

$$\forall B \in \mathcal{F}: \int_B X dP = \int_B Y dP \Rightarrow X = Y.$$

$$\int_B X dP = \int_B Y dP \Leftrightarrow \text{sauf si } X \text{ et } Y \text{ positif ou négatif}$$

Série N° 1.

Exo 1.

$\boxed{1} \quad E(XY/G) = X E(Y/G)$?

* Pour $X = \mathbb{1}_A$, $A \in \mathcal{G}$.

Soit $B \in \mathcal{G}$

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un espace de proba $G \subset \mathcal{F}$, $E(\cdot | G) = f$

① f est G -mesur.

② $\forall B \in G$, $\int_B X dP = \int_B f dP$. ***

1) Si $X \perp \!\!\! \perp^{\text{ind}} G$, $E(X/G) = E(X)$.

2) Si X est G -mesur $E(X/G) = X$.

Soit $B \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_B E(XY/G) dP &= \int_B E(\mathbb{1}_A Y/G) dP \\ &= \int_B \mathbb{1}_A Y dP \quad \text{(*)} \\ &= \int_B \mathbb{1}_{A \cap B} Y dP. \end{aligned}$$

comme $A \cap B \in G$ alors:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{A \cap B} \mathbb{1}_{A \cap B} E(Y/G) dP \\ &= \int_B \mathbb{1}_A E(Y/G) dP. \end{aligned}$$

* Si $X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbb{1}_{A_i}$, (A_i) une partition de Ω , $x_i \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

Soit $B \in G$.

$$\int_B E(XY/G) dP = \int_B E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbb{1}_{A_i} Y/G\right] dP.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \int_B E[\delta_{A_i} Y | G] dP \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \int_B \delta_{A_i} E[Y | G] dP \quad \leftarrow \text{لما} \\
 &= \int_B \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \delta_{A_i} E[Y | G] dP \\
 &= \int_B X E[Y | G] dP.
 \end{aligned}$$

* Si X une v.a. ≥ 0 alors: $\exists (X_n)$ une suite de v.a. étagée qui c.v vers X .

Sait $B \in \mathcal{G}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_B E[XY | G] dP &= \int_B E\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} X_n Y | G\right] dP \\
 \text{convergence monotone} \quad (\text{Borel-Cantelli}) \quad &= \int_B \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} X_n E(Y | G) dP \\
 &= \int_B X E(Y | G) dP.
 \end{aligned}$$

2) $E(X | G)$ est la v.a qui minimise $E((X - Y)^2)$.

Sait Z une v.a. G -mes.

$$\text{d'après 1: } E(ZX | G) = Z E(X | G)$$

$$E(E(ZX | G)) = E(Z E(X | G))$$

$$E(ZX) = E(Z E(X | G)).$$

$$\text{alors } E(Z(X - E(X | G))) = 0$$

$$\text{pouvons } Y = Z + E(X | G)$$

$$E((X - Y)^2) = E((X - E(X | G) - Z)^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= E((X - E(X | G))^2) + E(Z^2) - 2 E[Z(X - E(X | G))] \\
 &= E((X - E(X | G))^2) + E(Z^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

qui minimise Si $Z = 0$.

$$f(\alpha) = 4 + \alpha^2 \text{ minimise quand } \alpha = 0$$

$$\min E((X-y)^2) = E((X - E(X/G))^2).$$

Exo 2.

$X-y$ ind de G.

$$E(X-y) = m, \quad \text{var}(X-y) = s^2.$$

\Downarrow G-mes.

$$E[(X-y)/G] = E(X-y) \quad \text{car } X-y \text{ ind de G.}$$

$$= m.$$

$$E(X/G) - E(Y/G) = m.$$

$$E(X/G) = m + E(Y/G) = m + y \quad (\text{car } y \text{ G-mes})$$

$$E((X-y)^2/G) = E((X-y)^2).$$

$$(X-y) \perp\!\!\!\perp G \Rightarrow (X-y)^2 \perp\!\!\!\perp G.$$

$$= \text{var}(X-y) + (E(X-y))^2$$

$$= s^2 + m^2.$$

$$E[(X-y)^2/G] = E(X^2/G) + E(Y^2/G) - 2E(XY/G)$$

$$\bullet E[Y^2/G] = y^2. \quad (\text{car } y^2 \text{ est G-mes}).$$

$$\bullet E[XY/G] = yE(X/G) = y(m+y).$$

$$\bullet E(X^2/G) = s^2 + m^2 - y^2 + 2ym + 2y^2$$

$$= s^2 + (y+m)^2.$$

QCM.

