

$\mathcal{I}$ , une semi-algèbre

$$\phi, \Omega \in \mathcal{I}$$

lemme 2.3.15  $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{I}$

$\cap$   $A \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A^c$  est une réunion finie d'éléments de  $\mathcal{I}$

$\mathcal{M}$  définition: éqn 2.3.7 tous les  $A$  tels que  
$$P^*(A \cap E) + P^*(A^c \cap E) = P^*(E) \quad \forall E \in 2^\Omega$$

algèbre lemme 2.3.10

stabilité par les réunions dénombrables disjointes

$\sigma$ -algèbre tribu lemme 2.3.14

2.3.13

$2^\Omega$

$$P: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$P(A) = P^*(A) \quad A \in \mathcal{I}$$

lemme 2.3.5.

$$P(\phi) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$A_1, \dots, A_k \in \mathcal{I}, \text{ disjoint, } A = \bigcup A_i \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \geq \sum P(A_i)$$

$$A, A_1, \dots, A_k \in \mathcal{I}, A \subseteq \bigcup A_i$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \leq \sum P(A_i)$$

superadd fini

mono dén

$$P^*: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ (restriction)}$$

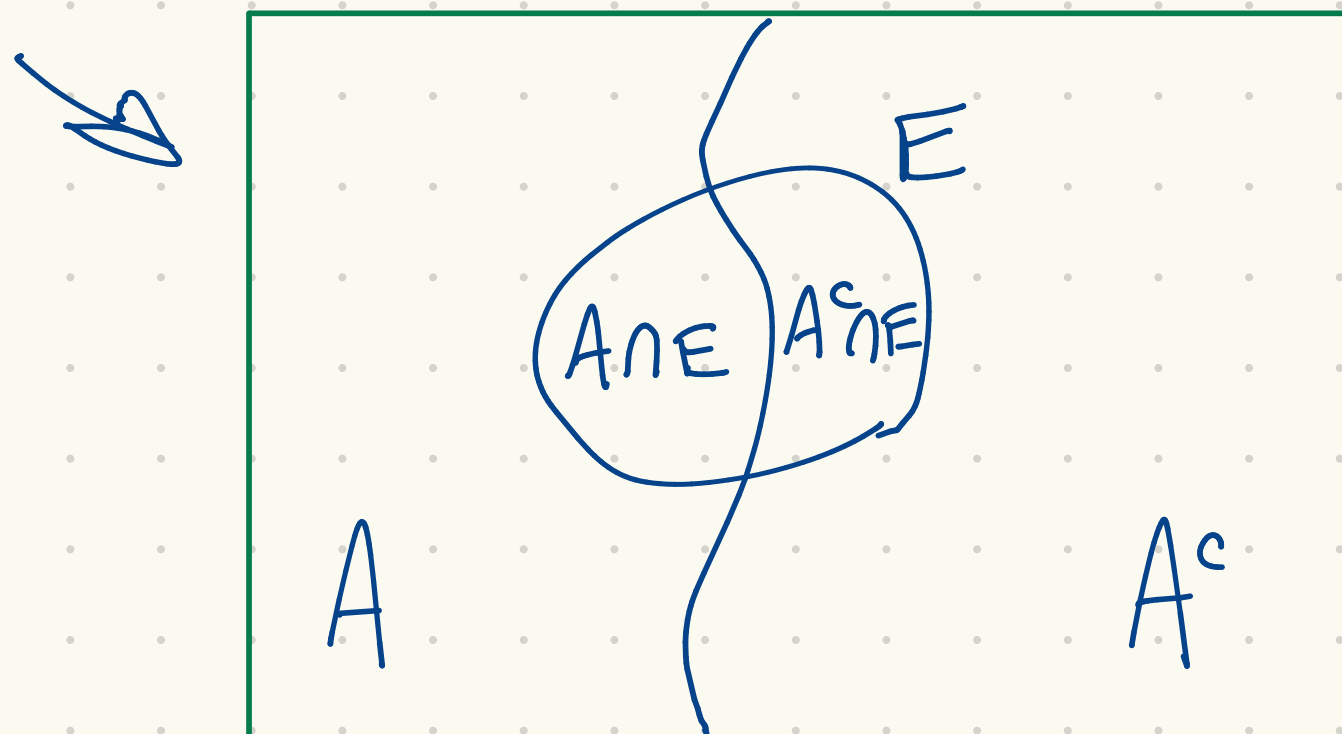
additivité dénombrable lemme 2.3.9

$$P^*: 2^\Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

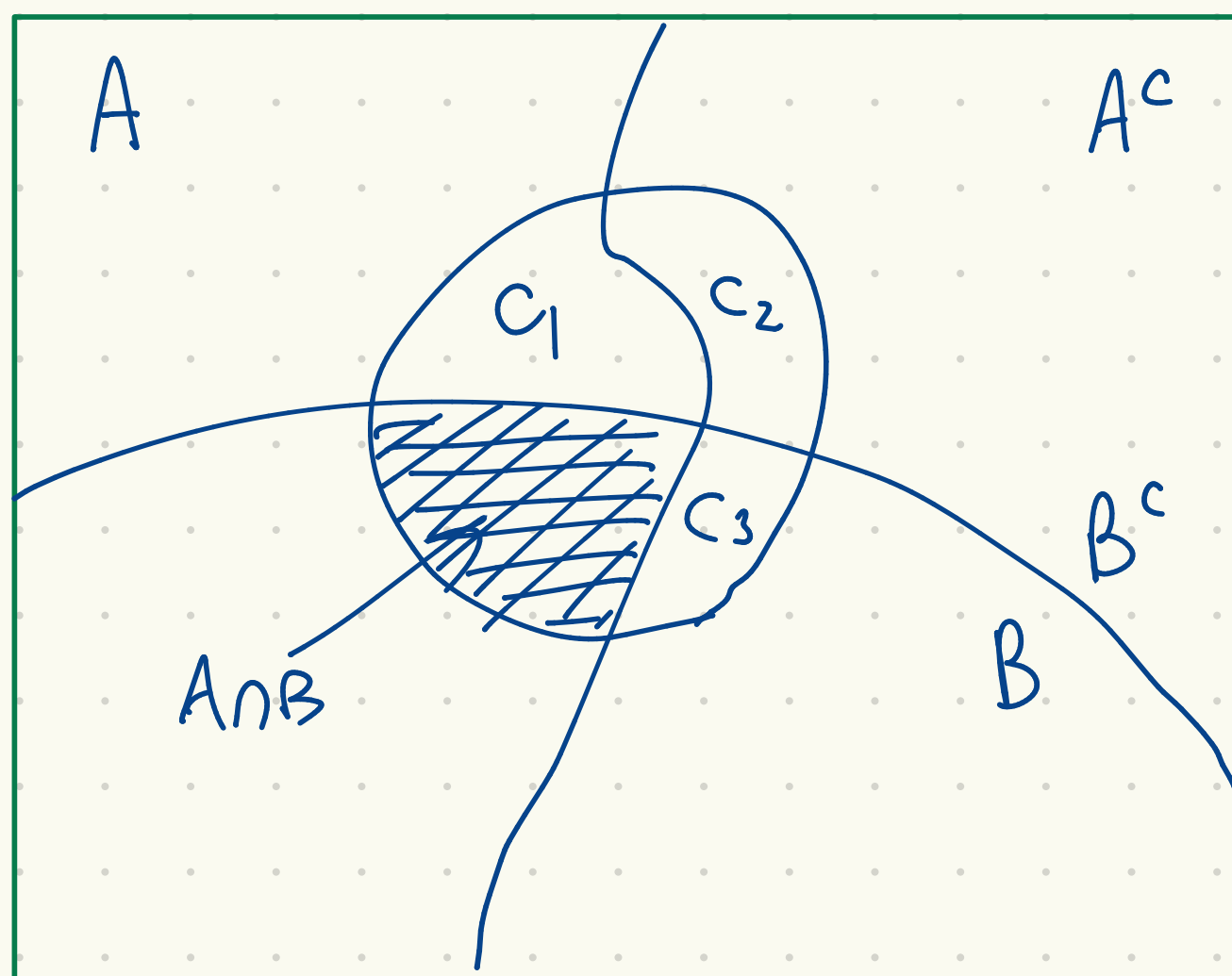
définition 2.3.4

$$P^*(A) = \inf_{\substack{A_1, A_2, \dots \in \mathcal{I} \\ A \subseteq \bigcup_i A_i}} \sum_i P(A_i)$$

