

# Correction TD9

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## 1 Exercice 1

### 1.1 Question 1

$$X(\Omega) = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$P(X = -1) = \frac{3}{6}, P(X = 0) = \frac{2}{6}, P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} xP(X = x)$$

$$\iff -1 \times \frac{3}{6} + 0 \times \frac{2}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mathbb{E}(X)^2$$

$$\iff \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} x^2P(X = x) - \mathbb{E}(X)^2$$

$$\iff (-1)^2 \times \frac{3}{6} + 0^2 \times \frac{2}{6} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

### 1.2 Question 2

#### 1.2.1 Y

Loi de Y,  $Y(X) = \{1, 3, 5\}$

$$P(Y = 1) = P(X = -1) = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$P(Y = 3) = P(X = 0) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$P(Y = 5) = P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(Y) &= \sum_{y \in Y(\Omega)} yP(Y = y) \\ &\iff 1 \times \frac{3}{6} + 3 \times \frac{2}{6} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{7}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Autre méthode

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(Y) &= \mathbb{E}(2X + 3) = 2\mathbb{E}(X) + 3 \\ &\iff 2 * -\frac{1}{3} + 3 = \frac{7}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(Y) &= \sum_{y \in Y(X(\Omega))} y^2P(Y = y) - \mathbb{E}(Y)^2 \\ &\iff 1^2 \times \frac{3}{6} + 3^2 \times \frac{2}{6} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{20}{9}\end{aligned}$$

Autre méthode

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(Y) &= \text{Var}(2X + 3) \\ &\iff 2^2\text{Var}(X) + 0 \\ &\iff 2^2\frac{5}{9} = \frac{20}{9}\end{aligned}$$

### 1.2.2 Z

$Z = X^2$  Loi de  $Z$ ,  $Z(X) = \{0, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}P(Z = 0) &= P(X = 0) = \frac{2}{6} \\ P(Z = 1) &= P(X = -1 \cup X = 1) = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(Z) &= \sum_{z \in Z(X(\Omega))} zP(Z = z) \\ &\iff 0 \times \frac{2}{6} + 1 \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{4}{6}\end{aligned}$$

Autre méthode

$$\mathbb{E}(Z) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) = \frac{4}{6}$$

Nous avons déjà calculé  $\mathbb{E}(X^2)$  lorsque nous avons calculé  $Var(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} Var(Z) &= \sum_{z \in Z(X(\Omega))} z^2 P(Z = z) - \mathbb{E}(Z)^2 \\ &\iff 0^2 \times \frac{2}{6} + 1^2 \times \frac{4}{6} - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{8}{36} \end{aligned}$$

### 1.2.3 T

$$T = X^3$$

T = X<sup>3</sup> Loi de T, T(X) = {-1, 0, 1}

$$P(T = -1) = P(X = -1) = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$P(T = 0) = P(X = 0) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$P(T = 1) = P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(T) &= \sum_{z \in T(X(\Omega))} z P(T = z) \\ &\iff -1 \times \frac{3}{6} + 0 \times \frac{2}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(T) = \text{var}(X)$$

La lois de X et de T sont les mêmes.

## 2 Exercice 2

Y/X	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$
1	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$

### 2.1 Loi marginale de X

$$X = \{0, 1\}$$

$$X=0 = (X=0 \cap Y=1) \cup (X=0 \cap Y=0) \quad P(X=0) = P(0,1) + P(0,0) = 0.1 + 0.3 = 0.4$$

$$\text{De la même manière } P(X=1) = P(1,1) + P(1,0) = 0.2 + 0.4 = 0.6$$

### 2.2 Loi marginale de Y

$$Y = \{0, 1\} \quad P(Y=0) = P(1,0) + P(0,0) = 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.3 \quad P(Y=1) = P(0,1) + P(1,1) = 0.3 + 0.4 = 0.7$$

## 2.3 Cov(X,Y)

$$Cov(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \sum_{(x,y) \in (X,Y)} (xy)P(X = x, Y = y) \\ &\iff (0 \times 0) \times 0.1 + (0 \times 1) \times 0.2 + (1 \times 0) \times 0.3 + (1 \times 1) \times 0.4 = 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(X) &= \sum_{x \in X} xP(X = x) \\ &\iff 0 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(Y) &= \sum_{y \in Y} yP(Y = y) \\ &\iff 0 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.7 = 0.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y) \\ &\iff 0.4 - (0.6)(0.7) \\ &\iff 0.4 - 0.42 = -0.02 \end{aligned}$$