$$X^+ - X^-$$

$$E(X^+Y/G) = X^+E(Y/G)$$

$$E(X^-Y/G) = X^-E(Y/G)$$

Exo 3:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E[X^2/G] = Y^2, \quad E[X/G] = Y \quad P \text{- measurable}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X-Y)^2] &= E[E[(X-Y)^2]/G] \\ &= E[E[X^2/G] - 2E[XY/G] + E[Y^2/G]] \\ &= E[Y^2 - 2Y E[X/G] + Y^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$E[XY/G] = Y E[X/G]$$

$$Y = E(X/G) \quad Y \text{ est } G\text{-mesurable}$$

$$Y^2 = E[Y^2/G] \quad Y \text{ est } G\text{-mesurable}$$

$$E[(X-Y)^2] = E[2Y^2 - 2Y^2] = 0.$$

\textcircled{2}

$$E[Z \cdot E(Y/G)] \stackrel{?}{=} E[E(Z/G) E(Y/G)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z \cdot E(Y/G)] &= E[\overbrace{E(Z \cdot E(Y/G)/G)}] \\ &= E[E(Y/G) E(Z/G)] \end{aligned}$$

Exo 4:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E(S_n / N=n) \stackrel{?}{=} E(S_n)$$

$$E(X/B) = \frac{1}{P(B)} \underbrace{\int_B X dP}_{B \in \mathcal{F}}$$

$$E(S_n / N=n) = \frac{1}{P(N=n)} \int_{\{N=n\}} S_n dP$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(N=n)} \int_{S_n} S_n \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}} dP$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(N=n)} \int_S S_n \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}} dP$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(N=n)} E[S_n \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}].$$

$N \amalg X_i, \forall i=1, \dots, N \amalg S_n$

$$= \frac{1}{P(N=n)} E[S_n] \cdot E[\mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(N=n)} E[S_n] \cdot P(N=n) = E(S_n)$$

② $E(S_N) = ?$ $E(S_n) = E[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i] = n E[X_i] = n \mu$

mais N dépend de ω donc on peut pas faire $E(S_N) = n E[X_i]$

$A_i = \{N=n\}, n \geq 1$ est une partition de Ω .

$$\text{i.e. } \Omega = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \{\omega : N(\omega) = n\}$$

$$\Lambda = \mathcal{B}_\Omega = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{N=n\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * E(S_N) &= E(S_N \cdot \mathbb{1}_\Omega) = E(S_N \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{N=n\}}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(S_N \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(S_n \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(S_n) \cdot E(\mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \mu \cdot P(N=n) \\ &= \mu \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot P(N=n) \\ &= \mu E(N) = m \mu. \end{aligned}$$

* $\text{Var}(S_N) = E(S_N^2) - (E(S_N))^2$

$$\begin{aligned} E(S_N^2) &= E\left[S_N^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}\right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[S_N^2 \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[S_n^2 \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[S_n^2] \cdot E(\mathbb{1}_{\{N=n\}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$E[S_N^2] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(S_n^2) \cdot P(N=n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(S_n^2) &= \text{var}(S_n) + (E(S_n))^2 = n\delta^2 + (n\mu)^2 \\ \textcircled{*} &= \delta^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P(N=n) + \mu^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 P(N=n) \\ &= \delta^2 E(N) + \mu^2 E(N^2) = \text{var}(N) + (E(N))^2 \\ &= \delta^2 m + \mu^2 (S^2 + m^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(S_N) &= S^2 m + \mu^2 (S^2 + m^2) - (m\mu)^2 \\ &= \delta^2 m + \mu^2 S^2. \end{aligned}$$

