- ronal ne	sur to -		1:		
- Tonas ne		ou) a	moon	B.	
					•

Loi	Valeurs	Probobilité	Esperance	Varionce
oi uniforme Diocrète Uf1iz	[1,2,,nz	$b(x=k)=\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}$	M+1	12 - 1 12
oi de Bernoulli de paramètre p, p & (0,1].		(9 = 1 - 1) (1 = 1) = 1 (1 = 1) = 1 (1 = 1) = 1	P	P. 9.
Loi Binomiole B(m	18/50 1,, ng	P(X=K)= Ck Kand	wb	mp.q
Loi geomé trique g	-16) W#	$P(X=k) = p, q^{k-1}$ $3 = 1 - p$	1 P	9 02
Loi de Pouson P(2	<i>IN</i>	P(X=K)= Ex xk K!	>	- 100 p

## Correction des exercices:

EXM'1: 1 en once thode: x suit la loi uniforme sur \$1,..., 63. 1) x (-2) = \$1,2,3,4,1,63.

P(X=K) = 1/6, KG 91,2, ---, 63.

remethode: Fonction de réportition:

F(K) = P(X & K) = E; K & S1, -- , 67.

2) E(x) = \( \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \p\_i = 3.5.

V(x) = E(x2) - [E(x]]2 = 3[ = 2,9

J(00) = VV(x) = 12 = 1.77.

3) F est une fonction on escalier. F(4)= 0 1 12 <1 } et F(4) = [x] +1 Sinn. F(+1-1 8: N >6

(a) Geometernosp &)

(X) Modular do red

Edm'2:

1) A= 1/2 (x1+x2), B=min(x1,x2), C=2x1-1.

. X1 et x2 sont 2 v.a indépendentes sui tout éverment lie à l'une

est indépendant de lout évenement lié à l'auto

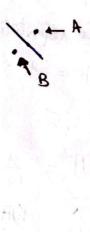
$$V(A) = \frac{1}{2} \left( V(X_1) + V(X_2) + Cov \left( X_1, X_2 \right) \right)$$

$$= 0 \text{ Can } \left( X_1 \text{ et } X_2 \text{ in dependents} \right)$$

2) Là le Va A

XXX	4	(2)	.(3
1	NO.	312	1
2	3/2	2	2512
3	2	5/2	3
			-

R = les 2 des amenent la m more des pom



(b)

in couple (X1, X2) XI  $P_{X_2}(\cdot)$ 2. X2 904 0,1 0,06 0,2 2 0,2 011 220 0,5 0,06 0,15 0,09 3 Px1.(.) 013

Jone la		e t	2 (x1	+ /2) =	1	
les Valeus de A	(1)	T	2	٦,۶	3	T
	-	$\vdash$	0,37	0,3	్కలి	1
		_	- 1 1 1	. /	1 -	

· Loi de V. a B : B = min (X1, X2). loi de V.a C = 2 X1-1

-						les values	/ A	=
Day Con		g	3	T	,	dec	Л	
& Valeur	<i>A</i>	2	5		<u></u>	* FEE 1918 !		1
aco		7		1		Pado	012	0
Prob	0,36	0,51	0,09	1	131	1.10	(1	
1760	100	9	min	= 1 10	10 U + 011.	+ 0,08+ 0,1+	0,06	٠
	10	m fama R.		(5)			_ 1.3	73

le values de C	1	3	5	T
Prob	٥١٤	011	613	1

E(8) = \( \rightarrow P() = \land 1x0,36 + 2x0,55 + 3x0,09 = 1,73. . Esperance de B:

· Variance de B:

(n)

V(B) = \( b, \) = \[ (E(B))^2 = 1 x 0/36 + 4 x 0/58 + 9 x 9/9 = 0/37.

$$2 \times 2 \times 1 = 3$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 1 = 3$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 3$$

