

⚠ ev. mut. ind A_1, \dots, A_n :

$$\forall I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i\right) = \prod_{i \in I} P(A_i)$$

⚠ v.a. mut. ind $X_1: \Omega \rightarrow E_1$
 \vdots
 $X_n: \Omega \rightarrow E_n$

X_1, \dots, X_n mut. ind. si $\forall A_1 \subset E_1, \dots, A_n \subset E_n$,

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{X_i \in A_i\}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in A_i)$$

Pas de " $\forall I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ ".

Prop: $\hat{n} \rightarrow \infty$: $X_1 \rightarrow E_1, \dots, X_n \rightarrow E_n$.

X_1, \dots, X_n n.a. mit ind

ss: $\forall I \subset [1, n]$, \exists $\forall i \in I$ on pos
 $A_i \subset E_i$, ma:

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i \in A_i)\right) = \prod_{i \in I} P(X_i \in A_i)$$

Def: (\Leftarrow) S: ss ma $\forall I \subset [1, n]$,
ss ma für $I = [1, n]$.

(\Rightarrow) Soit $I \subset \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket$.

et $\forall i \in I$, on fixe 1 partie $A_i \subseteq E_i$.

Si $j \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket \setminus I$, on pose $A_j = E_j$.

Par def:
 x_1, \dots, x_n indépend

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \in A_i)\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in A_i)$$

mais, si $i \notin I$, $A_i = E_i$

$$\text{d'où } P(X_i \in A_i) = 1$$

$$\forall \omega \in \Omega, X_i(\omega) \in E_i = A_i$$

$$\text{d'où } P(X_i \in A_i) = 1.$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \in A_i) = \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i \in A_i) \right) \wedge \left(\bigcap_{i \notin I} (X_i \in A_i) \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{= \Omega}$

$$= \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i \in A_i) \right) \wedge \Omega$$

$$= \bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i \in A_i)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in A_i) = \left(\prod_{i \in I} P(X_i \in A_i) \right) \times \left(\prod_{i \notin I} P(X_i \in A_i) \right)$$

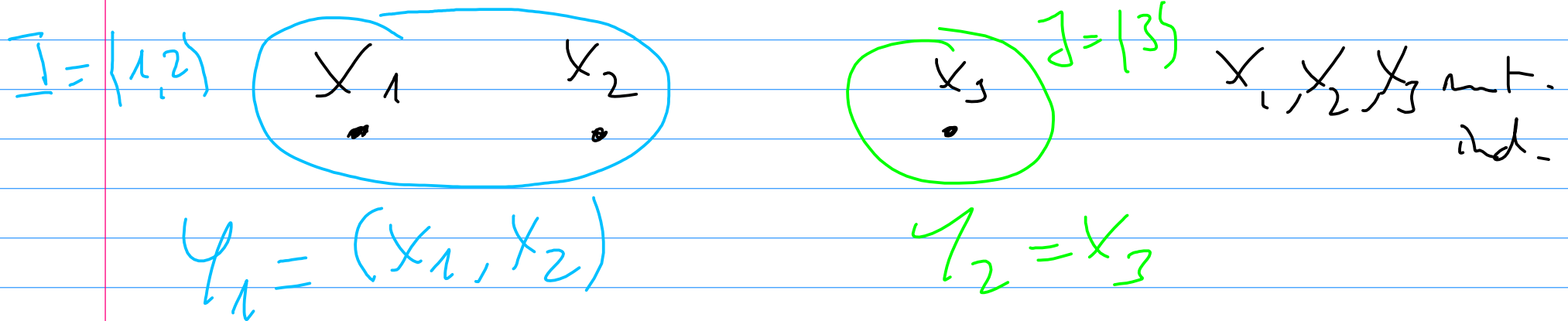
$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{= 1}$

$$= \prod_{i \in I} P(X_i \in A_i)$$

$$\text{dc: } P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i \in A_i)\right) = \prod_{i \in I} P(X_i \in A_i).$$

