

## Exercice

$X_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $X_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$ ,  $X_3 = 6 \text{ kg}$ ,  $X_4 = 8 \text{ kg}$  et  $X_5 = 11 \text{ kg}$

1. La population étudiée : 5 pièces de rechange.

Le caractère: le poids des pièces

La nature du caractère : quantitative (mésurable).

2.  $N = 5$ .

$$3. \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k x_i = \frac{2+3+6+8+11}{5} = 6$$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \bar{X}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2^2+3^2+6^2+8^2+11^2}{5}\right) - 6^2} = \sqrt{46.8 - 36} = \sqrt{10.8} = 3.2863$$

4.  $n = 2$

Nombre d'échantillons :  $k = C_5^2 = \frac{5!}{(5-2)! \cdot 2!} = 10$  échantillons

5.  $\{(X_1, X_2); (X_1, X_3); (X_1, X_4); (X_1, X_5); (X_2, X_3); (X_2, X_4); (X_2, X_5); (X_3, X_4); (X_3, X_5); (X_4, X_5)\}$   
 $\{(2, 3); (2, 6); (2, 8); \dots; (8, 11)\}$ .

$$\left\{ \bar{X}_1 = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5; \bar{X}_2 = \frac{2+6}{2} = 4; \bar{X}_3 = \frac{2+8}{2} = 5; \dots \bar{X}_{10} = \frac{8+11}{2} = 9.5 \right\}$$

$$6. \mu_{\bar{X}} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{x}_i = \frac{2.5+4+5+\dots+9.5}{10} = 6$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sqrt{V(\bar{X})} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i^2 - \mu_{\bar{X}}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2.5^2+4^2+5^2+\dots+9.5^2}{10}\right) - 6^2} = \sqrt{40.05 - 36} = \sqrt{4.05} = 2.0125.$$

7. Vérification des lois du cours:

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{\bar{X}} = \mu_X \\ \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\bar{X}} = 6 = \mu_X \text{ (juste)}$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = 2.0125$$

$$\frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{3.2863}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.3238$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{X}} \neq \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\begin{cases} N = 5 \text{ finie} \\ \text{tirage sans remise} \\ n \geq 0.05 * N \\ 2 > 0.05 * 5 = 0.25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{on applique le coefficient de correction}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} * \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = 2.0125$$

$$\frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} * \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}} = \frac{3.2863}{\sqrt{2}} * \sqrt{\frac{5-2}{5-1}} = 2.0124 = \sigma_{\bar{X}}$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} * \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  les lois du cours sont justes

8-Répétition des mêmes questions dans le cas d'un tirage avec remise.

Nombre d'échantillons :  $k = 5^2 = 25$  *échantillons*

$\{(X_1, X_1); (X_1, X_2); (X_1, X_3); (X_1, X_4); (X_1, X_5); (X_2, X_1); (X_2, X_2); (X_2, X_3); \dots; (X_5, X_5)\}$

$\{(2, 2); (2, 3); (2, 6); \dots; (11, 11)\}$ .

$\{\bar{X}_1 = \frac{2+2}{2} = 2; \bar{X}_2 = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5; \bar{X}_3 = \frac{2+6}{2} = 4; \dots \bar{X}_{25} = \frac{11+11}{2} = 11\}$

$$\mu_{\bar{X}} = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{x}_i = \frac{2+2.5+4+\dots+11}{25} = 6$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sqrt{V(\bar{X})} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i^2 - \mu_{\bar{X}}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{22^2+2.5^2+4^2+\dots+11^2}{25}\right) - 6^2} = \sqrt{41.4 - 36} = \sqrt{5.4} = 2.3238.$$

Vérification des lois du cours:

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{\bar{X}} = \mu_X \\ \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\bar{X}} = 6 = \mu_X$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = 2.3238$$

$$\frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{3.2863}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.3238$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  les lois du cours sont justes.