



0) Si ils sont pas distincts alors

$$\exists i < j \leq n \quad \text{t.q.} \quad x_{(i)} = \dots = x_{(j)}$$

Si ils sont tous égaux, alors $x_{(1)} = x_{(n)}$

1) Soient $i \neq j$. Notons $Y = X_i - X_j$ donc Y est une v.a. à densité f_Y car X_i et X_j sont à densité.
D'où $P(Y=0) = 0$ donc $P(X_i = X_j) = 0$

Il y a $\binom{n}{2}$ paires de X_i, X_j donc $\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(X_i = X_j) = 0$

2) Pour $k \leq n$

Notons $J_1 = \{1, \dots, n\}$ $z_1 = \min_{i \in J_1} X_i$

$J_2 = J_1 \setminus \{i_1\}$ $z_2 = \min_{i \in J_2} X_i$. Par récurrence $z_k = \min_{i \in J_k} X_i$
 $J_k = J_{k-1} \setminus \{i_{k-1}\}$

Introduisons une suite $(x_j^k)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ $x_1^1 = z_0$
 $\forall k \geq 2 \quad \forall j < k \quad x_j^k = x_j^{k-1}$
 $\forall j \geq k+1 \quad x_j^k = z_k$
et donc $J_k = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^k \{x_j^k\}$

Montrons par récurrence que

$$P(1): \quad J_1 = \{1, \dots, n\} \quad z_1 = \min_{j \in \{1, \dots, n\}} X_j \quad X_{x_1^1} < X_{x_2^1}$$

$$x_1^1 = z_1, \quad \forall j > 1 \quad x_j^1 = 0$$

$$X_{i_1} \leq X_{i_2} \quad \text{OK}$$

$P(2+1)$: Supposons que pour $z < n$
 $\forall 1 \leq k \leq z \quad X_{x_1^z} < \dots < X_{x_z^z}$

$$\text{Donc } \forall 1 \leq k \leq z \quad x_k^{z+1} = x_k^z \quad x_{z+1}^{z+1} = z_{z+1}$$

Notons $x_2^z = x_{z+1}^{z+1} = z_2$ Or $z_2 = x_2^z$ donc

$$z_2 = \min_{i \in J_2} X_i \quad \text{donc } z_2 \in J_{z+1}$$

$$\text{et } X_{i_2} < X_j \quad \forall j \in J_2 \setminus \{i_2\} = J_{z+1}$$

$x_{2+1}^{2+1} \in J_{2+1}$ donc $X_{x_{2+1}^{2+1}} > X_{i_2}$ où $i_2 = x_2^{2+1}$

Alors $X_{x_2^{2+1}} < X_{x_{2+1}^{2+1}}$

Par hyp de réc. $X_{x_1^2} < \dots < X_{x_2^2}$

Et comme $\forall 1 \leq k \leq 2$ $x_k^{2+1} = x_k^2$ et $X_{x_2^{2+1}} < X_{x_{2+1}^{2+1}}$

donc $X_{x_1^{2+1}} < \dots < X_{x_2^{2+1}} < X_{x_{2+1}^{2+1}}$

Donc par récurrence $X_{x_1^n} < \dots < X_{x_n^n}$

Il nous reste à montrer que $\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq n$ $x_i^n \neq x_j^n$

Supposons par l'absurde que $\exists i < j-1$ tq $x_i^n = x_j^n$

donc $x_i^n \in J_{i-1} \cap J_{j-1}$

$$J_{i-1} = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \bigcup_{q=1}^i \{x_q^i\}$$
$$= \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \bigcup_{q=1}^{j-1} \{x_q^j\}$$

$$J_{j-1} = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \bigcup_{q=1}^{j-1} \{x_q^j\}$$

mais $x_i^n \in \bigcup_{q=1}^{j-1} \{x_q^j\}$ car $i \leq j-1$

donc $x_i^n \notin J_{j-1}$ d'où $x_i^n \notin J_{i-1} \cap J_{j-1}$
absurde

donc x_i^n sont tous distinctes.

$$|\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{x_i^n\}| = |\{1, \dots, n\}| \text{ donc } \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad x_i^n \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Notons donc $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & & x_n^n \end{pmatrix} \in S_n$

σ est unique car à chaque pas de construction
de x_i^n il existe une seule i tq x_i plus petit
que les autres.