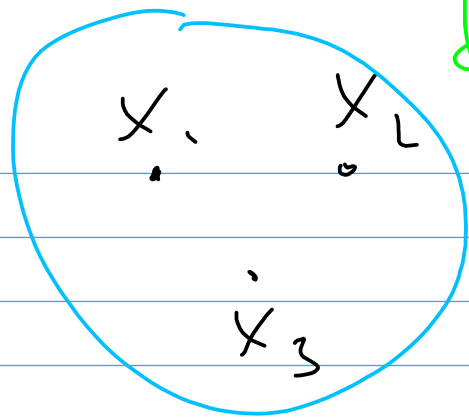
□.

Cor. 2.5.14: Lemme des coalitions:

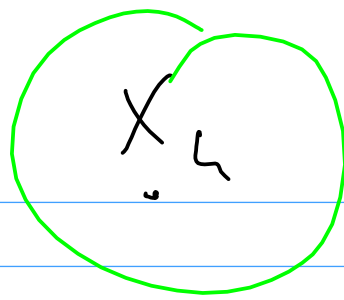


alors Y_1 et Y_2 st mut. ind.

$$I = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

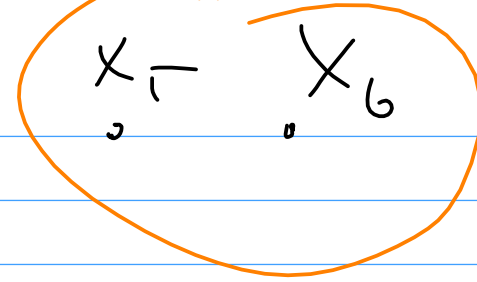


$$J = \{4\}$$



$$Y_2 = x_4$$

$$K = \{5, 6\}$$



$$Y_3 = (x_5, x_6)$$

$$Y_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$\delta: x_1 \dots x_6$ st mut-ind, ab \rightarrow

Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 aus δ .

Def: $x_1 \dots x_n$ v.c. mut-ind.

$$[1, n] = I \sqcup J$$

$$\gamma_1 = (x_i)_{i \in I} \quad , \quad \gamma_2 = (x_j)_{j \in J} .$$

$$n.s. \quad s.t. \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &\in \gamma_1(\Omega) \\ \gamma_2 &\in \gamma_2(\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{also:} \quad P(\gamma_1 = \gamma_1, \gamma_2 = \gamma_2) = P(\gamma_1 = \gamma_1) \times P(\gamma_2 = \gamma_2)$$

$$X_1 \rightarrow E_1 \dots X_n \rightarrow E_n$$

$$\gamma_1(\Omega) = \prod_{i \in I} E_i$$

product cartésien.

$$\text{ex: } I = \{1, 3, 6\}, \quad \gamma_1(\Omega) = E_1 \times E_3 \times E_6.$$

k_1 : Soit $y_1 \in \mathcal{Y}_1(\Omega)$,

k_1 y_1 est de la forme: $(x_i)_{i \in I}$

où $\forall i \in I, x_i \in E_i$

(ex: $I = \{1, 3, 6\}$, $y_1 = (x_1, x_3, x_6)$
avec $x_1 \in E_1, x_3 \in E_3$
 $x_6 \in E_6$.)

