

## Correction TD3

### Correction exercice 1.

$$1. P(X = 0) = \frac{3}{8}, P(X = 1) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(Y = 0 / X = 0) = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$P(Y = 0 / X = 1) = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$P(Y = 1 / X = 0) = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$P(Y = 1 / X = 1) = \frac{4}{7}$$

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

$$P(X = 0, Y = 0) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 0 / X = 0) = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{6}{56}$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 1) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 1 / X = 0) = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{15}{56}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 0) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 0 / X = 1) = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{15}{56}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 1 / X = 1) = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{20}{56}$$

$X \setminus Y$	0	1
0	$\frac{6}{56}$	$\frac{15}{56}$
1	$\frac{15}{56}$	$\frac{20}{56}$

Loi marginale de  $X$

$k$	0	1
$P(X = k)$	$\frac{21}{56}$	$\frac{35}{56}$

Loi marginale de  $Y$

$k$	0	1
$P(Y = k)$	$\frac{21}{56}$	$\frac{35}{56}$

2. Loi de  $X / Y = 0$

$$P(X = k / Y = 0) = \frac{P(X=k, Y=0)}{P(Y=0)}$$

$X / Y = 0$	0	1
$P(X = k / Y = 0)$	$\frac{6}{21}$	$\frac{15}{21}$

Loi de  $X / Y = 1$

$$P(X = k / Y = 1) = \frac{P(X=k, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)}$$

$X/Y = 1$	0	1
$P(X = k / Y = 1)$	$\frac{15}{35}$	$\frac{20}{35}$

Loi de  $Y / X = 0$

$$P(Y = k / X = 0) = \frac{P(X=0, Y=k)}{P(X=0)}$$

$Y / X = 0$	0	1
$P(Y = k / X = 0)$	$\frac{6}{21}$	$\frac{15}{21}$

Loi de  $Y / X = 1$

$$P(Y = k / X = 1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=k)}{P(X=1)}$$

$Y / X = 1$	0	1
$P(Y = k / X = 1)$	$\frac{15}{35}$	$\frac{20}{35}$

3. si  $x < 0$  ou  $y < 0$ ,  $F_{X,Y}(x, y) = 0$

$$\text{si } x < 1 \text{ et } y < 1, F_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) = \frac{6}{56}$$

$$\text{si } x < 1 \text{ et } y < 2, F_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{6}{56} + \frac{15}{56} = \frac{21}{56}$$

$$\text{si } x < 2 \text{ et } y < 1, F_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) = \frac{6}{56} + \frac{15}{56} = \frac{21}{56}$$

si  $x < 2$  et  $y < 2$ ,  $F_{X,Y}(x, y) = 1$

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \text{ ou } y < 0 \\ \frac{6}{56} & \text{si } x < 1 \text{ et } y < 1 \\ \frac{21}{56} & \text{si } x < 1 \text{ et } y < 2 \\ \frac{21}{56} & \text{si } x < 2 \text{ et } y < 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } x < 2 \text{ et } y < 2 \end{cases}$$

## Correction exercice 2.

1.  $Y_n \rightarrow P(\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda = \ln 2$

$$X_n(\Omega) = \{0, 1\}$$

$$P(X_n = 1) = P(Y_n = 0) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} = e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_n = 0) = P(Y_n > 0) = 1 - P(Y_n = 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$k$	0	1
$P(X_n = k)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$X_n$  suit la loi de Bernoulli de paramètre  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$X_n \rightarrow B\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{a) } P((X_n = 0) \cap (X_m = 0)) = P((Y_n > 0) \cap (Y_m > 0)) = 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P(X_n = 0) \times P(X_m = 0) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq \frac{1}{4} \implies X_n \text{ et } X_m \text{ ne sont pas indépendantes.}$$

$$\text{b) } E(X_n X_m) = \sum_{k, k' \in \{0, 1\}} k \times k' \times P((X_n = k) \cap (X_m = k')) = 1 \times 1 \times P((X_n = 1) \cap (X_m = 1)) = P((Y_n = 0) \cap (Y_m = 0))$$

