

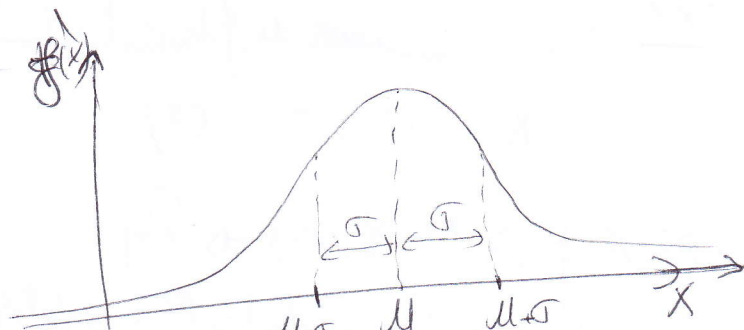
→ X: v.a.r Continue

1 Rappel

•  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$

tel que:  $\mu$ : la moyenne

$\sigma$ : écart type



$\mathcal{N}$ : loi normale = loi de Gauss = loi de Laplace Gauss.

• Courbe en forme de cloche.

• Symétrique.

•  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  ou bien  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .

→  $f(x)$ : fonction de densité de la variable aléatoire:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

• Afin de centrer et normaliser une var X, on affecte le changement de variable suivant:

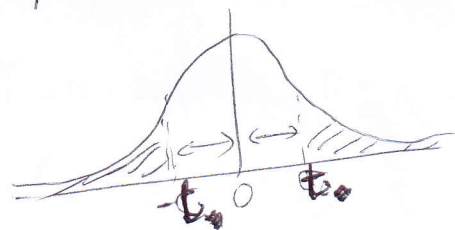
$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

alors:

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

→ Z suit une loi normale centrée réduite de paramètres "0": moyenne  $\mu$  et "1": écart type  $\sigma$ .

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}$$



$$P(X \leq x) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = P(Z \leq t) = F_X(t)$$

$$P(Z \leq -t) = 1 - F_X(t)$$

$$P(a \leq Z \leq b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a) \quad \leftarrow \text{sym}$$

$$P(Z \geq t) = 1 - F_X(t)$$

→

soit  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$ :

1. V.a.  $Y = X + a$  ( $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ) Donc:

$$\mu_Y = \mu_X + a; \sigma_Y = \sigma_X; \sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_X^2$$

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_X + a, \sigma) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2 \end{array} \right.$$

2. V.a.  $Y = bX$  Donc:

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(b\mu; b\sigma)$$

$$\sigma_Y^2 = b^2 \sigma_X^2$$

$$\mu_Y = b\mu_X; \sigma_Y = b\sigma; \sigma_Y^2 = b^2 \sigma_X^2$$

EX1) V.a. X: Erreur de fabrication (TD4)

$$X \sim N(8; 0.02)$$

Si  $X \notin [7.97, 8.03] \Rightarrow$  Rejet

① le pourcentage de billes rejetées??

$$P(\text{Rejetée}) = P(X \notin [7.97; 8.03])$$

$$= 1 - P(7.97 \leq X \leq 8.03)$$

• changement de var:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{X - 8}{0.02} \quad Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P(\text{Rejetée}) = 1 - P\left(\frac{7.97 - 8}{0.02} \leq Z \leq \frac{8.03 - 8}{0.02}\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(-1.5 \leq Z \leq 1.5)$$

$$= 1 - [F(1.5) - F(-1.5)]$$

$$= 1 - [F(1.5) - (1 - F(1.5))]$$

$$= 1 - [F(1.5) - 1 + F(1.5)]$$

$$= 1 - 2F(1.5) + 1$$

$$= 2 - 2F(1.5) = 2(1 - F(1.5))$$

$$(F_x(1.5) = F(1.5 + 0.0) \text{ (la Table } N(0,1)))$$

$$F_x(1.5) = 0.9332$$

$$P(\text{Rejetée}) = 2(1 - 0.9332)$$

$$= 0.1336 = 13.36\%$$



EX2: V.a X: Épaisseur d'une crepe

$$X \sim N(0.6; 0.1)$$

• changement de var:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} ; Z = \frac{X - 0.6}{0.1}$$