Si $y_2 \in \mathcal{Y}_2(\Omega)$,

$y_2 = (x_j)_{j \in J}, \forall j, x_j \in E_j$.

$$P(Y_1 = y_1, Y_2 = y_2) = P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i = x_i), \bigcap_{j \in J} (X_j = x_j)\right)$$

$$= P\left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n (X_i = x_i)\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ind.}}{=} \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i)$$

$$= \left(\prod_{i \in I} P(X_i = x_i)\right) \times \left(\prod_{j \in J} P(X_j = x_j)\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ind.}}{=} \left(P\left(\bigwedge_{i \in I} P(X_i = x_i)\right)\right) \times \left(P\left(\bigwedge_{j \in J} P(X_j = x_j)\right)\right)$$

$$= P(Y_1 = y_1) \times P(Y_2 = y_2).$$

$$\underline{B_3}: \quad X_i: \Omega \longrightarrow E_i$$

$$\text{avec} \quad E_i = X_i(\Omega)$$

$$Y_1 = (X_i)_{i \in I} \text{ est l.v.a.}$$

$$\text{dc:} \quad Y_1: \Omega \longrightarrow Y_1(\Omega) \\ = \prod_{i \in I} E_i.$$

B_{prel} :

$$X_1: \Omega \longrightarrow E_1$$

$$X_2: \Omega \longrightarrow E_2$$

$$D_{\text{pro}}: Y: \Omega \rightarrow \overline{E}_1 \times \overline{E}_2$$

$$\omega \mapsto (X_1(\omega), X_2(\omega))$$

$$\text{Noté: } Y \text{ de noté } (X_1, X_2).$$

Y s'appelle 1 couple de v.a.

mais c'est 1 v.a. !

Prop. 2.5.16 : je vous le laisse.

Ex. 2.5.17: X, Y, Z, T ^{relles} mut ind.

bonne décompoⁿ: $(X, Y), Z, T$ mut ind.

2.5.16: $f_1: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(x, y) \mapsto x + y$

$f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $z \mapsto e^z$

$f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $t \mapsto t^2$

\hookrightarrow avec 2.5.16: $f_1(x, y), f_2(z), f_3(t)$

st mult. ind.

ie: $X+Y, e^Z, T^2$ st mult. ind.

$$\left(e^Z: \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \right. \\ \left. \omega \longmapsto e^{Z(\omega)} \right).$$

Prop: soit $A \subset \Omega$

$$\left[\mathbb{1}_A: \Omega \longrightarrow \{0, 1\} \right]$$

$$\omega \longmapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } \omega \in A \\ 0 & \text{si } \omega \notin A \end{cases}$$

($X=1$)

$$(\mathbb{1}_A=1) = \{ \omega \in \Omega, \mathbb{1}_A(\omega)=1 \} = A$$

$\mathbb{1}_A$ est ≤ 1 v.a.a.
valeurs de $\{0, 1\}$.

et de \bar{A} : $(\mathbb{1}_A = 0) = \mathbb{1}_A^c(0) = \{\omega \in \Omega, \mathbb{1}_A(\omega) = 0\} = \bar{A}$
 A : $P(A) = p$, $(\mathbb{1}_A = 0) = \bar{A}$

abr.: $P(\underbrace{\mathbb{1}_A = 1}_{= A}) = P(A) = p$

de $\mathbb{1}_A \subset B(p) = B(P(A))$.

c'est la variable de Bernoulli associée à A .

2. T-18: $A_1 \dots A_n$ des ev. mut ind.

Soit $X_1 \dots X_n$ les v.a. de Bernoulli associées.

$A_1 \dots A_n$ mut ind $\Leftrightarrow X_1 \dots X_n$ mut ind.

Def: (\Rightarrow) Def: $S: A_1 \dots A_n$ st mult. ind,
 $s: B_1 \dots B_n$ st des ev. $\wedge \forall: B_i = A_i \text{ or } \overline{A_i}$
 $\text{also } B_1 \dots B_n \text{ st mult. ind.}$

On sent $\sim \gamma$. $x: (x_1 \dots x_n) \in \{0,1\}^n$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n X_i = x_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i)$$

$$1: x_i = 0: (X_i = 0) = \overline{A_i}$$

$$8: x_i = 1: (X_i = 1) = A_i$$

$$x: (X_1 = x_1) \dots (X_n = x_n) \text{ st des ev. mult}$$

$$\text{ind. d.} \quad P\left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n (X_i = x_i)\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i).$$

