

Exercice 5 : Soient X et Y deux v.a. telles que $X \sim P(\lambda)$
 et $Y|X=m \sim B(m, p)$

a) Déterminer la loi du couple (X, Y) puis la loi de Y .

Pour $m \in \mathbb{N}$ et $k \in \llbracket 0, m \rrbracket$

$$P(Y=k | X=m) = \frac{P(Y=k \cap X=m)}{P(X=m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y=k \text{ et } X=m) = P(Y=k | X=m) \cdot P(X=m)$$

$$= \binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda}$$

Déterminer la loi de Y

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=k) &= P(Y=k \text{ et } X \in \mathbb{N}) = P \left(Y=k \text{ et } \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} \{X=m\} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(Y=k \text{ et } X=m) \end{aligned}$$

$(Y=k)$
 $= \{Y=k \text{ et } X \in X(\Omega)\}$
 $= \bigcup_{m \in X(\Omega)} \{Y=k, X=m\}$
 $= \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \{Y=k, X=m\}$

ou puisque la loi jointe est définie pour

$$m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ et } k \in \llbracket 0, m \rrbracket \Rightarrow m \geq k$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y=k) = \sum_{m=k}^{\infty} \binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(Y=k) = P\left(\bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} \{Y=k, X=m\}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} P(Y=k, X=m)$$

can $m \geq k$

$$= \sum_{m=k}^{+\infty} \binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \frac{\lambda^{m-k} e^{-\lambda}}{(m-k)!}$$

$$= \sum_{m=k}^{+\infty} \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \frac{1}{m!} (\lambda(1-p))^{m-k} \cdot (\lambda p)^k e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda} (\lambda p)^k}{k!} \sum_{m=k}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} \quad i = m-k$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda} (\lambda p)^k}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda} (\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{\lambda(1-p)}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda + \lambda - \lambda p} \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p} \quad \underline{\text{done}} \quad Y \sim P(\lambda p)$$

b) Les v.a. $X=1$ et Y sont-elles indépendantes?

Méthode 1: On vérifie si $P(X=1 \text{ et } Y=k) = P(X=1) \cdot P(Y=k)$

Méthode 2: $G_X: [-1, 1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $t \longmapsto G_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[t^X] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} t^k P(X=k)$

Pour un couple (Z_1, Z_2) à valeurs dans \mathbb{N}^2 :

$G_{(Z_1, Z_2)}: [-1, 1]^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(s, t) \longmapsto G_{(Z_1, Z_2)}(s, t) = \mathbb{E}[s^{Z_1} \cdot t^{Z_2}]$

donc Z_1 et Z_2 indépendantes $\Leftrightarrow G_{(Z_1, Z_2)}(s, t) = G_{Z_1}(s) \cdot G_{Z_2}(t)$
 $\forall (s, t) \in [-1, 1]^2$

$$\text{Soit } (s, t) \in]-1, 1]^2$$

$$G_{(X=1, Y)}^{(s, t)} = \mathbb{E} \left(s^{X-Y} t^Y \right) = \mathbb{E} \left(s^X \cdot \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)^Y \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{(k, m) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \\ 0 \leq k \leq m}} s^m \cdot \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)^k \mathbb{P}(X=m \text{ et } Y=k)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^m s^m \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)^k \frac{\lambda^m \cdot p^k (1-p)^{m-k} e^{-\lambda}}{k! (m-k)!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda s)^m}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^m \left(\frac{tp}{s} \right)^k (1-p)^{m-k} \frac{m!}{k! (m-k)!} = \binom{m}{k}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda s)^m}{m!} \left(\frac{tp}{s} + 1-p \right)^m$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda s (\frac{tp}{s} + 1-p))^m}{m!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda tp + \lambda s - \lambda sp)^m}{m!}$$

$$= \exp(-\lambda + \lambda tp + \lambda s + \lambda sp)$$

$$= \exp(-\lambda(1 - tp - s + sp))$$

Let $s \in [-1, 1]$

$$G_{X-Y}(s) = E(s^{X-Y}) =$$

$$= \sum_{(h,m) \in \mathbb{N}^2} s^{m-h} P(X=m \text{ and } Y=h)$$

$$0 \leq h \leq m$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^m s^{m-h} \frac{\lambda^m p^h (1-p)^{m-h}}{h! (m-h)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} \sum_{h=0}^m \frac{m!}{h! (m-h)!} p^h (s(1-p))^{m-h}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m (p+s-sp)^m}{m!}$$

$$= \exp(-\lambda(1-p-s+sp))$$

$$G_Y(t) = E(t^Y) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} t^h P(Y=h)$$

$$= \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} t^h \frac{(\lambda p)^h}{h!} e^{-\lambda p} = e^{-\lambda p} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t\lambda p)^h}{h!}$$

$$= \exp(\lambda(p+tp))$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{X-Y}(s) \cdot G_Y(t) = \exp(-\lambda(1-p-s+sp+tp+tp))$$

$$= \exp(-\lambda(1-tp-s+sp))$$

e) Calculer $E(X|Y)$

On a $E(X|Y) = g(Y)$ où $g(k) = E(X|Y=k)$

On a $P(X=m|Y=k) = \frac{P(X=m \text{ et } Y=k)}{P(Y=k)}$

$$= \frac{\lambda^m p^k (1-p)^{m-k} e^{-\lambda}}{\cancel{k!} m-k!} \cdot \frac{k!}{(1-p)^k e^{-\lambda p}}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} \quad \text{pour } m \geq k$$

Alors $g(k) = E(X|Y=k)$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} m \cdot P(X=m|Y=k)$$

$$= \sum_{m=k}^{+\infty} m \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda(1-p)} (\lambda(1-p))^{m-k}}{(m-k)!}$$

$i = m - k$

$m = i + k$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} (i+k) \frac{e^{-\lambda(1-p)} (\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} i \frac{e^{-\lambda(1-p)} (\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!} + k \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda(1-p)} (\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!}$$

$$g(h) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} i e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!} + h \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda(1-p)^i}{(i-1)!} + h \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^i}{i!} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \lambda(1-p) \cdot \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^{i-1}}{(i-1)!} + h \cdot e^{\lambda(1-p)} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \left[\lambda(1-p) \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^j}{j!} + h \cdot e^{\lambda(1-p)} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \left[\lambda(1-p) \cdot e^{\lambda(1-p)} + h \cdot e^{\lambda(1-p)} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \cdot e^{\lambda(1-p)} [\lambda(1-p) + h]$$

$$= \lambda(1-p) + h$$

Ans, $E(X|Y) = g(Y) = \lambda(1-p) + Y$