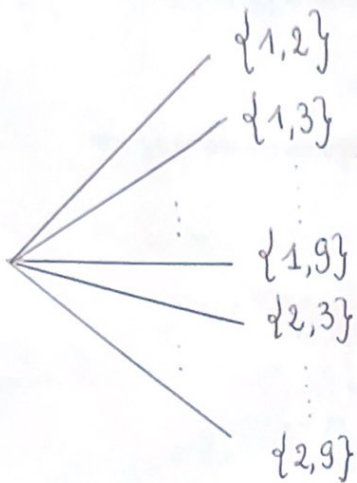


## exercice 1 (Proba uniforme)

### o Tirage simultané (pas d'ordre)



$$\begin{aligned} \star \text{card } \Omega &= 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 \\ &= \frac{8 \times 9}{2} = 36 \\ &= \binom{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

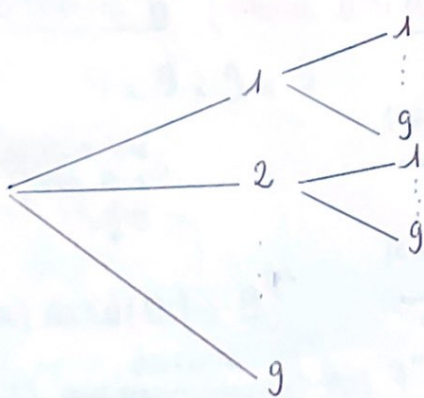
$$\begin{aligned} \star \text{card ("les deux num sont pairs")} &= 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 \\ &= 6 \\ &= \binom{4}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \star \text{card ("les deux num sont impairs")} &= 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 \\ &= 10 \\ &= \binom{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\text{"même parité"}) = \frac{6}{36} + \frac{10}{36} = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$

*union disjointe*

### o Tirage avec remise (ordre)



$$\star \text{card } \Omega = 9 \times 9 = 81$$

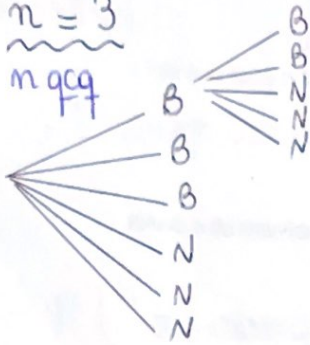
$$\begin{aligned} \star \text{card ("les deux pairs")} &= 4 \times 4 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \star \text{card ("les deux impairs")} &= 5 \times 5 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } P(\text{"même parité"}) = \frac{16}{81} + \frac{25}{81} = \frac{41}{81}$$

## exercice 2 (Proba uniforme)

$n = 3$   
n qqq



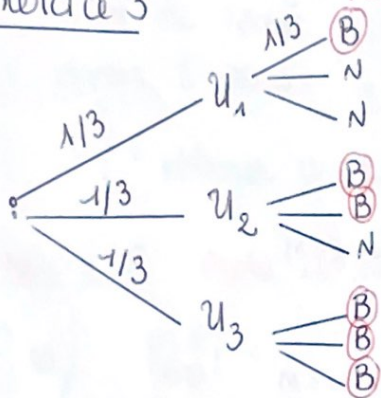
\* card  $\Omega = 6 \times 5 \times 4 = 2n(n-1) \times \dots \times 1(n+1)$

\* card ("3 boules noires") =  $3 \times 2 \times 1 = n \times (n-1) \times \dots \times 1$

$$P(\text{"3 boules noires"}) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{6 \times 5 \times 4} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{2n \times \dots \times (n+1)} = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$$

## Exercice 3



(Formule des proba totales)  
Formule de Bayes

1. Formule des proba totales:

$$P(B) = P(U_1)P_{U_1}(B) + P(U_2)P_{U_2}(B) + P(U_3)P_{U_3}(B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6}{9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

2. Retour en arrière  $\rightarrow$  Formule de Bayes

$$P_B(U_1) = \frac{P(U_1)P_{U_1}(B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \text{ (given)}} = \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

## Exercice 6 (Proba uniforme)

1.  $9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9$   
possibilité pour le 1er chiffre