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$$E(x^{2}) = \sum_{i \in I} A_{i}^{2} \cdot P_{i} = \sum_{i \in I} \left( A_{i}^{2} - E(x) \right)^{2} \cdot P_{i}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} \left( A_{i}^{2} - E(x) \right)^{2} \cdot P_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i \in I} \left( A_{i}^{2} - E(x) \right)^{2} \cdot P_{i}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} \left( A_{i}^{2} - E(x) \right)^{2} \cdot P_{i}^{2}$$

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$$= \sum_{i \in I} \left( A_{i}^{2} - E(x) \right)^{2} \cdot P_{i}^{2} \cdot P_{i}^{2$$

$$R = P(\Pi > R - 1) - P(\Pi > R)$$

$$= (1 - \frac{R}{10})^{2} - (1 - \frac{R+1}{10})^{2}$$

$$Pour K = 0 \quad P(\Pi = 0) = (1 - \frac{0}{10})^{2} - (1 - \frac{81}{10})^{2} = 1 - \frac{81}{100}$$

$$Pour K = 1 \quad P(\Pi = 1) = (1 - \frac{1}{10})^{2} - (1 - \frac{1}{10})^{2} = \frac{17}{100}$$

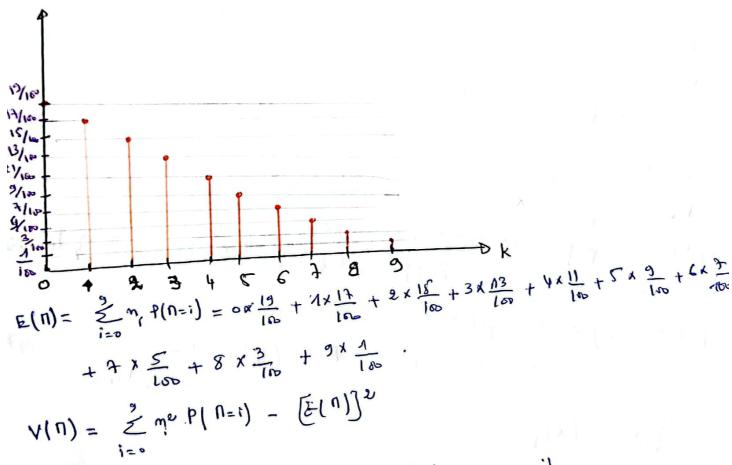
$$Pour K = 2 = \frac{17}{100}$$

$$Pour K = 3 = \frac{13}{100}$$

$$Pour K = 3 = \frac{13}{100}$$

$$Pour K = 8 = \frac{3}{100}$$

$$Pour K = 9 = \frac{2}{100}$$



1) La prototoité que l'un ou mains présente un supoids: Ai = d'évènement l'adolescent memero i présente un supoids on va mote  $\overline{A_i}$ . l'événement Complémentaire  $P(A_i) = 0,2 = 0$   $P(\overline{A_i}) = 0,8$ 

densité de probabilitéssi

. 8 70 Continuo prosque poutout

· De Build = 1

\* B(x)= 1 & x e for]

el Fonction de répositions

F(x)= { 0 & x < [64]

P (0,2< U <0,6) = F(0,6)-F(0,0) P(U <0,26) = F(0,25)=0,25 10,8 0,8=

0,6

P(U>0,6) = F(0,6) =1-0,6

 $E(U) = \frac{0.43}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$   $V(U) = \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{12}$ 

V (U) = 1/12,

f(0,8) = 100

Since [o, 1] ono:
$$G(N) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)dt = \int_{a}^{\infty} g(t)dt = \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-a}dt = \frac{n-a}{1-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(N) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Sin} < 0 \\ \frac{N-\alpha}{1-\alpha} & \text{ach } \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{sin} > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$G(x) = \frac{\alpha+1}{2}; \quad V(x) = \frac{(1-\alpha)^2}{12}; \quad \nabla(x) = \sqrt{V(x)} = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}$$

