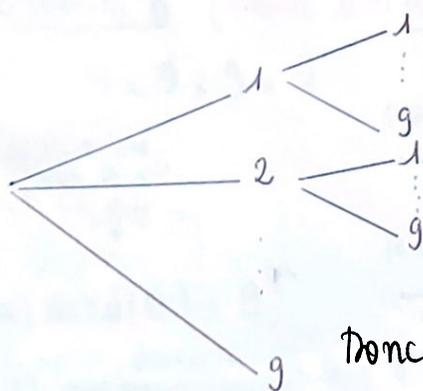


Exercice 7

- o Tirage avec remise (ordre)



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

$$\star \text{ card ("les deux pairs")}$$

$$= 4 \times 4$$

$$\star \text{ card ("les deux impairs")}$$

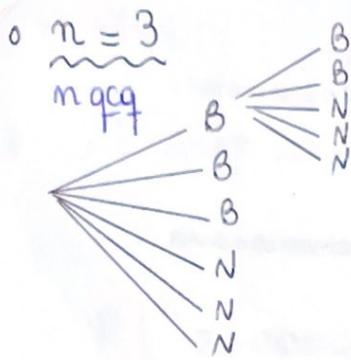
$$= 5 \times 5$$

$$\text{Donc } P(\text{"obtenir 2 num pairs"}) = \frac{4 \times 4}{9 \times 9} = \frac{16}{81}$$

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

↑
car union disjointe

Exercice 8 (Proba uniforme)



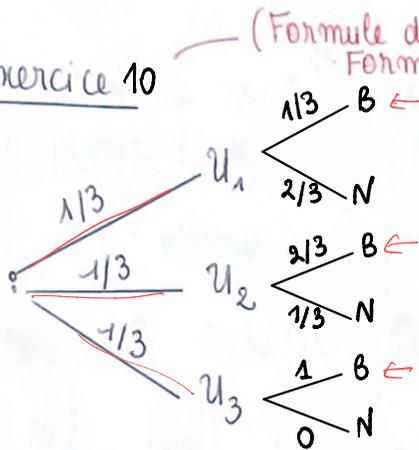
$$\star \text{ card } \Omega = 6 \times 5 \times 4 = 2n(n-1) \times \dots \times 1(n+1)$$

$$\star \text{ card ("3 boules noires")} = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = m \times (m-1) \times \dots \times 1$$

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

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

Exercice 10



4. Formule des proba totales:

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

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

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

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

1. $P(U_1) = 1/3$ (proba uniforme)
2. $P_{U_1}(B) = 1/3$ (proba uniforme)
3. $P(U_1 \cup U_2) = P(U_1) + P(U_2)$ car les événements sont incompatibles
 $= 1/3 + 1/3 = 2/3$

5. Retour en arrière \rightarrow Formule de Bayes

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

Exercice 9 (Proba uniforme)

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

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

$\text{card}(\text{"aucun des chiffres n'est 7"})$
 $= 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8$

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

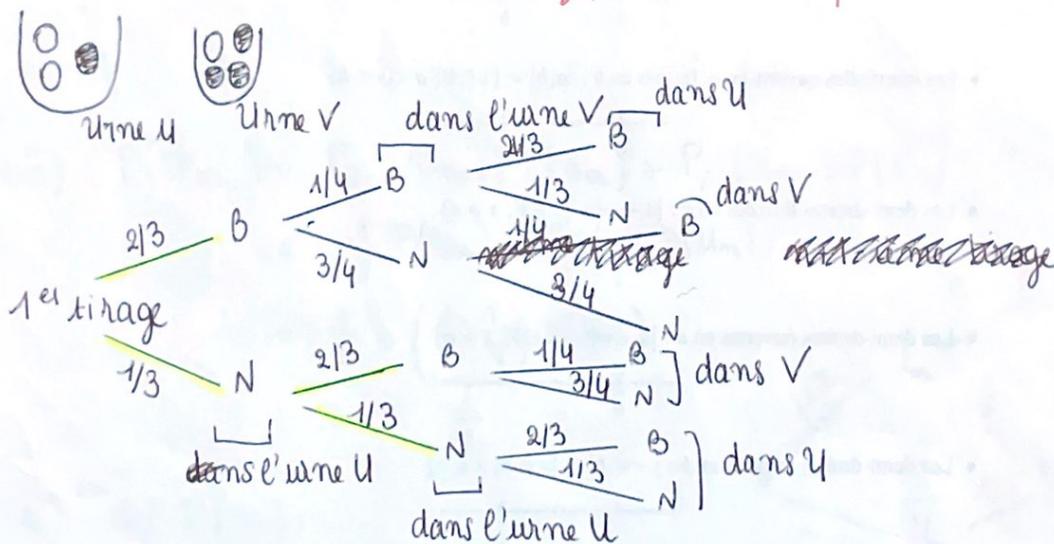
$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{8^4}{9^4}$

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 20 (Proba conditionnelle, Formule des proba totales)



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

b) $P(U_3) = \text{en lisant l'arbre}$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
 $= P_{U_2}(U_3) P(U_2) + P_{U_2}(N_3) P(U_2)$ (proba totale)
 $= \cancel{P(U_2)} \times \frac{1}{3} + \cancel{P(U_2)} \times \frac{2}{3}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{18}$

2.