$$\sum_i P(A_i)$$



$$P^*(A \cap E) + P^*(A^c \cap E) = P^*(E)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & P^*[(A \cap B) \cap E] + P^*[(A \cap B)^c \cap E] \leftarrow \\
 &= P^*[(A \cap B) \cap E] + P^*[C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3] \\
 &\leq P^*[(A \cap B) \cap E] + P^*[C_1] + P^*[C_2] + P^*[C_3] \\
 &= P^*(B \cap E) + P^*(B^c \cap E) \quad \begin{array}{l} A \in \mathcal{M}, \\ B \cap E \text{ pour } E \\ B^c \cap E \text{ pour } E \\ B \in \mathcal{M} \end{array} \\
 &= \underline{P^*(E)} \\
 &\geq \underline{\text{par sous-additivit  (lemme 2.3.6.)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Une semi-algèbre pour  $\Omega = \{(r_1, r_2, \dots) : r_i \in \{0, 1\}\}$

$$\mathcal{I} = \{A_{a_1, \dots, a_n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$$

$$A_{01011} \cap A_{011100} = \emptyset$$

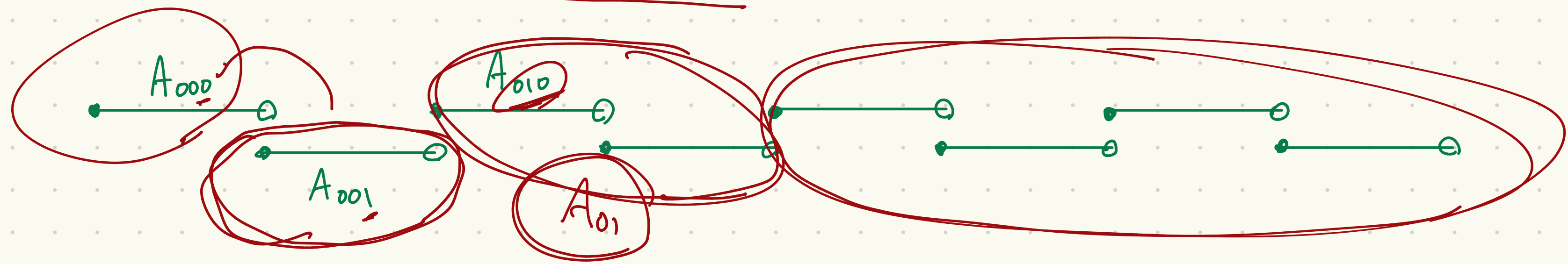
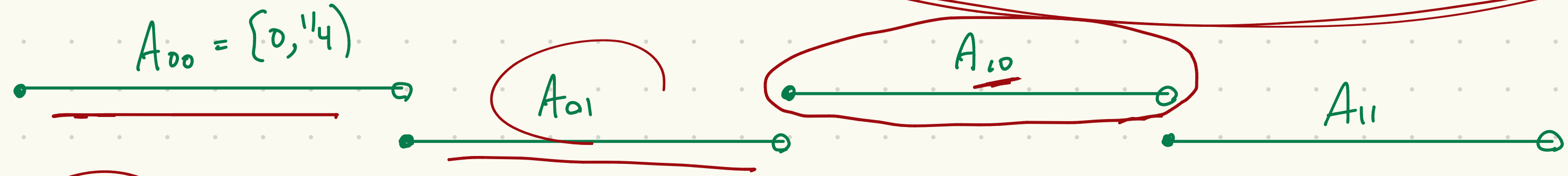
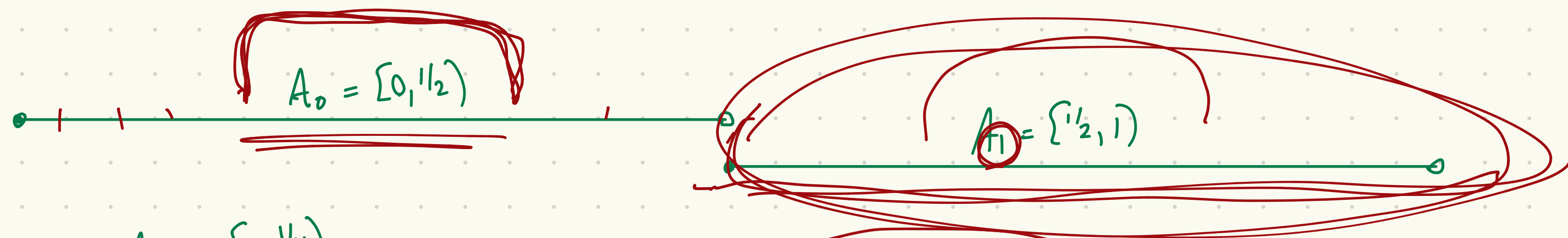
$$A_{01} \cap A_{01101} = A_{01101}$$

