



Exercice 6

1) $U \rightarrow$ v.a. unif

$$\text{i.e. } P(U=k) = \frac{1}{n} \quad E[U] = \frac{1+n}{2}$$

V - Bernoulli cond. à U

$$P(V=1 | U=k) = \frac{k}{n} \quad P(V=0 | U=k) = 1 - \frac{k}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(V=1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n P(V=1 | U=k) P(U=k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{n+1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(V=0) &= \sum_{k=1}^n P(V=0 | U=k) P(U=k) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 - \frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n-k}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n n-k = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

$$E[V] = \frac{n+1}{2n}$$

2) X v.a. loi unif sur $\{1, \dots, n\} \Rightarrow P(X=k) = \frac{1}{n}$

Y v.a. loi unif sur $\{1, \dots, X\}$

$$P(Y=k | X=i) = \frac{1}{i}$$

$$P(Y=k) = \sum_{i=k}^n P(Y=k | X=i) P(X=i) = \sum_{i=k}^n \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=k}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_{k=1}^n P(Y=k) \cdot k =$$

3 | X - v.a

$$P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$E[X] = \lambda$$

$$P(Y=m | X=k) = \mathcal{B}(k, p) = \binom{k}{m} p^m (1-p)^{k-m}$$

$$P(Y=m) = \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} P(Y=m | X=i) P(X=i) = \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \binom{i}{m} p^m (1-p)^{i-m} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \frac{i!}{m!(i-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{i-m} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \frac{p^m (1-p)^{i-m} \lambda^i}{m!(i-m)!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{p^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^{i-m}}{(i-m)!} \lambda^i$$

$$\text{on pose } j=i-m, \text{ alors: } \frac{p^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^j}{j!} \lambda^{j+m}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^j}{j!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} e^{\lambda(1-p)} = \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{\lambda - \lambda p - \lambda}}{m!} = \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda p}}{m!}$$

ce qui signifie que Y suit la loi de Poisson
avec un paramètre λp

exercice 10.

C_1 : v_1 verts z_1 rouges

C_2 : v_2 verts z_2 rouges

1) B_i : $i^{\text{ème}}$ tirage - rouge H_i : [elle choisit
1 comp

(a) $P(B_i) = P(H_i)P(B_i|H_i) + P(H_i^c)P(B_i|H_i^c)$ pour $i^{\text{ème}}$ tirage

$$P(H_i) = P(H_i^c) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B_i|H_i) = \frac{z_1}{z_1+v_1}$$

$$P(B_i|H_i^c) = \frac{z_2}{z_2+v_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z_1}{z_1+v_1} + \frac{z_2}{z_2+v_2} \right)$$

(b) Si elle tire un bouton rouge, le tirage suivant elle effectue de C_1

$$\text{Alors } P(B_i|B_{i-1}) = \frac{z_1}{z_1+v_1}$$

$$(c) p_i = ap_{i-1} + b$$

$$\text{posons } l = al + b$$

$$p_i - l = a(p_{i-1} - l) \quad \text{posons } u_i = p_i - l$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i = au_{i-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_i = a^{i-1}u_1$$

$$l = \frac{b}{1-a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_i - l = a^{i-1}p_1 - a^{i-1}l$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_i = l + a^{i-1}(p_1 - l) \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} l$$

2) $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{B_i}$ $\mathbb{1}_{B_i} \sim B(p_i)$

$$E[X_n] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{B_i}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[\mathbb{1}_{B_i}] = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = \sum_{i=1}^n l + a^{i-1}(p_1 - l)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n l\right) + (p_1 - l) \sum_{i=1}^n a^{i-1} = nl + (p_1 - l)a \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}$$

Exercice 13

1] $P(X=n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ (géométrique)

2] $E[5 \cdot 2^{X-1}] = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N}^*} 5 \cdot 2^{x-1} \cdot P(X=x) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N}^*} \frac{5}{2} \frac{2^x}{2^x} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N}^*} \frac{5}{2}$

qui diverge donc $+\infty$

3] Oui car je gagne infiniment d'argent en moyenne.