

## TD 2

Exercice 1

$$X = \frac{U}{a} + \frac{V}{b} \quad Y = \frac{U}{a} - \frac{V}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \text{Cov}\left(\frac{U}{a} + \frac{V}{b}, \frac{U}{a} - \frac{V}{b}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \text{Var}(U) + 2\text{Cov}\left(\frac{U}{b}, \frac{U}{a}\right) - \frac{1}{b^2} \text{Var}(V) \\ &= \frac{2}{ab} \underbrace{\text{Cov}(U, V)}_{\text{"0" car } (U, V) \text{ soit } \text{gaussien}}\end{aligned}$$

Dans  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$

D'où  $f_{x,y}(x, y) = C(F_x(x), F_y(y)) = F_x(x)F_y(y)$  ( $C(u, v) = uv$ )

Exercice 2

cf. cours

Exercice 3

$$(1) \text{ a. } F_{X_2}(x_2) = \mathbb{P}(X_2 \leq x_2)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_3 \leq x_2)$$

$$= \int_0^{x_2} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_3 \leq x_2 \mid X_1 = x_1) f_{X_1}(x_1) dx_1$$

$$= \int_0^{x_2} (1 - e^{-\lambda(x_2 - x_1)}) e^{-\lambda x_1} dx_1$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda x_2} - e^{-\lambda x_2} \int_0^{x_2} e^{\lambda x_1} dx_1$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda x_2} + e^{-\lambda x_2} = (1 - e^{-\lambda x_2})^2$$

$$\text{b. } F_{(X_1, X_2)}(x_1, x_2) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2)$$

$$= \int_0^{x_1 \wedge x_2} \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq a, X_2 \leq x_2 \mid X_1 = a) f_{X_1}(a) da$$

$$= \int_0^{x_1 \wedge x_2} \mathbb{P}(a \leq X_1, X_3 \leq x_2 - a) f_{X_1}(a) da$$

$$= \int_0^{x_1 \wedge x_2} \mathbb{P}(X_3 \leq x_2 - a) f_{X_1}(a) da$$

$$= \int_0^{x_1 \wedge x_2} (1 - e^{-\lambda(x_2 - a)}) e^{-\lambda a} da = \dots = 1 - e^{-\lambda x_1} - e^{-\lambda x_2}$$

$$(c). F_{X_1}^{-1}(u) = -\ln(1-u)$$

$$F_{X_2}^{-1}(v) = -\ln(1-\sqrt{v})$$

$$\cdot \min(F_{X_1}^{-1}(0), F_{X_2}^{-1}(v)) = -\ln(1-\min(u, \sqrt{v}))$$

$$\cdot C(u, v) = (1-\sqrt{v})^2 + \min(u, \sqrt{v}) - \frac{(1-\sqrt{v})^2}{1-\min(u, \sqrt{v})}$$

$$(2) a. p(x, y) = 12 \iint_{[0,1]^2} C(u, v) du dv - 3 = 12 I - 3$$

On enlève le min en scindant le domaine de définition

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{v^2} (1-\sqrt{v})^2 + \sqrt{v} - \frac{(1-\sqrt{v})^2}{1-\sqrt{v}} dv du + \int_0^1 \int_{v^2}^1 (1-\sqrt{v})^2 + u - \frac{(1-\sqrt{v})^2}{1-u} dv du \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{v^2} v dv du + \int_0^1 \int_u^1 (1-x)^2 + u - \frac{(1-x)^2}{1-u} 2x dx du \quad dv = 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{10} + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 2x - 4x^2 + 8x^3 + u - \frac{1}{1-u} (2x - 4x + 8x^3) dx du = \frac{59}{180} \end{aligned}$$

$$p(x, y) = \boxed{\frac{14}{15}}$$

2) b. c.i) On note  $A = (x_1 - x_1')(x_2 - x_2')$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= \mathbb{P}(A > 0) - \mathbb{P}(A < 0) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(A > 0) - 1 + \mathbb{P}(A > 0) \\ &= 2\mathbb{P}(A > 0) - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A > 0) = \mathbb{P}\left[\left((x_1 - x_1') > 0 \wedge (x_2 - x_2') > 0\right) \cup \left((x_1 - x_1') < 0 \wedge (x_2 - x_2') < 0\right)\right]$$

$$= 2\mathbb{P}\left(\underbrace{x_1 < x_1', x_2 < x_2'}_{\beta}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\beta) = \mathbb{P}(x_1 \leq x_1', x_2 \leq x_2')$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(x_1 + x_2 \leq x_1' + x_2' | x_1 = x_1', x_2 = x_2') f_{x_1}(x_1) f_{x_2}(x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(x_1 + x_2 \leq x_1' + x_2' | x_3 = x_3') f_{x_1}(x_1) f_{x_2}(x_2) f_{x_3}(x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f_{x_3}(x_3' + x_2' - x_1) f_{x_1}(x_1) f_{x_2}(x_2) dx_3 dx_2 dx_1$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 - e^{-2(x_1' + x_2' - x_1)}\right) \times e^{-x_3'} \times e^{-x_2} \times e^{-x_1} dx_3 dx_2 dx_1$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

Donc  $\boxed{\tau = 4 \times \frac{5}{12} - 1 = \frac{8}{3}}$

$$2) b.(i). \quad \mathbb{E}[F_x(x_1, x_2)] = \frac{5}{12}.$$

Reste : à faire

2)b.(iii)

$$\text{Pour } \sqrt{v} \leq u \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial u} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 C(u, v)}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$

$$\text{Pour } u \leq \sqrt{v} \quad I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{v})^k + u - \frac{(1 - \sqrt{v})^k}{1-u} dC(u, v)$$

$$\frac{\partial C(u, v)}{\partial u} = 1 - \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{v}}{1-u} \right)^k \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{v} (1-u)^k}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[ (1 - \sqrt{v})^k + u - \frac{(1 - \sqrt{v})^k}{1-u} \right] \left[ \frac{1 - \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{v} (1-u)^k} \right] dv du$$

chg de var, puis comme le 2.a