



Exercice 1

1) Soit $u \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{X_n}(u) &= E[e^{iu(a_n + X)}] \\ &= E[e^{iu a_n} e^{iu X}] \\ &= e^{iu a_n} E[e^{iu X}] \\ &= e^{iu a_n} \phi_X(u) \quad \text{si } a_n \rightarrow a\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{alors } \phi_{X_n}(u) = \phi_{a+X}(u)$$

$$\text{donc } a_n \rightarrow a \quad X_n \xrightarrow{L} a + X$$

Inversement, si $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge en loi $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$?

• a_n bornée

Supposons par l'absurde que $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ non-bornée

$$(\text{sous-suite}) \quad a_{k_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} +\infty$$

$$F_{X_{k_n}}(t) = P(X_{k_n} \leq t) = P(X \leq t - a_{k_n}) = F_X(t - a_{k_n})$$

$$t - a_{k_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\infty$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad F_{X_{k_n}}(t) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

(a_n) bornée

$$X_n \xrightarrow{L} Y$$

$$e^{iu a_n} \phi_X(u) \longrightarrow \phi_Y(u)$$

$$\bullet \phi_X(0) = 1, \quad \exists \delta > 0, \quad \forall u \in [-\delta, \delta], \phi_X(u) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u \in [-\delta, \delta], \quad e^{iu a_n} \longrightarrow \frac{\phi_Y(u)}{\phi_X(u)} = L(u)$$

Alors a_n converge: si a_n ne converge pas
il existe sous-suites tq $a_{k_n} \rightarrow b \quad b \neq c$
 $a_{l_n} \rightarrow c$

$$\forall u \in [-\delta, \delta] \quad e^{iu b} = e^{iu c} = L(u)$$

$$e^{iu(b-c)} = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \forall u \in [-\delta, \delta] \quad u(b-c) \in 2\pi \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{On prend } u_1, u_2 \in [-\delta, \delta] \quad \frac{u_1}{u_2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \quad \frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{u_1(b-c)}{u_2(b-c)} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

contradiction

$$2. X_n \sim \mathcal{B}(n, \frac{\lambda}{n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{X_n}(u) &= (1 - p + pe^{iu})^n \quad \text{où } p = \frac{\lambda}{n} \\ &= (1 + \frac{\lambda}{n}(e^{iu} - 1))^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\lambda(e^{iu} - 1)} = \phi_X(u) \quad \text{où } X \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$3. X_n = \frac{Y_n - n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad Y_n \sim \mathcal{P}(n)$$

Pour $u \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{X_n}(u) &= E[e^{iu \frac{Y_n - n}{\sqrt{n}}}] = e^{-iu\sqrt{n}} E[e^{i \frac{u}{\sqrt{n}} Y_n}] \\ &= e^{-iu\sqrt{n}} \phi_{Y_n}\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad \text{où } \phi_{Y_n}(t) = e^{n(e^{it} - 1)} \\ &= e^{-iu\sqrt{n}} e^{n(e^{i \frac{u}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{i \frac{u}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1 + i \frac{u}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{u^2}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \phi_{X_n}(u) &= e^{-iu\sqrt{n}} e^{n(i \frac{u}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{u^2}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))} \\ &= e^{-iu\sqrt{n}} e^{iu\sqrt{n} - \frac{u^2}{2} + o(1)} = e^{-\frac{u^2}{2} + o(1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} = \phi_X(u) \quad \text{où } X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$3. X_k \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda_k), \text{ indépendantes}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim \mathcal{P}\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k\right)$$

$$Y_n = Z_1 + \dots + Z_n \quad \text{où } Z_k \sim \mathcal{P}(1)$$

$$X_n = \frac{\sum Z_k - nE[Z_1]}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \text{ par le théorème central limite.}$$

$$4] X_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2)$$

$$\phi_{X_n}(u) = e^{i\mu_n u - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_n^2 u^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{i\mu u - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 u^2} = \phi_X(u)$$

$$\text{où } X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Exercice 2

$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ indépendantes}$$

$$P(X_n = a_n) = \frac{1}{2} = P(X_n = -a_n)$$

$$1] \quad \phi_{X_n}(u) = E[e^{iuX_n}] = \frac{1}{2} e^{iu a_n} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-iu a_n} = \cos(u a_n)$$

$$\text{Si } a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R} \quad \phi_{X_n}(u) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = \phi_X(u) \quad \text{où } X \equiv 0$$

2) $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$

$(S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge en loi $\Rightarrow \sum_n a_n^2$ converge

Dém: $\phi_{S_n}(u) = \prod_{k=1}^n \phi_{X_k}(u) = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos(ua_k)$

Lemme $0 < b_k \leq 1 \quad \prod_{k=1}^n b_k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} L > 0$

Alors $\sum_{k=1}^n (1-b_k)$ converge

Dém: $\sum_{k=1}^n -\ln b_k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\ln L$