(\Leftarrow) On suppose $\{X_i\}$ st mut ind.

$$\forall i, A_i = (X_i = 1)$$

On veut m. $\forall I \subset [1, n]$,

$$P\left(\bigwedge_{i \in I} A_i\right) = \prod_{i \in I} P(A_i)$$

Soit $I \subset [1, n]$,

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i\right) = P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i = 1)\right)$$

$$\stackrel{2.5.13}{=} \prod_{i \in I} P(X_i = 1)$$

$$= \prod_{i \in I} A_i$$

□

2.5.19: X_1, \dots, X_n des v.a. de Bernoulli.

$$S: X = X_1 + \dots + X_n, \text{ avec}$$

X est à valeurs ds: $[0, n]$

Soit $k \in [0, n]$, v. $X = k$,
cela signifie qu'il y a k v.a. parmi

X_1, \dots, X_n qui valent 1, et les $(n-k)$ autres
valent 0. Et réciproquement.

Ex: X_1, X_2, X_3 v.a. de Bernoulli

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3.$$

$$(X=2) = (X_1=1, X_2=1, X_3=0)$$

$$\sqcup (X_1=1, X_2=0, X_3=1)$$

$$\sqcup (X_1=0, X_2=1, X_3=1)$$

Prop. 2.5.20: Sei $p \in (0, 1)$, Sei $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

Sei X_1, \dots, X_n des v.a. mut. unabh.

η -f. $X_i \subset \mathcal{B}(p)$.

(X_1, \dots, X_n st. iid).

$$S := X = X_1 + \dots + X_n,$$

also $X \subset \mathcal{B}(n, p)$.

Demonstration:

1) demo "direct": $n=3$

$X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$, \Rightarrow values de $[0, 3]$.

Soit $h \in [0, 3]$.

$(X = h)$?

$h=0$: $(X=0) = (X_1=0, X_2=0, X_3=0)$

$h=1$: $(X=1) = (X_1=1, X_2=0, X_3=0)$

$\sqcup (X_1=0, X_2=1, X_3=0)$

$\sqcup (X_1=0, X_2=0, X_3=1)$

$h=2$: $(X=2) = (X_1=1=X_2, X_3=0)$

$\sqcup (X_1=X_3=1, X_2=0)$ A_2

$\sqcup (X_1=0, X_2=X_3=1)$ A_3

h=3: $(X=3) = (X_1=X_2=X_3=1)$.

$$P(X=2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3)$$

i=1: $P(X_1=1) \times P(X_2=1) \times P(X_3=0)$ $\uparrow \uparrow$

$$+ P(X_1=1) \times P(X_2=0) \times P(X_3=1) \uparrow$$

$$+ P(X_1=0) \times P(X_2=1) \times P(X_3=1)$$

$$= 3 \times p^2 \times (1-p)$$

l requere:

$$(X=l) = \bigsqcup_{\substack{a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \{0,1\} \\ a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = l}} (X_1=a_1, X_2=a_2, X_3=a_3)$$

$$\text{dc: } P(X=l) = \sum_{\substack{a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \{0,1\} \\ a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = l}} P(X_1=a_1) \times P(X_2=a_2) \times P(X_3=a_3)$$

1. $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = l$ l autres a_i valent 1
et $l(3-l)$ autres valent 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_c: \quad & P(X_1=a_1) \times P(X_2=a_2) \times P(X_3=a_3) \\
 &= p^k \times (1-p)^{3-k} = \underline{C^k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_c \quad P(X=k) &= \sum_{\substack{a_1, a_2, a_3 \\ 1 \cdot a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = k}} p^k (1-p)^{3-k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= p^k (1-p)^{3-k} \times \# \left\{ a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \{0,1\} \mid 1 \cdot a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = k \right\} \\
 &= p^k (1-p)^{3-k} \binom{3}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X \subset B(3, r).$$

2) par récurrence: $X_1 \dots X_n$, $X_i \subset B(r)$

mut. ind.

$$\forall i \in [1, n]: S_i = \sum_{k=1}^i X_k$$

On veut m_g. $S_n \subset B(n, r)$.

par réc. sur i : (H_i) : " $S_i \subset B(i, r)$ ".

$$- (H_1): S_1 = X_1 \hookrightarrow B(p) = B(1, p).$$

$d_c(H_1)$ est max.