$$A_{a_1, \dots, a_n} \cap A_{b_1, \dots, b_{n'}} = \begin{cases} A_{a_1, \dots, a_n} & n' \leq n \quad a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2, \dots, a_{n'} = b_{n'} \\ A_{b_1, \dots, b_{n'}} & n \leq n' \quad a_1 = b_1, \dots, a_n = b_n \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{A_{010}^c}_{A_{a_1, \dots, a_n}^c} = \underbrace{A_{011}}_1 \cup \underbrace{A_{00}}_1 \cup \underbrace{A_1}_1$$

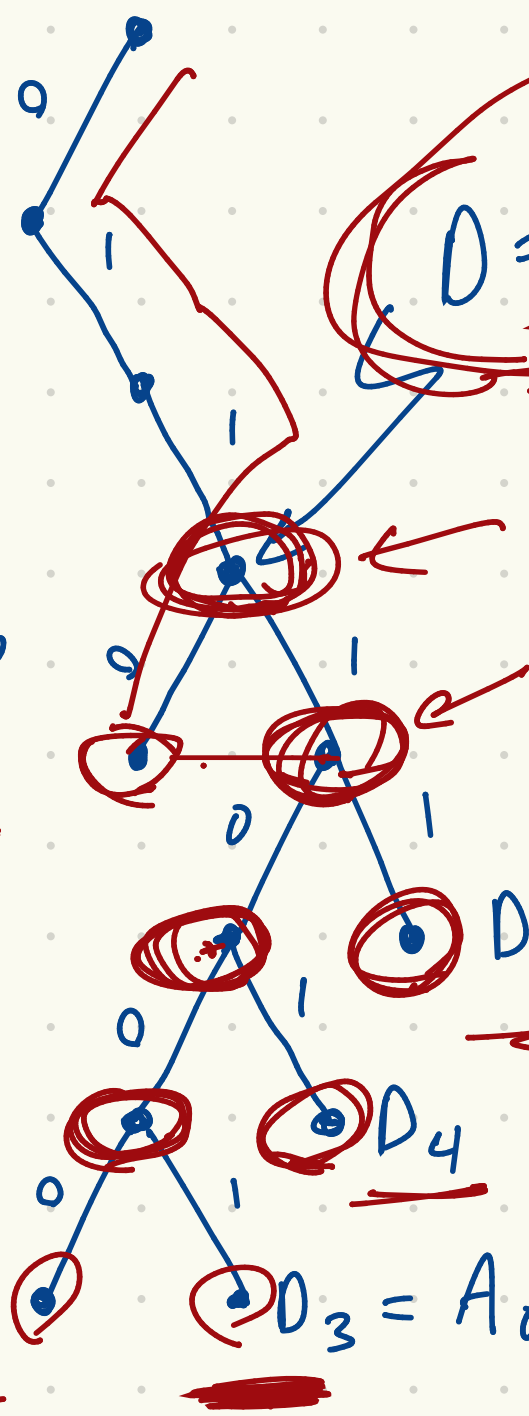
$$A_{a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}} (1 - a_n) \cup A_{a_1, \dots, a_{n-2}} (1 - a_{n-1}) \cup \dots \cup A_{(1-a_1)}$$

$\Omega = \{(r_1, r_2, \dots) : r_i \in \{0, 1\}\}$  et  $\Omega = [0, 1]$



Une probabilité pour  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots\}, \omega_i \in \{0,1\}$

$A_{011011}$   
 $A_{11011011110}$



$D = A_{011} \quad P(D) = 2^{-3}$

$D_1, D_2, \dots, D_5 \in \mathcal{I}$

$D = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 D_i$

$P(D_1) = 2^{-4} = 1/16$

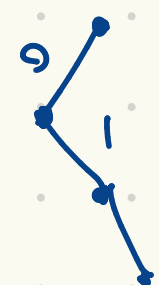
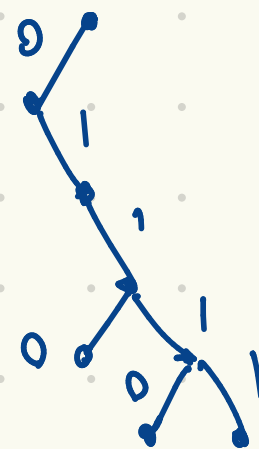
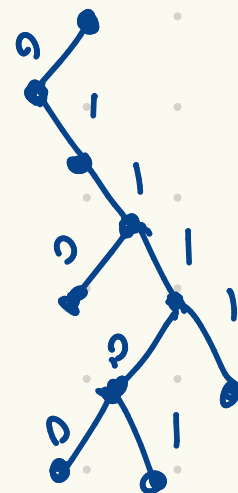
$D_1 = A_{01110}$