2) Normal,

Il existe toujours $\sigma \in S_n$ tq

$$(X_{\sigma(1)}, X_{\sigma(2)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) = (X_{\sigma'(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma'(n)})$$

Où X_1, \dots, X_n sont tous distincts, donc si on prends $\sigma' \in S_n$ tq $X_{\sigma'(1)} < \dots < X_{\sigma'(n)}$

Alors $\sigma'(1)$ est l'indice tq $X_{\sigma'(1)}$ est le plus petit parmi X_1, \dots, X_n donc $\sigma'(1) = \sigma(1)$

On refait $\sigma'(1)$ et $X_{\sigma'(1)}$ donc $X_{\sigma'(2)}$ est le plus petit entre $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \setminus \{X_{\sigma'(1)}\}$ donc $\sigma'(2) = \sigma(2)$ en continuant pareillement, $\sigma' = \sigma$ d'où l'unicité.

3) $|S_n| = n!$ $P(S_n \ni \sigma = \Sigma) = \frac{1}{n!}$

Donc Σ suit la loi uniforme discrète de paramètre $n!$

4) a) $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bornée

$$\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n \setminus \{\Sigma\}} \phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}}_0 + \phi(X_{\Sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\Sigma(n)})$$

$$= 0 + \phi(X_{\Sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\Sigma(n)}) \quad \text{d'après 2) } \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \Sigma(i) = (i)$$

$$= \phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$$

b) On a (X_1, \dots, X_n) un n échantillon de μ , les

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mu$$

Soit $\sigma \in S_n$ donc $\forall i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \sigma(i) \neq \sigma(j)$
donc avec σ nous réordonnons les X_1, \dots, X_n

d'où $X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}$ des v.a. tous distincts

mais $X_{\sigma(i)} \in \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ donc $X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mu$

d'où $(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)})$ est un n échantillon.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}] &= E[E[\phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}} | \sigma]] \\
 &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}} f(x_{\sigma(1)} \dots f(x_{\sigma(n)}) dx_{\sigma(1)} \dots dx_{\sigma(n)} P(\sigma = \Sigma) \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{\phi(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}}_{= \phi(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_{\sigma(1)} < x_{\sigma(2)} < \dots < x_{\sigma(n)}\}}} f(x_{\sigma(1)} \dots f(x_{\sigma(n)}) dx_{\sigma(1)} \dots dx_{\sigma(n)} \\
 &\quad \text{Si } x_1 < \dots < x_n \text{ donc on prend } \sigma = id
 \end{aligned}$$

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 BAKYU C STOY ZALYNY

$\Sigma \in S_n$ est une permutation tq

$$X_{\Sigma(1)} < \dots < X_{\Sigma(n)}$$

Alors $\phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}} = \phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{X_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < X_{\sigma(n)}\}}$

Donc en posant $g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_1 < \dots < x_n\}}$

On a $\phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}} = \phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{X_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < X_{\sigma(n)}\}}$

$$E[\phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}]$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < x_{\sigma(n)}\}} f(x_{\sigma(1)} \dots f(x_{\sigma(n)}) dx_{\sigma(1)} \dots dx_{\sigma(n)}$$

remplaçons $y_i = x_{\sigma(i)}$

$$\hookrightarrow = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(y_1, \dots, y_n) \mathbb{1}_{\{y_1 < \dots < y_n\}} f(y_1) \dots f(y_n) dy_1 \dots dy_n$$

$$= E[\phi(X_1, \dots, X_n) \mathbb{1}_{\{X_1 < \dots < X_n\}}]$$

$$\sqsubseteq E[\phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})] = E[\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}]$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} E[\phi(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = \sigma\}}]$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_1 < \dots < x_n\}} f(x_1) \dots f(x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= n! \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_1 < \dots < x_n\}} f(x_1) \dots f(x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\int E[g(X_{(k)})] = E[g(\phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}))] \quad \text{où}$$

$$\phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}) = X_{(k)}$$

$$Y = \phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$$

On va procéder en plusieurs étapes.

