

Serie 9)

Solve 9)
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1) Let T be v.a., $T: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ l.g. $\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{l.g. } \mathbb{P}(T \leq \epsilon) > 0$$

$$\text{On sait que } \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}) = 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_T(t) dt.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists B \subset \mathbb{R}, |B| = \infty, \text{ l.g. } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f_T(x) > 0.$$

$$\text{Donc, avec } t := x, \mathbb{P}(T \leq \epsilon) = \int_{-\infty}^{\epsilon} f_T(t) dt > 0.$$

2) Soient X, Y v.a. indépendantes à valeurs dans \mathbb{Z} .

$$f_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X=x), \quad f_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y=y).$$

$$\text{u.g. } \mathbb{P}(X+Y=z) \stackrel{(\dagger)}{=} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(z-x)$$

(comme X et Y sont indépendantes, notons $\mathbb{1}_{\{(x,y): u+v=z\}}$ (a.fct caractéristique de "l'anneau" discret de périmètre z).

$$\mathbb{P}(X+Y=z) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{(x,y): u+v=z\}}$$

$$= \sum_x \sum_y f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{(x,y): u+v=z\}}$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(z-x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(\dagger)} \quad (x,y): x+y=z \\ & \square \quad \Leftrightarrow x = z-y \Leftrightarrow y = z-x \end{aligned}$$

3) Soit $U: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow]0, \infty[$ fct continue. $U(0)=1$,
 $\forall s, t \in \mathbb{R}, U(s+t) = U(s) \cdot U(t)$.

$$\text{u.g. } \exists a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.q. } U(t) = e^{at}$$

Posons $L(t) := \log(U(t))$, montrons les propriétés

$$\begin{aligned} L(s+t) &= \log(U(s+t)) = \log(U(s) \cdot U(t)) = \log(U(s)) + \log(U(t)) \\ &= L(s) + L(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall t \text{ entier}, L(n) = \log(U(n)), \text{ si } n=0, L(0) = \log(U(0)) = \log(1) = 0.$$

$$\text{Supposons que } L(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot L(1)$$

$$L(n) = L(n-1) + L(1) = (n-1) \cdot L(1) + L(1) = n \cdot L(1)$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } L(n) = L(1) \cdot n \quad \dots \quad L(-1) = L(1-1) = L(1) + L(-1) = L(1) - L(1) = 0 = -1 \cdot L(1)$$

$$L(1) = L\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) = L\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ = n \cdot L\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Rightarrow L\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot L(1). \quad \square$$

Soit $p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. $L\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{p}{q} \cdot L(1)$ $L(n) = n \cdot L(1)$

$L\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = L\left(\frac{1}{q} + \dots + \frac{1}{q}\right) = p \cdot L\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) \stackrel{q \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ donc } \uparrow}{=} p \cdot \frac{1}{q} \cdot L(1).$

Soit $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ montrons que $L(x) = x \cdot L(1)$.

Pu \mathbb{Q} est dense, $\exists (u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ t.q. $u_n \rightarrow x$.

Ainsi $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L(u_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \cdot L(1) = x \cdot L(1).$

Donc, on a cela mais si $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ et $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ c'est vrai $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Prenons $a = L(1) = \log(u(1)) = \log(e^a) = a.$

$u(t)$ est la seule fon. de n q. satisfait les propriétés de L .

$$\log(u(s+t)) = \log(e^{as+at}) = \log(e^{as} \cdot e^{at}) = \log(e^{as}) \\ + \log(e^{at}) = as + at.$$

$$L(n) = \log(e^{an}) = \log(e^a \cdot e^a \dots e^a) = n \cdot \log(e^a) = n \cdot a = n \cdot L(1)$$

$$L\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \log(e^{\frac{a}{n}}) = \frac{1}{n} \log(e^a) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot a = \frac{1}{n} \cdot L(1).$$

$$L(t) = \log(e^{at}) = t \cdot \log(e^a) = t \cdot a = t \cdot L(1).$$

Donc, $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}$ t.q. $u(t) = e^{at}$. \square

Ex 4) Soit $a > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$f(x) = -e^{-ax} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(ax)^k}{k!} \quad (f \cdot 1)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(ax)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \cdot a$$

$$f'(x) = a \cdot e^{-ax} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(ax)^k}{k!} + -e^{-ax} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k \cdot (ax)^{k-1}}{k!} \cdot a$$

$$= a \cdot e^{-ax} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(ax)^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{(ax)^{k-1}}{k!} \right]$$

$$= a \cdot e^{-ax} \cdot \frac{(ax)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdot a^n \cdot e^{-ax} \cdot \Pi$$