$P(A) = 2^{-4} = 1/16$

$D_5 = A_{01111} \quad P(D_5) = 2^{-5} = 1/32$

$D_2 = A_{0111000}$   
 $P(D_2) = 2^{-7} = 1/128$

$\sum_{i=1}^5 P(D_i)$  est pareille pour

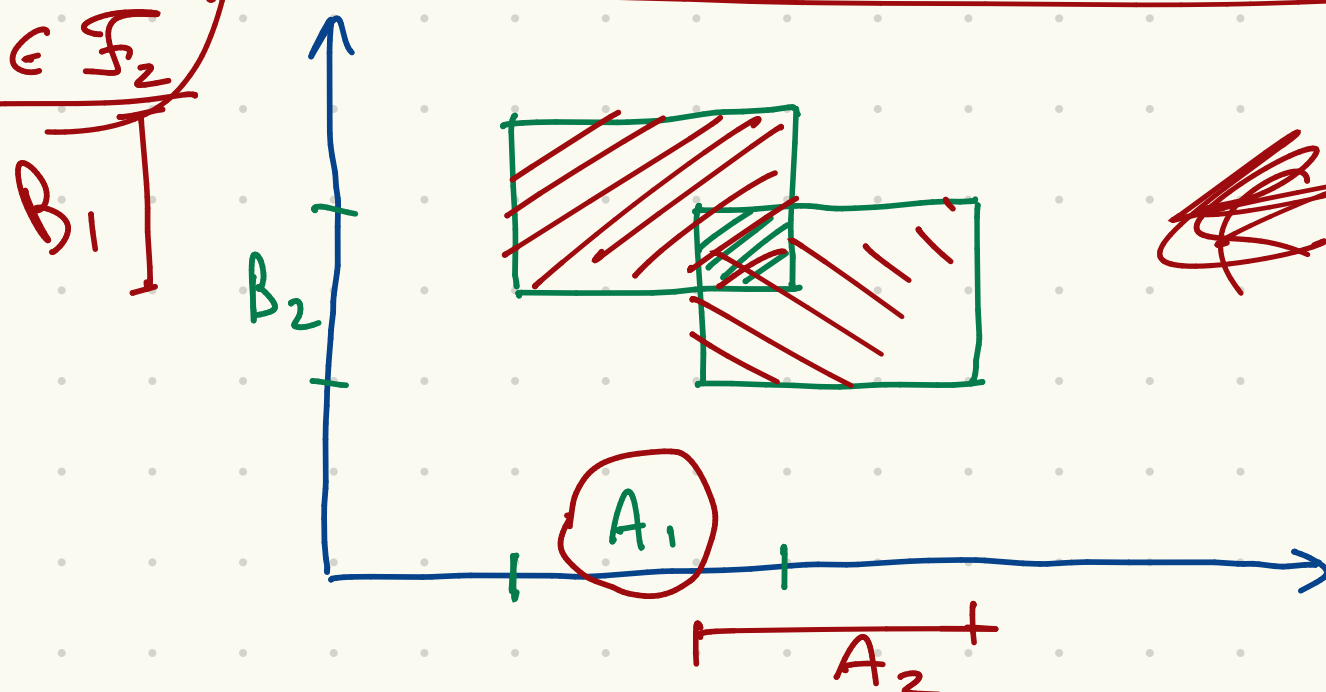


Une semi-algèbre pour  $\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \equiv \Omega$