On a symétrie de la densité jointe

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

On cherche à calculer $E[g(X_{(k)})] = E[\phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = r\}}]$

$$= E[g(X_{(k)}) = \mathbb{1}_{\{\Sigma = r\}}]$$

on choisissant

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(x_k)$$

$$E[g(X_{(k)})] = E[\phi(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})]$$

$$= n! \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x_k) \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) dx_i$$

$$= n! \int_{x_1 < \dots < x_k < \dots < x_n} g(x_k) \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) dx_i$$

$$= n! \int_{x_1 < \dots < x_{k-1} < x} \int_{x < x_{k+1} < \dots < x_n} g(x) f(x) f(x_1) \dots f(x_{k-1}) f(x_{k+1}) \dots f(x_n) dx \dots dx$$

avec $x_{k-1} < x < x_{k+1}$

$$= n! \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) f(x) \left(\int_{x_1 < \dots < x_{k-1}} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} f(x_i) dx_1 \dots dx_{k-1} \right) \left(\int_{x_{k+1} < \dots < x_n} \prod_{i=k+1}^n f(x_i) dx_{k+1} \dots dx_n \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \left(\int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \right)^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \mu(-\infty, x]^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-k)!} \left(\int_x^{+\infty} f(t) dt \right)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-k)!} \mu(x, +\infty)^{n-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) f(x) \mu(-\infty, x]^{k-1} \mu(x, +\infty)^{n-k} dx$$

Donc la densité de loi de $X_{(k)}$ est $x \mapsto \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \mu(-\infty, x]^{k-1} \mu(x, +\infty)^{n-k} f(x)$

$$E[g(v-u)] = \int_{[0,1]^2} g(v-u) f_{X(1), X(2)}(u, v) du dv$$

$$d_1 = 1-u$$

$$d = v-u$$

$$d_0 = 0-u$$

$$\Rightarrow v = d+u$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-u}^{1-u} g(d) f_{X(1), X(2)}(u, d+u) da dd$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} g(d) f_{X(1), X(2)}(u, d+u) da dd$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{(u, d) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < u < 1 \wedge 0 < d < 1-u\}$$

$$= \{(u, d) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < u < 1 \quad d-1 < -u \\ -d+1 > u\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < u < 1-d \\ 0 < d < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-d} g(d) f_{X(1), X(2)}(u, d+u) da dd$$

$$= \int_0^1 g(d) \underbrace{\left(\int_0^{1-d} f_{X(1), X(2)}(u, d+u) da \right)}_{f_Y(d)} dd$$

$$\int_0^{1-d} n(n-1)(1-d-u)^{n-2} du$$

$$y = 1-d-u$$

$$dy = -du \Rightarrow du = -dy$$

$$= - \int_{1-d}^0 n(n-1) y^{n-2} dy = \int_0^{1-d} n(n-1) y^{n-2} dy$$

$$= \left[n(n-1) \frac{y^{n-1}}{(n-1)} \right]_0^{1-d}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{n(1-d)^{n-1}}} = f_D(d)$$

Beta(1, n)

$$p) \quad X_{(1)} \\ f_{X_{(1)}}(x) \mapsto \frac{n!}{0!(n-1)!} \lambda([x, 1])^{n-1} = n \lambda([x, 1])^{n-1} \\ = n(1-x)^{n-1}$$

$$X_{(2)} \\ f_{X_{(2)}}(x) \mapsto \frac{n!}{1!(n-2)!} \lambda([0, x]) \lambda([x, 1])^{n-2} \\ = n(n-1)x(1-x)^{n-2}$$

$$f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}}(x_1, x_2) = n(n-1)(1-x_2)^{n-2} \neq f_{X_1}(x_1) f_{X_2}(x_2) = n^2(n-1)x(1-x)^{2n-3}$$

D'où $X_{(1)}$ et $X_{(2)}$ ne sont pas indépendantes.

