

Exercice 4 - [24] :

(1) A inverse si $XY \neq 0$ si $X \neq 0$ et $Y \neq 0$

$$P(A \text{ inv}) = P(X \neq 0 \cap Y \neq 0) = P(X \neq 0) P(Y \neq 0) \text{ car } X \text{ et } Y \text{ indépendantes}$$

$$= (1 - P(X=0)) (1 - P(Y=0))$$

$$= \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\right) = \frac{4^n - 3^n}{4^n} \frac{4^n - 1}{4^n} = \frac{16^n - 4^n - 12^n + 3^n}{16^n}$$

(2) Soit $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda \text{ est de } A \text{ si } \det \begin{pmatrix} X-\lambda & 0 \\ 2 & Y-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ si } (X-\lambda)(Y-\lambda) = 0 \text{ si } X=\lambda \text{ ou } Y=\lambda$$

$$\text{Sp}(A) = \{X, Y\}.$$

$$E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2x + (Y-X)y = 0\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2x + (Y-X)y = 0\}$$

$$\dim(E_X(A)) = 2 - \text{rg}(A - X I_2) = 2 - \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & Y-X \end{pmatrix} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\dim(E_Y(A)) = 2 - \text{rg}(A - Y I_2) = 2 - \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} X-Y & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

Donc A est diagonalisable si $X \neq Y$.

$$P(A \text{ diagonalisable}) = P(X \neq Y) = 1 - P(X=Y)$$

$$\text{or } P(X=Y) = P\left(\bigcup_{k=0}^n (X=k, Y=k)\right) \stackrel{\text{incompatibles}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k \cap Y=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k) P(Y=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}^2$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} X \text{ et } Y \\ \text{indépendants} \end{array} \right\}$

ex 3: Soit $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ $Y_i = X_i - 2X_{i+1} + X_{i+2}$

(1) Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$E(T_n) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i) \text{ linéarité}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_i) &= E(X_i - 2X_{i+1} + X_{i+2}) \\ &= E(X_i) - 2E(X_{i+1}) + E(X_{i+2}) \\ &= p - 2p + p = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$E(T_n) = \frac{0}{n} = 0$$

$$V(T_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right)$$

$$\left(V(Y_i) = V(X_i) + 4V(X_{i+1}) + V(X_{i+2}) = pq + 4pq + pq = 6pq. \right) \text{ inutile}$$

indépendance de X_i, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}

$$\begin{aligned} V(T_n) &= \frac{1}{n^2} V(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3 + X_2 - 2X_3 + X_4 + X_3 - 2X_4 + X_5 + X_4 - 2X_5 + X_6 \\ &\quad + \dots + X_{n-2} - 2X_{n-1} + X_n + X_{n-1} - 2X_n + X_{n+1} + X_n - 2X_{n+1} + X_{n+2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} V(X_1 - X_2 - X_{n+1} + X_{n+2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} [V(X_1) + V(X_2) + V(X_{n+1}) + V(X_{n+2})] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} [4pq] = \end{aligned}$$