

Simulation:

Série n°1: lois Usuelles

et
Tables Statistiques

Ex n°2:

$$X \rightsquigarrow N(500, 100^2)$$

$$P(X \in I) = 0,95$$

$$, I =]500 - a, 500 + a[$$

loi normale continue

on peut ouvrir ou fermer
les crochets

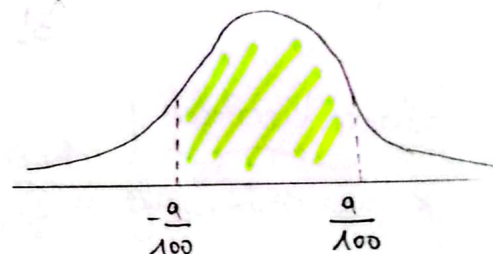
$$P(500 - a < X < 500 + a) = P\left(-\frac{a}{100} < Y < \frac{a}{100}\right)$$

$$= P\left(Y < \frac{a}{100}\right) - P\left(Y \leq -\frac{a}{100}\right)$$

$$= F\left(\frac{a}{100}\right) - F\left(-\frac{a}{100}\right)$$

$$= 2F\left(\frac{a}{100}\right) - 1 = 0,95$$

$$Y \rightsquigarrow \frac{X - 500}{100} \rightsquigarrow N(0,1)$$



Loi symétrique

$$F(-x) = 1 - F(x)$$

$$\text{Donc } F\left(\frac{a}{100}\right) = \frac{1,95}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{100} = F^{-1}(0,975)$$

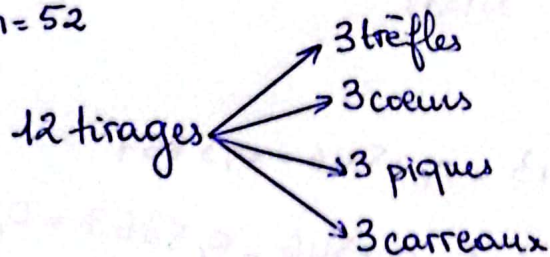
$$\text{Donc } a = 100 F^{-1}(0,975) = 100 (1,96) = 196$$

$$F(-u) = 1 - F(u) \quad \triangle$$

qnorm : quantile
pnorm : proba

Ex n°1:

$$n = 52$$



$$52 \uparrow \frac{4}{13}$$

$$P_T = P_{\heartsuit} = P_{\spadesuit} = P_{\clubsuit} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ (proba de tirer une forme géométrique)}$$

On est dans le cadre d'une loi usuelle alors:

On a 12-échantillon (échantillon de 12 cartes)

$$(X_1, \dots, X_{12})$$

$\begin{pmatrix} \text{nbre de trèfles} \\ \text{nbre de cœurs} \\ \text{nbre de carreaux} \\ \text{nbre de pique} \end{pmatrix}$: c'est le vecteur aléatoire qui suit la loi multinomiale.
 taille de l'échantillon

$$P \begin{pmatrix} N_T = 3 \\ N_C = 3 \\ N_{Ca} = 3 \\ N_P = 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{12!}{3! 3! 3! 3!} P_T^3 P_C^3 P_{Ca}^3 P_P^3 = \frac{12!}{3! 3! 3! 3!} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{12}$$

Généralisation.

X prend les valeurs v_1, \dots, v_k avec des probas respectives p_1, \dots, p_k

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{nombre de } v_1 \\ \vdots \\ \text{nombre de } v_k \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{X=v_1\}} \\ \vdots \\ N_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{X=v_k\}} \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow M$$

Ex n° 3: $X \rightsquigarrow N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Partie 1 $X \rightsquigarrow N(9, 9)$

$$1) P(X < 7) = P\left(\frac{X-9}{3} < -\frac{2}{3}\right) = F\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 1 - F\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 1 - 0,745 = 0,2546$$

$$2) P(7 \leq X < 12) = P\left(-\frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{X-9}{3} < 1\right) = F(1) - F\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0,8413 - 0,2546 = 0,5867$$

$$3) P(X \geq 12) = 1 - P(X \leq 7) - P(7 < X < 12) = 1 - 0,2546 - 0,5867 = 0,1587$$

$$4) P(X) = C_4^2 (P(X < 7))^2 (1 - P(X < 7))^2 = 0,216$$

$$I = [u - k, u + k]$$

$$P(X \in I) = P(u - k < X < u + k)$$

$$= P\left(-\frac{k}{3} < \frac{X - 9}{3} < \frac{k}{3}\right)$$

$$= F\left(\frac{k}{3}\right) - F\left(-\frac{k}{3}\right) = 0,98$$

$$= 2 F_{N(0,1)}\left(\frac{k}{3}\right) = 1,98$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{3} = F_{N(0,1)}^{-1}(0,99) = 2,32 \Rightarrow k = 0,77$$