9]

$$P(X_1 = x_1, \wedge X_2 - X_1 = d) = P(X_1 = x_1) P(X_2 - X_1 = d | X_1 = x_1)$$

$$= P(X_1 = x_1) P(X_2 = d + x_1)$$

$$f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}}(x_1, y) = f_{X_{(1)}}(x_1) f_{X_{(2)}}(y + x_1)$$

$$= n(1-x_1)^{n-1} f(x_1) n(n-1)(y+x_1)(1-x_1-y)^{n-2} f(y+x_1)$$

$$= n^2(n-1)(1-x_1)^{n-1}(1-x_1-y)^{n-2}(y+x_1) f(x_1) f(y+x_1)$$

$$\neq f_{X_{(1)}}(x_1) f_{X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}}(y)$$

Donc $X_{(1)}$ et $X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}$ ne sont pas indépendantes.

10] D'après 5] $X_{(k)}$ suit la loi à densité:

$$x \mapsto \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \lambda([0, x])^{k-1} \lambda(x, 1]^{n-k} f(x)$$

Où $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d}{\sim} \text{Unif}([0, 1])$

donc $X_{(k)}$ suit la loi à densité

$$x \mapsto \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \lambda([0, x])^{k-1} \lambda(x, 1]^{n-k} \mathbb{1}_{[0, 1]}(x)$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} \mathbb{1}_{[0, 1]}(x) \sim \text{Beta}(k, n-k+1)$$

$$11] E[X_{(k)}] = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

~~$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^1 x^k \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{j} (-x)^{n-k-j} dx$$~~

~~$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^1 \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{j} (-1)^{n-k-j} x^{n-j} dx$$~~

~~$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{j} (-1)^{n-k-j} \int_0^1 x^{n-j} dx$$~~

~~$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{j} (-1)^{n-k-j} \left[\frac{x^{n-j+1}}{n-j+1} \right]_0^1$$~~

~~$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{j} (-1)^{n-k-j} \frac{1}{n-j+1}$$~~

THERE IS
EASIER way

$$E[X_{rel}] = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$J_{k,n} := \int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$u = (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$dv = x^k dx$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

$$du = -(n-k)(1-x)^{n-k-1} dx$$

$$J_{k,n} = \int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} dx = \left[\frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} (1-x)^{n-k} \right]_0^1 + \frac{(n-k)}{k+1} \int_0^1 x^{k+1} (1-x)^{n-k-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{(n-k)}{k+1} J_{k+1,n}$$

$$J_{n,n} = \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$J_{k,n} = \frac{(n-k)}{k+1} \frac{(n-k-1)}{k+2} \frac{(n-k-2)}{k+3} \dots \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{(n-k)! k!}{(n+1)!}$$

Donc $E[X_{rel}] = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \frac{(n-k)! k!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{k}{n+1}$

12) $P(n X_{(1)} \geq t) = P(X_{(1)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = 1 - P(X_{(1)} < \frac{t}{n})$

$$= 1 - F_{X_{(1)}}\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$\sim 1 - \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

Donc $\forall t, P(n X_{(1)} \geq t) \rightarrow 1$

Donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n X_{(1)} \neq 0$

$$P(X_{(1)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = P(X_i \geq \frac{t}{n})^n = \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-t}$$

$$F_{X_{(1)}}\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) = 1 - P(X_{(1)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = 1 - e^{-t}$$

donc $n X_{(1)}$ cv. vers la loi $\text{Exp}(1)$

13]

