

# TD V

## Exercice 1

$$f(x) \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \text{ ou si } x > 1 \\ x \rightarrow a x(1-x) & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{avec } a > 0$$

a) 2 conditions pour  $f(x)$  = densité de proba

-  $f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \Rightarrow ax(1-x) > 0$  donc  $a > 0$

-  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

donc  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$

$$f(x) = ax - ax^2$$

$$F(x) = \frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{ax^3}{3} + C$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{3} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = 6$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \text{ ou } x > 1 \\ x \rightarrow 6x(1-x) & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

b)  $F(x) \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 3x^2 - 2x^3 & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$

c) mode :  $f(x)$  maximum pour  $f'(x) = 0$  et  $f''(x) < 0$

$$f(x) = 6x - 6x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 6 - 12x \quad f'(x) = 0 \text{ ssi } x = 1/2$$

$$f''(x) = -12 \quad \text{donc mode} = 1/2$$

médiane pour  $F(x) = 0,5$

$$F(x) = 3x^2 - 2x^3 = 1/2 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 2x^3 - 1/2 = 0 \quad \text{solution "évidente": } x = 1/2$$

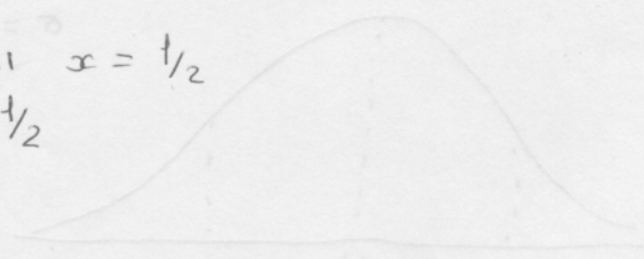
$$\Leftrightarrow (x - 1/2)(2x - 2x^2 + 1) = 0 \quad \text{3 solutions : } x = 1/2$$

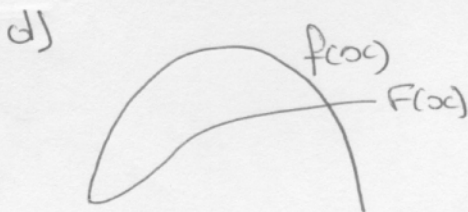
$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 12$$

$$x = -0,366$$

Médiane =  $1/2$  car seule solution sur  $[0; 1]$

$$x = 1,366$$





$$P(\geq 0,8) = \int_{0,8}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{0,8} f(x) dx = 1 - F(0,8) = 1 - 0,896$$

$$P(< 0,2) = \int_{-\infty}^{0,2} f(x) dx = F(0,2) = 0,104$$

$$0,2 < P < 0,8 = \int_{0,2}^{0,8} f(x) dx = F(0,8) - F(0,2) = 0,792$$

Exercice 2

$$C \rightsquigarrow d(N, \sigma) \quad f(c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{c-N}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mu = 65 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cl}^{-1} \quad \sigma = 25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cl}^{-1}$$

e)  $f(c)$  max pour  $f'(c) = 0$

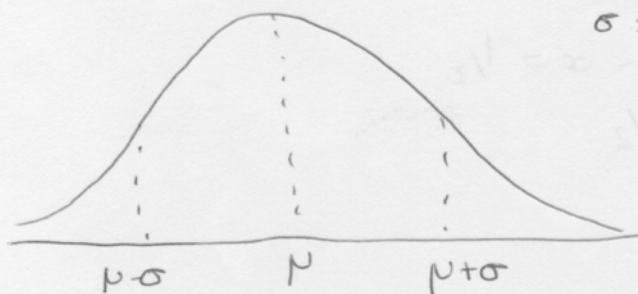
on pose  $x = \frac{c-N}{\sigma}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)$$

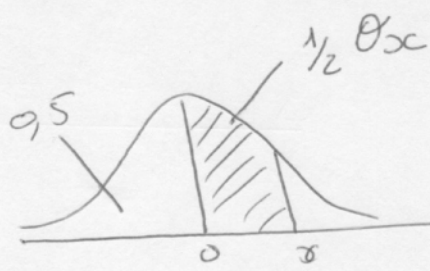
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} x \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \cdot f'(x) = 0 \text{ si } x = 0 \text{ c'est-à-dire si } \frac{c-N}{\sigma} = 0$$

$f(c)$  maximum pour  $c = \mu$ .