$$G(N) = F\left(\frac{N-0}{1-0}\right), N \in \mathbb{R}$$

0 < 1-0 < 1

$$G'(n) = \left( f(\frac{n-\alpha}{n-\alpha}) \right)' = \frac{1}{n-\alpha} f'(\frac{n-\alpha}{n-\alpha})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-\alpha} g(\frac{n-\alpha}{n-\alpha}), \text{ we then}$$

$$X \leq 1 \leq n$$

par chuche la Re il bail cherchen & Valen pus laprobabilité

A side of the cold of the cold

$$= P(|x| < y) = P(-y < x < y)$$

$$= G(y) - G(-y)$$

$$= G(y) - G(-y)$$

$$= \frac{y + 1}{2} - \frac{-y + 1}{2} = y \quad (car a = -1)$$

donc Y suit la loi uniforne seu [a,1]

$$V = \sqrt{U}$$
,  $V = \frac{1}{2U+1}$ ,  $Z = -h(U)$   
 $X = \sqrt{U}$ ,  $Y = \frac{1}{2U+1}$ 

$$X = VU$$
,  $7 = 2U + 1$   
 $X \text{ prond Valows Sur } [0,1] (X(x) = [0,1])$   
 $X \text{ prond Valows Sur } [0,1] (Y(x) = [\frac{1}{3},1])$ 

a) soil flo bondion de répartition de X.

donc

Scal Globet de reportition de 
$$y$$
 si  $y \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   

$$P(y \mid y) = P\left(\frac{1}{3U+1} \mid y\right) = P(U > \frac{10-1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}y$$

$$G(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Si } y < \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} & \text{Si } \frac{1}{3} < y \end{cases} < 1$$
1 Si Mon

, soit H lo geld reportitional Z

Switze 
$$\Gamma_0, +\infty \Gamma$$

$$P(Z \leq 3) = P(-\ln |U| \leq 3) = P(U \geq \bar{e}^3) = 1 - \bar{e}^3$$

Jone 2 suit la lai exp de parantie 1.

$$F(Y) = F(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

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

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{-1}{a}t\right) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-1} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-1} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt$$

$$E \times 10^{\circ} P(0 < T < 1, 5) = f_{0}(1, 5) - f_{0}(0)$$

$$P(0 < T < 1, 5) = f_{0}(1, 5) - f_{0}(0)$$

$$= f_{0}(0, 5)$$

$$= 1 - f_{0}(0, 5)$$

$$= 2 (1 - f_{0}(0, 5))$$

$$= 2 (1 - f_{0}(0, 5)$$

$$= 2 (1 - f_{0}(0, 5))$$

$$= 2 (1 - f_{0}(0, 5)$$

$$= 2 (1 - f_{0}(0,$$

$$8) \cdot 60(n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)}$$

$$80(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$80(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$80(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\rho(0 < X < 4,5) = P(-\frac{1}{2} < X < 1)$$

$$\rho(0 < X < 4,5) = 0.3413 - 0.3035$$

$$= 0.5323$$

$$P(|x-2,5| > 4,5) = ?$$

$$|x-2,5| > 4,5$$

$$|x-2,5| > 4,5$$

$$|T| > \frac{4,5}{5}$$

$$|T| > \frac{4,5}{5}$$

$$|T| > \frac{4,5}{5}$$

$$P(|x-2,5| > 4,5) = P(|T| > 4,5)$$

$$P(|x-2,5| > 4,5) = P(|T| > 4,5)$$

$$= 2(1-6)(332)$$

$$= 2(1-6)(332)$$

EXM2:  
N X Suit lo laimonmal 
$$N(m, \nabla)$$
 = 0.1  
N X Suit lo laimonmal  $N(0.1)$ .  
T =  $\frac{X-m}{\nabla}$  Suit lo laimonmale  $N(0.1)$ .  
T =  $\frac{X-m}{\nabla}$  Suit lo laimonmale  $N(0.1)$ .  
P  $\left(\frac{X-m}{\nabla}\right) = 0$ ,  $6 = P\left(\frac{X-m}{\nabla}\right)$   
=  $1 - P\left(\frac{Q-m}{\nabla}\right)$ 