$$= 1 - P(\overline{(Y_n = 0) \cap (Y_m = 0)}) = 1 - \left( P(\overline{(Y_n = 0) \cap (Y_m = 0)}) \right) = 1 - (P((Y_n > 0) \cup (Y_m > 0)))$$

$$\text{c) } \text{cov}(X_n, X_m) = E(X_n X_m) - E(X_n) E(X_m)$$

$$E(X_n X_m) = 1 - (P((Y_n > 0) \cup (Y_m > 0))) = 1 - (P(Y_n > 0) + P(Y_m > 0) - P((Y_n > 0) \cap (Y_m > 0)))$$

$$= 1 - (P(X_n = 0) + P(X_m = 0) - (1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}})) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$E(X_n)E(X_m) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{cov}(X_n, X_m) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2. E(S_n) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$V(S_n) = V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n V(X_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = \frac{n}{4} + (n^2 - n) \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) =$$

$$n^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

### Correction exercice 3.

$$1. X(\Omega) = \{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$$

$$Y(\Omega) = \{1, 4\}$$

Loi conjointe du couple  $(X, Y)$  :

$X \setminus Y$	1	4
-2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$

Loi marginale de  $Y$  :

$y$	1	4
$P(Y = y)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$2. P(Y = y / X = x) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(X=x)}$$

$y$	1	4
$P(Y = y / X = 1)$	1	0

$$P(X = x / Y = y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)}$$

$x$	-2	-1	1	2
$P(X = x / Y = 1)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

$$3. \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$E(XY) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} \sum_{y \in Y(\Omega)} xy P(X = x, Y = y) = 0$$

$$E(X) = 0$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$X$  et  $Y$  ne sont pas indépendantes bien que  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$  car

$$P(X = -2, Y = 1) = 0 \neq P(X = -2) \times P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{8}$$

**Correction exercice 4.**

1.  $P(X = i, Y = j) = \frac{2}{k(k+1)}$  pour  $1 \leq j \leq i \leq k$   
 $P(X = i) = \sum_{j=1}^i P(X = i, Y = j) = \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{2}{k(k+1)} = \frac{2i}{k(k+1)}$  pour  $1 \leq i \leq k$   
 $P(Y = j) = \sum_{i=j}^k P(X = i, Y = j) = \sum_{i=j}^k \frac{2}{k(k+1)} = \frac{2(k-j+1)}{k(k+1)}$  pour  $1 \leq j \leq k$
2.  $P(X = i / Y = j) = \frac{P(X=i, Y=j)}{P(Y=j)} = \frac{1}{k-j+1}$  pour  $1 \leq j \leq i \leq k$
3.  $P(Y = j / X = i) = \frac{P(X=i, Y=j)}{P(X=i)} = \frac{1}{i}$  pour  $1 \leq j \leq i \leq k$
4.  $E(X/Y = j) = \sum_{i=j}^k i \times P(X = i / Y = j) = \sum_{i=j}^k \frac{i}{k-j+1} = \frac{j+k}{2}$   
 $E(X/Y) = \frac{Y+k}{2}$   
 $V(X/Y = j) = E(X^2/Y = j) - (E(X/Y = j))^2$   
 $E(X^2/Y = j) = \sum_{i=j}^k i^2 \times P(X = i / Y = j) = \sum_{i=j}^k \frac{i^2}{k-j+1} = \frac{1}{6}(-j+k+2jk+2j^2+2k^2)$   
 $V[X/Y = j] = \frac{(j-k)(j-k-2)}{12}$   
 $E(Y/X = i) = \sum_{j=1}^i j \times P(Y = j/X = i) = \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{j}{i} = \frac{i+1}{2}$   
 $V(Y/X = i) = E(Y^2/X = i) - (E(Y/X = i))^2$   
 $E(Y^2/X = i) = \sum_{j=1}^i j^2 \times P(Y = j / X = i) = \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{j^2}{i} = \frac{(i+1)(2i+1)}{6}$   
 $V(Y/X = i) = \frac{i^2-1}{12}$   
 $E(X) = E(E(X/Y)) = \sum_{j=1}^k E(X/Y) P(Y = j) = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{j+k}{2} \frac{2(k-j+1)}{k(k+1)} = \frac{2k+1}{3}$   
ou  $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^k i \times P(X = i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{2i^2}{k(k+1)} = \frac{2k+1}{3}$   
 $V(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$   
 $E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^k i^2 \times P(X = i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{2i^3}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$   
 $V(X) = \frac{(k+2)(k-1)}{18}$   
 $E(Y) = E(E(Y/X)) = \sum_{i=1}^k E(Y/X) P(X = i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{i+1}{2} \frac{2i}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k+2}{3}$   
ou  $E(Y) = \sum_{j=1}^k j \times P(Y = j) = \sum_{j=1}^k j \times \frac{2(k-j+1)}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k+2}{3}$   
 $V(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2$   
 $E(Y^2) = \sum_{j=1}^k j^2 \times P(Y = j) = \sum_{j=1}^k j^2 \times \frac{2(k-j+1)}{k(k+1)} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{6}$   
 $V(Y) = \frac{(k+2)(k-1)}{18}$
5.  $\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{V(X)}\sqrt{V(Y)}}$   
 $E(XY) = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^i ij P(X = i, Y = j) = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{2ij}{k(k+1)} = \frac{(3k+1)(k+2)}{12}$   
*Remarques :*  
 $\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\frac{(3k+1)(k+2)}{12} - \frac{2k+1}{3} \frac{k+2}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{(k+2)(k-1)}{18}} \sqrt{\frac{(k+2)(k-1)}{18}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

