

TD 11

Rappel: $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ var. aléa.

Densité discrète: $P_X(k) = \mathbb{P}(X=k)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Espérance: $\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_X(k) \cdot k$

Variance: $\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}((X - \mathbb{E}(X))^2) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mathbb{E}(X)^2 \geq 0$.

Formule de transfert: $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

alors $\mathbb{E}(g(X)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_X(k) \cdot g(k)$

Exemple: $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ donné par $g(k) = k^2$

Donc par la Formule de transfert on a:
 $\mathbb{E}(X^2) = \mathbb{E}(g(X)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_X(k) \cdot k^2$

Indication: (a) $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \binom{n+1}{2} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2}$

(b) $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n \cdot (2n+1) \cdot (n+1)}{6}$

Preuve: (a) Sommes télescopiques:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - (k-1)^2 = \underbrace{1^2 - 0^2}_{1^2 \text{ terme}} + \underbrace{2^2 - 1^2}_{2^2 \text{ terme}} + \underbrace{3^2 - 2^2}_{3^2 \text{ terme}} + \dots + \underbrace{n^2 - (n-1)^2}_{n^2 \text{ terme}}$$

$$= n^2$$

De l'autre côté:

$$k^2 - (k-1)^2 = k^2 - (k^2 - 2k + 1) = 2k - 1$$

$$\text{Donc: } n^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n 2k - 1 = 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \right) - \left(\sum_{k=1}^n 1 \right) = -n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k$$

$$\text{donc: } 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k = n^2 + n, \text{ donc: } \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n^2 + n}{2} = \frac{(n+1)n}{2} \quad \square$$

$$(b) \quad n^3 = \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 - (k-1)^3 = \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 - (k^3 - 3k^2 + 3k - 1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n 3k^2 - 3k + 1 = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1$$

$$\stackrel{(a)}{=} 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 3 \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2} + n$$

$$3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = n^3 + 3 \frac{(n+1)n}{2} - n = \frac{n(2n^2 + 3n + 3 - 2)}{2} = \frac{n(2n^2 + 3n + 1)}{2} = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc: } \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6} \quad \square$$

À n°30: lexo 5.1 (a)

Exo 5.1

(a) $X \sim \text{Uniforme}(\{1, \dots, n\})$

Solution: On a $P_X(k) = \frac{1}{n}$, $k=1, \dots, n$

$$\text{Donc: } \mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{k=1}^n P_X(k) \cdot k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k \stackrel{\text{indication}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\text{De plus: } \mathbb{E}(X^2) \stackrel{\text{FdT}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^n P_X(k) \cdot k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot k^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \stackrel{\text{indication}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mathbb{E}(X)^2 = \frac{(2n+1)(n+1)}{6} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} = \frac{2(2n+1)(n+1) - 3(n+1)^2}{12} = \frac{(n+1)(4n+2 - 3n-3)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$$

(b) $X \sim \text{Bern}(p)$, $p \in]0,1[$ à 11h50.

Solution: $X: \Omega \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ et $P(X=1)=p$, $P(X=0)=1-p$

Donc $E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_X(k) \cdot k = (1-p) \cdot 0 + p \cdot 1 = p$

$E(X^2) = (1-p) \cdot 0^2 + p \cdot 1^2 = p$

Donc $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$.

(c) $X \sim \text{Bin}(n,p)$ à 12h13

Indication:

Méthode 1: Utiliser la formule pour la densité discrète.

Rappel: Newton $(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$

(*) $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k} \cdot k = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k} \right) \stackrel{\text{Newton}}{=} x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((x+y)^n \right) = n \cdot x (x+y)^{n-1}$

(*) $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k} \cdot k^2 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k} k \right) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(n \cdot x (x+y)^{n-1} \right)$

$= x \cdot n \cdot (x+y)^{n-1} + n(n-1) \cdot x^2 (x+y)^{n-2}$

Méthode 2: si X_1, \dots, X_n sont des v.a. indéps. et $X_i \sim \text{Bern}(p) \forall i=1, \dots, n$

alors $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Bin}(n,p)$

Rappel: si X_1, \dots, X_n sont des v.a. indéps. alors

$\text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n)$.

Solution: $X: \Omega \rightarrow \{0, \dots, n\}$

$p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$, $k=0, \dots, n$

Méthode 1:

$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \cdot k \stackrel{\text{Indication avec } x=p, y=1-p}{=} n p (p + 1-p)^{n-1} = n \cdot p$

$E(X^2) \stackrel{\text{IdT}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \cdot k^2 \stackrel{\text{Indication}}{=} n \cdot p + n(n-1)p^2$

Donc: $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = np + n(n-1)p^2 - n^2p^2$

$= np - np^2 = n \cdot p(1-p)$

Méthode 2:

$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) \stackrel{(b)}{=} n \cdot p$

$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \stackrel{\text{indéps}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) \stackrel{(b)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n p(1-p) = n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)$

□

(d) $X \sim \text{Géom}(p)$, $p \in]0,1[$.

Indication: si $x \in]-1,1[$ alors $\frac{x}{1-x} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k$

Donc: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \cdot k = x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \right) = x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right) = x \frac{1 \cdot (1-x) - (-1) \cdot x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \cdot k^2 = x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k k \right) = x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right) = x \frac{1 \cdot (1-x)^2 - 2(1-x) \cdot (-1) \cdot x}{(1-x)^4}$

$= x \frac{1-x+2x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{x+x^2}{(1-x)^3}$

la prochaine fois