Übung 05:

$$\forall B \in \bar{\mathbb{F}}: \int_B X dP = \int_B Y dP \Rightarrow X = Y \quad P.P_{\text{Surr}}$$

$$T: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega \quad \bar{\mathbb{F}} \text{ mes}$$

$$G \subseteq \bar{\mathbb{F}}$$

$$E[Y \circ T | T^{-1}(G)] \stackrel{?}{=} E[Y | G] \circ T \quad P.P_{\text{Surr}}$$

$$G \subseteq \bar{\mathbb{F}} \Rightarrow T^{-1}(G) \subseteq \bar{\mathbb{F}} \quad (T: (\Omega, \bar{\mathbb{F}}) \rightarrow (\Omega, \bar{\mathbb{F}}))$$

$$\text{Seit } C \in T^{-1}(G) \subseteq \bar{\mathbb{F}}$$

$$\text{aber } \exists B \in G \text{ tq. } C = T^{-1}(B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C E(Y \circ T | T^{-1}(G)) dP &= \int_C Y \circ T dP \\ &= \int_{T^{-1}(B)} Y(T(\omega)) dP(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{on pese, } \omega' = T(\omega) \rightarrow \omega = T^{-1}(\omega')$$

$$\omega \in T^{-1}(B) \rightarrow \omega' \in B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{+} &= \int_B Y(\omega') dP(T^{-1}(\omega')) \\
 &= \int_B Y(\omega') dP_T(\omega') \\
 &= \int_B E(Y|G)(\omega') dP_T(\omega') \\
 (\omega' &= T(\omega), \omega \in B \rightarrow \omega \in T^{-1}(B)) \\
 &= \int_{T^{-1}(B)} E(Y|G) \circ T(\omega) dP(\omega) = P_T(T(\omega)) = P_0 T^{-1}(T(\omega)) \\
 \text{alors,}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E[Y \circ T | T^{-1}(G)] = E[Y|G] \circ T \quad \text{P.P sur}$$

Exercice:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad N(y, dx) = \mu(dx) \Rightarrow X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y ?$$

Sait f, g deux fcts mesurables ≥ 0 .

$$E[f(x)g(y)] = E[f(x)] E[g(y)]. ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{*} \quad E[f(x)g(y)] &= E[E(f(x)g(y) | Y)] \xrightarrow{\text{car } g(y) \text{ est } s(y)\text{-mes}} \\
 &= E[g(Y) \int f(x) N(y, dx)] \\
 &= \int g(y) \int f(x) N(y, dx) P_Y(dy) \quad \textcircled{**}
 \end{aligned}$$

comme $N(y, dx) = \mu(dx)$ alors:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{**} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(y) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mu(dx) P_Y(dy) \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(y) P_Y(dy) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mu(dx).
 \end{aligned}$$

on pose $g \equiv 1$ dans $\textcircled{**}$

$$\textcircled{*} = E[f(x)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mu(dx) \quad , \text{ et comme,}$$

$$E[f(x)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) f_x(dx).$$

Pour comparaison, on obtient que :

$$\mu(dx) = P_X(dx)$$

De plus :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mu(dx) = E[f(x)].$$

alors :

$$E[f(x)g(y)] = E[f(x)]E[g(y)].$$

$$\text{et } \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x)g(y) N(y, dx) = P_X(dx) \quad P_Y - \text{P sur}.$$

Soit f, g deux fonctions mesurables ≥ 0 .

$$E[f(x)g(y)] = E[f(x)]E[g(y)].$$

- D'une part :

$$\begin{aligned} E[f(x)g(y)] &= E[E(f(x)g(y)/y)] \\ &= E[g(y)E(f(x)/y)] \\ &= E[g(y) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) N(y, dx)] \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(y) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) N(y, dx) P_Y(dy) \quad \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

- D'autre part :

$$E[f(x)]E[g(y)] = \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) P_X(dx) \right] \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} g(y) P_Y(dy) \right]$$

$$\text{Fubini} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(y) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) P_X(dx) \right] P_Y(dy) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

- Pour comparaison entre $\textcircled{1}$ et $\textcircled{2}$, il vient :

$$P_X(dx) = N(y, dx) \quad P_Y - \text{P sur}.$$

Exo 7.

$$m(x) = E(Y/x=x) = \int y N(x, dy).$$

$$S^2 = E((Y - m(x))^2 / x=x) = \int (y - m(x))^2 N(x, dy).$$

Nous montrons que : $E(m(x)) = E(Y)$. ?

$$E(m(x)) = E(E(Y/x)) = E(Y).$$

$$\begin{aligned} * E(m(x)) &= E\left(\int y N(x, dy)\right) \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} y \underbrace{N(x, dy)}_{P_{x,y}(dx, dy)} P_x(dx). \\ &= E(Y). \end{aligned}$$

2) Nous montrons que : $\text{var}(Y) = E(S^2(x)) + \text{var}(m(x))$?

