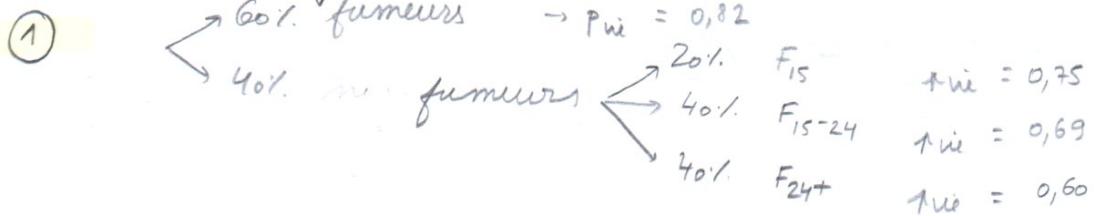


TP 1 : PROBABILITÉS CONDITIONNELLES



1) interprétation des %.

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(vni) &= (P(vni | NF)) \times P(NF) + (P(vni | F_{15})) \times P_{15} + P(vni | F_{15-24}) \times P_{15-24} \\
 &\quad + (P(vni | F_{24+})) \times P_{24+} \\
 &= 0,82 \times 0,6 + 0,75 \times 0,08 + 0,69 \times 0,16 + 0,60 \times 0,16 \\
 &= 0,7584
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(vni | F) &= P(vni | F, F_{14}) \times P(F_{14}) + P(vni | F, F_{14-24}) \times P(F_{14-24}) + P(vni | F, F_{24+}) \\
 &\quad \times P(F_{24+}) \\
 &= 0,75 \times 0,20 + 0,69 \times 0,40 + 0,60 \times 0,40 \\
 &= 0,666
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$P(F | vni) = \frac{P(vni | F) \times P(F)}{P(vni)} = \frac{0,666 \times 0,40}{0,7584} = 0,35$$

- ②
- { Anvers }
 - { Bruxelles }
 - { Charleroi }
- 4 routes pour aller d'A à C.
→ toutes sont une pente + d'êtres bloquée par la neige.

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A \rightarrow C) &= P(A \rightarrow B \wedge B \rightarrow C) \\
 &= P(A \rightarrow B) \cdot P(B \rightarrow C) \\
 &= P(A \rightarrow B)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A \rightarrow B) &= P(R_1 \text{ ouverte}) + P(R_2 \text{ ouverte}) - P(R_1 \text{ ouverte} \cap R_2 \text{ ouverte}) \\
 &= 1-p + 1-p - (1-p) \times (1-p) \\
 &= 1-p^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \rightarrow C) = 1-p^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad P(A \rightarrow c) &= P(A \rightarrow B)^2 + P(R_5 \text{ ouvert}) - P(P(A \rightarrow B)^2 \cup R_5 \text{ ouvert}) \\ &= (1-p^2)^2 + 1-p - (1-p^2) \times (1-p) \end{aligned}$$

(5)



$$P(B_2 | B_1) = \frac{P(B_1 | B_2) \times P(B_2)}{P(B_1)}$$

$$P(B_1 | B_2) = 3/10$$

$$P(B_1) = 3/10$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_2) &= P(B_2 | B_1) \times P(B_1) + P(B_2 | N_1) \times P(N_1) \\ &= \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{3}{10} + \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{7}{10} = 0,573 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B_2 | B_1) = \frac{3/10 \times 0,573}{3/10}$$

pas bien lu la question ...

(6) a) $P(\text{eff}) = P(\text{eff} | \text{f}) \times P(\text{f}) + P(\text{eff} | \text{m}) \times P(\text{m})$

b) $P(\text{f} | \text{eff}) = \frac{P(\text{eff} | \text{f}) \times P(\text{f})}{P(\text{eff})}$

c) $P(\text{m} | \text{pas eff}) = \frac{P(\text{pas eff} | \text{m}) \times P(\text{m})}{P(\text{eff})}$

(7) 20% malade

$$\rightarrow P(T^+ | \text{malade}) = 0,90$$

$$P(T^- | \text{sain}) = 0,95$$

$$\rightarrow P(\text{malade} | T^+) = \frac{P(T^+ | \text{malade}) \times P(\text{malade})}{P(T^+)}$$

$$P(T^+) = P(T^+ | \text{malade}) \times P(\text{malade}) + P(T^+ | \text{sain}) \times P(\text{sain})$$

$$= 0,90 \times 0,20 + 0,05 \times 0,80 = 0,22$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{malade} | T^+) = \frac{0,90 \times 0,20}{0,22} = 0,82.$$

⑧ $P(\text{connaît}) = p$ $P(\text{juste} | \text{connaît pas}) = \frac{1}{m}$

 $P(\text{connaît pas}) = 1-p$

$$P(\text{connaît} | \text{juste}) = \frac{P(\text{juste} | \text{connaît}) \times P(\text{connaît})}{P(\text{juste})}$$

$$P(\text{juste} | \text{connaît}) = 1$$

$$P(\text{juste}) = P(\text{juste} | \text{connaît}) \times P(\text{connaît})$$

$$+ P(\text{juste} | \text{connaît pas}) \times P(\text{connaît pas})$$

$$= 1 \times p + \frac{1}{m} \times (1-p)$$

$$P(\text{connaît} | \text{juste}) = \frac{p}{p + \frac{1-p}{m}}$$

TP 2

Lois discrètes :

→ Bernoulli : expérience qui a 2 résultats possibles

↳ un paramètre : p (\leftarrow réussite)

→ binomiale (n, p) : $n \times$ la loi Bernoulli

→ s'intéresse au nb de x où l'expérience sera réussie (p)

→ binomiale négative (x, p) : on refait Bernoulli jusqu'à avoir n succès

→ s'intéresse au nb de x qu'on l'a faite pour avoir n

Rem: la loi géométrique (\approx la loi binomiale négative)

$$F_x(n) = P(X \leq n)$$

→ hypergéométrique (n, N, M) : on a un groupe de N objets, divisé en 2 sous-groupes, le sous-groupe d'intérêt à M objets.

Parmi N , on tire n objets

↳ combien d'objets n proviennent du sous-groupe M .

→ Poisson (μ) : on compte le nb de x événements se produisant sur un laps de temps fixé.

$$\mu = \# \text{ événements} / \text{unité de temps}$$

TP 2 : VARIABLES ALÉATOIRES DISCRÈTES

① a) $p(\text{g}) = \frac{3}{5}$ $p(\text{f}) = \frac{2}{5}$

a.1) $P(X=3) = \binom{5}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \left(1-\frac{3}{5}\right)^{5-3} = \binom{5}{3} \cdot \frac{3^3}{5^3} \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2$

a.2) $P(X=2) = \binom{2}{0} \left(1-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^1$

~~a.3) $P(X=3) = \binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2$~~

a.3) $P(X=5) = \binom{4}{2} \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{5-3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3$

(2) binomiale négative :

$n = 10$ $p(r) = \frac{1}{6}$

a) $P(X=10) = \binom{9}{9} \left(1-\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^9$

b) $P(X=80) = \binom{49}{9} \left(1-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{40} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^9$

(3) $p(\text{cancer} | F) = \frac{2}{5}$ $p(F) = 0,60$

$p(\text{cancer} | NF) = \frac{1}{40}$

a) \rightarrow env 20 F $\rightarrow p(\text{d'au moins 1 cancer})$

$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0)$

$P(X=0) = \binom{20}{0} \cdot \frac{2}{5}^0 \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{20}$

b) $P(X=3) = \binom{10}{3} \times p(\text{cancer})^3 \times (1-p(\text{cancer}))^7$

$P(\text{cancer}) = P(\text{cancer} | F) \times p(F) + P(\text{cancer} | NF) \times p(NF)$

(4) 20 ♂ ↗ 12 ♀
 7 ♀ reçoivent un cadeau

a) hypogéométrique

$$N = 20$$

$$M = 12$$

$$m = \cancel{7}$$

$$m = 2$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{\binom{12}{2} \binom{8}{5}}{\binom{20}{7}}$$

$$\delta) P(X \leq 3) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3)$$

(5) succès = 1 $\rightarrow p(\text{succès}) = 1/6$ qd #succès = 4 \Rightarrow géométrique
 binomiale négative

$$a) P(X=3) = (1-1/6)^2 \times 1/6$$

$$\delta) P(X \leq 3) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2)$$

(6) $p(\text{succ}) = 1/5$ $X = 10$

\rightarrow doit réussir l'épreuve au min. 2x \Rightarrow binomiale

$$P(X \geq 2 | X > 1) = \frac{P(X \geq 2 \cap X > 1)}{P(X > 1)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X \geq 2)}{P(X > 1)}$$

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1)$$

$$P(X=1) = \binom{10}{1} \times \frac{1}{5}^1 \left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right)^9$$

⑦

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 12 \\ M &= 4 \\ n &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a) } P(X=0) = \frac{\binom{4}{0} \binom{8}{5}}{\binom{12}{5}}$$

$$\text{b) } P(X=4) = \frac{\binom{4}{4} \binom{8}{0}}{\binom{12}{5}}$$

⑧ 20 ménages francophones dans une population où $p(\text{franç}) = 0,60$
 $\rightarrow r = 20$

$$P(X=80) = \binom{49}{19} (1-0,60)^{30} \times 0,60^{20}$$

⑨ 1 particule / min pendant 100 min

$$\text{a) } P(X=0) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^0}{0!} \quad \mu = \bar{n} = 1 \text{ particule / min}$$

$$\text{b) } P(X=1) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^1}{1!}$$

$$\text{c) } P(X>2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1)$$

⑩ A $\rightarrow 2 \text{ ha} \rightarrow p_A = 0,125$
 B $\rightarrow 3 \text{ ha} \rightarrow p_B = 0,20$
 C $\rightarrow 5 \text{ ha} \rightarrow p_C = 0,30$

$$20 \text{ personnes} \rightarrow p = 3/20 = 0,15 = \boxed{x=3}$$

$$P(\text{caisse inc} = \text{caisse A})$$

$$P(\text{caisse A} | X=3) = \frac{P(X=3 | \text{caisse A}) \times P(\text{caisse A})}{P(X=3 | \text{caisse A}) \times P(\text{caisse A})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ P(X=3 | \text{caisse B}) \times P(\text{caisse B}) \\ &+ P(X=3 | \text{caisse C}) \times P(\text{caisse C}) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=3 \mid \text{caisse A}) = \binom{20}{3} \times 0,125^3 \times (1-0,125)^{17}$$

→ binomiale

$$P(A) = 0,20$$

11
à réf

$$\text{cure A} \rightarrow 25/125 = 0,20$$

$$\text{cure B} \rightarrow 4/125 = 0,04$$

$$\text{cure C} \rightarrow 6/125 = 0,06$$

$$P_A = 2/10$$

$$P_B = 3/10$$

$$P_C = 5/10$$

Faut utiliser la loi de poisson pour déterminer $P(X=4)$ et $P(X=3)$

$$1L: \text{cure inc} \rightarrow 3q$$

$$1L: \text{cure inc} \rightarrow 4q$$

$$P(X=4 \mid X=3) = \frac{P(X=3 \mid X=4) \times P(X=4)}{P(X=3)}$$

$$12) A.n pas embout \rightarrow P(\text{camionnette}) = 1/6$$

$$\text{à réf} \quad P_A = 1/2$$

$$B - n \cdot \text{embout} \quad P_{\text{cam}} = 2/4 \quad P_B = 0,3$$

$$C - P_{\text{cam}} = 2/5 \quad P_C = 1/5$$

$$P(A \mid X=3) = \frac{P(X=3 \mid A) \times P(A)}{P(X=3)}$$

$$\rightarrow P(X=3) = P(X=3 \mid A) \cdot P(A) + P(X=3 \mid B) \cdot P(B) + P(X=3 \mid C) \cdot P(C)$$