### Correction exercice 5.

$$1. \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^y k e^{-y} dx dy = k$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \iff k = 1$$

Pour  $k = 1$  on a  $f(x, y) \geq 0$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dy = 1_{R_+^*}(x) \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x} 1_{R_+^*}(x)$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx = 1_{R_+^*}(y) \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = y e^{-y} 1_{R_+^*}(y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y e^{-y} & \text{si } y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

2. Les variables  $X$  et  $Y$  ne sont pas indépendantes car  $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

$$3. f(x, y) = e^{-y} 1_{0 < x < y}$$

$$f_X(x) f_Y(y) = e^{-x} y e^{-y} 1_{R_+^*}(x) 1_{R_+^*}(y)$$

$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y) \implies X$  et  $Y$  ne sont pas indépendantes.

$$a) f_{X/Y=y}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} & \text{si } 0 < x < y \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-y}}{y e^{-y}} & \text{si } 0 < x < y \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} & \text{si } 0 < x < y \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$b) E(X/Y = y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f_{X/Y=y}(x) dx = \int_0^y x \frac{1}{y} dx = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$E(X/Y) = \frac{Y}{2}$$

4.  $U = Y - X$  et  $V = X$

$$a) \begin{cases} U = Y - X \\ V = X \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = V \\ Y = U + V \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x(u, v) = v \\ y(u, v) = u + v \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < y \iff 0 < v < u + v \iff u > 0 \text{ et } v > 0$$

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = \begin{cases} f_{X,Y}(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |\det J| & \text{si } u > 0 \text{ et } v > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{où } J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x(u,v)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x(u,v)}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y(u,v)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y(u,v)}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } |\det J| = 1$$

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = \begin{cases} e^{-(u+v)} & \text{si } u > 0 \text{ et } v > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

*Première méthode de calcul des densités marginales:*

densité marginale de  $U$ :

$$f_U(u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{U,V}(u,v) dv = 1_{R_+^*}(u) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(u+v)} dv = e^{-u} 1_{R_+^*}(u)$$

$$f_U(u) = \begin{cases} e^{-u} & \text{si } u > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$U \rightarrow \xi(1)$  ( $U$  suit une loi exponentielle de paramètre 1)

densité marginale de  $V$ :

$$f_V(v) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{U,V}(u,v) du = 1_{R_+^*}(v) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(u+v)} du = e^{-v} 1_{R_+^*}(v)$$

$$f_V(v) = \begin{cases} e^{-v} & \text{si } v > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$V \rightarrow \xi(1)$  ( $V$  suit une loi exponentielle de paramètre 1)