$\sum_{k=1}^n |-\ln(b_k)|$ convergence de ces deux séries positives sont équivalents.
 $\sum_{k=1}^n (1-b_k)$

donc $\sum_{k=1}^n (1-b_k)$ converge $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\ln x}{1-x} \rightarrow 1$

$\phi_{S_n}(u) = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos(ua_k) \longrightarrow \phi_S(u)$

$\phi_S(0) = 1 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tq } \forall u \in [-\delta, \delta] \quad \phi_S(u) \neq 0$
 donc par le lemme

$\sum_{k=1}^n (1 - \cos(ua_k))$ converge

si on a $a_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$
 alors $1 - \cos(ua_k) \sim \frac{(ua_k)^2}{2}$

donc $\frac{(ua_k)^2}{2}$ converge alors $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2$ converge

$\phi_{S_n}(u) \longrightarrow \phi_S(u) \quad u \in [-\delta, \delta], \phi_S(u) \neq 0$

$\cos(ua_n) = \frac{\phi_{S_n}(u)}{\phi_{S_{n-1}}(u)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$\forall u \in [-\delta, \delta], \cos(ua_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \Rightarrow a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

3) $\sum_n a_n^2$ diverge (a_n) borné

$\Rightarrow Y_n = \frac{S_n}{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2}$ converge en loi.

Dém: On mq Y_n cr. en probab

$E[X_n] = 0, \text{Var}(X_n) = a_n^2$

$E[Y_n] = 0$

$$\text{Var}(Y_n) = \frac{\text{Var}(S_n)}{(\sum a_k)^2} = \frac{\sum a_k^2}{(\sum a_k^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\sum a_k^2}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|Y_n - 0| \geq \varepsilon) \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\leq} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(Y_n) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{1}{\sum a_k^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{donc } Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

$$Y_n \xrightarrow{L} 0$$

Exercice 3

$$(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad \text{v.a. dans } \mathbb{Z} \quad X_n \xrightarrow{L} X$$

$$\text{I)} \quad P(X \in \mathbb{Z}) = 1$$

thm de porte-manteau implique directement ce résultat
 $\hookrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{L} X \quad (\mathbb{Z} \text{ fermé dans } \mathbb{R}) \quad \Leftrightarrow F \text{ fermée} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \leq P(X \in F)$

$$\text{Dém: } X_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\phi_{X_n}(2\pi) = E[e^{i2\pi X_n}] = 1$$

$$\longrightarrow \phi_X(2\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[e^{i2\pi X}] = 1.$$

$$E[e^{i2\pi X}] = 1 \quad Y = e^{i2\pi X} \quad |Y| = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[|Y - E[Y]|^2]$$

$$= E[|Y|^2] - |E[Y]|^2$$

$$= E[1] - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = 0 \quad \text{alors } Y = E[Y] \text{ p.s.}$$

$$\text{c-à-d } e^{i2\pi X} = 1 \text{ p.s.} \quad \text{donc } X \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ p.s.}$$

$$P(X \in \mathbb{Z}) = 1$$

(méthode Ex 4, TD10)

$$2. \quad \text{Posons } \alpha_j = P(X=j) \quad \text{on a } \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \alpha_j = 1$$

$$\text{Il suffit de montrer } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = j) = \alpha_j$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{L} X$$

$$F_{X_n}(t) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} F_X(t) \quad \forall t \quad \text{tq } F_X \text{ continue en } t$$

$X \in \mathbb{Z}$ p.d., alors F_X continue sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

$$t = j + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{alors} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} F_{X_n}(j + \frac{1}{2}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F_X(j + \frac{1}{2}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ P(X_n \leq j + \frac{1}{2}) & & F_X(j) \\ \uparrow & & \\ P(X_n \leq j) = F_{X_n}(j) & & \end{array}$$

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad F_{X_n}(j) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} F_X(j)$$

$$P(X_n = j) = F_{X_n}(j) - F_{X_n}(j-1) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} F_X(j) - F_X(j-1) = \alpha_j$$

Exercice 4

1)

2) difficile [condition de Lindeberg] TCL : version plus général

3. facile $X_k^n \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{\alpha}{n})$ indépendantes

$$Y_k^n \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{\beta}{n})$$

$$U_n = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} (\lambda X_k^n + \gamma Y_k^n)$$

$$\phi_{U_n}(u) = E[e^{iu(\sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} (\lambda X_k^n + \gamma Y_k^n))}]$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n} \phi_{X_k^n}(\lambda u) \phi_{Y_k^n}(\gamma u) = (1 - \frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{\alpha}{n} e^{i\lambda u})^n (1 - \frac{\beta}{n} + \frac{\beta}{n} e^{i\gamma u})^n$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp(\alpha(e^{i\lambda u} - 1)) \exp(\beta(e^{i\gamma u} - 1)) = \phi_{\lambda p_\alpha + \gamma p_\beta}(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_n \rightarrow \lambda p_\alpha + \gamma p_\beta \quad p_\alpha \sim \mathcal{P}(\alpha) \quad p_\beta \sim \mathcal{P}(\beta)$$