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n(t) = P(n X_{(2)} \geq t) &= P(X_{(2)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = P(X_1 \geq \frac{t}{n}) P(X_2 \geq \frac{t}{n}) \\
 &= \frac{t}{n} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{t}{n} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{t}{n-t} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(n X_{(2)} \geq t) &= P(X_{(2)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = 1 - F_{X_{(2)}}\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) \\
 &= 1 - \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} n(n-1)x(1-x)^{n-2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(P(n X_{(2)} \geq t) \right)' &= \left(1 - \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} n(n-1)x(1-x)^{n-2} dx \right)' \\
 &= -n(n-1) \frac{t}{n} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{-2} \frac{1}{n} \\
 &= -n(n-1) \frac{t}{n} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n} \\
 &\sim -t \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{n-2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -t e^{-t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n(t) &= S(0) + \int_0^t S'(s) ds = 1 + \int_0^t -s e^{-s} ds \\
 &= 1 + \left[e^{-s}(1+s) \right]_0^t \\
 &= 1 + e^{-t}(1+t) - 1 = e^{-t}(1+t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $P(n X_{(2)} \geq t) \longrightarrow e^{-t}(1+t)$

donc $F(t) = 1 - e^{-t}(1+t)$

$F'(t) = t e^{-t}$

Donc $n X_{(2)}$ converge vers Gamma(2,1)

On a la densité de $X_{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \mapsto \frac{n^2}{(n-1)!(n-2)!} x^{n-2} (1-x)^{n-2} \\
 \int_{k,n} = \int_0^1 t^{k-1} (1-t)^{n-k} dt &= \left[\frac{t^k}{k} (1-t)^{n-k} \right]_0^1 + \frac{n-1}{k} \int_0^1 t^k (1-t)^{n-k-2} dt \\
 &= \frac{n-1}{k} \int_{k+1, n-1} + \int_{k+2, n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(nX_{(k)} \geq t) = P(X_{(k)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = P(X_{(k)} < \frac{t}{n}) = \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$J_{k,n} = \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$u = (1-x)^{n-k} \quad dv = x^{k-1}$$

$$du = -(n-k)(1-x)^{n-k-1} \quad v = \frac{x^k}{k}$$

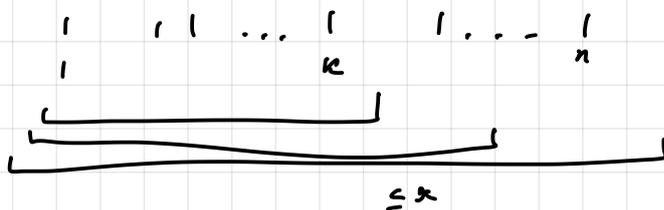
$$J_{k,n} = \left[\frac{x^k}{k} (1-x)^{n-k} \right]_0^{\frac{t}{n}} + \frac{n-k}{k} \int_0^{\frac{t}{n}} (1-x)^{n-k-1} x^k dx$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^k}{k} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^k \left(\frac{n-t}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{n-t}\right)^k$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{n-t}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{t}{n-t}\right)^k$$

$$P(X_{(k)} < x) = \sum_{j=k}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j (1-x)^{n-j} = P(\text{Bin}(n, x) \geq k)$$



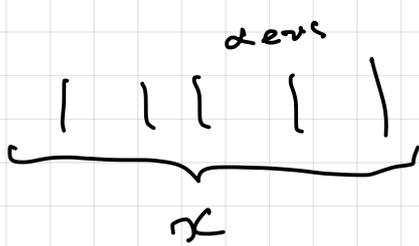
poisson $x = \frac{t}{n}$

$$P(X_{(k)} \geq \frac{t}{n}) = 1 - P(X_{(k)} < \frac{t}{n}) = 1 - P(\text{Bin}(n, \frac{t}{n}) > k) \\ = P(\text{Bin}(n, \frac{t}{n}) \leq k)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\text{Bin}(n, \frac{t}{n}) \leq k) = P(\text{Poisson}(t) \leq k)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(nX_{(k)} \leq t) = 1 - P(\text{Pois}(t) \leq k) = P(\text{Pois}(t) \geq k) = 1 - e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{t^j}{j!}$$

$$= P(\text{Gamma}(k, 1) \leq t)$$



Pois($\frac{d}{dx}$)

