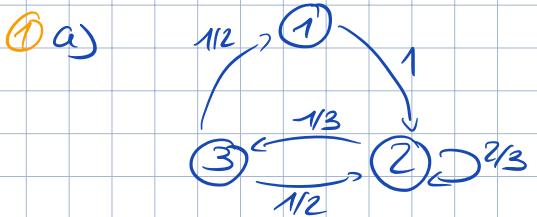


Exam MAD 2018-2019

1) $E = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



① b) La chaîne est irréductible. Il n'y a qu'une seule classe d'équivalence qui est donc fermée.

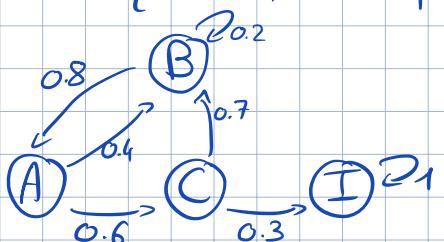
② c) Espace d'états finis + chaîne irréductible \Rightarrow il existe une unique mesure stationnaire π .

$$\pi = (a \ b \ c) \text{ et on a } \pi Q = \pi \text{ et } \pi 1_3 = 1_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{c}{2} = a \\ a + \frac{2b}{3} + \frac{c}{2} = b \\ \frac{b}{3} = c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{c}{2} \\ 2a = \frac{b}{3} \\ c = \frac{b}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi = (a, 6a, 2a)$$

Donc a est tel que $\pi 1_3 = 1_3 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{9}$
 $\pi = (1/9, 2/3, 2/9)$

2) a) $E = \{B, A, C, I\}$



$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0.7 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Il y a 2 classes d'équivalence

- $\{B, A, C\}$ ouverte
- $\{I\}$ fermée.

①c) Tous les états sont aperiodiques (période 1).

3) a) $P(N_1 \geq 3) = 1 - P(N_1 < 3)$

① $= 1 - [P(N_1 \in [0; 2])]$

$$= 1 - [P(N_1 = 0) + P(N_1 = 1) + P(N_1 = 2)]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\lambda^0 e^{-\lambda}}{0!} - \frac{\lambda^1 e^{-\lambda}}{1!} - \frac{\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda}}{2!}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda} - \lambda e^{-\lambda} - \frac{\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda}}{2}$$

Rappel
 $P(N_r = k) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$

Donc $P(N_1 \geq 3) = 1 - e^{-\lambda} (1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2})$

① b) $P(N_1 = 8 \wedge N_2 - N_{1,5} = 1) = P(N_1 = 8) P(N_{0,5} = 1)$

$$= \frac{\lambda^8 e^{-\lambda}}{8!} \times (\frac{\lambda}{2}) e^{-\lambda/2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^9 e^{-\frac{3\lambda}{2}}}{2 \times 8!}$$

4) * $P(N=0) = \frac{7}{10}$ $P(N=1) = \frac{2}{10}$ $P(N=2) = \frac{1}{10}$

Nbr accident

* $f_U(x) = [p \delta_1 e^{-\delta_1 x} + (1-p) \delta_2 e^{-\delta_2 x}] 1_{[0,+\infty)}(x)$

Montant des sinistres pour l'assuré

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq p \leq 1 \\ \delta_1, \delta_2 &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

* $S = \sum_{k=1}^N U_k$ Montant aggregé des sinistres

* $N \perp\!\!\!\perp U_i \quad \forall i$

① a) $E[N] = \frac{2}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

① b) $p = 1/2, \delta_1 = 1/4, \delta_2 = 1/6 \Rightarrow f_U(x) = [\frac{e^{-\frac{x}{4}}}{8} + \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{6}}}{12}] 1_{[0,+\infty)}(x)$

$$\Rightarrow E[U] = \int_0^\infty x (\frac{1}{8} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} + \frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{x}{6}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty x \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} dx}_{= E[\mathcal{E}(1/4)] = 4} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty x \underbrace{\frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{x}{6}} dx}_{= E[\mathcal{E}(1/6)] = 6} = 2 + 3 = 5.$$

$$\Rightarrow E[U] = 5$$

④ c) Prise que doit payer l'assuré: $C = (1 + \eta) \mathbb{E}[S]$

Comprend $\eta = 5\%$, $p = \frac{1}{2}$, $\delta_1 = \frac{1}{4}$, $\delta_2 = \frac{1}{6}$

$$C = (1 + \frac{\eta}{100}) \mathbb{E}[S]$$

$$\text{Or } \mathbb{E}[S] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k=1}^N U_k\right] = \mathbb{E}[NU] = \mathbb{E}[N]\mathbb{E}[U] = 2.$$