① a)  $P(X \leq 0.7) = P(Z \leq \frac{0.7 - 0.6}{0.1})$

$$P(Z \leq 1) = F_*(1) = 0.8413$$

$$F_x(1) = F_x(1.0 + 0.0) \text{ la Table } N(0,1)$$

b)  $P(X \leq 0.8) = P(Z \leq \frac{0.8 - 0.6}{0.1})$

$$P(Z \leq 2) = F_*(2) = 0.9772$$

$$F_x(2) = F_x(2.0 + 0.0) \text{ la Table } N(0,1)$$

c)  $P(X \geq 0.7) = P(Z \geq \frac{0.7 - 0.6}{0.1})$

$$P(Z \geq 1) = 1 - F_*(1) \leftarrow \text{Déjà calculé}$$

$$= 1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587$$

d)  $P(X \leq 0.5) = P(Z \leq \frac{0.5 - 0.6}{0.1})$

$$P(Z \leq -1) = 1 - F_*(1)$$

$$= 0.1587$$

② V.a Y: Épaisseur du papier

$$Y = \ln X \text{ Donc:}$$

$$\mu_Y = \ln \mu_X = \ln(0.6) = [b]$$

$$\sigma_Y = \ln \sigma_X = \ln(0.1) = [c] \text{ alors:}$$

$$Y \sim N(b, c)$$



changement de var:

$$w = \frac{y-b}{1} = y-b \quad w \sim N(0,1)$$

⑦

$$P(6.3 \leq Y \leq 6.6) = P(6.3-6 \leq w \leq 6.6-6)$$

$$P(0.3 \leq w \leq 0.6) = F(0.6) - F(0.3)$$

$$F(0.6) = F(0.6+0.0) \quad F(0.3) = F(0.3+0.0)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{L} & \text{C} & \text{Table} \\ = 0.7257 & - & 0.6179 \end{array}$$

$$= 0.1078 = \boxed{10.78\%}$$

Ex3: X: Temps pour assembler une voiture.  
 $X \sim N(20, 2)$

①?  $P(X \leq 19.5)$  ; ②  $P(20 \leq X \leq 22)$ ?

changement de variable:

$$Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{X-20}{2} \quad Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$P(X \leq 19.5) = P(Z \leq \frac{19.5-20}{2})$$

$$P(Z \leq -0.25) = 1 - F(0.25)$$

$$F(0.25) = F(0.2+0.05) = 0.5977 \quad \text{Table } N(0,1)$$

$$P(Z \leq -0.25) = 1 - 0.5977 = \boxed{0.4023}$$

$$② P(20 \leq X \leq 22) = P(\frac{20-20}{2} \leq Z \leq \frac{22-20}{2})$$

$$P(0 \leq Z \leq 1) = F(1) - F(0)$$

$$= 0.8413 - 0.5$$

$$= \boxed{0.3413}$$

Ex4: X: note d'examen.

$$X \sim N(70, 10)$$

changement de variable:

$$Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{X-70}{10} \quad Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$① P(X > 80) = 1 - P(X \leq 80)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{80-70}{10})$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 1)$$

$$= 1 - F(1) = 1 - 0.8413$$

$$= \boxed{0.1587}$$

$$② P(X \geq 60) = 1 - P(X \leq 60)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{60-70}{10})$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq -1)$$

$$= 1 - (1 - F(1))$$

$$= 1 - 1 + F(1) = F(1) = \boxed{0.8413}$$

$$③ P(X < 60) = P(Z < \frac{60-70}{10})$$

$$= P(Z < -1) = 1 - F(1)$$

$$= \boxed{0.1587}$$

Ex5: X: Poids d'une boîte

$$X \sim N(205, 15)$$

1)  $Z = 49X$  Donc:

$$Z \sim N(49\mu_X; 49\sigma_X)$$

$$Z \sim N((49)(205); (49)(15))$$

$$\boxed{Z \sim N(10045; 735)}$$

②  $P(Z \leq 9800)$  ?

changeret de variable: (Pour centrer la Variable Z)

On pose:  $C = \frac{Z - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{Z - 10045}{735}$

$$P\left(C \leq \frac{9800 - 10045}{735}\right) = P\left(C \leq -\frac{245}{735}\right)$$

$$P(C \leq -0,33) = 1 - F(0,33) \\ = 1 - 0,6293 = \boxed{0,3707}$$

FIN TD4