Intuition ↗

$$P(\text{Gamma}(k, t) \leq x) = P(\text{Pois}(tx) \geq k)$$

Donc n $X_{(k)}$ cv vers la loi: $\text{Gamma}(k, 1)$

14] $\mu \sim \text{Exp}(\alpha)$

$$x \mapsto \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \mu(J_{-\infty, x}]^{k-1} \mu(\alpha, x-1)^{n-k} f(x)$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} (1 - e^{-\alpha x})^{k-1} (e^{-\alpha x})^{n-k} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}$$

15] $E[X_{(k)}] = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} (1 - e^{-\alpha x})^{k-1} (e^{-\alpha x})^{n-k} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$
 $= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \alpha \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - e^{-\alpha x})^{k-1} (e^{-\alpha x})^{n-k+1} dx$

$$t = e^{-\alpha x} \quad \begin{matrix} t_0 = 0 \\ t_1 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$dt = -\alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{-\alpha t} dt$$

$$\rightarrow = - \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{k-1} t^{n-k} dt$$

$\int_{k-1, n}$

$$\int_{k, n} = \int_0^1 (1-t)^k t^{n-k} dt$$

$u = t^{n-k} \quad dv = (1-t)^k$
 $du = (n-k)t^{n-k-1} \quad v = -\frac{(1-t)^{k+1}}{k+1}$

$$\int_{k, n} = \left[t^{n-k} \left(-\frac{(1-t)^{k+1}}{k+1} \right) \right]_0^1 + \frac{n-k}{k+1} \int_0^1 t^{n-k-1} (1-t)^{k+1} dt$$

$= 0 \quad = \frac{n-k}{k+1} \int_{k+1, n}$

$$\int_{1, n} = \int_0^1 (1-t)^n = \left[-\frac{(1-t)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{n+1}$$

Donc
$$J_{k-1, n} = \frac{n-k+1}{k} \frac{n-k}{k+1} \frac{n-k-1}{k+2} \dots \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{(n-k+1)! (k-1)!}{(n+1)!}$$

Donc
$$E[X_{(k)}] = -\frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \cdot \left(-\frac{(n-k+1)! (k-1)!}{(n+1)!}\right)$$

$$= \frac{n-k+1}{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+1} - \frac{k}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{k}{n+1}$$

16) $X_{(n)}$ est à densité

$$x \mapsto \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} (1 - e^{-\alpha x})^{k-1} (e^{-\alpha x})^{n-k} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-1)!} (e^{-\alpha x})^{n-1} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$= n \alpha e^{-\alpha n x} \sim \text{Exp}(\alpha n)$$

17) $f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}}(x_1, x_2) = n(n-1) \mu(x_1, x_2)^{n-2} f(x_1) f(x_2)$

$$= n(n-1) (e^{-\alpha x_1})^{n-2} \alpha^2 e^{-\alpha x_1} e^{-\alpha x_2}$$

Posons $V = X_{(2)}$ et $U = X_{(1)}$

$$E[g(V-U)] = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} g(v-u) f_{u,v}(u,v) du dv$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} g(v-u) n(n-1) (e^{-\alpha v})^{n-2} \alpha^2 e^{-\alpha v} e^{-\alpha u} du dv$$

$$= \alpha^2 n(n-1) \int_0^{+\infty} g(v-u) (e^{-\alpha v})^{n-1} e^{-\alpha u} du dv$$

$$d = v - u \quad \begin{matrix} d^+ = +\infty - u = +\infty \\ d^- = 0 - u = -u \end{matrix}$$

$$dd = (v-u)' dv = dv$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-u}^{+\infty} g(d) (e^{-\alpha(d+u)})^{n-2} e^{-\alpha(d+u)} e^{-\alpha u} dd du$$

$$\stackrel{h}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} g(d) \int_{-d}^{+\infty} (e^{-\alpha(d+u)})^{n-2} e^{-\alpha(d+u)} e^{-\alpha u} du dd$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{cases} 0 < u \\ u < +\infty \\ -u < d \\ d < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$= \alpha^2 n(n-1) \int_0^{+\infty} g(d) \int_{-d}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha(n-2)d} e^{-\alpha(n-2)u} e^{-\alpha d} e^{-\alpha u} e^{-\alpha u} du dd$$

