

# Correction des exercices du TD3

21 mars 2020

## Exercice 1

2B, 4N.

$$X(\Omega) = \{2, \dots, 5\}$$

Soient :

$B_i$  : "la  $i$ ème boule tiré est blanche",

$N_i$  : "la  $i$ ème boule tiré est noir".

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X = 2) &= \mathbb{P}(B_1 \cap B_2) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(B_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B_2|B_1) \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{15}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X = 3) &= \mathbb{P}(B_1 \cap N_2 \cap B_3) + \mathbb{P}(N_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3) \\ &= \frac{8}{15}\end{aligned}$$

On continue ainsi de suite et on obtient finalement

$k$	2	3	4	5
$\mathbb{P}(X = k)$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{8}{15}$

## Exercice 2

$$X(\Omega) = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X = 3) = \mathbb{P}(A \cap B \cap C) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X=0) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \mathbb{P}(X=1) &= \frac{1}{4} \\ \mathbb{P}(X=2) &= \frac{1}{6} \\ \mathbb{E}(X) &= \sum_{i=0}^3 i \cdot \mathbb{P}(X=i) = \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

### Exercice 3

$X$  prend ses valeurs dans  $\{0, \dots, n\}$   
**Calcul de l'espérance**

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(X) &= \sum_{k=0}^n k \mathbb{P}(X=k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}) \quad \text{par linéarité}\end{aligned}$$

Posons  $Y = \mathbb{1}_{A_i}$ , on a alors  $Y(\Omega) = \{0, 1\}$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y=1) = \mathbb{P}(A_i) = p_i$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y=0) = 1 - p_i$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{A}}) = p_i \text{ Ainsi, } \mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i.$$

### Calcul de la variance

$$\text{Var}(X) = (E(X^2)) - \mathbb{E}(X)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(X^2) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{A_i}\right)^2\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{A_i}^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < k \leq n} \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i} \mathbb{1}_{A_j})\right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}^2) = 1^2 \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i} = 1) = p_i$$

Posons  $W = \mathbb{1}_{A_i} \mathbb{1}_{A_j}$ , on a,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W=1) &= P(\{\mathbb{1}_{A_i} = 1\} \cap \{\mathbb{1}_{A_j} = 1\}) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(A_i \cap A_j) = q_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

Et  $\mathbb{P}(W=0) = 1 - q_{ij}$

Ainsi,  $\mathbb{E}(W) = q_{ij}$ , donc

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} q_{ij} - \left(\sum_{j=1}^n p_i\right)^2$$