*Deuxième méthode de calcul des densités marginales:*

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = e^{-(u+v)} 1_{R_+^*}(u) 1_{R_+^*}(v) = \left( e^{-u} 1_{R_+^*}(u) \right) \left( e^{-v} 1_{R_+^*}(v) \right) = f_U(u) f_V(v)$$

où  $f_U$  est la ddp de la v.a  $U$  et  $f_V$  est la ddp de la v.a  $V$

$$\text{b) } f_{U,V}(u,v) = e^{-(u+v)} 1_{R_+^*}(u) 1_{R_+^*}(v)$$

$$f_U(u) f_V(v) = e^{-u} e^{-v} 1_{R_+^*}(u) 1_{R_+^*}(v)$$

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = f_U(u) f_V(v) \implies U \text{ et } V \text{ sont indépendantes.}$$

5.  $U \rightarrow \xi(1)$  et  $V \rightarrow \xi(1) \implies$

$$V(X) = V(V) = 1$$

$$V(Y) = V(U + V) = V(U) + V(V) = 2$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \text{cov}(V, U + V) = \text{cov}(V, U) + \text{cov}(V, V) = 0 + V(V) = 1$$

$$\text{la matrice de covariance de } (X, Y) \text{ est } \Sigma_{X,Y} = \begin{pmatrix} V(X) & \text{cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{cov}(X, Y) & V(Y) \end{pmatrix}$$

D'où

$$\Sigma_{X,Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Correction exercice 6.

- $$F_Y(y) = P(Y < y) = P(\varepsilon X < y) = P(\varepsilon X < y, \varepsilon = -1) + P(\varepsilon X < y, \varepsilon = 1)$$

$$= P(-X < y) P(\varepsilon = -1) + P(X < y) P(\varepsilon = 1) = \frac{1}{2} (P(X > -y) + P(X < y)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - P(X < -y) + P(X < y))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - F_X(-y) + F_X(y)) = \frac{1}{2} (F_X(y) + F_X(y)) = F_X(y)$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_X(y) \implies X \text{ et } Y \text{ suivent la même loi d'où } Y \rightarrow N(0, 1)$$

$$2. \rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

$$\sigma_X = \sigma_Y = 1 \text{ car } X \rightarrow N(0, 1) \text{ et } Y \rightarrow N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$E(X) = E(Y) = 0$$

$$E(XY) = E(\varepsilon X^2) = E(\varepsilon X^2 / \varepsilon = -1)P(\varepsilon = -1) + E(\varepsilon X^2 / \varepsilon = 1)P(\varepsilon = 1) = \frac{1}{2}(E(-X^2) + E(X^2)) = 0$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$$a) P(X \in [-a, a]) = P(-a \leq X \leq a) = F_X(a) - F_X(-a) = 2F_X(a) - 1$$

$$b) P(X \in [-a, a], Y \in [-b, b]) = P(-a \leq X \leq a, -a \leq Y \leq a)$$

$$= P(-a \leq X \leq a, -a \leq \varepsilon X \leq a)$$

$$= P(-a \leq X \leq a, -a \leq \varepsilon X \leq a, \varepsilon = -1) + P(-a \leq X \leq a, -a \leq \varepsilon X \leq a, \varepsilon = 1)$$

$$= P(-a \leq X \leq a, -a \leq X \leq a)P(\varepsilon = -1) + P(-a \leq X \leq a, -a \leq X \leq a)P(\varepsilon = 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(P(-a \leq X \leq a) + P(-a \leq X \leq a)) = 2F_X(a) - 1$$

$$P(Y \in [-a, a]) = P(-a \leq Y \leq a) = P(-a \leq \varepsilon X \leq a) = P(-a \leq \varepsilon X \leq a, \varepsilon = -1) + P(-a \leq \varepsilon X \leq a, \varepsilon = 1)$$

$$= P(-a \leq X \leq a)P(\varepsilon = -1) + P(-a \leq X \leq a)P(\varepsilon = 1) = 2F_X(a) - 1$$

