tx. 2.6.3. X = some des 2 visultate. Xest à valeurs de [2,12]. 12 P(X=2) x le 22 P(X=2) x le 12 le 22 2-1+1. 8-2+6=3+1-4+4 - +7-6+2 X ([[2,12])_ Soit LE [12].

XnetXz not iid. :X, c, W(I1,60). $P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{6} P(X_{2}-k-i) | X_{1}=i | X_{1}=i | X_{1}=i | X_{2}=i | X_{2}=i$ Cor (X1=i); E(11,61) fre 1 Syst, ylet dev, de pola. Hes non rules. $P(Y-l_2) = 1$ = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1

Si
$$i \in [n,60]$$
 at x_{n-i} ,

abo : $P(X_2 = k - i \mid X_{n-i})$

= $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 \quad n = k - i \in [n,6]$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k - i \in [n,6]$

$$P(X_2=3|X_1=3) = P(X_2=3)$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 7$$

Jaison, 1 tablean.

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	Λ 1											
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	12	_			l	D		8		၃	· (. (2
i E[1,	694-				1,2,3	1274	1,23		1 U / I	5	<i>- 1</i>	
le i			1,2	1,2,7		1,2,7,4,	\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		37,1	(,`,	1,6	Ą
12/ L	= RUED			' '	7		1,1,6	11,6	6	ρ		
4									•			

Gards stles résultate du l'ai por leguls dest pouble el Steur 1 some - le au le 2nd de. Je.

$$\frac{F(x)}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{2}{6} \times 3 + \frac{3}{6} \times 4 + \frac{4}{6} \times 7 + \frac{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} \left(2 + 6 + 12 + 20 + 30 + 42 + 40 + 36 + 70 + 22 + 12 \right) = 7$$

PNP. 26.5: · l'espérance et lireure: stelles 5- Xet 4 nt 2, v-a. et ox, PEID dors. E(xX+βY)=xE(x)+βE(5). [analyse: ps. Mikide l'illegale: 5: f7,0, et a < b, s f >,0)

E st γ : 5: X, 5 $2 \sqrt{a}$ really $X \leq 5$ Y = 5 $E(X) \leq E(5)$.

Din: E (xX+ β4) = Z P(/W). (xX+ β4) (w) $= \sum_{\omega \in \mathcal{N}} P(|\omega|) \left(\times \times (\omega) + \int_{\mathcal{N}} \gamma(\omega) \right)$ - X I P((W))X(W) + P I P(W) Y(W)
WER = X E (X) + (E (4).

Soit
$$X \ge 0$$
 p.s.
[ie, $P(X \ge 0) = 1$]

And $P(X \ge 0) = 1 - P(X \ge 0)$
 $P(X \ge 0) = 0$
 $P(X$

Pg: parce. on parting:

$$S: X_1 - X_1 \text{ if } N.a. \text{ relles}$$
 $et X_1 - X_1 \text{ if } X_1 \text{ if } X_2 \text{ if } X_3 \text{ if } X_4 \text{ if }$

$$\Omega_{X} = (X)$$

$$= E(x) - E(E(x))$$

X-ELX) est 1 va. centrese.

Prop. 2.6.8: Soit X7,0 p.s. On sympre que E(x) = 0. Dav: 0=E(x) = [Ex(1)] + Z P(X=2). 2 l ex(J)

LSIE-Texul P(X=2), L Lexul 70 dc: \/ h ∈ X (1) /3. (>>) 2 = (x = /2), l= = > LC P(X=2)>0 dc. P(x70) = 0

on < 250; P(X<0)=0

Lenne: Soit n Edulo, 1). Soit p E (0,1).

il wiste n w.a. X, ... X,

met ind. et qui sulet les la loi de

Bernoulli de parnite p.

1) l'ophace d'1-va.c= strigale à la cte en question.

2) Sit pe(0,1) et X 1 ra.h.
X C, D(M.

X at à valeur (2,1).

3) Soit ne WV(0,1) et pE[0,1)

et X N.a. quisin X C, B(n,p).

E(X) ne liquid que de la loi de X.

DC si y est 1 v.a. quye y.

Y C, B(n,p), aun E(X) = E(y).

Doublir le lerne. soit X1--X, 1 s.a mut ind. i.d. h.ti, X; cs Depl.

On and. si $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ abo y C, pl. 1c. E(X)= E(4). $=E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right)$ $\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_i)$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Lambda = \Lambda \Lambda.$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{5-a} \left(\frac{5-a}{2} + \frac{5-a}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5-a+1} \left(\frac{5-a}{2} + \frac{5-a}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5-a+1} \left(\frac{(5-a)(5-a+1)}{2} \right)$$