les U_k
sont iid

$$\Rightarrow C = (1 + \frac{5}{100}) \times 2 = 2,1.$$

$$\text{④ d)} \quad V(S) = V\left(\sum_{k=1}^N U_k\right) = V(NU) = V(U)\mathbb{E}[N^2] + V(N)\mathbb{E}[U]^2$$

vaid N IID U

$$\begin{aligned} V(N) &= \mathbb{E}[N^2] - \mathbb{E}[N]^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{10} + 4 \times \frac{1}{10} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{15-4}{25} = \frac{11}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{et } V(U) = \mathbb{E}[U^2] - \mathbb{E}[U]^2$$

$$\text{avec } \mathbb{E}[U^2] = \int_0^\infty x^2 \left(\frac{1}{8}e^{-x/4} + \frac{1}{12}e^{-x/6}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{1}{4}e^{-x/4} dx}_{= \mathbb{E}[E(\frac{1}{4})^2]} + \underbrace{\int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{1}{6}e^{-x/6} dx}_{= \mathbb{E}[E(\frac{1}{6})^2]} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mathbb{V}(E(\frac{1}{4})) + \mathbb{V}(E(\frac{1}{6})) \\ &= 4^2 + 6^2 \\ &= 16 + 36 = 52 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(U) = 52 - 25 = 27$$

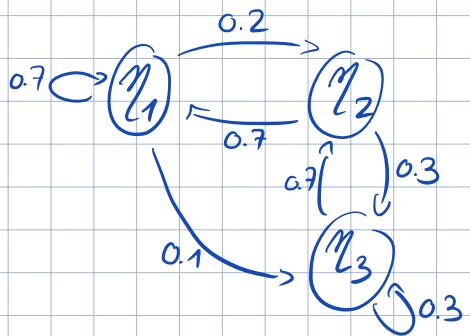
$$\text{Donc } V(S) = V(U)\mathbb{E}[N^2] + V(N)\mathbb{E}[U]^2$$

$$= 27 \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{11}{25} \times 25$$

$$= 27 \times \frac{3}{5} + 11$$

$$= \frac{81}{5} + 11 = \frac{136}{5}$$

e) $E = \{\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3\}$ On suppose $X_0 = \eta_1$



$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.7 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.7 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

② f) Espace d'états finis + chaîne irréductible \Rightarrow Il existe une unique mesure stationnaire π

$$\pi = (a \ b \ c) \text{ est telle que} \begin{cases} \pi Q = \pi \\ \pi 1_3 = 1_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.7a + 0.7b = a \\ 0.2a + 0.7c = b \\ 0.1a + 0.3b + 0.3c = c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{7}{3}b \\ b = 0.2a + 0.7c \\ 0.7c = 0.1a + 0.3b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = a \\ b = \frac{3}{7}a \\ c = \frac{16}{49}a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Or } \pi 1_3 = 1_3 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{49}{49 + 21 + 16} = \frac{49}{86}$$

$$\text{Donc } \pi = \left(\frac{49}{86}, \frac{21}{86}, \frac{16}{86} \right)$$

③ g) $C_\infty = \mathbb{E}[U + X_\infty | S]$

$$= \mathbb{E}[S] + \mathbb{E}[X_\infty | S]$$

$$= 2 + \mathbb{E}[X_\infty | S]$$

$$= 2 (1 + \mathbb{E}[X_\infty]) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{49}{86} \eta_1 + \frac{21}{86} \eta_2 + \frac{16}{86} \eta_3 \right) \\ = 2 + \frac{49}{43} \eta_1 + \frac{21}{43} \eta_2 + \frac{16}{43} \eta_3$$

h) $\psi(u) = P(u + mC_\infty - \sum_{k=1}^m S_k < 0)$

$$\phi: x \mapsto \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr.$$

$$\Psi(u) = \Pr\left(\sum_{k=1}^m S_k > mC_0 + u\right) = \Pr\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m S_k > C_0 + \frac{u}{m}\right)$$

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$$= \Pr\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m S_k - \mu > C_0 + \frac{u}{m} - \mu\right)$$

$$= \Pr\left[\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m S_k - \mu\right) > \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sigma} \left(C_0 + \frac{u}{m} - \mu\right)\right].$$

$$\sim 1 - \phi\left[\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sigma} \left(C_0 + \frac{u}{m} - \mu\right)\right].$$

$C_0 + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m S_k - \mu\right) \xrightarrow{\text{TCL}} N(0, 1)$ par TCL

$$\sqrt{m} \left(\frac{\bar{S} - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} N(0, 1)$$