité pour que X[n] =i. Et on a nel cases. Darc P[X[n]=i) = 1 20.2.2) De m, me sele possibilité pour que $\times C n - 1 \exists = j$. Cependant on a n cases, can X [n] est fixé (on n'y touche plus) Dave B(X[v-1]=i) = 1 Ainsi de seite poer les œntres cases. Darc P(XCH) = i | X[+1], ..., X[n]) = 1 20.2.3) P(X=[i0,...,in]) = P(XCn]=in) x P(X=[io, ..., in-1] | X[n]=in] = P(X[n]=in) P(X[n-1]=in-1 / X[n]=in) ~ P (X = Lio, ..., in-2] | XCn] = in , XCn - 1] = in , = \(\sum_{\chi \chi} \times \(\sum_{\chi \chi} \times \) \(\sum $Y(X = Cio, ..., iv) = \frac{(N+1)!}{(N+1)!}$

Exercice 22: Con à travers un conal bruité 22.1) Xx = nb erreurs pour le bits

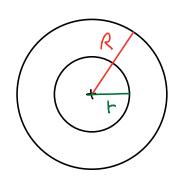
 $P(X_k > 1) = 1 - P(X_k = 0) = 1 - (1 - p)^k$

22.2)
$$\times_{n} \sim 3(p,n)$$
 $E(\times_{n}) = np$
 $V(X_{n}) = np(1p)$

22.3) $P_{n} = P(X_{n} > \frac{1}{2})$

22.4.1) $P_{n} = P(X_{n} - E(X_{n}) > \frac{1}{2} - E(X_{n}))$
 $P_{n} = P(X_{n} - E(X_{n}) > \frac{1}{2} - np)$
 $P_{n} = P(X_{n} - E(X_{n}) > n(\frac{1}{2} - p))$
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 $P_{n} = P(X_{$

Exercice 23: Tirà l'arc



23.1)
$$P(X_1 \le F) = k_1 F$$

one $F(X_2 \le F) = k_2 \sqrt{F}$
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23.3)
$$F_{1}(t) = P(X_{1} < t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \rho_{1}(x) dx$$

$$F_{1}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \rho_{1}(x) dx \quad can \quad distance positive$$

$$F_{1}(t) = P_{1}(t) = k_{1} = R$$

$$F_{2}(t) = P_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2JF} k_{2} = \frac{1}{2} k_{2} t^{\frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2JR} t^{\frac{-1}{2}}$$

23.4)
$$E(X_1) = \int_0^R \frac{x}{R} dx = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_0^R = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$E(X_2) = \int_0^R \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\sqrt{R}} dx = \int_0^R \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\sqrt{R}} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{x^{3/2}}{2\sqrt{R}}\right]_0^R = \frac{R}{3}$$