→ géométrique car n'arrête dès qu'il y a une 1^{re} camionnette

$$\rightarrow P(X=3 \mid A) = (1-1/6)^2 \cdot 1/6 \quad P_A = 0,5$$

$$P(X=3 \mid B) = (1-1/4)^2 \cdot 1/4 \quad P_B = 0,3$$

$$P(X=3 \mid C) = (1-2/5)^2 \cdot 2/5 \quad P_C = 0,2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \mid X=3) = 0,45$$

(13) $k=0$ sans accident : $t = 25 \text{ min}$ $P = 1/3$

à vérifier $k=1$ 1 accident : $t = 38 \text{ min}$ $P = 1/3$

$k=2$ 2 accidents : $t = 45 \text{ min}$ $P = 1/3$
ou +

$$k \text{ attendue} = 1,2 = \mu$$

a)

b) $t > 40$ $P(k=1 | t > 40) = \frac{P(t > 40 | k=1) \times P(k=1)}{P(t > 40)}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(t > 40) &= P(t > 40 | k=0) \times P(k=0) \\ &\quad + P(t > 40 | k=1) \times P(k=1) \\ &\quad + P(t > 40 | k \geq 2) \times P(k \geq 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Loi de Poisson : } P(X=n) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^n}{n!}$$

$$\cdot P(k=0) = \frac{e^{-1,2} \cdot 1,2^0}{0!} = 0,30$$

$$\cdot P(k=1) = e^{-1,2} \cdot 1,2^1 = 0,36$$

$$\cdot P(k \geq 2) = 1 - P(k=0) - P(k=1) = 0,34$$

$$P(t > 40 | k=0) = 1 - e^{-1,25 \cdot 40} = 0,798$$

$$P(t > 40 | k=1) = 1 - e^{-1,38 \cdot 40} = 0,681$$

$$P(t > 40 | k \geq 2) = 1 - e^{-1,45 \cdot 40} = 0,589$$

$$\Rightarrow P(t > 40) = 0,798 \times 0,30 + 0,681 \times 0,36 + 0,589 \times 0,34 \\ = 0,67$$

$$P(k=1 | t>40) = \frac{0,681 \times 0,26}{0,67}$$

$$= 0,35$$

TP 3 : VARIABLES ALÉATOIRES CONTINUES

① $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{60} & \text{si } 0 \leq x < 60 \\ 1 & \text{si } x \geq 60 \end{cases}$

bus toutes les 10 min à 12h midi

a) $P(X \leq 30) = \frac{30}{60} = \frac{30}{60}$

b) $P(30 \leq X \leq 40) = P(X \leq 40) - P(X \leq 30) = \frac{40}{60} - \frac{30}{60}$

c) $P(t < 5) =$

→ bus arrive toutes les 10 min donc

12h00, 12h10, 12h20, 12h30, 12h40, 12h50, 13h00

$$\Rightarrow P(t < 5) = P(X=0) + P(X=10) + P(X=20) + P(X=30) + P(X=40) + P(X=50)$$

d) $P(0 \leq X \leq 15 \cup 45 \leq X \leq 30) = P(X=15) - P(X=0) + P(X=45) - P(X=30)$
 $- P(X \in [0, 15] \cup [30, 45])$

② $f(x) = \begin{cases} 6(ne - nx^2) & \text{si } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases} = \frac{15}{60} - 0 + \frac{45}{60} - \frac{30}{60}$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du = \int_0^x 6(ne - nu^2) du = 6 \left[\frac{nx^2}{2} - \frac{nx^3}{3} \right]_0^{1/3} = \frac{3}{9} - \frac{2}{27} = \frac{9}{27} - \frac{2}{27} = \frac{7}{27}$$

③ $\mu = 100 \quad \sigma = 10 \quad \sim N(0, 1)$

a) $P(100 \leq X \leq 105) = P(X \leq 105) - P(X \leq 100)$
 $= P(Z \leq \frac{105-100}{10}) - P(Z \leq \frac{100-100}{10})$
 $= P(Z \leq 0,5) - P(Z \leq 0)$
 $= 0,6915 - 0,5 = 0,1915$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) P(X > 120) &= P\left(Z > \frac{120 - 100}{\sigma}\right) \\
 &= 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{20}{\sigma}\right) \\
 &= 1 - 0,9772 = 0,0228
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) P(X > n) &= P\left(Z > \frac{n - 100}{\sigma}\right) = 0,10 \\
 \Rightarrow 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{n - 100}{\sigma}\right) &= 0,10 \\
 P\left(Z \leq \frac{n - 100}{\sigma}\right) &= 1 - 0,10 = 0,90 \\
 \rightarrow \frac{n - 100}{\sigma} &= 1,28 \\
 n &= 12,8 + 100 = \textcircled{112,8}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $P(X \leq 80) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{80 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0,9772$

$$P(X > 15) = P\left(Z > \frac{15 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0,8413$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{80 - \mu}{\sigma} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{15 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{15 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0,8413$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow P\left(Z < \frac{15 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) &= 1 - 0,8413 \\
 &= 0,1587
 \end{aligned}$$

b passt in die Form
 $P\left(Z \leq -\frac{(15 - \mu)}{\sigma}\right) = 0,1587$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow P\left(Z \leq \frac{\mu - 15}{\sigma}\right) &= 1 - 0,1587 = 0,8413 \\
 \frac{\mu - 15}{\sigma} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \sigma + 15$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{80 - \sigma - 15}{\sigma} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{15 - \sigma}{\sigma} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{15}{\sigma} = 3 \rightarrow \sigma = 5 \rightarrow \mu = 20$$

⑤ $X \sim N(8; 2,25)$

$Y \sim N(4, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow P(6 < X \leq 9,5) &= P(X < 9,5) - P(X < 6) \\ &= P(Z < \frac{9,5-8}{\sqrt{2,25}}) - P(Z \leq \frac{6-8}{\sqrt{2,25}}) \\ &= P(Z < 1) - P(Z \leq -\frac{4}{3}) \\ &\quad !! \\ &= P(Z \geq \frac{4}{3}) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{4}{3}) \\ &= P(Z \leq 1) + P(Z \leq \frac{4}{3}) - 1 \\ &= 0,5 + 0,9082 - 1 = 0,4082 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow P(3,5 < Y < 9,5)$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{niedermotorisiert}) = P(6 < X < 9,5) \times P(3,5 < Y < 9,5)$$

⑥ $\mu = 72$

$\sigma = 9$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq n) &= P(Z \geq \frac{n-72}{9}) = 0,10 \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{n-72}{9}) = 0,10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow P(Z \leq \frac{n-72}{9}) = 0,90$$

$$\frac{n-72}{9} = 1,28 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n = 83,52$$

⑦ $\mu = 101$

a) $\sigma = 0,95$

$$P(X < 100) = P\left(Z < \frac{100 - 101}{0,95}\right) = P(Z < -1/3) = P(Z > 4/3)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 4/3)$$

$$= 1 - 0,9082$$

$$= 0,0918$$

$$= 9\%$$

b) $P(X < 100) = P\left(Z < \frac{100 - 101}{4}\right) = 0,02$

$$= P(Z > -\frac{1}{4}) = 0,02$$

$$= 1 - P(Z < -1/4) = 0,02$$

$$\rightarrow P(Z \leq -1/4) = 1 - 0,02 = 0,98$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\mu} = 2,05 \quad \rightarrow \sigma = 0,49$$

⑧ 100 tests

$$\rightarrow \mu_{\text{test}} = 10 \quad \sim \text{Exp} = \text{reste de mémoire}$$

a) $P(X < 900) = P\left(Z < \frac{900 - 10}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$

$$\mu = E[X] = 100 \times 10 = 100$$

$$\text{var}(\sum X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} \text{var}(X_i) = 100 \cdot 10^2 = 10000$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{10000} = 100$$

b) $12 \times 10 = 120 \text{ min}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{lll} A & \rightarrow 20\% & \mu_A = 2,5 \\ B & \rightarrow 20\% & \mu_B = 4 \\ C & \rightarrow 80\% & \mu_C = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \rightarrow \lambda_A = 0,4 \\ \lambda_B = 0,25 \\ \lambda_C = 0,167 \end{array}$$

$$P(X < 4 | X > 3) = P(X < 4 | X > 3 \cap A) \cdot P(A|T) + P(X < 4 | X > 3 \cap B) \cdot P(B|T) + P(X < 4 | X > 3 \cap C) \cdot P(C|T)$$

$$\propto P(A|T) = \frac{P(T|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(T|A) \cdot P(A) + P(T|B) \cdot P(B) + P(T|C) \cdot P(C)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(T|A) &= 1 - e^{-0,4 \cdot 3} &= 0,699 \\ P(T|B) &= 1 - e^{-0,25 \cdot 3} &= 0,528 \\ P(T|C) &= 1 - e^{-0,167 \cdot 3} &= 0,394 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow P(A|T) = 0,28$$

$$\propto P(B|T) = 0,320$$

$$\propto P(C|T) = 0,398$$

$$\propto P(X < 4 | X > 3 \cap A) = P(X < 1 | X \sim \text{Exp}(0,4)) \\ = 1 - e^{-0,4} = 0,330$$

$$\propto P(X < 4 | X > 3 \cap B) = 1 - e^{-0,25} = 0,221$$

$$\propto P(X < 4 | X > 3 \cap C) = 1 - e^{-0,167} = 0,154$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X < 4 | X > 3) = \boxed{0,224}$$

To

$$\text{IMC} \sim \log N (\ln(25), \sigma)$$

$$\text{plausibel } |\text{IMC} > 25) = 0,43$$

$$\text{plausibel } |\text{IMC} < 25) = 0,51$$

$$P(\text{IMC} < 25 | 2 \text{ Hertz}^+ \mu\text{z}^3) = \frac{P(2T^+/3 | \text{IMC} < 25) \times P(\text{IMC} < 25)}{P(2T^+/3)}$$

$P(2T^+/3)$

⊗ $P(2T^+/3) \rightarrow \text{binomiale}$

$$\rightarrow \text{suchant que IMC} < 25 \rightarrow P(T^+) = 0,43$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X=2) = \binom{3}{2} 0,43^2 (1-0,43)^1$$

$$= \frac{3!}{2!1!} \times 0,43^2 \times 0,43$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2} \times 0,43^2 \times 0,43 = 0,382$$

