

c) $P(|X_n - E(X_n)| \geq \varepsilon \cdot E(X_n)) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 \cdot E(X_n)}$

Solution: Rappel: Bienaymé-Tchebychev: X v.a.

$$P(|X - E(X)| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

Donc: $P(|X_n - E(X_n)| \geq \varepsilon \cdot E(X_n)) \stackrel{BT}{\leq} \frac{\text{Var}(X_n)}{\varepsilon^2 E(X_n)^2} \stackrel{(b)}{\leq} \frac{E(X_n)}{\varepsilon^2 E(X_n)^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 E(X_n)}$ □

d) On admet $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} E(X_n) = +\infty$. Montrer que $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{X_n}{E(X_n)} \in]1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon[\right) = 1$$

Solution: $\geq P\left(\frac{X_n}{E(X_n)} \in]1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon[\right) = P((1-\varepsilon) \cdot E(X_n) < X_n < (1+\varepsilon) \cdot E(X_n))$
 $= P(|X_n - E(X_n)| < \varepsilon \cdot E(X_n))$

$$= 1 - P(|X_n - E(X_n)| \geq \varepsilon \cdot E(X_n))$$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 E(X_n)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1$$

Remarque: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P\left(\frac{X_n}{E(X_n)} \in]1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon[\right) = 1$.

(e) pour $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$: $\ln(n+2) - \ln(2) \leq E(X_n) \leq \ln(n+1)$

Solution: Rappel: $E(X_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1}$

$$\frac{1}{k+1} = \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{k+1} dx \geq \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x+1} dx \quad \text{parce que si } x \in [k, k+1], \text{ alors } \frac{1}{x+1} \leq \frac{1}{k+1}$$

Donc: $E(X_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \geq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \left[\ln(x+1) \right]_{x=1}^{x=n+1} = \ln(n+2) - \ln(2)$.

$$\frac{1}{k+1} \leq \frac{1}{x+1} \quad \text{si } x \in [k-1, k]$$

$$E(X_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \int_0^n \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln(n+1) - \ln(1) = \ln(n+1)$$
 □

À g^h 35 : Exo 5.10

Exo 5.10

$2n$ personnes : n hommes, n femmes
sont réparties dans deux groupes de n personnes.

a) Combien de manières.

Solution: $\binom{2n}{n}$.

b) $X = \#$ femmes dans le premier groupe.

La densité discrète de X .

Solution: $B_k =$ "il y a k femmes dans le premier groupe".

$$|B_k| = \binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$$\text{Donc } P(X=k) = P(B_k) = \frac{\binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{n}{n-k}}{\binom{2n}{n}} \quad k=0, \dots, n$$

c) $\mathbb{E}(X)$

Solution: $X = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{A_i}$ $A_i =$ "i-ème femme est dans le premier groupe"

$$\text{Donc } \mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

$$|A_i| = \binom{2n-1}{n-1}$$

$$\text{Donc } P(A_i) = \frac{\binom{2n-1}{n-1}}{\binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{\frac{(2n-1)!}{n!(n-1)!}}{\frac{(2n)!}{n!n!}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \cdot 2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \mathbb{E}(X) = \frac{n}{2}$$

d) $i \neq j \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}, \mathbb{1}_{A_j}) \leq 0$ en déduire $\text{Var}(X) \leq \frac{n}{4}$.

Solution: $\text{Cov}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}, \mathbb{1}_{A_j}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i} \mathbb{1}_{A_j}) - \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}) \cdot \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_j})$

$$= \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i \cap A_j}) - \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}) \cdot \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{A_j})$$

$$= P(A_i \cap A_j) - P(A_i) \cdot P(A_j)$$

$$|A_i \cap A_j| = \binom{2n-2}{n-2}$$

$$\text{Donc: } P(A_i \cap A_j) = \frac{\binom{2n-2}{n-2}}{\binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{\frac{(2n-2)!}{(n-2)!n!}}{\frac{(2n)!}{n!n!}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \cdot 2n(2n-1)} = \frac{n-1}{2(2n-1)}$$

$$2n-1 \geq 2n-2 = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Donc: } P(A_i \cap A_j) \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Donc } \text{Cov}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}, \mathbb{1}_{A_j}) \leq \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{A_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}) - \underbrace{\sum_{i \neq j=1}^n \text{Cov}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}, \mathbb{1}_{A_j})}_{\leq 0} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(\mathbb{1}_{A_i}) \stackrel{(5.1)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(A_i)(1 - \mathbb{P}(A_i)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{4} = \frac{n}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$e) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\left|X - \underbrace{\frac{n}{2}}_{\substack{\uparrow (b) \\ \mathbb{E}(X)}}}\right| \geq \varepsilon \cdot n\right) \leq \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2 n}$$

Solution:

$$\text{B-T:} \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\left|X - \frac{n}{2}\right| \geq \varepsilon n\right) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2 n^2} \leq \frac{n}{4\varepsilon^2 n^2} = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2 n}$$