$\mu$  = mode (déplacement latéral)  
 $\sigma$  = aplatissement de la courbe



b) Il faut utiliser la table et passer nos valeurs en  $N(0,1)$



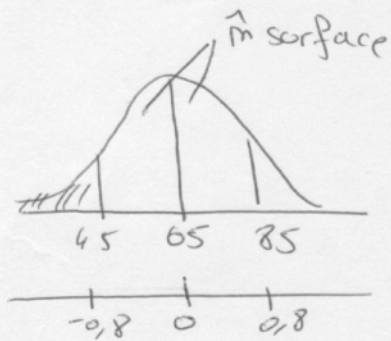
$$85(N(65, 25)) \xrightarrow{CR} \frac{85-65}{25} = 0,8 \quad N(0,1)$$

$$P(\leq 85) = 0,5 + \int_0^{0,8} f(x) = 0,5 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \theta(0,8)}_{\text{dans la table}}$$

$$P(\leq 85) = 0,5 + 0,2881 = 0,7881$$

$$P(\geq 85) = 1 - P(\leq 85) = 0,2119$$

c)  $P(\leq 45)$

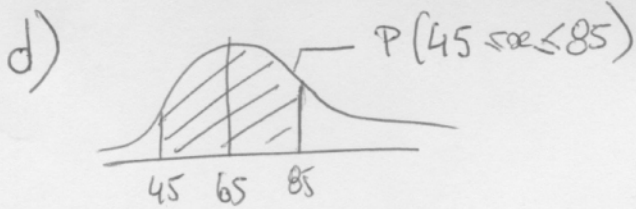


$$45(N(65, 25)) \xrightarrow{CR} \frac{45-65}{25} = -0,8 \quad (N(0,1))$$

$$P(\leq 45) = 0,5 - \frac{1}{2} \theta(0,8) = 0,5 - 0,2881$$

$$P(\leq 45) = P(\geq 85) = 0,2119$$

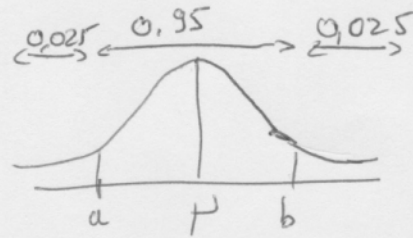
fonction symétrique.



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(45 \leq x \leq 85) &= 1 - (P(x > 85) + P(x < 45)) \\
 &= 1 - (0,2119 + 0,2119) \\
 &= 0,5762
 \end{aligned}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x \leq 85 / x \geq 45) &= \frac{P(x \leq 85 \cap x \geq 45)}{P(x \geq 45)} \\
 &= \frac{P(45 \leq x \leq 85)}{1 - P(x < 45)} \\
 &= \frac{0,5762}{0,7881} \\
 &= 0,731
 \end{aligned}$$



f)

$$P(a \leq x \leq b) = 0,95$$

On applique la méthode inverse : à partir de la probabilité, on va chercher a et b.

$$P(x \geq b) = 0,025 \quad \text{et} \quad P(x \leq a) = 0,025$$

$$P(\mu \leq x \leq b) = 0,5 - 0,025 \quad \text{et} \quad P(a \leq x \leq \mu) = 0,475$$

$$= 0,475$$

sur  $d^P(0,1)$

Méthode inverse:

Dans la table on cherche dans  $\frac{1}{2} \Phi(x)$  la valeur 0,475

$$b_{CR} = 1,95, \quad \text{d'où} \quad a_{CR} = -1,95$$

ou 
$$x_{CR} = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow x = \sigma x_{CR} + \mu$$

d'où 
$$b_{CR} = \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma} = 1,95 \quad \text{et} \quad a_{CR} = \frac{a - \mu}{\sigma} = -1,95$$

avec  $\mu = 65$  et  $\sigma = 25$ , on en déduit  $b = 113,75$  et  $a = 16,25$

Donc 
$$P(16,25 \leq x \leq 113,75) = 0,95$$

Exercice 3

$\mu = 60 \text{ mm}$   
 $\sigma = 10 \text{ mm}$  }  $L \sim \mathcal{N}(60, 10)$



a)  $P(L > 65) = \int_{65}^{+\infty} f_L(x) dx = 1 - P(L < 65)$

$65 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$   
 centrée  
 réduite =  $\frac{65-60}{10}$   
 $= \frac{5}{10} = 0,5$

$P(L < 65) = 0,5 + 0,1915 = 0,6915$

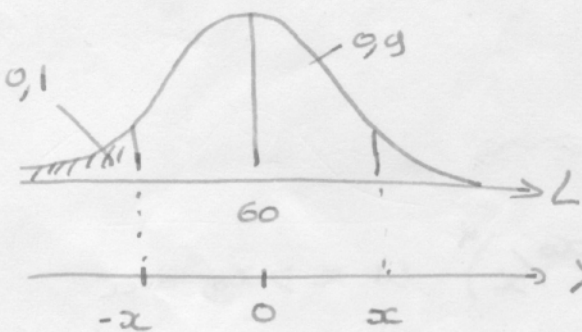
$P(L > 65) = 0,3085$

b)  $n = 2000$ .  $0,3085 \times 2000 = 617$  os de longueur supérieure à 65 mm.