⊗ $P(\text{IMC} < 25) = P(\log(\text{IMC}) < \ln(25))$

$$= P(Z < \frac{\ln(25) - \mu}{\sigma})$$

$$= P(Z < \frac{\ln(25) - \ln(25)}{\sigma})$$

$$P(Z < 0) = 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{IMC} < 25 | 2T^+/3) = \frac{0,382 \times 0,5}{0,382 \times 0,5 + P(2T^+/3 | \text{IMC} > 25) \times P(\text{IMC} > 25)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,382 \times 0,5 + 0,43 \times 0,51}{3 \times 0,43^2 \times 0,57} \\ &= 0,816 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,547$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \mu_A = 1000 & \rightarrow & P(A) = 1/3 \\ \mu_B = 800 & & P(B) = 2/3 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_A = 1/1000$$

$$\lambda_B = 1/800$$

$$P(X > 2000 | X > 1000) = P(X > 1000)$$

→ car plus de mémoire donc peut simplifier comme ça.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 1000) &= P(X > 1000 | A) \cdot P(A) \\ &\quad + P(X > 1000 | B) \cdot P(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

loi exp donc
 $P(X < \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow P(X > 1000 | A) &= 1 - P(X < 1000 | A) \\ &= 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda_A \cdot 1000}) = 0,368 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow P(X > 1000 | B) &= 1 - P(X < 1000 | B) \\ &= 1 - 1 + e^{-\lambda_B \cdot 1000} = 0,135 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X > 1000) = 0,368 \times 1/3 + 0,135 \times 2/3 = 0,213$$

(12)

$$A \rightarrow 20\% \quad \mu_A = 5$$

$$B \rightarrow 30\% \quad \mu_B = 8$$

$$C \rightarrow 50\% \quad \mu_C = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 3 | X > 4) &= P(X < 3 | X > 4 \cap A) \cdot P(A|T) \\ &\quad + P(X < 3 | X > 4 \cap B) \cdot P(B|T) \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim \text{uniforme}(a, b)$$

$$P(X < 3 | X > 4 \cap A) = \int_3^5 \frac{1}{5-0} dx = \left[\frac{1}{5} x \right]_3^5 = \frac{5}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(X < 3 | X > 4 \cap B) = \int_3^8 \frac{1}{8-0} dx = \left[\frac{1}{8} x \right]_3^8 = \frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

→ méthode qui devrait fonctionner mais pas le cas - - .

autre méthode, utilisez vous une loi uniforme

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(X \leq 4 | X > 3 \cap A) = \frac{P(X \leq 4 \cap X > 3)}{P(X > 3)} \rightarrow \frac{\# \text{cas favorables}}{\# \text{cas totaux}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4-3}{5-0}}{\frac{5-3}{5-0}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(X \leq 4 | X > 3 \cap B) = \frac{\frac{4-3}{8-0}}{\frac{8-3}{8-0}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P(X \leq 4 | X > 3 \cap C) = \frac{4-3}{12} \times \frac{12}{12-3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad P(A|T) = \frac{P(T|A) \times P(A)}{P(T)}$$

$$P(T|A) = P(X > 3 | A) = 1 - P(X \leq 3 | A) \\ = 1 - \frac{1}{5-0} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$A \in [0, 5]$

$$\text{unif: } \frac{1}{A-B}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad P(T|B) = 1 - \frac{1}{8-0} = \frac{7}{8} \quad B \in [0, 8]$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad P(T|C) = 1 - \frac{1}{12-0} = \frac{11}{12} \quad C \in [0, 12]$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \leq 4 | X > 3) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\frac{4}{5} \times 0,20}{\underbrace{\frac{4}{5} \times 0,20 + \frac{7}{8} \times 0,13 + \frac{11}{12} \times 0,15}_{0,182}} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{\frac{7}{8} \times 0,13}{P(T)} + \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{\frac{11}{12} \times 0,15}{P(T)}$$

$$0,1208$$

$$0,1208$$

erreur $f_x = \frac{1}{A-B}$ mais c'est pas densité \rightarrow mais fait de répartition

$$\therefore P(X \leq 3 | A) = \frac{5-3}{5-0} \rightarrow \text{cas favorables} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore P(X \leq 3 | B) = \frac{8-3}{8-0} = \frac{5}{8} \rightarrow \text{cas tribus} \quad \text{et } P(X \leq 3 | C) = \frac{9}{12}$$

(13) $x_1, x_2, x_3 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned}x_2 &\geq a \\x_3 &\geq a\end{aligned}$$

$$Y = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2a$$

$$P(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2a \leq k \mid x_1 \geq a; x_3 \geq a)$$

$$= P(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq k + 2a \mid x_1 \geq a, x_3 \geq a)$$

→ on peut éliminer la condition en la remplaçant :

$$P(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq k + 2a - a - a)$$

$$= P(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq k) \quad \Rightarrow \text{assumption d'Exp} = \text{Erlang}_{-\lambda(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Erlang : } \frac{(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 \cdot \lambda^3 \cdot e}{2!}$$

(14) a) la 1^{re} est un Bayes pour une fit continue
→ fit de densité

la 2^e est un Bayes pour une fit discrète

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{f)} & \begin{array}{ll} A \rightarrow 80\% & E[X]_A = 27 \\ B \rightarrow 30\% & E[X]_B = 38 \\ C \rightarrow 20\% & E[X]_C = 65 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma = \sqrt{2,568} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(C \mid X=18) &= \frac{f_{X=18|C} \times P(C)}{f_{X=18|A} \times P(A) + f_{X=18|B} \times P(B) + f_{X=18|C} \times P(C)} \\&= P(X=18|A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2,568}} e^{-\frac{(18-27)^2}{2 \cdot 2,568}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \mu \Rightarrow e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} = 27$$

$$-\mu_{27} = 2,011$$

$$-\mu_{38} = 2,35$$

$$-\mu_{65} = 2,89$$

TP 4 : ESPERANCE, VARIANCE ET LOIS JOINTES

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(T_1^+) = 1/2$$

$$P(T_2^+ | T_1^+) = 1/2 \quad P(T_2^- | T_1^+) = 1/4$$

$$P(T_3^+ | T_2^+) = 1/2 \quad P(T_3^- | T_2^+) = 1/4$$

$$P(X > 2) = P(X=2) + P(X=3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=2) &= P(T_1^+) \times P(T_2^+ | T_1^+) \times P(T_3^- | T_2^+) \\ &\quad + P(T_1^+) \times P(T_2^- | T_1^+) \times P(T_3^+ | T_2^-) \\ &\quad + P(T_1^-) \times P(T_2^+ | T_1^-) \times P(T_3^+ | T_2^+) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=3) = P(T_1^+) \times P(T_2^+ | T_1^+) \times P(T_3^+ | T_2^+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 \cdot dx + \int_0^4 6x(x - x^2) dx + \int_4^{\infty} 0 \cdot dx \\ &= 6 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^4 = 6 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E^2[X]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2] &= \int_0^4 x^2 6(x-x^2) dx \\ &= 6 \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^4 = 6 \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{3}{20} \end{aligned}$$

\textcircled{4}

pour un mois : $\mu = 10000$
 $X \sim N$ $\sigma = 2000$

$$P(4X > n) = 0,01$$

$$4X \sim N(4\mu; 4\sigma^2) \\ N(40000; 4 \cdot 2000^2)$$

$$\rightarrow P(Z \geq \frac{n - 40000}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2000^2}}) = 0,01$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{n - 40000}{4000}) = 0,01$$

$$= 1 - 0,01 = 0,99 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n - 40000}{4000} = 2,33 \\ n = 49320$$

(5)

$$1 \text{ value: } X \sim N(12,2 ; 2,3^2) \quad f_{Y_1 Y_2} = 0,7$$

$$2 \text{ values: } Y \sim N(9,8 ; 1,7^2)$$

$$P(X > Y_1 + Y_2) = P(X - Y_1 - Y_2 > 0)$$

$$Z = X - Y_1 - Y_2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z > \frac{0 - \mu}{\sigma})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= E[Z] = E[X] + E[-Y] - E[-Y_2] \\ &= 12,2 - 9,8 - 9,8 = -7,4\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(Z) &= \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(-Y) + \text{var}(-Y_2) + 2\text{covar}(X, Y_1) \\ &\quad + 2\text{covar}(X, Y_2) + 2\text{covar}(Y, Y_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{covar}(Y, Y_2) &= f_{Y_1 Y_2} \times \sqrt{\text{var}(Y_1) \times \text{var}(Y_2)} \\ &= 2,023\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}(Z) = 13,093$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_Z = 3,62$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z > \frac{0 - (-7,4)}{3,62}) = 1 - P(Z \leq 2,04) = 1 - 0,9793 = 0,0207$$

$$(6) \text{ type 1 } \sim (\text{no}, 1^2) \quad p(\text{type 1}) = 4$$

$$\text{type 2 } \sim (9, 1^2)$$

$$\text{situation A : 2 type 1} \rightarrow p(A) = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} = 1/6$$

$$B : 2 \text{ type 2} \rightarrow p(B) = \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{4}{8} = 0,278$$

$$C : \text{type 1 + type 2} \rightarrow p(C) = \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{4}{8} = 0,278$$

$$P(A | X > 21,2) = \frac{P(X > 21,2 | A) \times P(A)}{P(X > 21,2)}$$

- $P(X > 21,2 | A)$
- $\mu_A = 2 \times 10 = 20$
- $\sigma_A^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2 \rightarrow \sigma_A = \sqrt{2}$
- $\rightarrow P(Z > \frac{21,2 - 20}{\sqrt{2}}) = 1 - P(Z < \frac{1,2}{\sqrt{2}})$
- $P(X > 21,2 | B)$
- $\rightarrow \mu_B = 18 \quad \sigma_B = \sqrt{2}$
- $\rightarrow 1 - P(Z < \frac{21,2 - 18}{\sqrt{2}}) = 1 - P(Z < 2,26)$
- $P(X > 21,2 | C)$
- $\rightarrow \mu_C = 19 \quad \sigma_C = \sqrt{2}$
- $\rightarrow P(Z > \frac{21,2 - 19}{\sqrt{2}}) = 1 - P(Z < \frac{2,2}{\sqrt{2}})$

$$\Rightarrow P(A | X > 21,2) = \frac{0,1181 \times 1/6}{0,1181 \times 1/6 + 7 \times 10^{-4} \times 0,278 + 0,0139 \times 0,278} = 0,825$$

(7) $X \sim N(3, 3^2)$ $\rho_{XY} = 1/2$
 $Y \sim N(5, 2^2)$

$$P(4Y - 2X - 3 > 0) = P(Z > \frac{0 - \mu}{\sigma})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= E[Z] = 4E[Y] + 2E[-X] + E[3] \\ &= 4 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 3 - 3 = 11\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(Z) &= 4^2 \text{var}(Y) + (-2)^2 \text{var}(-X) + \text{var}(3) + 2\text{covar}(Y, 3) + 2\text{covar}(Y, X) \\ &= 4^2 \cdot 4 + 2^2 \cdot 9 + (-16) \times 0,5 \times \sqrt{4 \times 9} + 2\text{covar}(X, 3) \\ &= 52 \quad \rightarrow \sigma_Z = \sqrt{52}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow P(Z > -1,53) = P(Z \leq 1,53) = 0,9370$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \text{a) } P(X=0) = P(D_1 \leq 2 \cap D_2 \leq 2) = P(D_1 \leq 2) \times P(D_2 \leq 2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{b) } P(X=2 \cup X=4 \cup X=6) = \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$$

c)