=0,1336

$$\frac{2-m}{V} = -0.2533$$

$$P\left(T \leqslant \frac{1.5 - m}{V}\right) = 0.1$$

$$-\frac{1.6-m}{V} = -1.2816$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2-m}{V} = -0.2633 & \textcircled{9} \\ -1.5-n = -1.2816 & \textcircled{9} \end{cases}$$

$$= 0.81^{6} 12 - \left(1 - F_{0}(0.99)\right) = 0.8210 - 1 + 98389$$

(432718

Pain month N(0,1)

Sout 
$$\times m = T^{2} + T^{2}$$

Z sut le lai de Khi-deux de paranétions

**CS** CamScanner

3) 
$$Y = |T|$$

$$P(Y < y) = P(|T| < y)$$

$$= 2 F(y) - 1; y \in \mathbb{R}_{+}.$$

$$F(y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2F(y) - 2 Sy \in \mathbb{R}_{+}$$
Simon

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2y \, f_0(y) \, dy.$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2y}{12\pi} \, exp(-\frac{y^2}{2}) \, dy = \left[ \frac{2 \, exp(-\frac{y^2}{2})}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_0^{+\infty}.$$

$$\frac{EX14:}{O(-1)} = S^{1+n}$$

$$\frac{X14:}{B(nx) = \begin{cases} 1+n & \text{six} \in [-1,0] \\ 1-n & \text{simon} \end{cases}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \beta(n) dn = \int_{-1}^{\infty} (1+n) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x) dx$$

$$= \left[ x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{-1}^{\infty} + \left[ x - \frac{x^{3}}{2} \right]_{0}^{1} = 1$$

· Sim <-1; f(x)=0 = = 1p (+1) or = (x) d = 5  $F(n) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} g(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (n+t) dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} (n-t) dt.$ · Sine Jo, 17:  $= \left[t + \frac{t^2}{2}\right]_0^0 + \left[t - \frac{t^2}{2}\right]_0^u = 1 - \frac{(u - x)^2}{2}$ 11 2 + 2/2 + 1 -1 1 ~ \* m2 + 1 = 1 (x+1) &

 $V(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^$ 6 of Symithing > E(x) = 0  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \left( w \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( w + w \right) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( x - w \right) dx$ [ xe xy] o + [xe xy] (1) + (2) + (2) - 1) ft O

f(0) = 2 - 2 > 2 Sine ]0,1

$$\mathcal{E}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{x^5} & \text{singn} \\ 0 & \text{singn} \end{cases}$$

pan que é sont me donsté de probabilit, il fait que é sont continue P.P

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \beta(N) dN = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{k}{x^3} dN = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{k}{2x^2}\right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{k}{20^k} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 20^k$$

$$\cdot E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n \, f(n) \, dn = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{g_0 \, \ell}{n \, \ell} \, dn$$

$$= g_0 \, \ell \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} = g_0 \, dn$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \beta(1) d1 = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{x_0 t}{t^3} dt = 2\alpha^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2t} \right]_{\alpha}^{\infty}$$

$$= 2\alpha^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{201}{2N^2} = 1 - \frac{02}{N1}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(N) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\alpha l}{N!} & N \cdot N \end{cases}^{\alpha}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si Non} \end{cases}$$

autromort  $\rho(x \leq He) = f(He) = 1 - \frac{\alpha e}{He^{2}}$   $\rho(x \geq He) = 1 - P(x < He) = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{He^{2}}$   $\rho(x \leq He) = P(x \geq He) \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{He^{2}} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{He^{2}}$   $\rho(x \leq He) = P(x \geq He) \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{He^{2}} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{He^{2}}$   $\Rightarrow He^{2-\alpha^{2}} = \alpha^{2} \Rightarrow He^{2-\alpha^{2}} \Rightarrow He^{-2} = \alpha^{2}$