

Partie II:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) * \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) &= \mathbb{E}((X_1 - \mathbb{E}(X_1))(X_2 - \mathbb{E}(X_2))) \\
 &= \mathbb{E}(X_1 X_2 - X_1 \mathbb{E}(X_2) - \mathbb{E}(X_1) X_2 + \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(X_2)) \\
 &= \mathbb{E}(X_1 X_2) - \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(X_2) - \mathbb{E}(X_2) \mathbb{E}(X_1) + \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(X_2) \quad \text{car l'espérance est linéaire} \\
 &= \underline{\mathbb{E}(X_1 X_2) - \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(X_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \text{cov}(X_2, X_1) &= \mathbb{E}(X_2 X_1) - \mathbb{E}(X_2) \mathbb{E}(X_1) \\
 &= \mathbb{E}(X_1 X_2) - \mathbb{E}(X_2) \mathbb{E}(X_1) = \underline{\text{cov}(X_1, X_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \text{cov}(\alpha X_1 + X'_1, X_2) &= \mathbb{E}((\alpha X_1 + X'_1) X_2) - \mathbb{E}(\alpha X_1 + X'_1) \cdot \mathbb{E}(X_2) \\
 &= \mathbb{E}(\alpha X_1 X_2 + X'_1 X_2) - (\alpha \mathbb{E}(X_1) + \mathbb{E}(X'_1)) \cdot \mathbb{E}(X_2) \\
 &= \alpha \mathbb{E}(X_1 X_2) + \mathbb{E}(X'_1 X_2) - \alpha \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(X_2) - \mathbb{E}(X'_1) \mathbb{E}(X_2) \\
 &= \alpha \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) + \underline{\text{cov}(X'_1, X_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

3)

(a) Si X_1 et X_2 sont indépendantes alors $\text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$

(b)

$$i) \underline{\mathbb{E}(Z)} = \sum_{z \in Z(w)} ; \underline{\mathbb{P}(Z=z)} = \sum_{z \in \{-1, 1\}} ; \underline{\mathbb{P}(Z=z)} = 0$$

$$ii) \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = \text{cov}(X_1, X_1 Z) = \mathbb{E}(X_1^2 Z) - \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(X_1 Z)$$

or: X_1 et Z sont indépendantes donc: $\text{cov}(X_1, Z) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(X_1 Z) = \mathbb{E}(X_1) \mathbb{E}(Z) = \mathbb{E}(X_1 Z) = 0$

de même X_1^2 et Z sont indépendantes donc: $\text{cov}(X_1^2 Z) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(X_1^2 Z) = \mathbb{E}(X_1^2) \mathbb{E}(Z) = 0$

donc: $\underline{\text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0 - \mathbb{E}(X_1) \cdot 0 = 0}$

$$iii) X_1: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \llbracket -2; 2 \rrbracket$$

$$X_2: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \llbracket -2; 2 \rrbracket$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\mathbb{P}(X_1=0) = \frac{1}{5}} ; \underline{\mathbb{P}(X_2=-2)} &= \mathbb{P}(X_1 = -2, Z=1) + \mathbb{P}(X_1 = 2, Z=-1) \\
 &= \mathbb{P}(X_1 = -2) \mathbb{P}(Z=1) + \mathbb{P}(X_1 = 2) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Z=-1) \quad \text{car } X_1 \text{ et } Z \text{ sont indépendantes} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\frac{1}{5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_1=0, X_2=-2) &= \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(X_1=0, X_2=-2, Z=1)}_0 + \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(X_1=0, X_2=-2, Z=-1)}_0 \\ &\neq \underline{\mathbb{P}(X_1=0)} \cdot \underline{\mathbb{P}(X_2=-2)} \end{aligned}$$

Partie III:

1)

$$(a) \mathbb{E}(Y) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 u_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^3 u_i \mathbb{E}(X_i) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) V(Y) &= \text{cov}(Y, Y) = \text{cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 u_i X_i, \sum_{j=1}^3 u_j X_j\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 u_i u_j \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = u_1^2 \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) + u_2^2 \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) + u_3^2 \text{cov}(X_3, X_3) \\ &\quad + 2u_1 u_2 \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) + 2u_1 u_3 \text{cov}(X_1, X_3) + 2u_2 u_3 \text{cov}(X_2, X_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \sum_{X^M} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) u_1 + \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) u_2 + \text{cov}(X_1, X_3) u_3 \\ \text{cov}(X_2, X_1) u_1 + \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) u_2 + \text{cov}(X_2, X_3) u_3 \\ \text{cov}(X_3, X_1) u_1 + \text{cov}(X_3, X_2) u_2 + \text{cov}(X_3, X_3) u_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$t_M \sum_{X^M} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) u_1 + \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) u_2 + \text{cov}(X_1, X_3) u_3 \\ \text{cov}(X_2, X_1) u_1 + \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) u_2 + \text{cov}(X_2, X_3) u_3 \\ \text{cov}(X_3, X_1) u_1 + \text{cov}(X_3, X_2) u_2 + \text{cov}(X_3, X_3) u_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= u_1^2 \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) + 2u_1 u_2 \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) + 2u_1 u_3 \text{cov}(X_1, X_3) + 2u_2 u_1 \text{cov}(X_2, X_1) \\ &\quad + u_2^2 \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) + u_3^2 \text{cov}(X_3, X_3) \\ &= \underline{V(Y)} \end{aligned}$$

\sum_X est une matrice symétrique comme M .

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{R}^3, t_m M_m \geq 0$$

et: $\forall m \in \mathbb{R}^3, t_m \sum_{X^M} = V(Y) \geq 0$ car la variance est positive.

2)

$$(a) \mathbb{V}(Y) = t_m M_m = t_m O_{R^3} = 0$$

$$(b) \mathbb{V}(Y) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}(Y^2) - \mathbb{E}(Y)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}(Y^2) = \mathbb{E}(Y)^2$$

d: $\mathbb{E}(Y) = 0$ donc: $\mathbb{E}(Y^2) = 0$

$$(c) Y = \sum_{i=1}^3 w_i X_i = X_2 - X_3 \quad \text{avec } X_2(w) = X_3(w) = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

donc: $Y: \Omega \rightarrow \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

et $Y^2: \Omega \rightarrow \{0, 1, 4\}$

(d) * on sait que: $\mathbb{E}(Y) = 0$

donc: $1 \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y=1) + 4 \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y=4) = 0$

or: $\mathbb{P}(Y=1) \geq 0$ et $\mathbb{P}(Y=4) \geq 0$

donc: $\mathbb{P}(Y=1) = \mathbb{P}(Y=4) = 0$

or: $\mathbb{P}(Y=0) + \mathbb{P}(Y=1) + \mathbb{P}(Y=4) = 1$

donc: $\mathbb{P}(Y=0) = 1$

* De plus: $\forall w \in \Omega, Y(w)=0 \Leftrightarrow Y^2(w)=0$

donc: $\{w \in \Omega / Y(w)=0\} = \{w \in \Omega / Y^2(w)=0\}$

donc: $\mathbb{P}(Y=0) = \mathbb{P}(Y^2=0)$

$$(e) \mathbb{P}(X \in H) = \mathbb{P}\left(\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0\right) = \mathbb{P}(X_2 - X_3 = 0) = \mathbb{P}(Y=0) = 1$$