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \text{d) } E[X_A] = 0 \times 0,1 + 1 \times 0,2 + 2 \times 0,3 + 3 \times 0,2 + 4 \times 0,09 + 5 \times 0,07$$

$$\text{var}[X_A] = E[X^2] - E^2[X] + 6 \times 0,04$$

$$\rightarrow E[X^2] = 1 \times 0,2 + 2^2 \times 0,3 + 3^2 \times 0,2 + 4^2 \times 0,09 + 5^2 \times 0,07 + 6^2 \times 0,04$$

$$\text{c) } P(X_A > X_B) = P(X_A \geq 1 | X_B = 0) + P(X_A \geq 2 | X_B = 1) + P(X_A \geq 3 | X_B = 2) \times P(X_B = 0) \times P(X_B = 1) \times P(X_B = 2)$$

$$+ P(X_A \geq 4 | X_B = 3) + P(X_A \geq 5 | X_B = 4) + P(X_A \geq 6 | X_B = 5) \times P(X_B = 3) \times P(X_B = 4) \times P(X_B = 5)$$

$$= (1-0,1) \times 0,3 + (1-0,1-0,2) \times 0,1 + \dots$$

$$\text{d) } P(X_A + X_B = 3) = P(X_A = 0 | X_B = 3) \times P(B=3) \\ + P(A=1 | B=2) \times P(B=2) \\ + P(A=2 | B=1) \times P(B=1) \\ + P(A=3 | B=0) \times P(B=0)$$

$$\text{e) } P(B \leq 3 | A=0) = \frac{P(A=0 | B \leq 3) \times P(B \leq 3)}{P(A=0)}$$

$$P(B \leq 3 | B \geq 1) = P(B=1) + P(B=2) + P(B=3)$$

(10) corrélation (X, Y) = $\frac{\text{covar}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{var}X \cdot \text{var}Y}}$

$$\rightarrow \text{covar}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$E[X] = 1 \times \frac{3}{8} + 2 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{13}{8}$$

$$E[Y] = 0 \times \frac{2}{8} + 1 \times \frac{4}{8} + 2 \times \frac{2}{8} = 1$$

$$E[XY] = \frac{1}{8} \times 0 \times 1 + \frac{2}{8} \times 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 \times 2$$

$$+ \frac{4}{8} \times 2 \times 0 + \frac{4}{8} \times 2 \times 1 + \frac{2}{8} \times 2 \times 2$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\text{var}(X) = \left(1^2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 2^2 \times \frac{5}{8}\right) - \left(\frac{13}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{15}{64}$$

$$\text{var}(Y) = \left(4 \times \frac{1}{8} + 4 \times \frac{4}{8}\right) - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{corr}(XY) = \frac{\frac{7}{4} - \frac{13}{8}}{\sqrt{\frac{15}{64} \times 0,5}} = 0,365$$

(11) indice de X sur Y = corrélation (XY)

à chaque qu'un pt 10.

TP 5 : ESPERANCE ET VARIANCE TOTALE

①

$$x_i \sim N(20, 10^2)$$

$$\mu_N = 1000$$

$N \sim \text{Poisson}$

$$\rightarrow P(z > \frac{21000 - \mu_X}{\sigma_X})$$

$$\rightarrow E[N] = \mu_N$$

$$\text{var}[N] = \mu_N$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_X &= E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N x_i\right] \\ &= E\left[E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \mid N\right]\right] \\ &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{E[x_i]}_{\mu_{x_i} = 20}\right] \\ &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N 20\right] \\ &= E[20 \cdot N] \\ &= 20 E[N] \\ &= 20 \cdot 1000 = 20000\end{aligned}$$

→ peut traiter N cas
chaque client est
mis indépendamment.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}_X &= E[\text{var}(X \mid N)] + \text{var}(E[X \mid N]) \\ &= E[\text{var}(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \mid N)] + \text{var}(E[\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \mid N]) \\ &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \text{var}(x_i)\right] + \text{var}(20N) \\ &= 10^2 E[N] + 20^2 \text{var}(N) \\ &= 10^2 \cdot 1000 + 20^2 \cdot 1000 \\ &= 100000 + 400000\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_X = \sqrt{500000}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 - P\left(z \leq \frac{21000 - 20000}{\sqrt{500000}}\right) &= 1 - P(z \leq 1,41) \\ &= 1 - 0,9207 = 0,0793\end{aligned}$$

② $X \sim \text{Poisson}$

$$x_i \sim N(7, 4^2)$$

$$\text{a) } P(X > 190) = P(Z > \frac{190 - \mu_x}{\sigma_x})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_x &= E[X] = E[\sum x_i] \\ &= E[\sum E[x_i | N]] \\ &= E[7N] \\ &= 7 \cdot E[N] \\ &= 7 \cdot 20 = 140\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}_x = E[\text{var}[X | N]] + \text{var}[E[X | N])]$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= E[\text{var}(\sum x_i | N)] + \text{var}(7 \cdot N) \\ &= 4^2 E[N] + 7^2 \text{var}(N) \\ &= 4^2 \cdot 20 + 7^2 \cdot 20 = 1800\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow 1 - P(Z < \frac{190 - 140}{\sqrt{1800}}) &= 1 - P(Z \leq 1,33) \\ &= 1 - 0, 9177 \\ &= 0, 0823\end{aligned}$$

b) qd on centre la loi normale, médiane = μ

$$\text{si } X \sim \text{Log}N(\mu, \sigma^2) : \mu = E[\log(x)] \text{ et } \sigma^2 = \text{var}(\log(x))$$

\rightarrow qd on centre : médiane = μ

c) médiane : $F_X(x) = 0,5$

(4)

$$X = nc \quad E[Y|X=nc] = nc \quad nc \sim N(6, g^2)$$

$$\text{Var}(Y|X=nc) = nc^2 \quad n = 20$$

$$X = 1800 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P(Z \geq \frac{1800 - \mu_X}{\sigma_X}) \rightarrow \mu_Y = E[Y] = E[E[Y|X]] \\ = E[nc] \\ = n \cdot E[c] \\ = 20 \cdot 6 = 60$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[\text{Var}(Y|X)] + \text{Var}(E[X|Y]) \\ = E[n^2] + \text{Var}(60) \\ = E[nc] + E^2[nc] + nc^2 \text{Var}(c) \\ = 6 + 6^2 + nc^2 \cdot g^2 \\ = 942$$

$$E[X] = E[\sum_{i=1}^{20} Y_i] = E[\sum_{i=1}^n E[Y_i|N]] \\ = E[60N] = 60 \cdot 20 = 1200$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= E[\text{Var}(Y|X)] + \text{Var}(E[X|X]) \\ &= E[\text{Var}(\sum Y_i)] + \text{Var}(E[\sum Y_i]) \\ &= E[942N] + \text{Var}(60 \cdot N) \\ &= 942 \cdot 20 + 60^2 \cdot 20 = 90840 \\ &= 20 \cdot \text{Var}(Y) = 20 \cdot 942 = 18840 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\rightarrow 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{1800 - 1200}{\sqrt{18840}}) = 1 - P(Z \leq 2,19) \\ = 1 - 0,9857 \\ = 0,0143$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad E[Y|X=x] = 9 - \frac{x}{50}$$

$$\text{var}(Y|X=x) = 1 + \frac{x}{100}$$

$$P(Y > 8,9) = P\left(Z > \frac{8,9 - \mu_z}{\sigma_z}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y] &= E\left[9 - \frac{x}{50}\right] \\ &= 9 - \frac{70}{50} \\ &= 7,6 \end{aligned}$$

$$E[X] = 70$$

$$\text{var}[X] = 100$$

$$Y \sim \text{Log-N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(Y) &= E[\text{var}(Y|X)] + \text{var}(E[Y|X]) \\ &= E[1 + \frac{x}{100}] + \text{var}(9 - \frac{x}{50}) \\ &= 1 + \frac{70}{100} + \cancel{\text{var}} + \frac{100}{50^2} \\ &= 1,74 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow E[Y] = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} = 7,6$$

$$\text{var}(Y) = (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) \cdot \underbrace{e^{2\mu + \sigma^2}}_{E^2[Y]} = 1,74$$

$$\rightarrow 1,74 = 7,6^2 \times (e^{\sigma^2} - 1)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1,74}{7,6^2} + 1\right) = \sigma^2 = 0,0297$$

$$\ln e^\sigma = \sigma \rightarrow \ln(1,015) = 0,015$$

$$\Rightarrow e^\mu \cdot e^{0,0297/2} = 7,6$$

$$e^\mu = \frac{7,6}{e^{0,0297/2}} = 1, \mu = 2,01$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{\ln(8,9) - 2,01}{\sqrt{0,0297/2}}) = 1 - P(Z \leq 1,02)$$

$$= 1 - 0,8461$$

$$= 0,1539$$

⑥ a) $\begin{array}{ll} \text{si } x=0 \rightarrow b=0 & \rightarrow P(B=0) = P(X=0) = p \\ \text{si } x \neq 0 \rightarrow b=1 & \rightarrow P(X \neq 0) = 1-p \end{array}$

montre que : $\text{var}(x) = p(1-p) E^2[X|B=1] + (1-p) \text{var}(X|B=1)$

$$\text{var}(x) = E[\text{var}(x|B)] + \text{var}(E[X|B])$$

bin : $E[X] = np$

$$\text{var}(x) = np(1-p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{var}(x) &= E[\text{var}(x|B)] + \text{var}(E[X|B]) \\ &= \text{var}(B) + E^2[X|B=1] \\ &= E[B^2] - E^2[B] + E \end{aligned}$$

?

b) 200 f. $x \sim N(12, 3^2)$ \rightarrow perte nette de une minute

$$p(x) = 0,20$$

\rightarrow 1€
 \Rightarrow sur les 200 f. comb
d'€ perdus?

$$\begin{aligned} E[x] &= E[\sum x_i] \\ &= E[12N] \\ &= 12E[N] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = p(1-p) \cdot E^2[X|B=1] + (1-p) \text{var}(X|B=1)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \alpha_i \sim N(20, 4^2)$$

- a) ne suit pas une exponentielle
- b) la taille d'une voiture peut influencer la taille de la voiture suivante, particulièrement dans le cas d'embouteillages
- c) calculer la prob que 50 voitures ~~fassent~~^{fassent} un excès de temps

$$\text{var } p(\text{PV}) = 1/3$$

→ faut en moyenne 150 voitures pour donner 50 PV.

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_x &= E[X] = E[\tilde{\sum} \alpha_i] \\ &= E[E[\tilde{\sum} \alpha_i | N]] \\ &= E[\tilde{\sum} E[\alpha_i]] \\ &= E[20 \cdot N] = 20 E[N] = 20 \cdot 150 = 3000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(x) &= \text{var}(E[X|N]) + E[\text{var}(X|N)] \\ &= \text{var}[E[\tilde{\sum} \alpha_i | N]] + E[\text{var}(\tilde{\sum} \alpha_i | N)] \\ &= \text{var}(\tilde{\sum} E[\alpha_i]) + E[\tilde{\sum} \text{var}(\alpha_i)] \\ &= \text{var}(20N) + E(4^2 \cdot N)\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{bin. négative donc } \text{var}(N) = \frac{n(1-p)}{p^2} = \frac{50(2/3)}{(1/3)^2} \\ E(N) = n/p = 150$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}(x) = 20 \times \frac{50 \times 2/3}{(1/3)^2} + 4^2 \cdot 150 = 1224000$$

(8)

 $T \sim \text{Exp}$

à vérifier

$$\text{a) montrez que : } E[T^q] = (q-1)! E[S] \mu_T^{q-1} \\ = (q-1)! E[S] (E[T])^{q-1}$$

b)

$$\text{g) } T \sim \text{Exp} \quad \mu_T = 54,4$$

$$E[X|T] = 2t$$

 $X \sim \text{LogN}$

$$\text{var}(X|T) = 3t + t^2/4 + t^3/8678$$

$$P(X > 83) = P\left(Z > \frac{\ln(83) - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= E[E[X|T]] = E[2t] \\ &= 2E[t] \sim \text{Exp} \rightarrow \\ &= 2 \cdot 54,4 = 108,8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(X) &= E[\text{var}(X|T)] + \text{var}(E[X|T]) \\ &= E[3t + t^2/4 + t^3/8678] + \text{var}(2t) \\ &= 3\mu_t + \mu_t^2/4 + \mu_t^3/8678 + 2^2 \text{var}(t) \\ &= 1139,2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \ln(E[X]) - \sigma^2/2 = \ln(108,8) - \frac{0,092}{2} \\ = \approx 4,64$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^2 = \ln\left(\frac{\text{var}(X)}{E^2[X]} + 1\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1139,2}{108,8^2} + 1\right)$$

$$= 0,092$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(Z > \frac{\ln(83) - 4,64}{\sqrt{0,092}}\right) &= P(Z > -0,73) \\ &= P(Z < 0,73) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,7673$$

d) car la loi LogN est asymétrique

⑨ $m = 18$ $E[\alpha_i] = 17$ $P(\text{joué}) = 0,9$

→ pour chaque joueur → soit joue soit pas = binomiale
 $m \sim \text{bin}(0,9; 18)$

→ $E[X] = \text{durée attendue du tournoi}$.

