

Série 2

Ex 1:

1, X : dossier quelconque bien rempli

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & p = 0,94 \\ 0, & 1-p = 1-0,94 = 0,06 \end{cases}$$

X \rightarrow Bernoulli (p)

2, X \rightarrow B(p) $\forall k \in [0, 1]$

X \rightarrow B(0,94)

$$P(X=k) = p^k (1-p)^{1-k} = 0,94^k (0,06)^{1-k}$$

3, $G_X(t) = E(t^X) = t^0 q + t^1 p = q + tp = 0,06 + 0,94t$

$$E(X) = \frac{dG_X(t)}{dt} (t=1)$$

$$V(X) = \frac{d^2 G_X(t)}{dt^2} (t=1) + \frac{dG_X(t)}{dt} (t=1) - \left[\frac{dG_X(t)}{dt} (t=1) \right]^2$$

$$G'_X(t) = 0,94$$

$$G_X(1)' = 0,94$$

$$E(X) = 0,94$$

$$E(X) = p$$

$$G_X(t)'' = 0 + 0,94 - 0,94^2 = 0,96 \times 0,06$$

$$V(X) = 0 + p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

2^{ème} partie 1) X = X₁ + X₂ + X₃ + ... + X₁₀₀

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$$

2) On effectue n fois l'expérience de Bernoulli. Donc, X \rightarrow Binomiale (n, p)

avec n = 100 et p = 0,94

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

3) $G_X(t)' = E(t^X) = \sum_{k=0}^{100} \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} t^k \\
&= \sum \binom{n}{k} (pt)^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\
&= \sum \binom{n}{k} (pt)^k (q)^{n-k} \\
\frac{dG_x(t)}{dt} &= np (pt+q)^{n-1} = n (pt+q)^{n-1} \cdot p
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Avec } k=1 &= n(p+q)^{n-1} \cdot p \\
&= n(p+1-p) \times q
\end{aligned}$$

$$E(x) = np$$

$$V(x) = \frac{d^2 G_x(t)}{dt^2} (t=1) + \frac{dG_x(t)}{dt} - \left[\frac{dG_x(t)}{dt} (t=1) \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (n^2 p^2 - np^2) + (np) - (np)^2 \\
\frac{d^2 G_x(t)}{dt^2} &= [n (pt+q)^{n-2} p] \\
&= (n-1)n \times p (pt+q)^{n-2} \cdot p \\
&= n(n-1) \times p^2 \times (pt+q)^{n-2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Avec } t=1 \text{ on a } &\Leftrightarrow n(n-1) \cdot p^2 (p+q)^{n-2} \\
&= n(n-1) \times p^2 \\
&= (n^2 - n) \times p^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V(X) &= (n^2 p^2 - np^2) + (np) - (np)^2 \\
&= n^2 p^2 - np^2 - (np)^2 + np = np(1-p)
\end{aligned}$$

$$V(X) = npq$$

4) $P(X < 96)$

$$X \rightarrow N(np, npq)$$

$$Y = \frac{96 - E(x)}{\sqrt{V(x)}} = \frac{96 - np}{\sqrt{npq}} = \frac{96 - 94}{\sqrt{9,76}} = 0,84$$

$$P(X < 96) = P(Y < 0,84) = \Phi(0,84) = 0,7995$$

$$P(X \geq 96) = 1 - P(X < 96) = 1 - 0,7995 = 0,2005$$

$$P(X \geq 90) = 1 - P(X < 90)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(Y < \frac{-4}{\sqrt{9,76}}\right) = 1 - P(Y < -1,660)$$

$$P(X < -m) = 1 - P(X < m)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 - [1 - P(Y < 1,666)] = P(Y < 1,666) = 0,95 \\
P(90 \leq X \leq 92) &= P(90 \leq X < 93) \\
&= F(93) - F(90) = P(X < 93) - P(X < 90) \\
&= P\left(Y < \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5,76}}\right) - P\left(Y < \frac{-4}{\sqrt{5,76}}\right) \\
&= P(Y < -0,42) - P(Y < -1,66) \\
&= 1 - P(Y < 0,42) - [1 - P(Y < 1,66)] \\
&= 1 - 0,6591 - (1 - 0,9515) = 0,9515 - 0,6591 = 0,2924
\end{aligned}$$

Ex 2

1) $X \rightarrow (n, p)$ (Binominale)

$X \rightarrow (2000; 0,001)$

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k \cdot q^{n-k}$$

2) Approximation de la binominale par la loi de Poisson

$X \rightarrow$ Poisson (λ)

a, $E(X) = np = 2000 \times 0,001 = 2$

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^3}{3!} = 0,18$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(X > 2) &= 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - [P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2)] \\
&= 1 - \left[\left(\frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^0}{0!} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^1}{1!} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^2}{2!} \right) \right] \\
&= 1 - [e^{-2} + e^{-2} \times 2 + e^{-2} \cdot 2] \\
&= 1 - (0,13 + 0,27 + 0,27) = 0,33
\end{aligned}$$

Ex 3

Partie A

1) $X \rightarrow N(m, \sigma)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

2, Soit $T = \frac{X-m}{\sigma}$

$T \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$

$f(\pi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-T^2/2}$ et $T = \left(\frac{X-m}{\sigma}\right)$

3) Soit $P(a < T < b) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-T^2/2} dt$

$= \Phi(b) - \Phi(a)$
 $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$

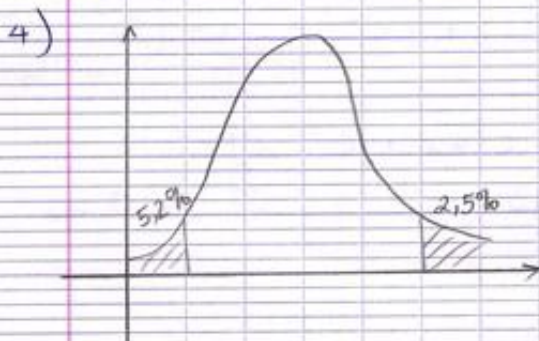
Partie C :

1) $T_i = \frac{X_i - m}{\sigma}$ suit la loi normale normale centrée réduite $N(0, 1)$

2) T_i^2 suit une loi khi deux χ^2_1 à un degré de liberté. la valeur $\sum T_i^2$ suit une loi du khi-deux à 9 degrés de liberté.

3) la variable $Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2}$ suit une loi du khi deux à 8 degrés de liberté.

$E(t) = n = 8$; $V(t) = 2m = 2 \times 8 = 16$



$\Rightarrow P(k_1 < Z < k_2) = 95\%$

$P(Z \geq k_2) = 0,025$

$P(Z \geq k_1) = 0,975$

$\Rightarrow P(Z < k_1) = 0,025 \Rightarrow k_1 = 2,18$

$P(Z \leq k_2) = 0,975 \Rightarrow k_2 = 17,53$