B(P) Bernoulli. X B(n,p) P(x=k)= (p p (1-p)^-k

her géometrique: Considérons une suite d'épanves répétées indépandantes avec même probabilité de succés p∈)0,1/[. Soit X le vous, de la ver véentente. - X(D)= N,

- P(X=k)=(1-p)k-1p

$$\sum_{k \in X(S)} P(x=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$k \in X(S)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1} = p \cdot \frac{1}{1-(1-p)}$$

$$= 1$$

Extrace
$$X \sim 3 G(p), n \in \mathbb{N}$$
Calcular $P(X \gamma n)$

$$f(X \gamma n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = k \end{cases}$$

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gener Nethode

$$S_i = \frac{1}{3}$$
 Succés an venir epreuve $\frac{1}{3}$
 $P(S_i) = P$
 $\frac{1}{3}$
 $P(S_i) = \frac{1}{3}$
 $P(X > n) = \frac{1}{3}$
 $P(X > n) = \frac{1}{3}$
 $P(S_i) = q^n$

15/ Loi de Poisson: on dit qu'une v.a X Suit la loi de Boisson de paromètre 1, deRt, 6: - X(D)=-N - P(x=k)= 1 - 1 : Vk EN on note X-y P(1).

$$\sum_{k \in X(S_2)} P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = A$$

Théorème: Sit (en) une suite réelle de [0,1) Alos 4 k en, Ch ph (1-ps) - h seed h!

 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} = 1$ Application: lorsque nest grand (n) 20) et n pert petit Inpert (n) 20) et n pert (n) 20) et n pert Inpert (n) 20) et n pert (n) 20

Exercle: le président d'un bureau de vote est né le ver avril. Il décide de note le rembre X de personnes ayant laur anniversaire le même jour que lui parmi les 500 premiers électrecteurs.

X~3B(500; ==)

Vecteurs aléatoires discrets.

Vecteurs aléatoires discrets.

I-Entroduction:

un modéliser un phinomère aléatoire, ponfois une seule v. a ne suffit pas et il faut
a outer d'autres V. a.

Exemple: Une urne contient 7 bériles: 2 blènes, 3 blanches et 2 vouges.

On en prôtève 3 boules d'un coup. On note rospectivement X et 7 les nombres des boules

bleves et blanches dans l'échantillentiré. Calcules les probabilités scients: P(XYY); P(X=Y), P(2 rose

$$+\Omega = (\frac{1}{2} = 35)$$
 $P(x=i et 1=i) = (\frac{i}{2}) = (\frac{i}{2}) = (\frac{i}{2}) = \frac{i}{35}$ $(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{i}{35}$ $(\frac{1$