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= E[E[\sum \hat{\alpha}_i | N]] \\ &= E[\sum \hat{\alpha}_i E[\alpha_i]] \\ &= E[17m] = 17E[m] \end{aligned}$$

$m = \text{le nb de match} \rightarrow$ doit d'abord déterminer combien vont jouer → $p(\text{joué}) = 0,9$

$\Rightarrow \# \text{joueurs} = 18 \times 0,9$
 $= 16,2$

$\Rightarrow 16 \text{ joueurs}$

done $\# \text{match} = \frac{16 \cdot 15}{2} = 120$

$$\rightarrow E[X] = 17 \cdot E[m] = 17 \cdot 120 = 2040 \rightarrow 34 \text{ h.}$$

⑩ $\alpha_i \rightarrow p(X=1) = 0,05 \dots \dots$

$N \sim \text{Poisson}$

$$E[N] = 25,2 \rightarrow E[X] = \mu$$

$$\text{var}[X] = \mu$$

$$P(X \geq 93) = P(Z \geq \frac{93 - \mu}{\sqrt{\mu}})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= E[X] = E[\sum E[\alpha_i]] \\ &\hookrightarrow E[\alpha_i] = \bar{\alpha} = \mu = \frac{0,05 \times 1 + 2 \times 0,45 + 3 \times 0,10}{+ 4 \times 0,20 + 5 \times 0,10} \\ &\quad + 6 \times 0,10 \\ &= 3,15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow E[3,15 \cdot N] &= 3,15 \cdot E[N] \\ &= 3,15 \cdot 25,2 = 79,38 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{var}(X) &= E[\text{var}(X|N)] + \text{var}(E[X|N]) \\
 &= E[\text{var}(\sum n_i)] + \text{var}(E[\sum n_i]) \\
 &= E[\underbrace{\sum}_{= \mu} n_i] + \text{var}(\underbrace{\sum}_{= 3,15} E[n_i]) \\
 &= 3,15 \times E[N] + \text{var}(n_i) \times \text{var}(N) \\
 &= 3,15 \times 25,2 + \text{var}(n_i) \times \text{var}(N)
 \end{aligned}$$

var(n_i) = $E[n^2] - E^2[n]$
 $E[n^2] = 1^2 \times 0,05 + 2^2 \times 0,45 + \dots$
 $= 12,05$
 $E^2[n] = (3,15)^2$
 $\rightarrow \text{var}(n) = 2,13$
 $\text{var}(N) = \mu = 3,15$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{var}(X) &= 3,15 \times 25,2 + 3,15^2 \times 25,2 = 303,7 \\
 \Rightarrow P(X > 93) &= 1 - P\left(z \leq \frac{93 - 79,38}{\sqrt{303,7}}\right) \\
 &= 1 - P(z \leq 0,78) \\
 &= 1 - 0,7823 \\
 &= 0,21
 \end{aligned}$$

TP 6 : ESTIMATEURS SANS BIAS

ET VRAISSEURANCE

un estimateur de θ = toute statistique à valeur dans un espace

un estimateur sans biais = un estimateur $\hat{\theta}$ de θ est dit sans biais si

$$E_{\theta}[\hat{\theta}] = \theta \quad \text{HOE (espace)}$$

→ la différence $E_{\theta}[\hat{\theta}] - \theta$ = le biais

→ $\hat{\theta}$ = la moyenne $= \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$ comme estimateur

la vraisemblance max. = une fit des paramètres d'un modèle statistique calculé à partir de données observées (x)

→ cas discret : probabilité jointe

$$L_{\theta}(x) = L_{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n p_{\theta}(x_i) \quad p = \text{fit de masse}$$

→ cas continu : densité jointe

$$L_{\theta}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\theta}(x_i)$$

$f = \text{fit de densité}$

① construire un estimateur sans biais de λ

$$\lambda \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$$

$$\text{Poisson: } E[X] = \mu \rightarrow E_{\theta}[\hat{\theta}] = \mu$$

$$\text{notant que } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m} \sum x_i \rightarrow E[\hat{\theta}] = E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum x_i\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum E[x_i] = \frac{1}{m} \cdot m \cdot \mu$$

$$\rightarrow E[\hat{\theta}] = \mu$$

② estimateur sans biais pour $\mu \sim \text{Normale}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$E_{\mu}[\hat{\mu}] = E_{\mu}\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum x_i\right] = \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \cdot m \cdot E_{\mu}[\mu]}_{= \mu} = \mu.$$

③ estimateur sans biais pour $\lambda \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow E[\hat{\lambda}] = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \text{pas bon car doit } \hat{\lambda} = \text{un paramètre}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\hat{\lambda}] = \lambda$$

$$1 - \text{on isole } \lambda : \lambda = \frac{1}{E[X]}$$

$$2 - \text{monstre que } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{m} \sum x_i}$$

3 - on remplace

$$\Rightarrow E[\hat{\lambda}] = E\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{m} \sum x_i}\right] = m E\left[\frac{1}{\sum x_i}\right]$$

\Rightarrow peut pas écrire
la somme x_i en fonction
du dénominateur
 \Rightarrow peut pas aller + loin
ici

\rightarrow on ne sait pas déterminer si son
estimateur est sans biais.

④ $f_\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{4x^3}{\theta^4} & \text{si } 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

$$\rightarrow E[X] = \int x f_\theta = \int_{-\infty}^0 x \cdot 0 \, dx + \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{4x^3}{\theta^4} \, dx + \int_\theta^{+\infty} x \cdot 0 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\theta^4} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^\theta = \frac{4}{\theta^4} \cdot \frac{\theta^5}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var} = E[X^2] - E^2[X]$$

$$E[X^2] = \int x^2 \cdot \frac{4x^3}{\theta^4} \, dx = \frac{4}{\theta^4} \left[\frac{x^6}{6} \right]_0^\theta = \frac{2}{3} \theta^2$$

$$E^2[X] = \left(\frac{4}{5} \theta \right)^2 = \frac{16}{25} \theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{var} = \frac{2}{3} \theta^2 - \frac{16}{25} \theta^2$$

estimateur pour θ

$$\frac{4}{5}\theta$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\theta}_i\right] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m E[\hat{\theta}_i] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{4}{5}\theta$$

$$\rightarrow E[\hat{\theta}] = \frac{4}{5}\theta \quad \Rightarrow \text{pas fin.}$$

1 - isolé : $\theta = \frac{5E[\hat{\theta}]}{4}$

2 - substitution : $\hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$

3 - on remplace :

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow E[\hat{\theta}] &= E\left[\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i\right] \\ &= \frac{5}{4} E[x] = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5}\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$$

⑤ calculer l'estimateur du maximum de vraisemblance

- (1) - calculer la vraisemblance
- (2) - prendre le ln (astuce de calcul)
- (3) - dériver partiellement selon le paramètre
- (4) - égaler à 0 (= détermination du max) et isoler le paramètre pour déterminer l'estimateur max. de vraisemblance

a) poisson \rightarrow discut.

$$(1) L_\theta(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m \pi_{x_i}(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^{x_i}}{x_i!}$$

$$(2) \ln(L_\theta(x)) = \ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^{x_i}}{x_i!}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \ln ab = \ln a + \ln b$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \ln\left(\frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^{x_i}}{x_i!}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-\mu + \ln(\mu^{x_i}) - \ln(x_i!) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-\mu + x_i \ln(\mu) - \ln(x_i!) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (-\mu) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln(\mu) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!)$$

$$= -m\mu + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln(\mu) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} = -m + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} - 0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} = m$$

$$\boxed{\mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{m}} \Rightarrow \arg \max_{\mu} L_{\mu}(x)$$

b) Binomiale \rightarrow discrete

$$\binom{m}{k} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$$

$$L_b(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m p_b(x=x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^m \binom{m}{k_i} p^{k_i} (1-p)^{m-k_i}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{m!}{k_i!(m-k_i)!} p^{k_i} (1-p)^{m-k_i}$$

$$\ln(L_b(x)) = \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{m!}{k_i!(m-k_i)!} p^{k_i} (1-p)^{m-k_i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \ln \left(\frac{m!}{k_i!(m-k_i)!} \cdot p^{k_i} (1-p)^{m-k_i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\ln \frac{m!}{k_i!(m-k_i)!} + k_i \ln(p) + (m-k_i) \ln(1-p) \right)$$

=

c) normale \rightarrow continu:

$$L_n(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_n(x_i)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ln(L_n(x)) = \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$$

$$\sum \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) + \sum \ln(\sigma^{-1}) - \sum \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= m \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - m \ln(\sigma) - \sum \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma} = 0 - m \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} - \sum \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^3} = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{\sigma} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^3} \rightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} = 0 + 0 - \sum \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot (x_i^2 - 2x_i\mu + \mu^2)$$

$$= 0 + 0 - \sum \frac{-2x_i + 2\mu}{2\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sum \frac{\mu - x_i}{\sigma^2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{m\mu - \sum x_i}{\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{m} \sum x_i$$

(6) a) $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^0 x \cdot 0 + \int_0^\lambda x \cdot \frac{3x^2}{\lambda^3} dx + \int_\lambda^\infty x \cdot 0 dx$

$$= \frac{3}{\lambda^3} \int_0^\lambda x^3 dx = \frac{3}{\lambda^3} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^\lambda \Rightarrow \frac{3}{\lambda^3} \cdot \frac{\lambda^4}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \lambda$$

$$\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E^2[X]$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^\lambda x^2 \cdot \frac{3x^2}{\lambda^3} dx = \frac{3}{\lambda^3} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^\lambda$$

$$= \frac{3}{\lambda^3} \cdot \frac{\lambda^5}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \lambda^2$$

$$E^2[\lambda] = \frac{9}{16} \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{var} = \frac{3}{5} \lambda^2 - \frac{9}{16} \lambda^2$$

b) estimateur sans biais:

- estimateur sans biais: $\hat{\theta}$ de θ est dit sans biais

$$\text{f. } E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta \Rightarrow \text{au paramètre}$$

- un estimateur: $\hat{\theta}$ ici est estimé à la moyenne empirique: $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$.

