Example 1: Soit REN, on suppose RAL

$$S_{2}(n) = \frac{S_{1}(n+4)}{2}$$
 $S_{2}(n) = \frac{S_{2}(n+4)(2n+4)}{6}$ power tout $n \ge 2$

4) Soit X me v. a telle que
$$X(-R) = \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Soit
$$i \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$$

 $P(X=i) = P(X>i) - P(X>i+1)$ car $(X=i) \cup (X>i+1) = (X>i)$

b)
$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i \mathbb{P}(x=i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)+1) \mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i+1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} ((i-1)\mathbb{P}(x \ge i) - i \mathbb{P}(x \ge i)$$

5) a) Soit is
$$\{1, \dots, n\}$$
 $\bigcup_{k} = \{1, \dots, n\}$ $\bigcup_{k} = \{1, \dots, n\}$

b)
$$\mathbb{E}(U_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(U_k \ge i)$$
 d'après la question (4) b) prisque U_k est une variable aléatoire à valeurs dans $\{J_1, ..., n\}$

$$\frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}(U_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(n-i+1)^k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(n+1-i)^k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}(U_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(n-i+1)^k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(n+1-i)^k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}(U_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{E}(U_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{E}(U_k) =$$

done

4) c)
$$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} P(x = i), \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} [P(x \neq i) - P(x \neq i + i)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} [P(x \neq i) - P(x \neq i)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} [P(x \neq i) - P(x \neq i)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i} [P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x \neq i)]$$

$$= P(x \neq i) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} (x^{i} P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x \neq i)]$$

$$= P(x \neq i) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - (x - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= P(x \neq i) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - (x - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - (x - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - (x - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - (x - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) P(x \neq i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) P(x \neq i) P(x \neq i) P(x \neq i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^{i} - x^{i}) P(x \neq i) P($$

```
Exercise 2
1) Soit NE {2,..., 100} XN est le nombre de changements au vouve des N
         premiero lancero, il ne peut y en avoir un au premier lancer donc
         il y an a au plus N-1. Aires
                                                                                                                    XN (-R) = [CO, N-1]
      On pose AA: "on obtient Pile on Rieme lament"

V(inKiz<...<i = II 1, 100 IIk P(Ai, NAiz... NAik) = II IP(Ai,) et ceri pour tout & (100
3) X2 (A) = [0, 1]
       P(X_2 = 0) = P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(\overline{A_1} \cap \overline{A_2})
                                              p^2 + (1-p)^2 = p^2 + 1 + p^2 - 2p = 2p^2 - 2p + 1
                       (lancers dant) = 2p(p-1) + 1 = 1 - 2p(1-p)
independent
        P(X_2 = 1) = P(A_1 \cap \overline{A_2}) + P(\overline{A_1} \cap A_2) = P(A_1)P(\overline{A_2}) + P(\overline{A_1})P(A_2).
                                         = p(1-p) + (1-p)p = 2p(1-p)
                                                               X2 (3) B (2p(1-p1)
             E(X2) = 2p(1-p)
  4) P(X3 = 0) = P(A, NA2 NA3) + P(A, NA2 NA3) = p + (4-p)3
           P(X_3 = 2) = P(A_1 \cap \overline{A_2} \cap A_3) + P(\overline{A_1} \cap A_2 \cap \overline{A_3}) = p^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2 p = p(1-p)[p+1-p]
                                                                                                                       = P (1-P)
    P(X_3 = A) = A - P(X_3 = 0) - P(X_3 = 2) = A - P^3 - (A-P)^3 - P(A-P) = (A-P)^3 - P(A-P)^3 - P(A-
      6) Yh = Xk - Xh-1 pour tout k ∈ {3,..., 100}
                   puis Yz = Xz
                                                               YR (I) = [0,1] can il ne peut y avoir qu'un
            a) Pour he {3, .. , 100}
                            changement au plus entre le k-1 iene lancer et le Riene lancer.
                changement au peux enue faithtion de l'univers (X_{k-1}=i)_{ci} \in \mathbb{R}^{2} forme une faithtion de l'univers P(X_{k-1}=i) P(X_{k-1}=i) P(X_{k-1}=i) P(X_{k-1}=i) P(X_{k-1}=i)
                                                                                                                                               P (Ak, , ) + P (Ak, , ) AA)
                                      P(Y_{k-1}) = 2p(1-p) \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} P(X_{k-1}=i) = 2p(1-p)
                                                                       = 2p 11-p) wind YR L. B (2p(1-p))
                   done
                        Puis Yz = Xz ( 3 8 (2p(1-p1))
                X_N = ((X_3 - X_2) + (X_4 - X_3) + (X_5 - X_4) + (X_N - X_{N-1})) + X_2 = Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_N + Y_2
   6) 1) Soit NE {2,...,100}
                                          Jmc Y2 + Y3 ... + YN = XN
                                  E(X_N) = \sum_{k=2}^{N} E(Y_k)  [ l'néarité de l'espérance)

donc E(X_N) = (N-1)E(X_2) = (N-1)\varphi(1-p)
              P ((Ye = 1) ) = P(A_L, nAk, nAk+1) + P(A_L, nAk, nAk+1)
      7) Soit RE {3,..., 99 }.
                                                          ((Au) \perp) p(1-p) + (1-p)^2 = p(1-p)(p+1-p)
```

Ainn

On Pl

6) On

0 4

11

```
P ( (Ya=1) ) ( Ya+1 = 1) ) = p(1-p)
    P(Y=1) P(Y=1) = P(X=1) P(X=1) = (2p(1-p))2
                P (1- P) = (2p (1-p))2
On
            (=) p(1-p) = 4p^2(1-p)^2
                            4 p(1-p) (=) 1 = 4p - 4p2
                         (=)
                            (2p -1) =0
                         p = 1 Yh et 1/8+1 ne vont PAS indépendantes.
                         \rho = \frac{1}{2}, les Ye sont independantes
              que, si
      a dmet
6) On
                          Yh (3 B(2p(1-p)) = B(1/2)
       Ainsi XN est somme de N-1 v. a indépendantes suivant
      or Yhe Iz, NI
                          Ain XN ( B ( N-1, 1/2 )
                        Bernoulli!
                loi de
```