$$S^2(x) = E((Y - m(x))^2 / x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} * E(S^2(x)) &= E[E((Y - m(x))^2 / x)] \\ &= E\left[E\left((Y^2 - 2m(x)Y + m^2(x)) / x\right)\right] \\ &= E(Y^2) - 2E[m(x)E(Y/x)] + E(m^2(x)) \\ &\quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{m(x)} \\ &= E(Y^2) - E(m^2(x)). \end{aligned}$$

$$* \text{var}(m(x)) = E(m^2(x)) - [E(m(x))]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} * E(S^2(x)) + \text{var}(m(x)) &= E(Y^2) - \underbrace{(E(m(x)))^2}_{E(Y)} \\ &= \text{var}(Y). \end{aligned}$$

Exo 9.

Sait $\varphi: (E, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F})$

$$\pi_\varphi(x, A) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } \varphi(x) \in A \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x \in \varphi^{-1}(A) \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$= \mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(A)}(x)$$

une probabilité de transition

① $\forall x \in E, \pi_\varphi(x, \cdot)$ est une mesure de proba

② $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$.

$$\varphi^{-1}: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (E, \mathcal{F})$$

$$\pi_\varphi(\cdot, \cdot): E \times \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$(x, A) \mapsto \pi_\varphi(x, A)$$

Sait $x \in E$.

$$\bullet \pi_\varphi(x, \emptyset) = \mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(\emptyset)}(x) = \mathbb{I}_\emptyset(x) = 0$$

$$\bullet \pi_\varphi(x, \Omega) = \mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(\Omega)}(x) = \mathbb{I}_E(x) = 1.$$

$$\Sigma = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n \text{ et } A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j.$$

$$\bullet \pi_\varphi(x, \bigvee_{n \geq 1} A_n) = \mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(\bigvee_{n \geq 1} A_n)}(x) = \mathbb{I}_{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \varphi^{-1}(A_n)}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(A_n)}(x)$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 1} \pi_\varphi(x, A_n).$$

$A \in \mathcal{F}, \pi_\varphi(x, A) \leq 1 ?$

$$\mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(A)}(x) \leq \mathbb{I}_E(x) = \mathbb{I}_{\varphi^{-1}(\Omega)}(x) = 1$$

$$\text{et mes , } A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{F} \quad (\varphi^{-1}(A) \subset E)$$

2) Soit $A \in \mathcal{F}$.

$$T_\varphi(n, A) = \mathbb{B}_{\varphi^{-1}(A)}(n).$$

φ est mes : $\varphi^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{F}$ et $\mathbb{B}_{\varphi^{-1}(A)}$ est mes.

Exercice

$$T : L^\infty(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \rightarrow L^\infty(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x, A) &= T \circ \mathbb{B}_A(x) \\ &= T(\mathbb{B}_A)(x). \end{aligned}$$

1) $P(n, A)$ est une proba de transition ?

• $\forall x \in \Omega$, $P(x, \cdot)$ est une mesure de proba ?

$$P(n, \emptyset) = T(\mathbb{B}_\emptyset)(x) = T(\emptyset) = 0.$$

$$P(n, \Omega) = T(\mathbb{B}_\Omega)(x) = T(\Omega) = 1.$$

Soit $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $\mathbb{B}_A(x) \leq \mathbb{B}_\Omega(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \in \Omega$.

alors $T(\mathbb{B}_A)(x) \leq 1$.

Soit $(A_m)_{m \geq 0}$ une suite disjointe de Ω .

$$P\left(\bigcup_n A_m, x\right) = T\left(\bigcup_{n \in A_m} \mathbb{B}_{A_m}\right)(x).$$

$$= T\left(\sum_n \mathbb{B}_{A_m}\right)(x)$$

$$= T\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \mathbb{B}_{A_k}\right)(x)$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T\left(\sum_{k=1}^m \mathbb{B}_{A_k}\right)(x).$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m T(\mathbb{B}_{A_k})(x)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T(\mathbb{B}_{A_k})(x)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(n, A_k)$$

(T continue)

* T est mes (car elle est L^1)

\mathbb{B}_A est mes $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$

$T \circ \mathbb{B}_A (\cdot)$ est mes

$$2) (Tf)(x) = \int_{\Omega} f(y) P(x, dy) ?$$

① Si $f = \mathbb{B}_A$ alors $A \in \mathcal{F}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} f(y) P(x, dy) &= \int_{\Omega} \mathbb{B}_A(y) P(x, dy) \\ &= \int_A P(x, dy) \\ &= P(x, A) \\ &= T(\mathbb{B}_A)(x). \end{aligned}$$

② Si f est une fct étagée.