c) $E[\hat{\lambda}] = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum \hat{x}_i\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n E[x_i] \quad \text{et } E[x_i] = \frac{3}{4} \lambda$$

$$\rightarrow E[\hat{\lambda}] = \frac{3}{4} \lambda \neq \lambda \quad \Rightarrow \text{pas bon.}$$

- idem: $\lambda = \frac{4}{3} E[x_i]$

- réposition: $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum \hat{x}_i$

- test:

$$E[\hat{\lambda}] = E\left[\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum x_i\right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum E[x_i]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\hat{\lambda}] = \lambda.$$

(7)

a) $E[X] = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{6}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) x dx$

$$= \int_0^\theta \frac{6\theta x^2 - 6x^3}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \left[\frac{\theta x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^\theta$$

$$= \frac{6}{\theta^3} \left(\frac{\theta^4}{3} - \frac{\theta^4}{4} \right) = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{\theta^4}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \theta$$

$$\text{var}(x) = E[x^2] - E^2[x]$$

$$E[x^2] = \int_0^\theta x^2 \frac{6(\theta-x)x}{\theta^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{6}{\theta^3} \left[\frac{\theta x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^\theta = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{\theta^5}{20} = \frac{3}{10} \theta^2$$

$$E[x] = \frac{1}{4} \theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{var} = \left(\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \theta^2$$

$$3) E[\hat{\theta}] = E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum \hat{x}_i\right] = \frac{1}{m} \sum E[\hat{x}_i] \text{ mit } E[\hat{x}_i] = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{2} \neq \theta$$

$$(1) \text{ vark: } \theta = 2E[x]$$

$$(2) \text{ rekonv: } \hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{m} \cdot \sum \hat{x}_i$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Kft: } E[\hat{\theta}] = E\left[\frac{2}{m} \sum \hat{x}_i\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \cdot \sum E[\hat{x}_i] = \frac{2}{m} \cdot m \cdot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \theta \rightarrow \text{ok.}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad a) E[x] = \sum x_i p \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \rightarrow p = p \\ x = 2 \rightarrow p = 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$E[x] = -1 \cdot p + 2(1-p)$$

$$= -p + 2 - 2p = 2 - 3p \quad p \in [0;1]$$

$$\text{var} = E[x^2] - E^2[x]$$

$$E[x^2] = (-1)^2 \cdot p + (2)^2 (1-p) = p + 4 - 4p = 4 - 3p$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}(x) = 4 - 3p - (2 - 3p)^2$$

$$= 4 - 3p - (4 - 12p + 9p^2)$$

$$= 9p - 9p^2 = 9p(1 - p^2)$$

$$2) E[\hat{p}] = E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m E[x_i] \quad \text{et} \quad E[x_i] = 2 - 3p$$

$$= 2 - 3p \neq p$$

$$(1)-\text{isole: } p = \frac{-E[x_i] + 2}{3} = \frac{2 - E[x_i]}{3}$$

$$(2)-\text{proposition: } \hat{p} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{test: } E[\hat{p}] = E\left[\frac{2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2 - \frac{1}{m} \cdot m E[x_i]}{3} = \frac{2 - (2 - 3p)}{3} = \frac{2 - 2 + 3p}{3} = p$$

$$3) \hat{p} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}\left(\frac{2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{3}\right) = \text{var}\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m x_i\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0 \quad \text{car } \frac{2}{3} = \text{constante}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}\left(\frac{1}{3m}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3m}\right)^2 = \text{qd on fait qdg chose d'une variance on met au carre}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{var}(x_i) \quad \text{SAUF qd fait une } \Sigma$$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}(\hat{p}) = \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m \text{var}(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot m \cdot (m(1-p^2))$$

$$= \frac{m(1-p^2)}{m}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad a) \quad E[z] = \int_0^1 z \cdot z \, dz + \int_1^2 z(2-z) \, dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[X] &= E[\theta + z] \\
 &= E[\theta] + E[z] \\
 &= \theta + 1 \\
 &= \left[\frac{z^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2z^2}{2} - \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \\
 &\quad \left(\left(2^2 - \frac{2^3}{3} \right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \frac{4 - 8/3}{11} - \frac{2}{3} \\
 &\quad \frac{16}{4} - \frac{8}{3} \\
 &\quad \frac{3 \cdot 16 - 4 \cdot 8}{12} - \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = E[x^2] - E^2[x] = \theta^2 + 2\theta + E[z^2] - E^2[z]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[z^2] &= \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot z \, dz + \int_1^2 z^2(2-z) \, dz \\
 &= \left[\frac{z^4}{4} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2z^3}{3} - \frac{z^4}{4} \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} + \left(\left(\frac{2 \cdot 8}{3} - \frac{16}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right) = 7/6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(z) = 7/6 - 1 = 1/6$$

$$t) \quad E[\hat{x}] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n E[x_i] = \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \text{isolu: } E[z] = 1 +$$

TP 7: tests d'une moyenne

① a) $\bar{x} = 24,5 \quad \sigma = 1,5 \quad n = 9$

$$2. \quad \alpha = 0,05 \quad Q_{\alpha/2} < \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot Q_{\alpha/2} - \bar{x} \leq -\mu_0 \leq \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot Q_{1-\alpha/2} - \bar{x}$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,975} = 1,96$$

$$T_{H_0} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$25,48 > \mu_0 > 23,52$$

$$3. \quad a) \quad H_0: \mu < 22,8 \quad \rightarrow R_{H_0} \text{ si } T_{H_0} > Q_{1-\alpha} \quad \alpha = 0,01$$

$$H_1: \mu > 22,8$$

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} : \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{24,5 - 22,8}{1,5/\sqrt{9}} = 3,4$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,99} = 2,33 \quad = \circled{R_{H_0}}$$

$$b) \quad P(R_{H_0} | \mu = 23) = P(T_{H_0} > Q_{1-\alpha} | \mu = 23)$$

$$T_{H_0} : \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\mu_a - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T_{H_0} > Q_{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{\mu_a - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right))$$

$$P(T_{H_0} > Q_{0,99} - \left(\frac{23 - 22,8}{1,5/\sqrt{9}} \right))$$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > 2,33 - 0,4)$$

$$= 1 - P(T_{H_0} \leq 1,93)$$

$$= 1 - 0,9732 = \circled{0,0268}$$

4) a) $H_0 : \mu = 22,8$
 $H_1 : \mu \neq 22,8$

$\rightarrow R_{H_0} \text{ or } T_{H_0} \notin [Q_{\alpha/2}; Q_{1-\alpha/2}]$

$$\alpha = 0,01 \rightarrow Q_{0,995} = 2,58$$

$$\rightarrow [-2,58; 2,58]$$

$$T_{H_0} : \frac{24,5 - 22,8}{0,5} = 3,4 \Rightarrow (R_{H_0})$$

b) $P(R_{H_0} | \mu = 23,5) = P(T_{H_0} \notin [-2,58; 2,58] | \mu = 23,5)$

$$= 1 - P(T_{H_0} \in [-2,58; 2,58] | \mu = 23,5)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(-2,58 \leq T_{H_0} + \frac{\mu_a - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < 2,58\right)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(-2,58 - \left(\frac{23,5 - 22,8}{0,5}\right) \leq T_{H_0} \leq 2,58 - (1,4)\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(-3,98 \leq T_{H_0} \leq 1,18)$$

$$= 1 - P(T_{H_0} \leq 1,18) - P(T_{H_0} \leq -3,98)$$

$$= 1 - 0,8810 - 0 = 0,119$$

② μ
 $\sigma = 4$
 $\alpha = 0,01$

$$(3) \bar{x} = 22,53 \quad n = 17 \quad \lambda = 1,25$$

$$a) \alpha = 0,10$$

$$Q_{\alpha/2} \leq T_{H_0} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2} \quad \mu \sim t_{n-1}$$

$$-1,746 \leq \frac{\sqrt{n-1}(\bar{x} - \mu_0)}{\lambda} \leq 1,746 \rightarrow Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{16; 0,95} = 1,746$$

$$\frac{-1,746 \times 1,25}{\sqrt{16}} - 22,53 \leq -\mu_0 \leq -21,98$$

$$23,08 \geq \mu_0 \geq 21,98$$

$$b) H_0: \mu < 22$$

$$H_1: \mu > 22$$

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{16; 0,95} = 1,746$$

$$T_{H_0} = \frac{22,53 - 22}{1,25/4} = 1,696 \Rightarrow \text{pas } R_{H_0}$$

$$c) H_0: \mu = 23$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 23 \quad R_{H_0} \text{ bei } T_{H_0} \notin [Q_{\alpha/2}; Q_{1-\alpha/2}]$$

$$\alpha = 0,01 \rightarrow Q_{16; 0,995} = \pm 2,921$$

$$T_{H_0}: \frac{22,53 - 23}{1,25/4} = -1,804 \Rightarrow \text{pas } R_{H_0}$$

$$(4) \quad n = 400 \quad \bar{x} = 45,12 \quad s^2 = 900$$

$$a) H_0: \mu = 50$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 50$$

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

$$\rightarrow \mu \sim N(0,1)$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,975} = 1,96$$

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} = \frac{45,12 - 50}{\sqrt{900}/\sqrt{399}} = -3,25 =, R_{H_0}.$$

$$b) P(T_{H_0} | \mu = 46) = 1 - P(T_{H_0} \in [Q_{\alpha/2}; Q_{1-\alpha/2}] | \mu = 46)$$

$$1 - P\left(Q_{\alpha/2} - \left(\frac{\mu_0 - \mu_0}{30/\sqrt{399}}\right) \leq T_{H_0} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2} - \left(\underbrace{\frac{46 - 50}{30/\sqrt{399}}}_{-2,66}\right)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - \left(\underbrace{P(T_{H0} \leq 1,62)}_{0,9999} - \underbrace{P(T_{H0} \leq 0,72)}_{0,7580} \right) \\
 &= 1 - (0,9999 - 0,7580) \\
 &= 0,7581
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$m_A = 16$	$\bar{x}_A = 101,5$	$s_A = 2$
$\alpha = 0,05$		
$m_B = 12$	$\bar{x}_B = 103$	$s_B = 3$

$$Q_{\alpha/2} \leq T_{H0} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

$$T_{H0} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_A^2}{m_A} + \frac{s_B^2}{m_B}}}$$

$$-1,96 \times 1 - 2,04,5 + 103 \leq -(\mu_1 - \mu_2) \leq 3,46$$

$$0,46 \geq \mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq -3,46$$

(6)

$\tau_1 = \tau_2$	$m_A = 10$	$\bar{x}_1 = 7,22$	$s_1^2 = 1,194$
$\alpha = 0,05$			
$m_B = 10$	$\bar{x}_2 = 6,39$	$s_2^2 = 0,742$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_0 : \mu_1 &= \mu_2 & \rightarrow \mu_1 - \mu_2 &= 0 & \sim t_{m_1+m_2-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{H0} \text{ bei } T_{H0} &\notin [Q_{\alpha/2}; Q_{1-\alpha/2}] \\
 &= [-2,101; 2,101]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow T_{H0} &: \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}}} & s_p &= \frac{m_1 s_1^2 + m_2 s_2^2}{m_1 + m_2 - 2} \\
 &= \frac{7,22 - 6,39}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}} & &= 1,076 \\
 &= 1,73
 \end{aligned}$$

↳ Pas R_{H0}.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \quad & m_a = 50 \\ & \bar{n}_a = 15 \\ & \tau_a = 6 \\ & m_b = 50 \\ & \bar{n}_b = 12 \\ & \tau_b = 4 \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow rendement de A meilleur que B $\rightarrow \mu_a > \mu_b$

$$H_0: \mu_a \leq \mu_b$$

$$H_1: \mu_a > \mu_b \quad \underline{= 0}$$

$$\rightarrow T_{HO}: \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m_1-1} + \frac{s_2^2}{m_2-1}}} = \frac{15 - 12}{\sqrt{\frac{6^2}{49} + \frac{4^2}{49}}} = 2,91$$

=, utilise cette formule car pas nécéssaire si population gaussienne ou non et $n \geq 50$

$$\rightarrow Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,95} \sim N(0,1) = 1,65$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{HO} > Q_{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow R_{HO} \text{ donc } \mu_a > \mu_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{8} \quad & m_1 = 5 \quad m_2 = 5 \quad \alpha = 0,10 \\ & \bar{x}_1 = \frac{7+4+5+5+4}{5} = 5 \quad \bar{x}_2 = 3 \\ & s_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad s_2 = \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 \\ H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2 \end{aligned} \quad T_{HO} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{m_2}}} = 2$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha} \sim N(0,1) \rightarrow Q_{0,90} = 1,28$$

$\Rightarrow R_{HO}$

$$\mu_1 < \mu_2$$

=, régime 2 + efficace que 1.