## 2.4 P-indépendance?

Si X et Y indépendantes  $P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(X = 1) \times P(Y = 1)$ . Or  $P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.4$ , mais  $P(X = 1) \times P(Y = 1) = 0.6 \times 0.7 = 0.42$ . Donc  $P(X = 1, Y = 1) \neq P(X = 1) \times P(Y = 1)$ , X et Y ne sont pas indépendants. De manière générale, X et Y indépendantes  $\implies Cov(X, Y) = 0$ , Donc  $Cov(X, Y) \neq 0 \implies$  X et Y pas p-indépendantes.

**Attention**  $Cov(X, Y) = 0 \not\Rightarrow$  X, Y indépendantes

## 3 Exercice 3

$$\begin{aligned} X\Omega &= \{0, 1\}, P(X = 0) = \frac{3}{4}, P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{4} \\ Y\Omega &= \{0, 1\}, P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{3}, P(Y = 1) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

### 3.1 Loi de (X,Y)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = 1, Y = 1) &= P_{X=1}(Y = 1) \times P(X = 1) \\ &\iff P_{Y=1}(X = 1) \times P(Y = 1) \end{aligned}$$

L'énoncé ne nous donne aucune probabilité conditionnelle, donc de manière générale, nous ne pouvons déterminer la loi de (X,Y)

### 3.2 Loi de (X,Y) si indépendance

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = 1, Y = 1) &= P_{X=1}(Y = 1) \times P(X = 1) \\ &\iff P(Y = 1) \times P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{12} \\ P(X = 1, Y = 0) &= P(X = 1) \times P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12} \\ P(X = 0, Y = 1) &= P(X = 0) \times P(Y = 1) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{12} \\ P(X = 0, Y = 0) &= P(X = 0) \times P(Y = 0) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12} \end{aligned}$$

### 3.3 Covariance de (X,Y)

Si (X,Y) sont indépendantes,  $\text{cov}(X,Y) = 0$ . Pouvez-vous le vérifier?

## 4 Exercice 4

Le nombre de couples, est  $A_3^2 = 6$

$$(X, Y) = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 1), (3, 1), (3, 2)\}$$

## 4.1 Loi de (X,Y)

$$P(1,2) = P(X = 1) \times P_{X=1}(Y = 2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(1,3) = P(X = 1) \times P_{X=1}(Y = 3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(2,3) = P(X = 2) \times P_{X=2}(Y = 3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(2,1) = P(X = 2) \times P_{X=2}(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(3,2) = P(X = 3) \times P_{X=3}(Y = 2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(3,1) = P(X = 3) \times P_{X=3}(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Nous avons équiprobabilité.

## 4.2 Cov(X,Y)

$$Cov(X,Y) = \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(XY) &= \sum_{(x,y) \in (X,Y)} xyP(X = x, Y = y) \\ &\iff \frac{1}{6}(1 \times 2 + 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 3 \times 1) \\ &\iff \frac{1}{6}(2 + 3 + 6 + 2 + 6 + 3) = \frac{22}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Pour calculer les espérances de X et Y il faut d'abord déterminer les lois marginales de X et de Y.

### 4.2.1 Loi marginal de X

$$P(X = 1) = P(1,2) + P(1,3) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(2,1) + P(2,3) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$P(X = 3) = P(3,1) + P(3,2) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \frac{2}{6}(1 + 2 + 3) = 2$$

#### 4.2.2 Loi marginal de Y

$$P(Y = 1) = P(1, 2) + P(1, 3) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$P(Y = 2) = P(2, 1) + P(2, 3) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$P(Y = 3) = P(3, 1) + P(3, 2) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \frac{2}{6}(1 + 2 + 3) = 2$$

#### 4.2.3 Cov(X,Y)

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= \frac{22}{6} - 4 \\ &\iff \frac{22}{6} - \frac{24}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

### 4.3 Indépendance?

$Cov(X, Y) \neq 0$  donc X et Y ne sont pas p-indépendantes.

**Remarque**  $P(1,1) = 0$ , donc (1,1) sont des événements deux à deux incompatibles, mais  $P(X = 1) \times P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{9}$ . Donc des événements incompatibles sont forcément dépendants, si le premier 1 se réalise le deuxième ne peut pas se réaliser.