$$= \alpha n(n-1) \int_0^{+\infty} g(d) e^{-\alpha(n-1)d} \left(\int_{-d}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha u} du \right) dd$$

$$\int_{-d}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha u} du = \left[-\frac{e^{-\alpha u}}{\alpha} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{e^{-\alpha(+\infty)}}{\alpha} + e^{-\alpha \cdot 0} \right)}_{=0} = e^{\alpha \cdot 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

d'après donc

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow = (n-1) \alpha \int_0^{+\infty} g(d) \alpha e^{-\alpha d(n-1)} \frac{1}{\alpha} dd \\ & = (n-1) \int_0^{+\infty} g(d) \alpha e^{-\alpha d(n-1)} dd \\ & = \int_0^{+\infty} g(d) \underbrace{\alpha(n-1) e^{-\alpha d(n-1)}}_{\text{donc } X_{(2)} - X_{(1)} \text{ suit } \text{Exp}(\alpha(n-1))} dd \end{aligned}$$

18

$$\begin{aligned} P(V-u \geq d \cap U=u) &= P(V-u \geq d | U=u) P(U=u) \\ &= P(V \geq d+u | U=u) P(U=u) \\ P(V-u \geq d \cap V \geq v) &= P(V-u \geq d | V \geq v) P(V \geq v) \\ &= P(U \geq v-d | V \geq v) P(V \geq v) \\ &= P(U \geq -d) P(V \geq v) \quad \text{car } u \text{ est exp} \end{aligned}$$

~~$H \in \mathcal{A}$~~ $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{A}$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}}(x_1, x_2) &= n(n-1) \mu(x_1, +\infty)^{n-2} f(x_1) f(x_2) \\ &= n(n-1) (e^{-\alpha x_2})^{n-2} \alpha^2 e^{-\alpha x_1} e^{-\alpha x_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}}(x_1, d) \\ &= f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}}(x_1, d+x_1) = n(n-1) (e^{-\alpha(d+x_1)})^{n-2} \alpha^2 e^{-\alpha x_1} e^{-\alpha(d+x_1)} \\ &= \alpha^2 n(n-1) e^{-\alpha(n-2)(d+x_1)} e^{-\alpha x_1} e^{-\alpha(d+x_1)} \\ &= \alpha^2 n(n-1) e^{-\alpha(n-2)d} e^{-\alpha(n-2)x_1} e^{-\alpha x_1} e^{-\alpha d} e^{-\alpha x_1} \\ &= \alpha^2 n(n-1) e^{-\alpha(n-1)d} e^{-\alpha n x_1} \\ &= \alpha(n-1) e^{-\alpha(n-1)d} \cdot \alpha n e^{-\alpha n x_1} \\ &= f_{X_1}(x_1) f_{X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}}(d) \end{aligned}$$

Donc $X_{(1)}$ et $X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}$ sont indépendantes.

19]

Supposons que $X_{(0)} = 0$

Notons pour $1 \leq k \leq n$ $Y_{(k)} = X_{(k)} - X_{(k-1)}$

On cherche à calculer $f_{Y_{(1)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}}$ et montrer que

$$f_{Y_{(1)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}} = f_{Y_{(1)}} \cdot f_{Y_{(2)}} \cdot \dots \cdot f_{Y_{(n)}}$$

Soient $x_1, \dots, x_n \in (\mathbb{R}_+)^n$ tq $x_1 \neq x_2 \neq \dots \neq x_n$

$$f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = n! \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = n! \alpha^n \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\alpha x_i}$$

$$\text{posons } y_i = x_i - x_{i-1} \quad = n! \alpha^n e^{-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$x_i = \sum_{j=1}^i y_j$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i y_j = \sum_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) y_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= n! \alpha^n e^{-\alpha \sum_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) y_j} \\ &= f_{Y_{(1)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}}(y_1, \dots, y_n) \\ &= n! \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha e^{-\alpha(n-i+1) y_i} \end{aligned}$$

D'où $Y_{(1)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}$ sont indépendantes

et $Y_{(i)} \sim \text{Exp}(\alpha(n-i+1))$