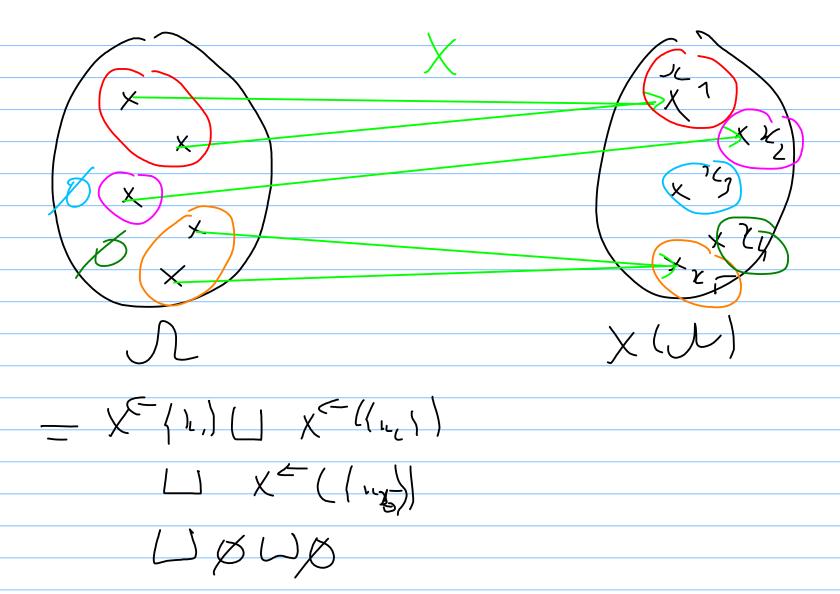
$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ex: proble alto X stlanaqui donne mangain. (normalit, E(X) < 0). ruelle est-l'éprérance de X²? Faut-il contenter la boi de X²? Prop. 2.6.10: formle de transfert. S:X:L-IE, f:E-) 12

 $E(f(x)) = \sum_{x \in X(u)} P(X=x) \cdot f(n)$ Pas beson & committee (a (n-de f(x))

$$\frac{\sum_{x \in X(X)} \sum_{x \in X(X)}$$

(A) prinzin st-ce que Z Z J(u) nexul X(U)=1L Ryel. D= X ((n).



is: , sion rolle
$$(x_1 - 1x_n) = X(M)$$

et $A_i = X = (\{1x_i\})$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y(u)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y(u)))$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y(u)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y(u))$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y(u)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y(u))$$

Ex. 2.6.12. Sit X C, U ([O, N]). $E(x^2) = [X = k].k^2$

 $=\frac{n(2n+n)}{6}$

Py: S: X et 9 st 2 v.a. rd, $= (X.9) = E(X) \cdot E(9).$

Den: On whire la forme de transfert. (X,4) 201-1- V.a., et P(X,4) 2st la N-a. Xy-

$$g_{c}$$
; $E(XS) = E(f(X,S))$
= $Z \qquad f(X=n, Y=y) - xy$
 $(x,y) \in X(n) \times Y(n)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{P(X=x) \cdot P(Y=y) \cdot x \cdot y}{(x,y) \in X(U) \times Y(U)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{z \in X(U)} \sum_{y \in Y(U)} (P(X=u)_{x}) (P(Y=y)_{y})$$

$$= \left(\sum_{x \in X(\mathcal{U})} P(X=n) \cdot \iota \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{y \in Y(\mathcal{U})} P(y=y) \cdot y \right)$$

- E(X). E(Y).

P(X = -1) = P(X = 3) = P(X = 1) = 2or $P(X = -1) = X^{2}$

 $dc: P(Y=0) = P(X=0) = \frac{1}{7}$

$$P(Y=1) = P(X=1) + P(X=-1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X) = 0$$
, $E(9) = \frac{1}{3}.0 + \frac{2}{3}.1$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

Xet
$$Y$$
 ne at parad-(ar $(X^2 = 7)$)

$$P(X = 1, 7 = 0) = P(X = 1, X^2 = 0)$$

$$= 0$$

Mai $P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{7}$ et $P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$P(X = 1, 7 = 0) = P(X = 1, X^2 = 0)$$

$$= 0$$

And $P(X = 1, 7 = 0) = P(X = 1, X^2 = 0)$

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$$P(X = 1, X^2 = 0)$$

mut, ald, alon:

E(TX:) - TE(X:).

==1

Trégalité de Markov:

Ex. 2.6.18. n étadionts at traville au noir de juillet. En respense, in ont gagré 770 € cham.

Deelle pyrothin d'élèver à gaze plus que News? (ic. P(XZN) où X et la v.a. qui don-cle gain dedque établet) S: N-0: cette pyrothin vant 1 · nituaint, 700 Een myenne de le gan comme de tile étabients est nx 2 To. de S: N> n.750, P(XZN) = 0.

Si N=715.0. si 1 studiat a tout gagné, et bantres o: P(X7N) = 1. Sins, P(X7N)=0.

et si $W \in [0, n.7rs]$

Prop. 2.6.16: X N.a. récle, p.s. elle et à valeurs > 0 - Soit t Enzit , rai. $P(X;E) \leq E(x)$ $\frac{1}{E(x)} = \sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}} P(\{u\}) \times (u)$ ヒッメ(ω)プロ

EDO de: ECXIDA P(X>t). ex: Nit-, 7To E/2-en moyenne. $P(X>1000) \leq \frac{1}{1000}$ IT% anplus des être, ont garré t de los emos. Casedien: 77% des ét. at gagré

1000 eurs, et-les autres jendentout].