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \mathbb{B}_{A_i}, \quad \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}^+, \quad A_i \in \mathcal{F}, \quad \forall i \\ \int_{\Omega} f(y) P(x, dy) &= \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \mathbb{B}_{A_i}(y) P(x, dy) \\ &= \sum_i \alpha_i \int_{A_i} P(x, dy) \\ &= \sum_i \alpha_i P(x, A_i) \\ &= \sum_i \alpha_i T(\mathbb{B}_{A_i})(x) \\ &= T\left(\sum_i \alpha_i \mathbb{B}_{A_i}\right)(x) \\ &= T(f)(x) \end{aligned}$$

③ Si f est mes > 0 ou bornée, alors il existe une suite $(f_m)_m$ des fct étagées tq : $f_m \rightarrow f$.

$$\begin{aligned} T(f)(x) &= T\left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m\right)(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T(f_m)(x) \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} f_m(y) P(x, dy) \quad \text{par } \Theta \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(y) P(x, dy) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} f(y) P(x, dy) \end{aligned}$$

C.V. m.
Beweis Idee

Série N° 2.

Exo 2.

$$f(x, y) = e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq x \end{cases}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(n) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\begin{cases} n \geq 0 \\ y \geq n \end{cases}} dy \\ &= \int_{n}^{+\infty} e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq n\}} dy \\ &= -e^{-y} \Big|_n^{+\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq n\}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_x(n) = e^{-n} \mathbb{1}_{\{n \geq 0\}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(y) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\begin{cases} n \geq 0 \\ y \geq n \end{cases}} dx \\ &= e^{-y} \int_0^y dx \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq 0\}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_y(y) = y e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq 0\}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(x, dy) &= \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(n, y) dy}{\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(n, y) dy} dy \\ &= \frac{f(n, y)}{f_x(n)} dy \\ &= \frac{e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq x\}}}{e^{-x} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}}} dy \\ &= e^{x-y} \mathbb{1}_{\{n \geq 0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq x\}} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(y, dy) &= \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx}{\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx} dy \\
 &= \frac{f(x, y)}{f_x(x)} dy \\
 &= \frac{e^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq 0\}}}{ye^{-y} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq 0\}}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{y} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq x \geq 0\}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Exo 3:

$$f(x, y) = 2\theta^2 e^{-\theta(x+y)} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq 0\}}$$

$$N(x, dy) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_x(x)} dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_x(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} 2\theta^2 e^{-\theta(x+y)} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq 0\}} dy \\
 &= 2\theta^2 e^{-\theta x} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-\theta y} dy \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}} \\
 &= 2\theta^2 e^{-\theta x} \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right) e^{-\theta y} \Big|_x^{+\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}} \\
 &= 2\theta^2 e^{-\theta x} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(x, dy) = \frac{2e^{-\theta(x+y)} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq x \geq 0\}}}{2\theta^2 e^{-\theta x} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}}} dy = \theta e^{\theta(x-y)} \mathbb{1}_{\{y \geq x \geq 0\}} dy$$

Série N° 3.

Un temps d'arrêt τ est une r.a à valeur dans $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$

$$\mathbb{F}_t = \{\tau \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau = \{A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty \mid A \cap \{\tau < t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$\text{Si } A \in \mathcal{F}_t \Rightarrow A \cap \{\tau < t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Exos.

1) \mathcal{F}_τ est une tribu ?

- $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}_\tau$? $\emptyset = \underline{\emptyset \cap \{\tau \leq t\}} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$

- $A \in \mathcal{F}_\tau$? $\underline{A \cap \{\tau \leq t\}} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$

- $\{\tau \leq t\}$

- $\text{Si } A \in \mathcal{F}_t \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F}_\tau$?

$$A^c \cap \{\tau \leq t\} = \{\tau \leq t\} - A \cap \{\tau \leq t\}$$

$\in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$



$$\{\tau \leq t\} - A \cap \{\tau \leq t\}$$

2) $X \in \mathcal{F}_t \Rightarrow \{X \leq a\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$

T un temps d'arrêt

$$\text{Si } A \in \mathcal{F}_t \Rightarrow A \cap \{\tau \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Pour } A = \{X \leq a\} :$$

$$\text{alors } \{X \leq a\} \cap \{\tau \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall a, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Prenons $t = a$:

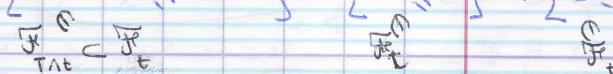
alors : $\{X \leq a\} \cap \{T \leq a\} \in \mathcal{F}_a \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$.

comme $X \geq T$,

alors $\{X \leq a\} \in \mathcal{F}_a \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$.