Partie 2 :

$$6) P(7 \leq X < 12) = 1 - P(X < 7) - P(X \geq 12)$$

$$= 1 - 0,1587 - 0,0668 = 0,7745$$

$$4) \begin{cases} P(X < 7) = 0,0668 \\ P(X \geq 12) = 0,1587 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{7 - \mu}{\sigma} = F_{N(0,1)}^{-1}(0,0668) = -1,5063 \approx -1,5 \\ \frac{12 - \mu}{\sigma} = F_{N(0,1)}^{-1}(0,9938) = 0,9938 \approx 1 \end{cases}$$

$$8) P(X > 15) = 1 - P(X \leq 15) = 1 - F_{N(0,1)}\left(\frac{15}{2}\right) = 1 - 0,9938 = 0,0062$$

Ex n°4 :

$$f(r) = \Gamma(r) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{r-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$1) \Gamma(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \left[-e^{-x}\right]_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$\Gamma(r+1) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^r e^{-x} dx \quad \text{on pose} \quad \begin{matrix} V' = e^{-x} & \leftarrow & V = -e^{-x} \\ U = x^r & \rightarrow & U' = r x^{r-1} \end{matrix}$$

Donc

$$\Gamma(r+1) = \underbrace{\left[-x^r e^{-x}\right]_0^{+\infty}}_{=0} + \int_0^{+\infty} r x^{r-1} e^{-x} dx$$

Ainsi

$$\Gamma(r+1) = r \Gamma(r).$$

2) On pose

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-x/2} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-x/2} dx$$

On pose $\lambda = \frac{x}{2}$
 $2 ds = dx$

$$\Rightarrow E(x) = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\lambda} d\lambda \Rightarrow E(x) = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = n.$$

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2$$

$$E(x^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{2\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-x/2} dx = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}+1} e^{-x/2} dx$$

On pose $\lambda = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow 2ds = dx$

$$\Rightarrow E(x^2) = \frac{4}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda^{\frac{n}{2}+1} e^{-\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow E(x^2) = \frac{4}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+2\right) \Rightarrow E(x^2) = \frac{4}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right) = \frac{4}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right) \frac{n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

Donc $E(x^2) = 2n\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2 = n^2 + 2n - n^2 = 2n.$$

Ex 11.5.

$$1) P(X < 2) = 0,3085 \quad \text{et} \quad P(X > 8) = 0,0062$$

$$P(X^2 - 6X < 1,84) = P((X-3)^2 - 9 < 1,84) = P((X-3)^2 < 10,84)$$

$$= P(|X-3| < \sqrt{10,84}) = P(-3,29 < X-3 < 3,29) = P(-0,29 < X < 6,29)$$

$$\begin{cases} P(X < 2) = 0,3085 \\ P(X > 8) = 0,0062 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P\left(\frac{X-m}{\sigma} < \frac{2-m}{\sigma}\right) = 0,3085 \\ P\left(\frac{X-m}{\sigma} > \frac{8-m}{\sigma}\right) = 0,0062 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} F\left(\frac{2-m}{\sigma}\right) = 0,3085 \\ 1 - F\left(\frac{8-m}{\sigma}\right) = 0,0062 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2-m}{\sigma} = F^{-1}(0,3085) \\ \frac{8-m}{\sigma} = F^{-1}(0,9938) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2-m}{\sigma} = -0,5 \\ \frac{8-m}{\sigma} = 2,5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = 0,5\sigma + 2 \\ \frac{8 - (0,5\sigma + 2)}{\sigma} = 2,5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma = 2 \\ \text{et} \\ m = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } P(-0,29 < X < 6,29) = P\left(-\frac{3,29}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} < \frac{3,29}{2}\right)$$

$$= F\left(\frac{3,29}{2}\right) - F\left(-\frac{3,29}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0,95 - 0,05 = 0,90$$

Ou bien

$$P((X-3)^2 < 10,84) = P\left(\left(\frac{X-3}{2}\right)^2 < \frac{10,84}{4}\right)$$

$$= P(Y < 2,71) \quad , \quad Y \sim \chi^2_1$$

On a un
seul carré
il n'y a pas
de somme