2.a) card( $\Omega$ ) =  $9^4$

card ("aucun 7") =  $8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8$

$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{8^4}{9^4}$

$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{8^4}{9^4}$

b)  $P(\text{"tous pairs"}) = \frac{4^4}{9^4}$

c)  $P(\text{"tous les chiffres diff"})$   
 $= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{9^4}$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{9^3}$

⚠ "au moins" regarder l'évènement contraire

Exercice 7 (Proba uniforme)

$32 = 8 \times 4$

$\text{card}(\Omega) = \binom{32}{8}$

le jeu où on a ôté les coeurs

1.  $P(\text{"aucun coeur"}) = \frac{\binom{32-8}{8}}{\binom{32}{8}} = \frac{\binom{24}{8}}{\binom{32}{8}}$

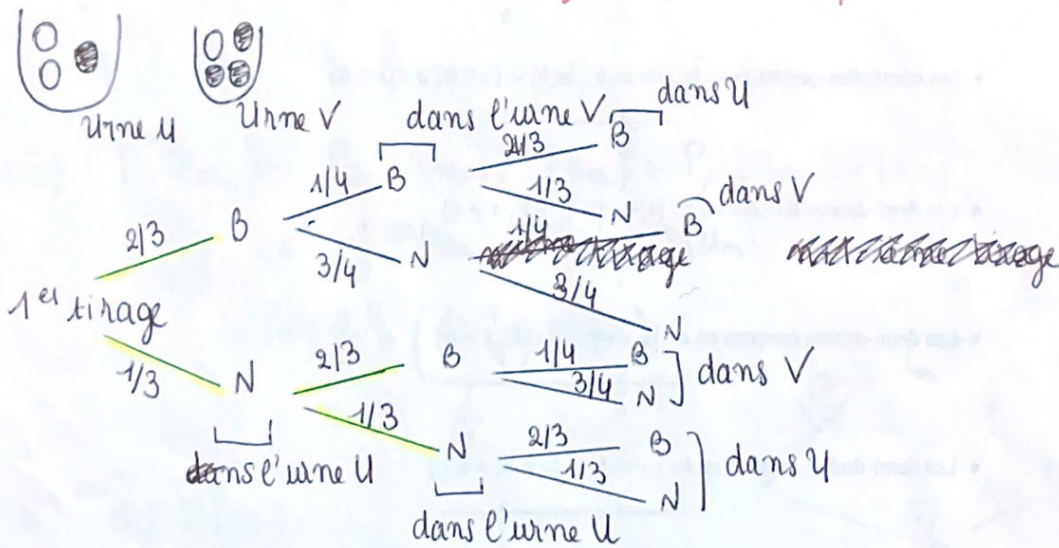
$P(\text{"au moins un coeur"}) = 1 - \frac{\binom{24}{8}}{\binom{32}{8}}$

2. Nbre de carré possible = 8 (77-88-...)

Avoir 2 carrés =  $\binom{8}{2}$

$P(\text{"obtenir deux carrés"}) = \frac{\binom{8}{2}}{\binom{32}{8}}$

Exercice 8 (Proba conditionnelle, Formule des proba totales)



1a)  $P(U_2) = P(U_1(N)) P(U_2) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = P(U_1 \cap N)$

b)  $P(U_3) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$   
 $= P_{U_2}(U_3) P(U_2) + P_{V_2}(U_3) P(V_2)$  (proba totale)  
 $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= P(\beta_1) \times P_{\beta_1}(\beta_2) \times P_{\beta_1 \beta_2}(\beta_3) \quad (\text{proba composées})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times P_{V_2}(\beta_2) \times P_{U_3}(\beta_3) \quad p_m = P(U_m)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(p_{m+1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} p_m)$$

$$(u_{m+1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} u_m)$$

3. On cherche  $P_{\beta_2}(U_2)$ .

On cherche à remonter le temps  $\rightarrow$  Bayes + proba totale

$$P_{\beta_2}(U_2) = \frac{P(U_2) P_{U_2}(\beta_2)}{P(\beta_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}}{P_{U_2}(\beta_2) P(U_2) + P_{V_2}(\beta_2) P(V_2)}$$

