

2.7: Variance: $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ r.v.

Def: $V(X) = E \left((X - E(X))^2 \right).$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)}.$$

Prop: formula de König-Huygens:

$$V(X) = E \left((X - E(X))^2 \right)$$

$$= E \left(X^2 + (E(X))^2 - 2X \cdot E(X) \right)$$

$$= E(X^2) + E(\underbrace{(E(X))^2}_{\text{const}}) - 2E(X \cdot \underbrace{E(X)}_{\text{const}})$$

$$= E(X^2) + (E(X))^2 - 2E(X) \cdot E(X)$$

$$= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \quad ||$$

Prop. 2.7.4: X 1. variable, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\bullet E(ax+b) = aE(X) + b$$

$$\bullet V(ax+b) = E((ax+b)^2) - (E(ax+b))^2$$

$$= E(a^2 X^2 + 2abX + b^2) - (aE(X) + b)^2$$

$$= a^2 E(X^2) + 2ab E(X) + b^2$$

$$- (a^2 E(X)^2 + 2ab E(X) + b^2)$$

$$= a^2 (E(X^2) - E(X)^2)$$

$$= a^2 V(X).$$

$$\underline{V(aX+b) = a^2 V(X)}$$

$$\text{Ex: } X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \Bigg| \quad X^2: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \omega \mapsto X(\omega) \quad \Bigg| \quad \omega \mapsto (X(\omega))^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(ax+b) &= \sqrt{V(ax+b)} \\
 &= |a| \sqrt{V(x)} \\
 &= |a| \sigma(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma(X)}$$

abs: $V(Y) = \frac{1}{\sigma(X)^2} V(X) = 1.$

Prop. : 1) s: $X \in \mathbb{C}^k$: $E(X) = x$

$$\mathbb{P}_X \quad X - E(X) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}_X \quad E((X - E(X))^2) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}_X \quad V(X) = 0.$$

$$2) X \subset \mathcal{B}(p).$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$X^2 = X \quad ; \quad [X=0] = [X^2=0] \\ [X=1] = [X^2=1]$$

$$E(X^2) = E(X) = p$$

$$d. V(X) = p - p^2 = p(1-p).$$

3) Admis: Si X_1, \dots, X_n sont mut. ind.,

$$V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n V(X_i).$$

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

On pose: X_1, \dots, X_n des v.a. mut. ind.

tz. $\forall i, X_i \subset \mathcal{B}(p)$.

on pose $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. dc $Y \subset \mathcal{B}(n, p)$

X et Y suivent la m. loi, dc X^2 et Y^2 aussi,

de X et Y ont la même espérance et la même variance.

$$\begin{aligned} V(Y) &= V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \underset{\text{admis}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n V(X_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n p(1-p) = np(1-p). \end{aligned}$$

$$4) X \subset \mathcal{U}([a, b]). \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a < b.$$

$$\text{On pose } Y = X - a.$$

$$\text{alors : } Y \subset \mathcal{U}([0, b-a]).$$

$$V(Y) = V(X - a) = V(X).$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{b-a}{2} = \frac{n}{2} \quad (n = b-a).$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{k=0}^n P(Y=k) \times k^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 = \frac{1}{n+1} \times \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{n(2n+1)}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(Y) &= \frac{n(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{n^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{n(n+2)}{12} \\
 &= \frac{(b-a)(b-a+2)}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1 &\subset U([0, n]) \\
 V(X_1) &= \frac{n(n+2)}{12} \\
 X_2 &\subset U([1, n]) \\
 V(X_2) &= \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{12} \\
 &= \frac{n^2-1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Prop.: inégalité de Bienaymé - Tchebychev:

X v.a. réelle. Soit $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$P(|X - \bar{E}(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{V(X)}{\varepsilon^2}.$$

Def. $Y = (X - E(X))^2$:

Y r.a. reelle positive.

$$P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) = P((X - E(X))^2 \geq \varepsilon^2) \\ = P(Y \geq \varepsilon^2)$$

$$\leq \frac{E(Y)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

Markov

$$\leq \frac{V(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

□

Def: $V(X) = E(\underline{X} \cdot \overset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{X}}) - \underline{E(X)} \cdot \overset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{E(X)}}$

$$= E(\underline{(X - E(X))} \cdot \overset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{(X - E(X))}}).$$

Def: X, Y 2 var. r.v.s.

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(X \cdot Y) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$= E((X - E(X)) \cdot (Y - E(Y))).$$

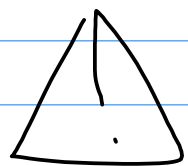
Th: $V(X) = \text{cov}(X, X).$

Rq: 2.7.11 est pure^t culturelle et pas
un programme.

Cor. 2.7.15: Soit X et Y i.i.d.

$$\text{alors: } E(X \cdot Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$\text{dc: } \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(X \cdot Y) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) \\ = 0$$



$$X \text{ et } Y \text{ i.i.d.} \Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

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FAUX

Prop. 2.7.17: X_1, \dots, X_n r.v.s r.e.l.l.,

$$V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n V(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

(analogue: $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j)$$

Démo: $\forall i$, on pose $Y_i = X_i - E(X_i)$

$$V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)\right)^2\right)$$

$$= E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i)\right)^2\right)$$

$$= E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{x_i - E(x_i)}_{= y_i}\right)^2\right)$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} y_i y_j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} E(Y_i Y_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n V(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{cov}(X_i, X_j). \quad \square$$

Cor: $\delta: X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ mult. ind.}$

$$\text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

$$\text{h.c.}: V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n V(X_i)$$