Ex. 2.4.12: Y: Nia qui désigne le résultat du 1º dé.

Y Cs U ([11,6]).

Xet à valeurs dans [1,20].

((4=h)) et 1 syst- (plet-

et $\forall k \in [1,6]$, $P(Y=L) = \frac{1}{6} \neq 3$ Palas totales: $\forall i \in [1,2n]$, $P(X=i) = \sum_{k=1}^{6} P(X=i|Y=L) \times P(Y=L)$ k=1

$$P(X=1) = P(X=2) = P(X=3) = P(X=4)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{6} P(X=1|4=1) \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{31}{10}$$

$$P(X=5) = P(X=6) = \frac{1}{6} \left(0 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{21}{10}$$

$$P(X=7) = P(X=8) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{120}$$

$$P(X=g)=P(X=G)=\frac{1}{6}(\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{13})=\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{7}{30}$$

$$P(X=11) = P(X=12) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{15}$$

$$P(X=13) = P(X=14) = P(X=17) = P(X=16)$$

$$= P(X=14) = P(X=18) = P(X=16)$$

$$= P(X=16)$$

$$= P(X=16)$$

$$= P(X=16)$$

- [- [k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	$P(X=k) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{6}}_{\times}$	$\frac{31}{40}$	$\frac{31}{40}$	$\frac{31}{40}$	$\frac{31}{40}$	$\frac{21}{40}$	$\frac{21}{40}$	$\frac{43}{120}$	$\frac{43}{120}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{20}$							

(a bonilon: virifon que Z P(X=h) = 1.