

EX 1:

P Une fonction définie par:  $P(x) = C \frac{x-1}{n}$  si  $x \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .

- ①. Pour que P soit la fonction de masse d'une v.a.d.X, 2 conditions à vérifier  
(X: Variable aléatoire discrète)

$$\begin{cases} P(x) \geq 0 \\ \sum P(x) = 1 \quad x \in D_X \end{cases}$$

• Valeur de C?  $\sum_{x=1}^n P(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{x=1}^n C \cdot \frac{x-1}{n} = 1$

$$\frac{C}{n} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n x - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{C}{n} \cdot \left( \sum_{x=1}^n x \right) - \left( \sum_{x=1}^n 1 \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{C}{n} \cdot \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n \right) = 1$$

$$n \cdot \frac{C}{n} \left( \frac{n+1}{2} - 1 \right) = 1 \Rightarrow C \left( \frac{n+1-2}{2} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow C \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} = 1$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \frac{2}{n-1}$$

$$\boxed{C = \frac{2}{n-1}}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{n-1} \frac{x-1}{n} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

↳ Calcul de la Somme des n Premiers Termes:  $\sum_{i=1}^n i \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) + n$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n i = n + (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 2 + 1$$

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$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n i = (n+1) + (n+1) + (n+1) + \dots + (n+1) + (n+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

② Fonction de répartition:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_x(x) &= P(X \leq k) = \sum_{i=1}^k P(i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \cdot (i-1) \\
 &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^k i - 1 = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k i - \sum_{i=1}^k 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \left[ \frac{k(k+1)}{2} - k \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \left[ \frac{k^2 + k - 2k}{2} \right] = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{k^2 - k}{2} \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{k(k-1)}{n(n-1)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

③ Calculer:

•  $P(X \leq 3)$ ? On sait que:  $P(X \leq x) = F_x(x)$  alors:

$$P(X \leq 3) = F_x(3) = \frac{3(3-1)}{n(n-1)} = \boxed{\frac{6}{n(n-1)}}$$

•  $P(1 < X \leq 5)$ ? On sait que:  $P(a < X \leq b) = F_x(b) - F_x(a)$  alors:

$$P(1 < X \leq 5) = F_x(5) - F_x(1) = \frac{5(5-1)}{n(n-1)} - \frac{1(1-1)}{n(n-1)} = \boxed{\frac{20}{n(n-1)}}$$

•  $P(X > n-2)$ ? On sait que:  $P(X > x) = 1 - F_x(x)$  alors:

$$P(X > n-2) = 1 - P_x(X \leq n-2) = 1 - F_x(n-2)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(n-2)(n-2-1)}{n(n-1)} = 1 - \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1) - (n-2)(n-3)}{n(n-1)} = \frac{n^2 - n - n^2 + 3n + 2n - 6}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{4n-6}{n(n-1)}}$$

# TD2 suite:

EX1: ④ la Moyenne de X:

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^n x P_X(x) = \sum_{x=1}^n x \frac{2(x-1)}{n(n-1)} = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \sum_{x=1}^n x(x-1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \left[ \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 - x \right] = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \left[ \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 - \sum_{x=1}^n x \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{3} - (n+1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(n-1)} \left[ (n+1)(2n+1) - 3(n+1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(n-1)} \left[ 2n^2 + n + 2n + 1 - 3n - 3 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 - 2}{3(n-1)} = \frac{2(n^2 - 1)}{3(n-1)} = \frac{2(n-1)(n+1)}{3(n-1)} = \frac{2}{3}(n+1)$$

↳ calcul de la somme des carrés des  $n$  premiers termes: (nbr entiers):

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (i^3 - (i-1)^3) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 - \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^3$$

$$= (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + (n-1)^3 + n^3) - (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + (n-1)^3)$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{i=1}^n (i^3 - (i-1)^3) = n^3}$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (i^3 - (i-1)^3) = \sum_{i=1}^n (i^3 - (i^3 - 3i^2 + 3i - 1))$$

$$n^3 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\cancel{i^3} - \cancel{i^3} + 3i^2 - 3i + 1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (3i^2 - 3i + 1)$$

$$n^3 = \sum_{i=1}^n 3i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n 3i + \sum_{i=1}^n 1$$

$$n^3 = 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i + n$$

$$n^3 = 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n$$

$$\left( 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = n^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n \right) \times 2$$

$$6 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 2n^3 + 3n(n+1) - 2n$$

$$6 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 2n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n - 2n$$

$$6 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 2n^3 + 3n^2 + n = n(2n^2 + 3n + 1)$$

On calcule  $\Delta$  et  $\Delta'$  trouve  
2 racines

$$6 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}$$