On a :

$$P(X \in [-a, a], Y \in [-b, b]) = 2F_X(a) - 1$$

$$P(X \in [-a, a])P(Y \in [-a, a]) = (2F_X(a) - 1)^2$$

$X$  et  $Y$  ne sont pas indépendantes car

$$P(X \in [-a, a], Y \in [-b, b]) \neq P(X \in [-a, a])P(Y \in [-a, a])$$

$$c) P(X = Y) = P(X = \varepsilon X)$$

$X = \varepsilon X$  dans deux cas : soit ( $X = 0$  et  $\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ ) ou ( $X \in \mathbb{R}$  et  $\varepsilon = 1$ )

$$P(X = \varepsilon X) = P(X = 0, \varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}) + P(\varepsilon = 1, X \in \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{P}(X=0)P(\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}) + P(\varepsilon=1)P(X \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ (car } X \text{ et } \varepsilon \text{ sont indépendantes)}$$

$$= 0 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(P(X = 0) = 0 \text{ car } X \text{ est une v.a.r continue})$$

### Correction exercice 7.

$$1. X \text{ et } Y \text{ suivent la même loi et donc par symétrie on a } F_X(Y) = F_Y(X) \iff P(X < Y) = P(Y < X)$$

$$P(X < Y) = 1 - P(X > Y) \iff P(Y < X) = 1 - P(X > Y) \iff P(Y < X) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{D'où } P(X > Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. U = \inf(X, Y) \text{ et } V = \sup(X, Y)$$

- a)  $F_U(u) = P(U < u) = P(\inf(X, Y) < u) = 1 - P(\inf(X, Y) > u) = 1 - P(X > u, Y > v) = 1 - P(X > u)P(Y > v)$  car  $X$  et  $Y$  sont indépendantes  
 $F_U(u) = 1 - (1 - P(X < u))(1 - P(Y < v)) = 1 - (1 - F_X(u))(1 - F_Y(v)) = 1 - (1 - F(u))^2$  où  $F$  est la fonction de répartition de la loi exponentielle.

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \quad \text{et } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{D'où } F_U(u) = 1 - (1 - 1 + e^{-\lambda u})^2 = 1 - e^{-2\lambda u} \text{ si } u > 0$$

C'est la fonction de répartition d'une loi exponentielle de paramètre  $2\lambda$  d'où  $U = \inf(X, Y) \rightarrow \xi(2\lambda)$

- b)  $P(V \leq v) = P(U \leq u, V \leq v) + P(U > u, V \leq v) \iff (U \leq u, V \leq v) = P(V \leq v) - P(U > u, V \leq v)$

- c)  $F_{U,V}(u, v) = P(U \leq u, V \leq v) = P(V \leq v) - P(U > u, V \leq v) = P(\sup(X, Y) \leq v) - P(\inf(X, Y) > u, \sup(X, Y) \leq v)$

$$= P(X \leq v, Y \leq v) - P(X > u, Y > u, X \leq v, Y \leq v) = P(X \leq v)P(Y \leq v) - P(u < X \leq v, u < Y \leq v)$$

$$= P(X \leq v)P(Y \leq v) - P(u < X \leq v)P(u < Y \leq v)$$

$$\text{Si } u \leq v \text{ on aura } F_{U,V}(u, v) = F(v)^2 - (F(v) - F(u))^2$$

$$\text{Si } u > v \text{ on aura } F_{U,V}(u, v) = F(v)^2$$

$$F_{U,V}(u, v) = \begin{cases} (F(v))^2 & \text{si } u > v \\ (F(v))^2 - (F(v) - F(u))^2 & \text{si } u \leq v \end{cases}$$

densité du couple  $(U, V)$  :

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} (F_{U,V}(u, v)) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} ((F(v))^2) & \text{si } u > v \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} ((F(v))^2 - (F(v) - F(u))^2) & \text{si } u \leq v \end{cases}$$

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } u > v \\ 2f(u)f(v) & \text{si } u \leq v \end{cases}$$

la loi conjointe  $f_{U,V}(u, v) = 2f(u)f(v)1_{u \leq v} \neq f(u)f(v)$  donc  $U$  et  $V$  ne sont pas indépendantes.