4] $\{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_T ?$

$$\{S \leq T\} \cap \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}. ?$$

$$\{S \leq T\} \cap \{T \leq t\} = \{S \cap t \leq T \cap t\} \cap \{T \leq t\} \cap \{S \leq t\}$$


5] $Z(t) = \mathbb{P}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t \in [S, T] \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$

f continue à droite de x_0 .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow x_0} f(n) = f(x_0) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow x_0} f(n)$$

lim à gauche : $\lim_{t \rightarrow T^-} Z(t) = 1 \leftarrow \infty$
 \neq

lim à droite : $\lim_{t \rightarrow T^+} Z(t) = 0 = Z(T)$.

Exo 2:

$$[E(X(t))]' \text{ existe ?}$$

$$E[X(t)]' = E[X'(t)] \text{ ?}$$

On considère le processus $Z(h)$, $h > 0$ par :

$$Z(h) = \frac{1}{h} (X(t+h) - X(t)) .$$

comme $X'(t)$ existe par ② alors :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} Z(h) = X'(t) .$$

$$\text{On note que, } E(Z(h)) = \frac{1}{h} (E(X(t+h)) - E(X(t)))$$

$$\text{alors, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E[Z(h)] = \frac{d}{dt} E(X(t)) . \quad \text{③}$$

alors $(E(X(t)))'$ existe.

d'autre part :

comme $X'(t)$ existe : $X(t+h) - X(t) = X'(t+\theta h).h$.

$$\text{alors, } Z(h) = X'(t+\theta h) . \quad \theta \in (0,1) .$$

comme $E(|X'(t)|) < E(|Y|)$

$$\text{alors, } E|Z(h)| \leq \sup_{\theta \in (0,1)} |X'(t+\theta h)| .$$

$$\leq |Y| \in L^1 .$$

$$\text{mais } Z(h) \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{} X'(t) .$$

alors par le th^eo de C.V dominer

$$E[Z(h)] \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} E[X(t)] \quad \text{(*)}$$

par (*) et (**) on obtient :

$$E(X'(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} E(X(t)).$$

Exo 3:

On considère le processus :

$$S_n = h \sum_{k=1}^n X(a + kh) \quad , \quad h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

série de Riemann.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_a^b X(t) dt.$$

On remarque que $E(S_n) = h \sum_{k=1}^n E(X(a + kh))$

alors : $E(S_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b E(X(t)) dt$ (*)

d'autre part :

$$|X(t)| \leq |Y| \in L^1.$$

$$|S_n| \leq h \sum_{k=1}^n |X(a + kh)|$$

$$\leq \frac{(b-a)}{n} n |Y| = (b-a) |Y| \in L^1.$$

On a s. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_a^b X(t) dt = S$

alors par le théorème de Lebesgue :

$$E(S_n) \rightarrow E(S) = E\left[\int_a^b X(t) dt\right]$$

**

par ① et ② il vient,

$$E\left(\int_a^b X(t) dt\right) = \int_a^b E(X(t)) dt.$$

Ensuite

①

$$X_t = mt + b + \varepsilon_t, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_t) &= E(mt + b + \varepsilon_t) = mt + b + E(\varepsilon_t)^0 \\ &= mt + b \quad \text{dépend de } t. \end{aligned}$$