- Soit $i \in [1, \underline{n-1}]$ t.q. (H_i) est max.

$$d_c: S_i \hookrightarrow B(i, p).$$

$X_1 \dots X_{i+1}$ est mult. ind.

$d_c(X_1, \dots, X_i)$ et X_{i+1} est ind.
(lemme des coalitions)

avec 2, 5, 16 : $\sum_{k=1}^i X_k$ et X_{i+1} st. ind.

dc : S_i et X_{i+1} st. ind.

Soit $l \in [0, i+1]$.

$$(S_{i+1} = l) = (S_i = l, X_{i+1} = 0) \cup (S_i = l-1, X_{i+1} = 1)$$

$$P(S_{i+1} = l) = P(S_i = l, X_{i+1} = 0) + P(S_i = l-1, X_{i+1} = 1)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} P(S_i = l) \times P(X_{i+1} = 0) + P(S_i = l-1) \times P(X_{i+1} = 1)$$

$$\equiv_{h,r} \left(\binom{i}{l} p^l (1-p)^{i-l} \right) \times (1-p)$$

$$+ \left(\binom{i}{l-1} p^{l-1} (1-p)^{i-l+1} \right) \times p$$

$$= \binom{i+1}{l} p^l (1-p)^{i-l+1}$$

Pascal.

□

2.6: Espérance:

ex: classe de 42 chiens.

3 ont eu 0

5 ont eu 7

12 ont eu 9

12 ont eu 12

6 ont eu 16

4 ont eu 20

moyenne?

$$\frac{1}{42} (3 \times 0 + 1 \times 7 + 12 \times 9 + 12 \times 12 \\ + 6 \times 16 + 4 \times 20)$$

$$= \frac{3}{42} \times 0 + \frac{0}{42} \times 1 \quad \dots \\ + \frac{1}{42} \times 7 \quad \dots$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_l}{42} \times l$$

Donc a_l est le nb. d'élèves ayant eu $l/20$.

$$\frac{a_k}{42} = P(\text{être } a \text{ en } a_k)$$

avec k proba uniforme.

Si X v.a. qui a chaque élève
a associé sa note: X est-elle valeurs de $[0, 20]$.

$$\text{moyenne} = \sum_{k=0}^{20} P(X=k) k$$

1

$$\sum_{k \in X(\text{élève})}$$

Def: Soit $X \geq 0$ v.a. réelle

On appelle espérance de X le réel

$$E(X) = \sum P(X=x) \cdot x.$$

Somme sur l'ens.
d'issue de X

← $x \in X(\Omega)$

fini

Somme finie

Prop. 2.64: $E(X) = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} P(\{\omega\}) X(\omega)$

Somme sur l'ens. de
départ de X

Def: $\forall x \in X(\Omega)$:

$$(X=x) = \{\omega \in \Omega, X(\omega)=x\}$$

$$= \bigsqcup_{\substack{\omega \in \Omega \\ X(\omega)=x}} \{\omega\}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} \underbrace{P(X=x)}_{\downarrow} \cdot x$$

$$= \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} \left[\left(\sum_{\substack{\omega \in \Omega \\ X(\omega)=x}} P(\{\omega\}) \right) \cdot x \right]$$

$$= \sum_{u \in X(\Omega)} \left[\sum_{\substack{\omega \in \Omega \\ X(\omega) = u}} P(|\omega|) \cdot \underbrace{X(\omega)}_{=u} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} P(|\omega|) X(\omega)$$