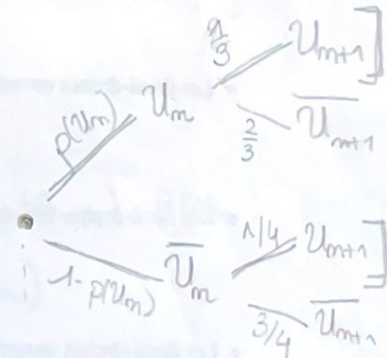
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{7}$$

$$4a) P(U_{m+1}) = P_{U_m}(U_{m+1}) P(U_m) + P_{V_m}(U_{m+1}) P(V_m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} P(U_m) + \frac{1}{4} (1 - P(U_m))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right)}_{\frac{1}{12}} P(U_m)$$



b) def  $P(n)$ :

$$p = 1 \quad * p_1$$

for  $k$  in range  $(2, n+1)$ :

$$p = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} p$$

return  $(p)$

$$5. \begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_{m+1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} u_m \end{cases}$$

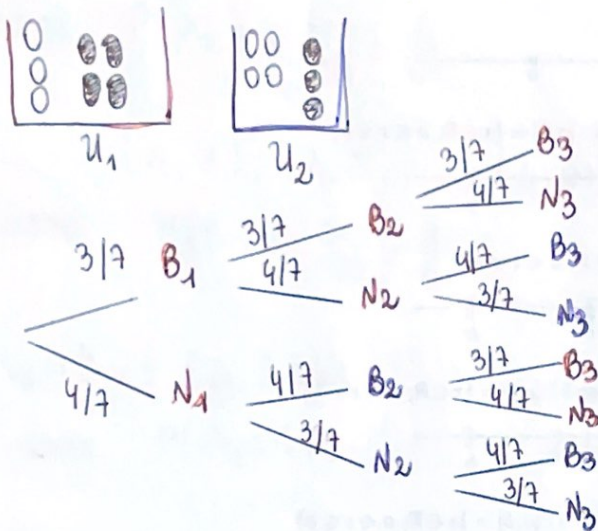
suite arithmétique co-géométrique:

$$l = \frac{3}{11}$$

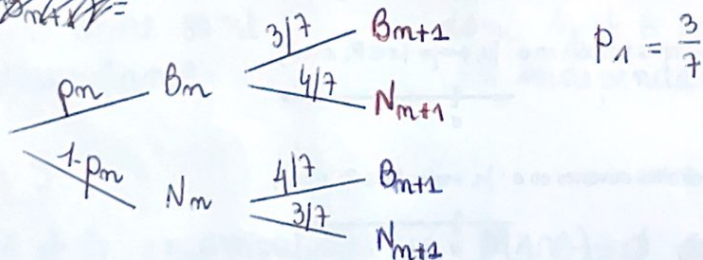
$$u_m = \frac{8}{11} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{m-1} + \frac{3}{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B_m) &= P_{U_m}(B_m) P(U_m) + P_{V_m}(B_m) P(V_m) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times U_m + \frac{1}{4} (1 - U_m) \\
 &= \frac{40}{11} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^m + \frac{4}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 9 (même principe que l'exo 8)



1.  ~~$P(B_{m+1}) =$~~



$$P(B_{m+1}) = P_{B_m}(B_{m+1}) \times P(B_m) + P_{N_m}(B_{m+1}) \times P(N_m)$$

$$P_{m+1} = \frac{3}{7} \times p_m + \frac{4}{7} \times (1 - p_m)$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} - \frac{1}{7} p_m$$

2.  $(l = \frac{1}{2}) \quad p_m = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{14} \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)^{m-1}$

Exercice 4  $\Omega = \llbracket 1 \dots 6 \rrbracket^2$  en particulier  $\text{card } \Omega = 36$

•  $A_1 = \{(1,5), (2,4), (3,3), (4,2), (5,1)\}$

donc  $P(A_1) = \frac{5}{36}$

•  $A_2 = \{(1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2), (6,1)\}$

donc  $P(A_2) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

•  $B = \{(4,1), (4,2), \dots, (4,6)\}$

donc  $P(B) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

•  $A_1 \cap B = \{(4,2)\}$

donc  $P(A_1 \cap B) = \frac{1}{36}$

•  $A_2 \cap B = \{(4,3)\}$

donc  $P(A_2 \cap B) = \frac{1}{36}$

Ccf:  $P(A_1 \cap B) \neq P(A_1) \times P(B)$

donc  $A_1$  et  $B$  ne sont pas indépendants

$P(A_2 \cap B) = P(A_2) \times P(B)$

donc  $A_2$  et  $B$  sont indépendants.