donc X_t n'est pas stationnaire

② $Y_t = X_t - X_{t-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_t) &= E(X_t - X_{t-1}) = E[mt + b + \varepsilon_t - m(t-1) - b - \varepsilon_{t-1}] \\ &= E[m\cancel{t} + \cancel{b} + \varepsilon_t - m\cancel{t} + m - \cancel{b} - \varepsilon_{t-1}] \\ &= E(m + \varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_{t-1}) \\ &= m. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(Y_t) = E(Y_t^2) - (E(Y_t))^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_t^2) &= E(m^2 + \varepsilon_t^2 + 2m\varepsilon_t) \\ &= m^2 + s^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(Y_t) = m^2 + s^2 - m^2 = s^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(Y_t) &= E[(Y_t - E(Y_t))(Y_{t+h} - E(Y_{t+h}))] \\ &= E[(X_t - X_{t-1} - m)(X_{t+h} - X_{t+h-1} - m)]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(Y_t) = E[(\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_{t-1})(\varepsilon_{t+h} - \varepsilon_{t+h-1})]$$

$$= E[\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t+h} - \varepsilon_{t-1} \varepsilon_{t+h} - \varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t+h-1} + \varepsilon_{t-1} \varepsilon_{t+h-1}]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\delta^2 & h=0 \\ \delta^2 & h=1 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

alors Y_t est un processus stationnaire

Exos

X_t est stationnaire ?

$$P(X_t = 1) = P(X_t = -1) = 0,5$$

$$E(X_t) = \sum x_t P(X_t = x_t)$$

$$= 1 P(X_t = 1) - 1 P(X_t = -1) = 0,5 - 0,5 = 0$$

$$\text{var}(X_t) = E(X_t^2) - (\cancel{E(X_t)})^2 = E(X_t^2)$$

$$= \sum x_t^2 P(X_t = x_t)$$

$$= 1^2 P(X_t = 1) + (-1)^2 P(X_t = -1) = 0,5 + 0,5 = 1$$

$$\text{cov}(X_t, X_{t+h}) = E[X_t X_{t+h}] - \cancel{E[X_t]} \cancel{E[X_{t+h}]}$$

$$= E[X_t X_{t+h}]$$

$$X_t X_{t+h} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } X_t = 1 \text{ et } X_{t+h} = 1 \\ 1 & \text{ou } X_t = -1 \text{ et } X_{t+h} = -1 \\ -1 & \text{si } X_t = 1 \text{ et } X_{t+h} = -1 \\ -1 & \text{ou } X_t = -1 \text{ et } X_{t+h} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_t = X_{t+h} = 1) = \lambda^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_t = X_{t+h} = -1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

on pose $Y_t = X_t X_{t+h}$.

$$P(Y_t) = \sum y_t P(Y_t = y_t) = 0$$

Donc X_t est stationnaire.

Exo 7:

$$Z_t = X_t + Y_t, \quad t \in \mathbb{N}, \quad Y_t = (-1)^t X_t$$

$$E(Z_t) = E(X_t + Y_t) = E(X_t) + (-1)^t E(X_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(Z_t) &= \text{var}(X_t + Y_t) = \text{var}(X_t + (-1)^t X_t) \\ &= \text{var}((-1 + (-1)^t) X_t) \\ &= (-1 + (-1)^t)^2 \underbrace{\text{var}(X_t)}_{S^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 4 S^2 & \text{si } t \text{ paire} \\ 0 & \text{si } t \text{ impaire} \end{cases}$$

Donc Z_t n'est pas stationnaire

Exo 8:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_m &= \mu Z_{m-1} + X_m = \mu(\mu Z_{m-2} + X_{m-1}) + X_m \\ &= \mu^2 Z_{m-2} + \mu X_{m-1} + X_m \\ &= \mu^2 (\mu Z_{m-3} + X_{m-2}) + \mu X_{m-2} + X_m \\ &= \mu^3 Z_{m-3} + \mu^2 X_{m-2} + \mu X_{m-1} + X_m \\ &\vdots \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \mu^{n-k} X_k \end{aligned}$$

x

11 t.

$$E(Z_n) = \sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{n-k} E(X_k) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma(h) &= \text{cov}(Z_n, Z_{n+h}) = E(Z_n Z_{n+h}) - E(Z_n) E(Z_{n+h}) \\ &= E(Z_n Z_{n+m}) \\ &= E\left[\sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{n-k} X_k \sum_{k=0}^{n+m} \mu^{(n+m)-k} X_k\right].\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= E\left(\sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{n-k} X_k \sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{(n+m)-k} X_k\right) \\ &\quad + E\left(\sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{n-k} X_k \sum_{k=m+1}^{n+m} \mu^{(n+m)-k} X_k\right) \\ &= \mu^{2n+m} E\left(\sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{-k} X_k \sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{-k} X_k\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$= \mu^{2n+m} E\left(\sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{-2k} X_k^2\right) + 2 \mu^{2n+m} E\left(\sum_{i \neq j} \mu^{-ij} X_i X_j\right)$$