## Correction exercice 8.

1. a) Vérifier que la v.a.  $U + V$  est de loi  $G(a + b, \lambda)$

$$U \rightarrow G(a, \lambda), V \rightarrow G(b, \lambda)$$

$$\Phi_U(t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}\right)^a$$

$$\text{En effet, } \Phi_U(t) = E(e^{itU}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{itu} f_U(u) du = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{itu} \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} u^{a-1} e^{-\lambda u} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} u^{a-1} e^{-(\lambda - it)u} du$$

$$\text{Soit } z = \frac{\lambda - it}{\lambda} u$$

$$\Phi_U(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{\lambda z}{\lambda - it}\right)^{a-1} e^{-\lambda z} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it} dz = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}\right)^a \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} z^{a-1} e^{-\lambda z} dz = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}\right)^a$$

$$\Phi_{U+V}(t) = E(e^{it(U+V)}) = E(e^{itU} e^{itV}) = E(e^{itU}) E(e^{itV}) \text{ (car } U \text{ et } V \text{ sont indépendantes)}$$



$$\Phi_{U+V}(t) = \Phi_U(t)\Phi_V(t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-it}\right)^a \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-it}\right)^b = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-it}\right)^{a+b}$$

$$\implies U + V \rightarrow G(a + b, \lambda)$$

b) Vérifier que la v.a.  $cU$  est de loi  $G\left(a, \frac{\lambda}{c}\right)$

Soit  $Z = cU$

$$\Phi_Z(t) = \Phi_{cU}(t) = E(e^{itcU}) = \Phi_U(ct) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-ict}\right)^a = \left(\frac{1}{1-i\left(\frac{c}{\lambda}\right)t}\right)^a$$

$$\implies Z = cU \rightarrow G\left(a, \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)$$

2.  $X \rightarrow N(0, 1)$  et  $U \rightarrow G(a, \lambda)$ .

Les fonctions de densité des v.a.  $X$  et  $U$  sont :

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{et} \quad f_U(u) = \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} u^{a-1} e^{-\lambda u} \quad \forall u > 0$$

a) Vérifier que la densité de la v.a.  $X^2$  est de loi  $G\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Soit  $Z = X^2$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z < z) = P(X^2 < z) = P(-\sqrt{z} < X < \sqrt{z}) = 2F_X(\sqrt{z}) - 1$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_Z(z) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{z}} f_X(\sqrt{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \quad \forall z > 0$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} z^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} \quad \forall z > 0$$

$$Z = X^2 \rightarrow G\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

b) i. On pose  $T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{U}}$  et  $S = \sqrt{U}$ , Déterminer la densité du couple  $(T, S)$

Soit  $f_{T,S}(t, s)$  la densité du couple  $(T, S)$

$$\begin{cases} T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{U}} \\ S = \sqrt{U} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = TS \\ U = S^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \implies \approx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{\approx}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$s = \sqrt{u} > 0$$

$$f_{T,S}(t, s) = f_{X,U}(ts, s^2) |\det J| \quad \text{pour } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ et } s > 0$$

$$\text{où } J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x(t,s)}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial x(t,s)}{\partial s} \\ \frac{\partial u(t,s)}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial u(t,s)}{\partial s} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s & t \\ 0 & 2s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\det J| = 2s^2$$

$X$  et  $U$  deux variables aléatoires réelle indépendantes donc  $f_{X,U}(ts, s^2) = f_X(ts)f_U(s^2)$

$$f_{T,S}(t, s) = f_{X,U}(ts, s^2) |\det J| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2 s^2}{2}} \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} (s^2)^{a-1} e^{-\lambda s^2} 2s^2 = \frac{2\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} s^{2a} e^{-(\lambda + \frac{t^2}{2})s^2}$$

pour  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  et  $s > 0$

b) ii. Déterminer la densité de la v.a.  $T$ .