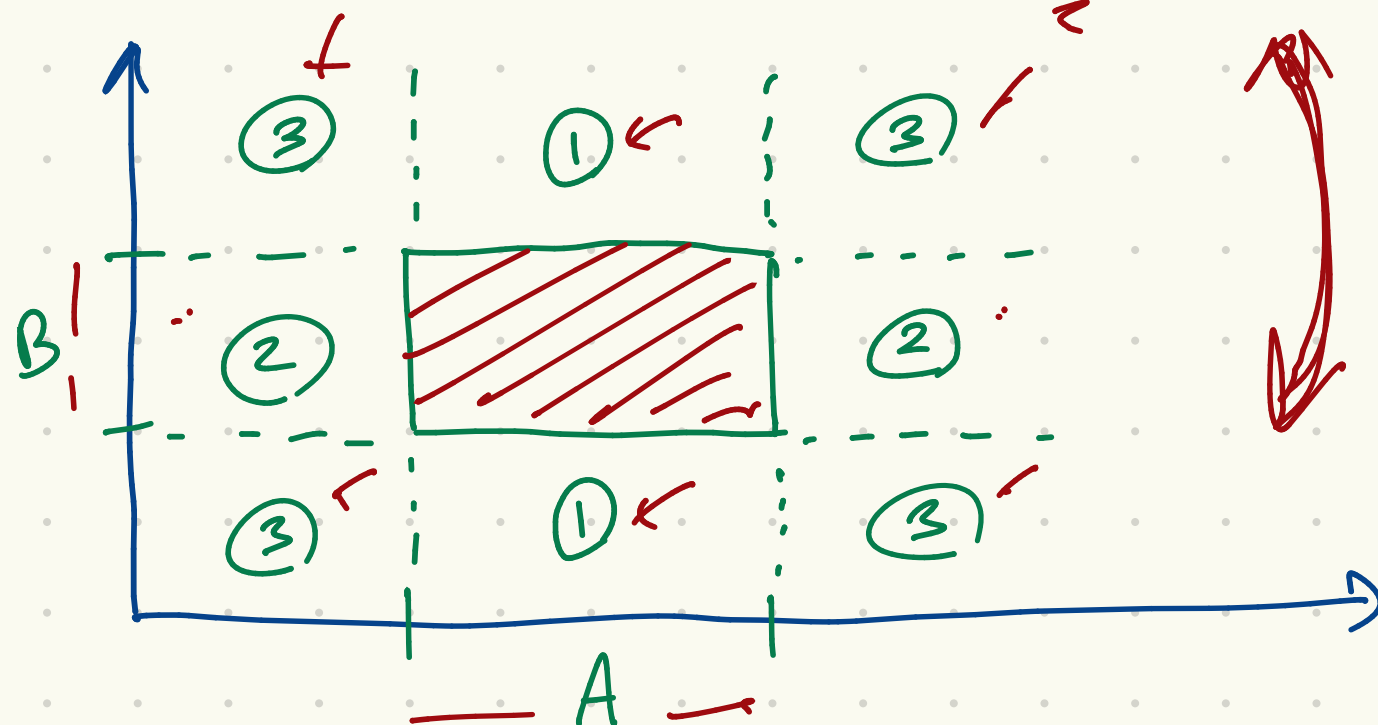
$$\phi = \phi \times \phi \quad \Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \quad \text{alors} \quad 0, \Omega \in \mathcal{J}$$

$$(A_1 \times B_1) \cap (A_2 \times B_2) = (A_1 \cap A_2) \times (B_1 \cap B_2) \in \mathcal{J}$$

$A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{F}_1$   
 $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{F}_2$