### Exercice 5

Soient  $A$  et  $B$  incompatibles i.e.  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ .

•  $A$  et  $B$  sont indé  $\Leftrightarrow 0 = P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(A) = 0$  ou  $P(B) = 0$

•  $A$  et  $A$  sont indé  $\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap A) = P(A) \times P(A)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(A)^2 = P(A)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(A) = 0$  ou  $P(A) = 1$ .

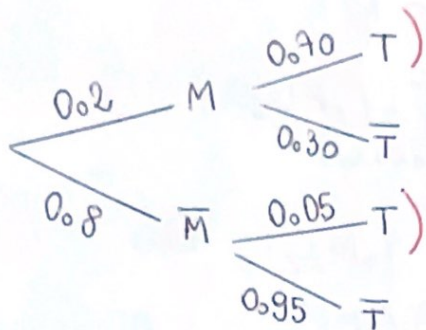
Informations:  $P(M) = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$

M: "malade"

T: "test positif"

$$P_M(T) = 0.70$$

$$P_{\bar{M}}(\bar{T}) = 0.95$$



1) On cherche  $P_T(M)$  "retour dans le temps"  $\rightarrow$  Bayes

$$P_T(M) = \frac{P(M) P_M(T)}{P(T)}$$

On, formule des proba totales ((M, M-bar) syst. complet d'événements)

$$P(T) = P(M) P_M(T) + P(\bar{M}) P_{\bar{M}}(T) \\ = 0.18$$

Finalement,

$$P_T(M) = \frac{0.2 \times 0.70}{0.18} = \frac{14}{18} = \frac{7}{9} \approx 0.78 \quad \text{pas hyper efficace}$$

2)  $P(T) = 0.44$

puis  $P_T(M) = 0.956$  efficace.

### exercice 11

$M_k$ : "la machine k est en panne"  
S: "le système est en panne"

1. On cherche  $P(\overline{M_1} \cup \overline{M_2} \cup \overline{M_3})$

On va calculer (ou formule du crible + indé.)

$$P(\overline{M_1} \cap \overline{M_2} \cap \overline{M_3}) = P(\overline{M_1})P(\overline{M_2})P(\overline{M_3}) \text{ par indé.}$$

$$= (1-p_1)(1-p_2)(1-p_3)$$

$$\text{puis } P(M_1 \cup M_2 \cup M_3) = p_1 + p_2 + p_3 - p_1p_2 - p_1p_3 - p_2p_3 + p_1p_2p_3 = P(S)$$

2. On veut  $P_S(M_1)$  "retour ds le tps"  $\rightarrow$  Bayes.

$$P_S(M_1) = \frac{P(M_1)P_{M_1}(S)}{P(S)}$$

$$= \frac{p_1 \times 1}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots}$$

$\leftarrow$  car si  $M_1$  en panne, le syst. est en panne

### Exercice 12 (faire un arbre)

•  $\bar{A}$ : "soit aucun pile soit aucun face"

$$\bar{A} = (F_1 \cap F_2 \cap F_3) \cup (P_1 \cap P_2 \cap P_3)$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = (1-p)^3 + p^3 \text{ (union disjointe + indé.)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{donc } P(A) = 1 - (1-p)^3 - p^3$$

$$\bullet B = \underbrace{(F_1 \cap F_2 \cap F_3)}_{\text{aucun pile}} \cup \underbrace{(P_1 \cap F_2 \cap F_3) \cup (F_1 \cap P_2 \cap F_3) \cup (F_1 \cap F_2 \cap P_3)}_{\text{exactement un pile}}$$

$$P(B) = (1-p)^3 + 3p(1-p)^2$$

•  $A \cap B$  = "il est apparu exactement un pile (et au - un face)"

$$P(A \cap B) = 3p(1-p)^2$$

• si  $p = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(A) = \frac{3^2}{2^4}; P(B) = \frac{3^3}{2^5}; P(A \cap B) = \frac{3^3}{2^6}$$

Non

• si  $p = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{4}; P(B) = \frac{1}{2}; P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{8}$$

Non.