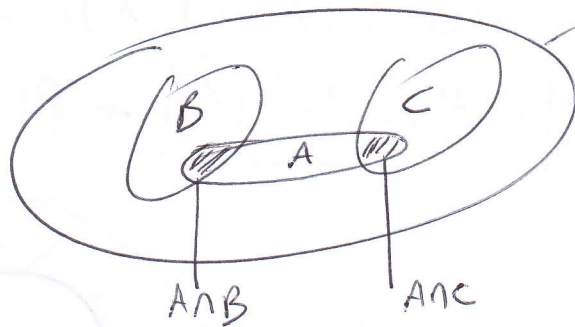


Exod:

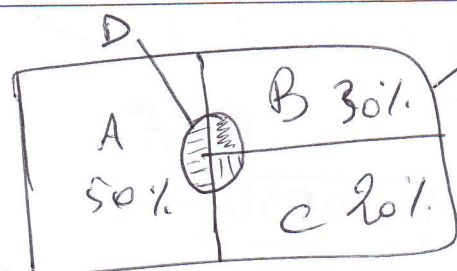
1 corrigé TD 1: 1



$$\begin{cases} P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(C) = \frac{1}{3} \\ P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{8} \\ P(A \cap C) = \frac{1}{6} \\ P(B \cap C) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) + \underbrace{P(A \cap B \cap C)}_{0'} \\ = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{6} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{13}{24}}$$

Exo2:



Entreprise (U)

$$\begin{cases} P(A) = 0.5 \\ P(B) = 0.3 \\ P(C) = 0.2 \end{cases}$$

D: Un événement "Composant défectueux"

D: l'ensemble des composants défectueux produits par les 3 usines (A, B, C)

$$\begin{cases} P(D|A) = 0.02 \\ P(D|B) = 0.05 \end{cases} \quad P(D|C) = 0.01$$

$$① \quad D = \{ (D \cap A) \cup (D \cap B) \cup (D \cap C) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(D) = P(D \cap A) + P(D \cap B) + P(D \cap C)$$

$$= [P(D|A) \cdot P(A)] + [P(D|B) \cdot P(B)] + [P(D|C) \cdot P(C)]$$

$$= (0.02)(0.5) + (0.05)(0.3) + (0.01)(0.2) = \boxed{0.027}$$

$$② \quad P(\cdot|D)? \dots P(B|D)?$$

$$P(B|D) = \frac{P(B \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(D)} = \frac{(0.05)(0.3)}{(0.027)} = \boxed{0.556}$$

Ex 4:  $P(B|A) = 0.99$ ;  $P(B|A^c) = 0.005$ ;  $P(A) = 0.001$

④ Sachant que:  $A \cup A^c = \Omega \Rightarrow P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)} \Rightarrow P(A^c) = 1 - 0.001 = \underline{0.999}$

①  $P(B)$ ?

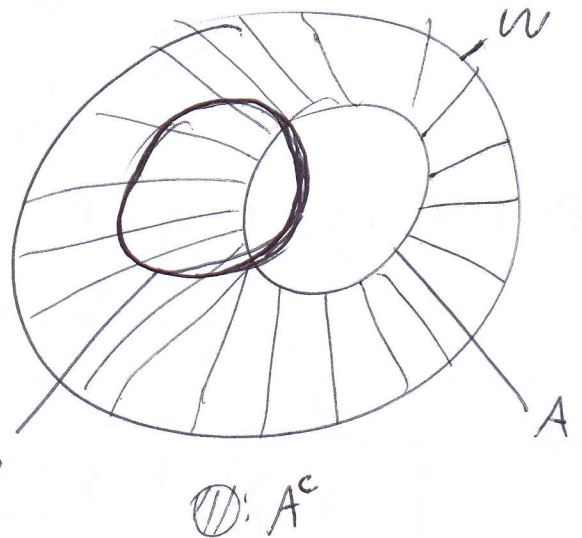
Méthode 1:

$B = \{(A \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B)\}$

$P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A^c \cap B)$

$= [P(B|A) \cdot P(A)] + [P(B|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)]$

$= [0.99(0.001)] + [0.005(0.999)] = \boxed{0.00594}$



Méthode 2:

$A$  et  $A^c$  forment une Partition de  $\Omega$  ( $A$  et  $A^c$  sont incompatibles)

( $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$  et  $A \cup A^c = \Omega$ ) alors:

Sachant que:  $P(B) = P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n B \cap A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B \cap A_i)$

donc:  $P(B) = P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap A^c)$

$= [P(B|A) \cdot P(A)] + [P(B|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)]$

$= [0.99(0.001)] + [0.005(0.999)] = \boxed{0.00594}$

②  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.99(0.001)}{0.00594} = \boxed{0.167}$

—

# Distinction entre événements indépendants et événements incompatibles.

## Evénements Indépendants

- B ne dépend pas de A:

$$\hookrightarrow P(A) = P(A|B)$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(B) = P(B|A)$$

- A et B sont indépendants ssi:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

vs

## Evénements incompatibles

- $A \cap B = \emptyset$

- $\hookrightarrow$   $\nexists$  un élément qui vérifie A et B simultanément

- $P(A \cap B) = 0$

- $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$