c)  $P(55 \leq L \leq 65) = \int_{55}^{65} f_L(x) dx = P(L \leq 65) - P(L \leq 55)$   
 $= 0,6915 - 0,3085 = 0,383$   
 $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$   
 centrée réduite =  $\frac{55-60}{10} = -0,5$

d)  $P(65 \leq L \leq 75,5) = P(L \leq 75,5) - P(L \leq 65) =$   
 $\frac{75,5 - 65}{10} = 1,05 \rightarrow 0,5 + 0,3531 = 0,8531$   
 $0,8531 - 0,6915 = 0,1616$   
 $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$   
 centrée réduite =  $\frac{75,5-65}{10} = 1,05$

e) 10% des os petits ont une malformation. en dessous de quelle longueur



Pour  $x_{cr} = 1,3$   $P(L \leq x) = 0,1$  ( $0,5 - 0,4039$ )  
 $\Rightarrow x_{cr} = 1,3$  de  $L \Rightarrow \mu + \sigma x_{cr}$   
 $L = 10 \times (-1,3) + 65$   
 $L = 52 \text{ mm}$

Les os de tailles  $< 52 \text{ mm}$  ont une malformation (10%)

### Exercice 4

a)  $P(X \geq x) = 1$  si  $x < 0$  et  $P(X \geq x) = \exp(-\lambda x)$  si  $x \geq 0$  avec  $\lambda > 0$

$$P(X < x) = 1 - \exp(-\lambda x) \text{ si } x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \lambda \exp(-\lambda x)$$

donc

$$f(x) \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ x \rightarrow \lambda \exp(-\lambda x) & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

b)  $P(X \geq x) = 1$  si  $x \leq 0$  et  $P(X \geq x) = \frac{3}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$  si  $x > 0$

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

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{6}{(1+x)^3} - \frac{6}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{6(1+x) - 6}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{6(1+x-1)}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6x}{(1+x)^4} \text{ si } x > 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' = -\frac{u'}{u^2}$$

$$(u^n)' = nu'u^{n-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{u^n}\right)' = \frac{-nu'u^{n-1}}{u^{2n}}$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{6x}{(1+x)^4} & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

c)  $P(X \geq x) = 1$  si  $x \leq 0$  et  $P(X \geq x) = \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^\alpha$  si  $x > x_0$ , avec

$$P(X < x) = 1 - \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^\alpha \text{ si } x > x_0$$

$x_0 > 0$  et  $\alpha > 0$   
des constantes

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' =$$

$$(u^n)' = nu'u^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{\alpha x_0}{x^2} \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^{\alpha-1} = \frac{\alpha x_0^\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}}$$

Exercice 5

$P_k = p(1-p)^k$  avec  $0 < p < 1$   $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

a)  $\sum_{k=0}^n P_k = 1$  et  $P_k \geq 0 \forall k$

$S_n = P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_n$

$S_n = p + p(1-p) + p(1-p)^2 + \dots + p(1-p)^n$

$S_n = p \sum_{k=0}^n (1-p)^k$

$q = 1-p < 1$

$S_n = p \sum_{k=0}^n q^k$

$q S_n = p \sum_{k=0}^n q^{k+1}$

On soustrait

$S_n - q S_n = p \left( \sum_{k=0}^n q^k - \sum_{k=0}^n q^{k+1} \right)$

$= p \left( \sum_{k=0}^n (q^k - q^{k+1}) \right)$  on  $q^0$  et  $q^{n+1}$

$= p \left( 1 - q^{n+1} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n q^k - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} q^{k+1}}_{=0} \right)$

$S_n(1-q) = p(1-q^{n+1})$

d'où  $S_n = p \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$  car  $0 < q < 1$

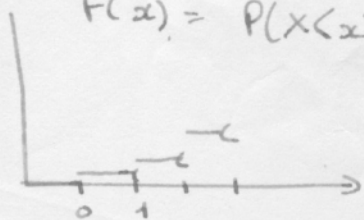
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{p}{1-q}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1}{1-q}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{p}{1-1+p} = 1$

b)  $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor} p(1-p)^k = p + p(1-p) + p(1-p)^2 + \dots + p(1-p)^{\lfloor x \rfloor}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  entier

$F(x) = P(X < x) = 1 - (1-p)^{\lfloor x \rfloor}$



9  $P(n \leq x \leq N) \Leftrightarrow n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad N \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad \text{eh } N \geq n$

$$P(n \leq x \leq N) = P(x \leq N) - P(x \leq n) = F(N) - F(n)$$

$$P(n \leq x \leq N) = 1 - q^{N+1} - (1 - q^{n+1})$$

$$P(n \leq x \leq N) = q^{n+1} - q^{N+1}$$

$$P(n \leq x \leq N) = q^{n+1} (1 - q^{N-n})$$