$f_T(t)$  est la densité marginale de la v.a.  $T$

$$f_T(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{T,S}(t, s) ds = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} s^{2a} e^{-(\lambda + \frac{t^2}{2})s^2} ds \stackrel{z=s^2}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} z^a e^{-(\lambda + \frac{t^2}{2})z} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} dz =$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} z^{a-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(\lambda + \frac{t^2}{2})z} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} \int_0^{+\infty} z^{(a+\frac{1}{2})-1} e^{-(\lambda+\frac{t^2}{2})z} dz = \frac{\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} \frac{\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})}{\left(\lambda+\frac{t^2}{2}\right)^{a+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\lambda^a}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} \frac{\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})}{\lambda^{a+\frac{1}{2}} \left(1+\frac{t^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{a+\frac{1}{2}}} = \\
&\frac{\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\lambda}\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{t^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{a+\frac{1}{2}}} \\
\implies f_T(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\lambda}\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{t^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{a+\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

3. déduire sans calcul à partir de 1.b) et 2.b) la densité de la v.a.  $X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2$

$$X \rightarrow N(0, 1) \text{ alors } X^2 \rightarrow G\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$U \rightarrow G(a, \lambda), V \rightarrow G(b, \lambda) \text{ alors } U + V \rightarrow G(a + b, \lambda) \text{ et } cU \rightarrow G\left(a, \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\text{Donc } X_i^2 \rightarrow G\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ et } X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2 \rightarrow G\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

4. déduire sans calcul la densité de la v.a.  $\frac{Y}{\sqrt{\frac{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}{n}}}$  (loi de Student)

$$U \rightarrow G(a, \lambda) \text{ alors } cU \rightarrow G\left(a, \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2 \rightarrow G\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \implies \frac{1}{n}(X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \rightarrow G\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{La densité de } T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{U}} \text{ où } X \rightarrow N(0, 1) \text{ et } U \rightarrow G(a, \lambda) \text{ est } f_T(t) = \frac{\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\lambda}\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma(a)} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{t^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{a+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{La densité de la variable } \frac{Y}{\sqrt{\frac{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}{n}}} \text{ où } Y \rightarrow N(0, 1) \text{ et } \frac{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}{n} \rightarrow G\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right) \text{ est}$$

$$\text{la densité de } T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{U}} \text{ avec } a = \frac{n}{2} \text{ et } \lambda = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$f_{\frac{Y}{\sqrt{\frac{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}{n}}}}(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\sqrt{2\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

### Correction exercice 9.

1.  $X \rightarrow G(\lambda)$

$$P(X = x) = (1 - \lambda)^{x-1} \lambda \text{ pour } x \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\forall x \in [n, n + 1[ , F_X(x) = P(X < x) = \sum_{x=1}^n (1 - \lambda)^{x-1} \lambda = 1 - (1 - \lambda)^n$$

$$\text{a) } G_X(s) = E(s^X) = \frac{s\lambda}{1-s(1-\lambda)}$$

$$E(X(X-1)) = G_X''(1)$$

$$G_X'(s) = \frac{\lambda}{(1-s(1-\lambda))^2}, G_X'(1) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$G_X''(s) = \frac{2\lambda(1-\lambda)}{(1-s(1-\lambda))^3}, G_X''(1) = \frac{2(1-\lambda)}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\implies E(X(X-1)) = \frac{2(1-\lambda)}{\lambda^2}$$

b)  $E(Y) = E(e^{-X}) = E\left(\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^X\right) = G_X\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < \infty$  (finie)  $\implies E(Y)$  existe

$$E(Y) = G_X\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{e-(1-\lambda)}$$

2.  $Z = (-1)^X$

$Z(\Omega) = \{-1, 1\}$

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	...
$z$	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	...

$$P(Z = -1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X = 2k+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-\lambda)^{2k+1-1} \lambda = \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-\lambda)^{2k} = \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ((1-\lambda)^2)^k = \frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}$$

$$P(Z = 1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X = 2k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-\lambda)^{2k-1} \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-\lambda)^{2k} = \frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ((1-\lambda)^2)^k = \frac{1-\lambda}{2-\lambda}$$