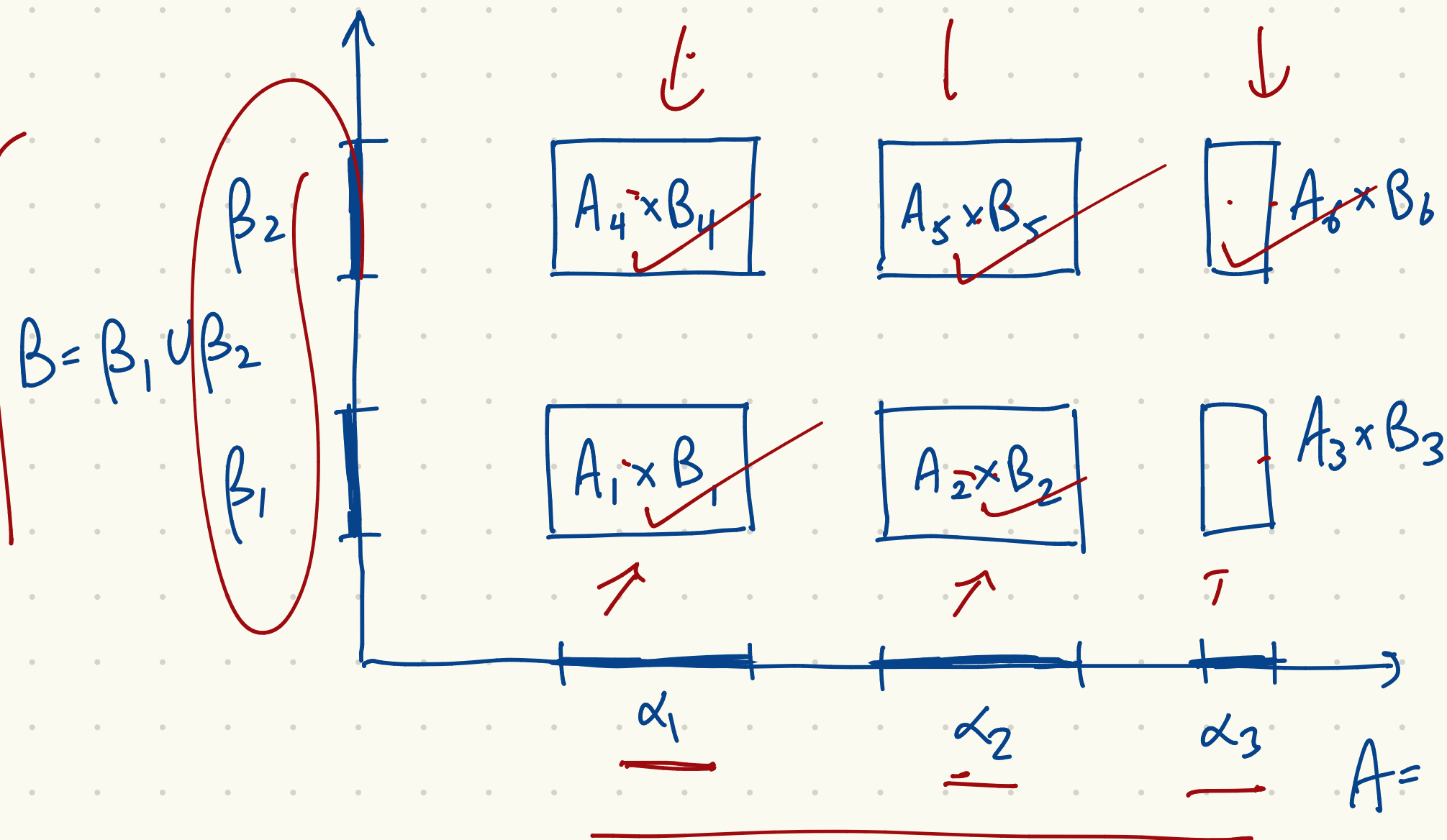
$$(A \times B)^c = (A \times B^c) \cup (A^c \times B) \cup (A^c \times B^c)$$





Une probabilité pour  $\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$

Un exemple avec  $n=6$   $|J|=3$   $|K|=2$ .



$$A_1 = A_4 = \alpha_1$$

$$A_2 = A_5 = \alpha_2$$

$$A_3 = A_6 = \alpha_3$$

$$B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = \beta_1$$

$$B_4 = B_5 = B_6 = \beta_2$$

$$A = \alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2 \cup \alpha_3$$

$\liminf_n$  et  $\limsup_n$  pour une suite de nombres

→  $x_n$  0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 ... (0 toujours) ← 1 finit souvent

→  $y_n$  0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 ... ← 1 infin souvent

→  $z_n$  1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 ... (1 toujours) ← 1 presque toujours

$$\limsup_n x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} x_m = 0$$

$$\liminf_n x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{m \geq n} x_m = 0$$

$$\limsup_n y_n = 1$$

$$\liminf_n y_n = 0$$

$$\limsup_n z_n = 1$$

$$\liminf_n z_n = 1$$



$\liminf_n$  et  $\limsup_n$  pour une suite d'ensembles (d'événements)

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	...
$A_n$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{1, 3\}$	$\{2, 3\}$	$\{1, 3\}$	$\{2, 3\}$	...
$\bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$	$\emptyset$	$\{3\}$	$\{3\}$	$\{3\}$	$\{3\}$	...

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k = \{3\}$$

premier terme

$$= \liminf_n A_n$$

$$\bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$$

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$= \limsup_n A_n$$

Exemple,  $\limsup$  et  $\liminf$  d'une series de nombres.

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