- (9) + significative tel que μ_1 et μ_2 ?
 → si ce n'est pas le cas: $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$
 → c'est le cas $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow H_0: \mu_1 = 0$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq 0$$

	x_i
1	2,4
2	1
3	0,7
4	0
5	1,1
6	1,6
7	1,1
8	-0,4
9	0,4
10	0,7

$$T_{H_0} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{0,83 - 0}{0,667 / \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 3,73$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,975} = 2,262$$

$$\sim t_{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow [-2,262; 2,262]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{R}_{H_0}.$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$\bar{x}_3 = \frac{8-5,6+8,4-7,4+8-7,8+\dots}{10} \rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{2,4+1+0,7+0+\dots}{10} = 0,83$$

$$s^2 = \frac{(2,4-0,83)^2 + (1-0,83)^2 + (0,7-0,83)^2 + \dots}{9} = 0,667$$

$$2,4 - 0,83 = 1,57$$

$$1 - 0,83 = 0,17$$

$$0,7 - 0,83 = -0,13$$

$$0 - 0,83 = -0,83$$

$$1,1 - 0,83 = 0,27$$

$$1,6 - 0,83 = 0,77$$

$$1,1 - 0,83 = 0,27$$

$$-0,4 - 0,83 = -1,23$$

$$0,1 - 0,83 = -0,73$$

$$0,7 - 0,83 = -0,13$$

TP 8 : TEST D'UNE PROPORTION

① $p = 0,25$

IC à 95% $\rightarrow \alpha = 0,05$

$$T_{H_0} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,975} = 1,96$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{\alpha/2} \leq T_{H_0} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

$$Q_{\alpha/2} \leq \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{m}}} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

\rightarrow must estimate to
à \hat{p} qd rechucke
IC.

$$Q_{\alpha/2} \leq \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{m}}} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

$$-1,96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{m}} - \hat{p} \leq -p_0 \leq -0,165$$

$$0,33 > \hat{p} > 0,165$$

② $p = \frac{340}{500} = 0,68$

a) $-1,96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0,68(1-0,68)}{500}} - 0,68 \leq -p_0 \leq -0,64$

$$0,72 > \hat{p} > 0,64$$

b) $L = Q_{1-\alpha/2} - Q_{\alpha/2}$

$$\frac{L}{2} = 0,02 \quad \rightarrow Q_{1-\alpha/2} - Q_{\alpha/2} = 0,04$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{m}} \cdot Q_{1-\alpha/2} = 0,02$$

$$\rightarrow 0,02^2 \cdot m = \hat{p}(1-\hat{p}) \cdot (Q_{1-\alpha/2})^2$$

$$m = \frac{0,68(0,32) \cdot 1,96^2}{0,02^2} = 2089,8$$

$$\Rightarrow m \geq 2090.$$

(3) $m = 6000$
 $p = 34/6000$

a) $H_0: \pi \leq 0,3$ $\rightarrow \alpha = 9\%$
 $H_1: \pi > 0,3$

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} : \frac{\hat{\pi} - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{m}}} = \frac{0,034 - 0,3}{\sqrt{\frac{0,3 \times 0,7}{6000}}} = -18,36$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,90} = 1,28 \quad \rightarrow \text{pas } R_{H_0}.$$

f) $P(R_{H_0} | \pi_a = 0,32)$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > Q_{1-\alpha} | \pi_a = 0,32)$$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > Q_{1-\alpha} - \frac{\pi_a - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{m}}})$$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > 1,28 - \left(\frac{0,32 - 0,3}{\sqrt{\frac{0,3 \times 0,7}{6000}}} \right))$$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > -0,1)$$

$$= P(T_{H_0} < 0,1) = 0,5398$$

(4) $p_2 = 0,60$ $\alpha = 0,05$ FAUX
 nouveau médic: $p_1 = 0,70$ \rightarrow peut pas considérer que $m_2 = 100$

\rightarrow nouveau médic + efficace que ancien?

$$Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,95} = 1,65$$

$$H_0: \pi_1 \leq \pi_2 \quad \rightarrow \pi_2 - \pi_1 = 0$$

$$H_1: \pi_1 > \pi_2$$

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} = \frac{\hat{\pi}_1 - \hat{\pi}_2 - (\pi_1 - \pi_2)}{\sqrt{\hat{\pi}(1-\hat{\pi})\left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}\right)}}$$

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{m_1 \hat{\pi}_1 + m_2 \hat{\pi}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= 0,65$$

$$= \frac{0,70 - 0,60 - 0}{\sqrt{0,65 \times 0,35 \left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100}\right)}} = 2,48 \quad = 1 \text{ pas } R_{H_0}$$

donc nouveau médic + efficace.

bonne méthode :

si nouveau médic + efficace que ancien alors $\pi_0 > \pi_1$

$$H_0 : \pi_0 \leq 0,6$$

$$\hat{p} = 0,70 \quad n = 100$$

$$H_1 : \pi_0 > 0,6$$

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} : \frac{\hat{p} - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{n}}} = \frac{0,70 - 0,60}{\sqrt{\frac{0,70 \times 0,30}{100}}} = 2,04$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,95} = 1,65$$

$$\rightarrow 2,04 > 1,65 \Rightarrow R_{H_0} = \text{oui + efficace}$$

5) $n = 100 \quad \hat{p} = 0,7$

a) $H_0 : p_0 \leq 1/2 \quad \alpha = 0,05 \quad \rightarrow Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,95}$

$$H_1 : \pi_0 > 1/2 \quad = 1,65$$

$$T_{H_0} : \frac{\hat{p} - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{n}}} = \frac{0,7 - 0,5}{\sqrt{\frac{0,5 \times 0,5}{100}}} = 1,27$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pas } R_{H_0} \Rightarrow \pi_0 \leq 1/2$$

b) $P(R_{H_0} | \pi_a = 0,15)$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > Q_{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{\pi_a - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{n}}} \right))$$

$$= P(T_{H_0} > 1,65 - \left(\frac{0,15 - 0,5}{\sqrt{\frac{0,5 \times 0,5}{100}}} \right))$$

$$= 1 - P(T_{H_0} \leq 3,86)$$

⑥

$$\hat{\pi}_{\text{midic}} = \frac{99}{320} = 0,31$$

$$m_{\text{midic}} = 320$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{\text{placebo}} = \frac{62}{299} = 0,21$$

$$m_{\text{placebo}} = 299$$

a) IC 95% $\rightarrow \hat{\pi}_1 - \hat{\pi}_2$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,975} = 1,96$$

$$Q_{\alpha/2} \leq \frac{\hat{\pi}_1 - \hat{\pi}_2 - (\pi_1 - \pi_2)}{\sqrt{\hat{\pi}(1-\hat{\pi})\left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}\right)}} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{m_1 \hat{\pi}_1 + m_2 \hat{\pi}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{320 \times 0,31 + 299 \times 0,21}{320 + 299}$$

$$= 0,26$$

$$-1,96 \times \sqrt{0,26 \times 0,74 \times \left(\frac{1}{320} + \frac{1}{299}\right)} - \hat{\pi}_1 + \hat{\pi}_2 \leq -(\pi_1 - \pi_2) \leq -0,03$$

$$0,17 \leq \pi_1 - \pi_2 \leq 0,03$$

b) $H_0: \pi_1 \leq \pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_1 - \pi_2 = 0$

$$H_A: \pi_1 > \pi_2$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,95} = 1,65$$

$$T_{H_0} = \frac{\hat{\pi}_1 - \hat{\pi}_2 - 0}{\sqrt{\hat{\pi} \times (1-\hat{\pi}) \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right)}} = \frac{0,31 - 0,21}{\sqrt{0,26 \times 0,74 \times \left(\frac{1}{320} + \frac{1}{299} \right)}} = 2,83$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{H_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_1 > \pi_2$$

midicamente más efectivo que placebo.

⑦

$$\hat{\pi}_1 = \frac{30}{140} = 0,214$$

$$\hat{\pi}_2 = 50/70 = 0,71$$

a) $H_0: \pi_1 = \pi_2 \rightarrow R_{H_0}$ si $T_{H_0} \notin [Q_{\alpha/2}; Q_{1-\alpha/2}]$

$$H_A: \pi_1 \neq \pi_2$$

$$\alpha = 5\%$$

$$T_{H_0}: \frac{\hat{\pi}_1 - \hat{\pi}_2 - 0}{\sqrt{\hat{\pi} \times (1-\hat{\pi}) \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right)}}$$