$z$	-1	1
$P(Z = z)$	$\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}$	$\frac{1-\lambda}{2-\lambda}$

$$E(Z) = \frac{-\lambda}{2-\lambda}$$

**Correction exercice 11.**

$X \rightarrow G(p)$  et  $Y \rightarrow G(p)$

1.  $G_X(z) = E(z^X) = \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} z^k P(Z = k) = \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} z^k (1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} (z(1-p))^k = \frac{p}{1-p} (\sum_{z=0}^{\infty} (z(1-p))^k - 1) = \frac{p}{1-p} \left( \frac{1}{1-z(1-p)} - 1 \right) = \frac{pz}{1-z(1-p)}$

De même  $G_Y(z) = E(z^Y) = \frac{pz}{1-z(1-p)}$ .

$$G_S(z) = E(z^S) = E(z^{X+Y}) = E(z^X z^Y) = E(z^X)E(z^Y) = \frac{p^2 z^2}{(1-z(1-p))^2}$$

2.  $S(\Omega) = \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$

$$P(S = n) = P(X + Y = n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P(X = i \text{ et } Y = n - i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P(X = i)(Y = n - i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (1-p)^{i-1} (1-p)^{n-i-1} p = (n-1)p^2 (1-p)^{n-2}$$

3.  $\forall X \geq 1$  et  $n > k$

$$P(X = k / S = n) = \frac{P(X = k \text{ et } S = n)}{P(S = n)} = \frac{P(X = k \text{ et } X + Y = n)}{P(S = n)} = \frac{P(X = k \text{ et } Y = n - k)}{P(S = n)} = \frac{P(X = k)P(Y = n - k)}{P(S = n)} = \frac{(1-p)^{k-1} p (1-p)^{n-k-1} p}{(n-1)p^2 (1-p)^{n-2}} = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$E(X / S = n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k P(X = k / S = n) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{(n-1)n}{2} =$$

$$\frac{n}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X / S) = \frac{S}{2}$$

$$4. E(E(X/S)) = E\left(\frac{S}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nP(S=n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)(1-p)^{n-2} p^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (1-p)^n \right) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \left( \frac{(1-p)^2}{p} \right) = \frac{1}{p} = E(X)$$

D'où  $E(E(X/S)) = E(X)$

**Correction exercice 12.**

1. a)  $(a - b\rho)^2 + (1 - \rho^2)b^2 = a^2 - 2\rho ab + b^2$

b)  $f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2+2\rho xy+y^2)} dx$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}((x-\rho y)^2+(1-\rho^2)y^2)} dx$$

$$= e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\rho y)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx$$

$$= e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\rho y}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}\right)^2} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x-\rho y}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}{=} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

De même  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$X$  et  $Y \rightarrow N(0, 1)$

c)  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y) \implies X$  et  $Y$  ne sont pas indépendantes

2. Pour  $\rho = 0$  on aura  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)\right\} \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

a)  $\Phi_{X+Y}(t) = E(e^{it(X+Y)}) = E(e^{itX}e^{itY}) = E(e^{itX})E(e^{itY})$  car pour  $\rho = 0$ ,  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$  et donc  $X$  et  $Y$  sont indépendantes.

$$\Phi_{X+Y}(t) = \Phi_X(t)\Phi_Y(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} = e^{-t^2}$$

*Démonstration:*

$$\Phi_X(t) = E(e^{itX}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{itx} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}+itx} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-it)^2-\frac{t^2}{2}} dx \stackrel{z=x-it}{=} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

b)  $X + Y \rightarrow N(0, \sqrt{2})$

*Démonstration:*

$X$  suit la loi normale de paramètres 0 et 1 et la fonction caractéristique de  $X$  est  $\Phi_X(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$

Soit  $U = \sigma X + m$ ,  $U \rightarrow N(m, \sigma)$

La fonction caractéristique de  $U$  est

$$\Phi_U(t) = \Phi_{\sigma X+m}(t) = E(e^{it(\sigma X+m)}) = E(e^{it\sigma X+itm}) = e^{itm} E(e^{it\sigma X}) = e^{itm} \Phi_X(t\sigma) = e^{itm} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$$

$\Phi_{X+Y}(t) = e^{-t^2} \implies X + Y$  suit la loi normale de paramètres  $m = 0$  et  $\sigma = \sqrt{2}$   
 $X + Y \rightarrow N(0, \sqrt{2})$