$$= \mu^{2n+m} \sum_{k=0}^m \mu^{-2k} E(X_k^2)$$

$$= \mu^{2n+m} \left(\frac{\text{Var}(X_0)}{\lambda - \mu^2} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\mu^{2k}} S_k^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\mu^2}\right)^k = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\mu^2}\right)^m}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\mu^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\mu^2}$$

$$\text{cov}(Z_n, Z_{n+m}) = \frac{S^2 \mu^m}{1 - \mu^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m q^k = \frac{1 - q^{m+1}}{1 - q} \cdot q^m = u$$

~~No. 2~~

Exo 6 :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(X(t), X(t+\tau)) &= E[X(t)X(t+\tau)] - E[X(t)]E[X(t+\tau)] \\ &= E[X(t)(X(t+\tau) - X(t)) + X^2(t)] - \lambda t \lambda(t+\tau) \\ &= E[X(t)]E[X(t+\tau) - X(t)] + E[X^2(t)] - (\lambda t)^2 - \lambda^2 \tau\end{aligned}$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = \text{var}(X(t)) + E(X(t))^2$$

$$= \lambda t + (\lambda t)^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \cancel{\lambda t} \cdot \cancel{\lambda \tau} + \lambda t + (\lambda t)^2 - (\lambda t)^2 - \cancel{\lambda^2 t \tau} \\ &= \lambda t\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(X(t), X(s)) = \lambda(t \wedge s).$$

Exo 9 :

$$S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m X_k. \text{ le moment de la } m\text{-ème défaillance}$$

$N(t)$ le nombre de défaillance dans $[0, t]$.

$\{N(t) \geq n\} = \{\text{le nombre des défaillances dans } [0, t] \geq n\}$

$\{S_m \leq t\} = \{\text{le moment de la } m\text{-ème défaillance a lieu dans } [0, t]\}$.

On remarque que $\{N(t) \geq n\}$ et $\{S_m \leq t\}$ sont équivalentes.

a) $P(N(t) = n) = F_n(t) - F_{n+1}(t)$?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(N(t) = m) &= P(N(t) \geq m) - P(N(t) \geq m+1) \\
 &= P(S_m \leq t) - P(S_{m+1} \leq t) \\
 &= F_m(t) - F_{m+1}(t).
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $H(t) = E[N(t)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n(t)$?

$$E[N(t)] = \sum_{m \geq 0} m P(N(t) = m).$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 1} m (F_m(t) - F_{m+1}(t))$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 1} m F_m(t) - \sum_{m \geq 1} m F_{m+1}(t).$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 1} m F_m(t) - \sum_{m \geq 2} (m-1) F_m(t).$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 1} F_m(t).$$

c) $F_{w_t}(s) = P(w_t \leq s) = 1 - P(w_t > s)$

$$= 1 - P(S_{N(t)+1} > s+t)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(N(t) = m, S_{m+1} > s+t).$$

$$= 1 - P(N(t) = 0, S_1 > s+t) - \sum_{m \geq 1} P(N(t) = m, S_{m+1} > s+t)$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > t, X_1 > s+t) - \sum_{m \geq 1} P(S_m < t, S_{m+1} > t, S_{m+1} > s+t)$$

$$= \lambda - P(X_1 > s+t) - \sum_{n \geq 1} P(S_n \leq t, X_{n+1} > s+t)$$

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Borda Totalle

$$= F(s+t) - \sum_{n \geq 1} P(S_n \leq t, X_{n+1} > s+t - S_n)$$

?

$$= F(s+t) - \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_0^t P(X_{n+1} > s+t-x) dF_{S_n}(x) \quad (1)$$

$$= F(s+t) - \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_0^t (1 - F(s+t-x)) f_{S_n}(x) dx.$$

$$= F(s+t) - \int_0^t (1 - F(s+t-x)) \sum_{n \geq 1} f_{S_n}(x) dx. \quad h(x)$$

d) $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{gamma}(n, \lambda).$$

$$N(t) \sim P(\lambda t).$$

$$H(t) = E(N(t)) = \lambda t.$$

$$h(t) = H'(t) = \lambda.$$