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{m_1 \hat{\pi}_1 + m_2 \hat{\pi}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = 0,38$$

$$\rightarrow \pi_{H_0} = -6,98$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,975} = 1,96$$

b) $Q_{\alpha/2} \leq \pi_{H_0} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$

$$-1,96 \times \sqrt{0,38 \times (1-0,38) \times \left(\frac{1}{140} + \frac{1}{70} \right)} = -0,214 + 0,71 \leq -(\pi_1 - \pi_2) \leq 0,64$$

$$\rightarrow -0,36 \geq \pi_1 - \pi_2 \geq -0,64$$

(8) $\pi_1 = 7/35$

$$\pi_2 = 11/33$$

a) $\alpha = 0,05$ IC

$$Q_{\alpha/2} \leq \frac{\hat{\pi} - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\pi}(1-\hat{\pi})}{n}}} \leq Q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

b) + de fumeurs en physique \rightarrow oui $\pi_2 > \pi_1$

$$\rightarrow H_0: \pi_2 \leq \pi_1$$

$$H_1: \pi_2 > \pi_1$$

(9) $\pi_1 = 4/36 = 0,111$

$$\pi_2 = 6/43 = 0,14$$

a) IC à 99% pour π_2

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1-\alpha/2} &= Q_{0,995} \\ \alpha &= 0,02 \end{aligned}$$

$$-2,58 \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\pi}_1(1-\hat{\pi}_1)}{n}} - 0,111 \leq -\pi_0 \leq 0,024$$

$$0,25 \geq \pi_0 \geq -0,024$$

b) $\alpha = 0,02$

$H_0: \pi_2 \leq \pi_1 \rightarrow$ mathématiques moins que physiciens
 $H_1: \pi_2 > \pi_1$

$$T_{HO} : \frac{\hat{m} - \hat{m}_2 - (\overbrace{\hat{m}_1 - \hat{m}_2}^{\approx 0})}{\sqrt{\hat{m}(1-\hat{m})\left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}\right)}} \quad \hat{m} = \frac{m\hat{m}_1 + m_2\hat{m}_2}{m+m_2}$$

$$= -0,39$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,98} = 2,05$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{m}_1 \leq \hat{m}_2$$

$$\textcircled{w} \quad \hat{m}_1 = 56/100$$

$$\hat{m}_2 = 60/100$$

$$a) \text{ IC } \approx 99\% \text{ nach } \hat{m}_1$$

$$Q_{1-\alpha/2} = Q_{0,995}$$

$$-2,58 \leq \frac{\hat{m}_1 - \hat{m}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{m}_1(1-\hat{m}_1)}{m}}} \leq 2,58 \quad = 2,58$$

$$-2,58 \times 0,050 - 0,56 \leq -\hat{m}_1 \leq -0,481$$

$$0,689 > \hat{m}_1 > 0,481$$

$$b) H_0: \hat{m}_1 \leq \hat{m}_2$$

$$\alpha = 0,10$$

$$H_1: \hat{m}_1 > \hat{m}_2 \quad \rightarrow Q_{1-\alpha} = Q_{0,90} = 1,28$$

$$\rightarrow T_{HO} = \frac{\hat{m} - \hat{m}_2 - (m - m)}{\sqrt{\hat{m}(1-\hat{m})\left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}\right)}}$$

$$\hat{m} = \frac{m\hat{m}_1 + m_2\hat{m}_2}{m+m_2}$$

$$= 0,58$$

$$= \frac{0,56 - 0,60}{\sqrt{0,58 \times 0,42 \times \left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100}\right)}}$$

$$= -0,573$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{m}_1 \leq \hat{m}_2$$

TP 9: TESTS χ^2

① $H_0: p_1 = 1/6 \quad p_2 = 1/6 \quad p_3 = 1/6 \quad p_4 = 1/6 \quad p_5 = 1/6 \quad p_6 = 1/6$

$H_1:$ alle moais une value \neq

$$\rightarrow R_{H_0} \text{ if } T_{H_0} > \chi^2_{k-1; 1-\alpha} \quad \alpha = 0,05$$

$$T_{H_0} = \sum \frac{(m_i - m_{p_i})^2}{m_{p_i}}$$

$$= \frac{(20 - 120/6)^2}{120/6} + \frac{(80 - 120/6)^2}{120/6} + \frac{(20 - 120/6)^2}{120/6} + \frac{(25 - 120/6)^2}{120/6} \\ + \frac{(15 - 120/6)^2}{120/6} + \frac{(15 - 120/6)^2}{120/6}$$

$$= 12,5$$

$\Rightarrow R_{H_0}$.

$$\chi^2_{k-1; 1-\alpha} = \chi^2_{5; 0,95} = 11,1$$

② $m = 560 \quad \alpha = 0,01$

$$H_0: PP = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad FP = 1/4 \quad k=4$$

$$PF = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad FF = 1/4$$

$H_1:$ une value \neq

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} = \frac{(207 - 560/4)^2}{560/4} + \frac{(146 - 560/4)^2}{560/4} + \frac{(121 - 560/4)^2}{560/4} + \frac{(86 - 560/4)^2}{560/4}$$

$$= 32,06 + 0,257 + 2,58 + 20,83$$

$$= 55,73$$

$$\chi^2_{5; 0,99} = 15,1 \quad \Rightarrow R_{H_0}.$$

(3) $m = 200$

$$m_{RF} = 100 \quad m_{RW} = 70 \quad m_{RB} = 30 \quad \alpha = 0,10$$

$$H_0 : P_F = 0,60 \quad P_W = 0,30 \quad P_B = 0,10 \quad k=3$$

H₁: une valeur ≠

$$\rightarrow TH_0 = \frac{(100 - 200 \times 0,60)^2}{200 \times 0,60} + \frac{(70 - 200 \times 0,30)^2}{200 \times 0,30} + \frac{(30 - 200 \times 0,10)^2}{200 \times 0,10}$$

$$= 60/3 + 5/3 + 5$$

$$= 10$$

→ RH_0

$$\chi^2_{2; 0,90} = 4,61$$

(4) $m = 20 \quad \alpha = 0,05 \quad C \sim N(0,1)$

$$C_1 :]-\infty ; -0,5] \rightarrow -0,513 \quad -1,787 \quad \Rightarrow (5)$$
$$\quad \quad \quad -0,525 \quad -0,508$$
$$\quad \quad \quad -1,229$$

$$C_2 :]-0,5 ; 0,5] \rightarrow 0,464 \quad -0,068 \quad -0,486 \quad \Rightarrow (8)$$
$$\quad \quad \quad 0,137 \quad -0,482 \quad -0,261$$
$$\quad \quad \quad -0,323 \quad -0,057$$

$$C_3 :]0,5 ; +\infty [\rightarrow 2,455 \quad 0,881 \quad 1,046 \quad \Rightarrow (7)$$
$$\quad \quad \quad 0,906 \quad 1,678$$
$$\quad \quad \quad 0,595 \quad 1,237$$

$$P_1 = P(N(0,1)) \in C_1$$

$$P_1 = P(N(0,1) < -0,5)$$

$$= P(N(0,1) > 0,5)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 0,5) = 1 - 0,6915 = 0,3085$$

$$P_2 = P(-0,5 < Z < 0,5)$$

$$= P(Z < 0,5) - P(Z < -0,5)$$

$$= P(Z < 0,5) - P(Z > 0,5)$$

$$= P(Z \leq 0,5) - (1 - P(Z \leq 0,5)) \\ = 0,6915 - 1 + 0,6915 = 0,383$$

$$P_3 = P(Z > 0,5) = 1 - P(Z \leq 0,5) \\ = 1 - 0,6915 \\ = 0,3085$$

$$\rightarrow H_0 : P_1 = 0,3085 \quad P_2 = 0,383 \quad P_3 = 0,3085$$

$$T_{H_0} = \frac{(5 - 20 \times 0,3085)^2}{20 \times 0,3085} + \frac{(8 - 20 \times 0,383)^2}{20 \times 0,383} + \frac{(7 - 20 \times 0,3085)^2}{20 \times 0,3085} \\ = 0,22 + 0,015 + 0,112 \\ = 0,35$$

$$\chi^2_{2, 0,95} = 5,99 \rightarrow \text{paa R}_{H_0}$$

(5) $m = 40$
 $k = 5$

$T_{H_0} \sim \text{Poisson}$

$$\rightarrow P(X=m) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^m}{m!}$$

$$\mu = E[X] = \frac{0 \times 6 + 1 \times 16 + 2 \times 9 + 3 \times 7 + 4 \times 2}{40} = 1,575$$

$$P_0(X=0) = 0,207 \quad P_3 = \frac{e^{-1,575} \cdot 1,575^3}{3!} = 0,135$$

$$P_1(X=1) = \frac{e^{-1,575} \cdot 1,575^1}{1} = 0,326$$

$$P_2(X=2) = \frac{e^{-1,575} \cdot 1,575^2}{2} = 0,257 \quad P_4 = (X \geq 4) = 1 - P_0 - P_1 - P_2 - P_3 = 0,076$$

$$\rightarrow T_{H_0} = \frac{(6 - 40 \times 0,207)^2}{40 \times 0,207} + \frac{(16 - 40 \times 0,326)^2}{40 \times 0,326} + \frac{(9 - 40 \times 0,257)^2}{40 \times 0,257} \\ + \frac{(7 - 40 \times 0,135)^2}{40 \times 0,135} + \frac{(2 - 40 \times 0,076)^2}{40 \times 0,076} \\ = 0,63 + 0,67 + 0,159 + 0,47 + 0,36 = 2,289$$

$$\chi^2_4; 0,95 = 9,49$$

→ pas RHo.

⑥ $T_{Ho} \sim \text{géométrique}(1/4) \rightarrow p = 0,25$

$$n = 50 \quad P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$$

$$P_1 = (1-1/4)^0 \cdot 1/4 = 1/4$$

$$P_2 = (1-1/4)^1 \cdot 1/4 = 0,1875$$

$$P_3 = (1-1/4)^2 \cdot 1/4 = 0,141$$

$$P_4 = (1-1/4)^3 \cdot 1/4 = 0,106$$

$$P_5 = (1-1/4)^4 \cdot 1/4 = 0,079$$

$$P_6 = P(X \geq 6) = 1 - P_1 - P_2 - P_3 - P_4 - P_5 \\ = 0,24$$

$$T_{Ho} = \frac{(14 - 50 \times 0,25)^2}{50 \times 0,25} + \frac{(12 - 50 \times 0,1875)^2}{50 \times 0,1875} + \frac{(7 - 50 \times 0,141)^2}{50 \times 0,141} \\ + \frac{(5 - 50 \times 0,106)^2}{50 \times 0,106} + \frac{(4 - 50 \times 0,079)^2}{50 \times 0,079} + \frac{(8 - 50 \times 0,24)^2}{50 \times 0,24}$$

$$= 0,18 + 0,735 + 3,55 \times 10^{-4} + 0,017 + 6 \times 10^{-4} + 1,33 \\ = 2,26$$

$$\chi^2_5; 0,95 = 11,1 \rightarrow \text{pas RHo.}$$

⑦ $n = 1000$

indépendance rel i et j?

$$T_{Ho} = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \frac{\left(m_{ij} - \frac{m_i \cdot m_j}{n}\right)^2}{\frac{m_i \cdot m_j}{n}}$$

i \ j	QF faible	moy.	élev.	Σ
mod.	80	186	114	350
moy.	78	268	104	450
élev.	72	91	37	200
Σ	200	545	255	

$$T_{H_0} = \frac{\left(50 - \frac{350 \times 200}{1000}\right)^2}{\frac{350 \times 200}{1000}} + \frac{\left(186 - \frac{350 \times 545}{1000}\right)^2}{\frac{350 \times 545}{1000}} + \frac{\left(114 - \frac{350 \times 255}{1000}\right)^2}{\frac{350 \times 255}{1000}} + \dots + \frac{\left(78 - \frac{200 \times 480}{1000}\right)^2}{\frac{200 \times 480}{1000}}$$

$$k = 6$$

$$\chi^2_{5; 0,95} = 9,49$$

(8)

j/i	A	B	Σ
smi	630	150	780
men	1170	480	1620
Σ	1800	600	/

$$T_{H_0} = \frac{\left(630 - \frac{780 \times 1800}{2400}\right)^2}{\frac{780 \times 1800}{2400}} + \frac{\left(150 - \frac{780 \times 600}{2400}\right)^2}{\frac{780 \times 600}{2400}} + \dots + \frac{\left(1170 - \frac{1620 \times 1800}{2400}\right)^2}{\frac{1620 \times 1800}{2400}} + \frac{\left(480 - \frac{1620 \times 600}{2400}\right)^2}{\frac{1620 \times 600}{2400}}$$

$$= 3,46 + 10,39 + 5/3 + 5$$

$$= 20,52$$

$$\rightarrow \chi^2_{2; 0,95} = 3,84 \Rightarrow R_{H_0}$$