$$\dots = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = P(B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3)$$

$$= P(B_1) \times P_{B_1}(B_2) \times P_{B_1 \cap B_2}(B_3) \quad (\text{proba composées})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times P_{V_2}(B_2) \times P_{U_3}(B_3) \quad p_m = P(U_m)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \quad (P_{m+1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} P_m)$$

$$(U_{m+1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} U_m)$$

3. On cherche $P_{B_2}(U_2)$.On cherche à remonter le temps \rightarrow Bayes + proba totale

$$P_{B_2}(U_2) = \frac{P(U_2) P_{U_2}(B_2)}{P(B_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}}{P_{U_2}(B_2)P(U_2) + P_{V_2}(B_2)P(V_2)}$$

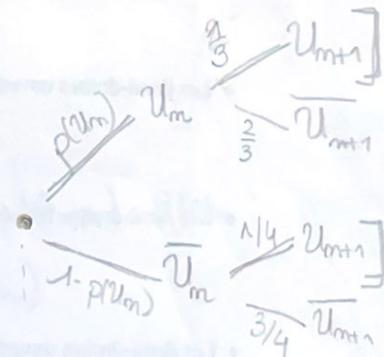
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}}$$

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

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

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

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

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.

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 1 \\ U_{m+1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} U_m \end{cases}$$

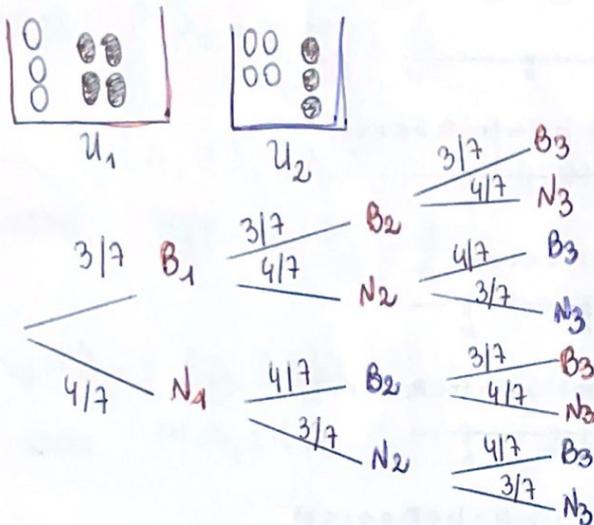
suite arithmétique co-géométrique:

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

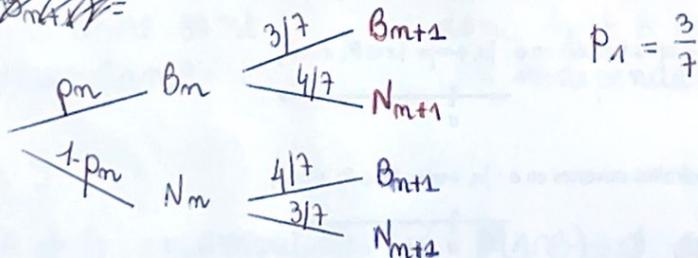
$$U_m = \frac{8}{11} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{m-1} + \frac{3}{11}$$

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

Exercise 19



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



$$P_1 = \frac{3}{7}$$

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

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

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

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

Exercice 16 $\Omega = \llbracket 1 \dots 6 \rrbracket^2$ 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 13

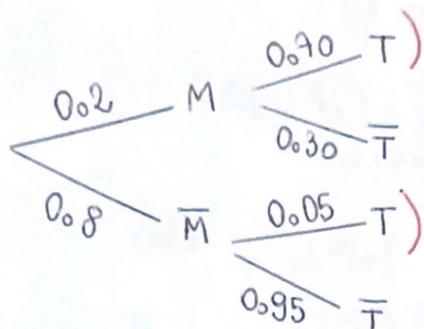
Informations: $P(M) = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$

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" → 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 12

M_k : "la machine k est en panne"
1. On cherche $P(\overbrace{M_1 \cup M_2 \cup M_3}^S)$ "le système est en panne"

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

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{M_1} \cap \overline{M_2} \cap \overline{M_3}) &= P(\overline{M_1}) P(\overline{M_2}) P(\overline{M_3}) \quad \text{par indé.} \\ &= (1-p_1)(1-p_2)(1-p_3) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_S(M_1) &= \frac{P(M_1) P_{M_1}(S)}{P(S)} \\ &= \frac{p_1 \times 1}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots} \quad \leftarrow \text{car si } M_1 \text{ en panne, le syst. est en panne} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 17 (faire un arbre)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• si $p = \frac{1}{4}$

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

Non

• si $p = \frac{1}{2}$

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

Oui

Exercice 14

Notons $\forall k \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$, P_k "obtenir Pile au k -ième lancer".

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(X_1) &= P(P_1) \\ &= p \end{aligned}$$

On obtient le 1^{er} Pile au 1^{er} lancer
ie on obtient Pile au 1^{er} lancer

$$\bullet \forall k \in \{2, 3, 4\},$$

$$P(X_k) = P(\overline{P}_1 \cap \overline{P}_2 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_{k-1} \cap P_k)$$

On obtient Pile pour la 1^{ère} fois au k^e lancer
donc pendant les $k-1$ premiers lancers, on obtient
que des Face et au k^e lancer, Pile.

$$= P(\overline{P}_1) \times P(\overline{P}_2) \times \dots \times P(\overline{P}_{k-1}) \times P(P_k)$$

car les lancers sont indépendants.

$$= (1-p) \times (1-p) \times \dots \times (1-p) \times p$$

$$= (1-p)^{k-1} \times p$$

$$\bullet P(X_5) = P(\overline{P}_1 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_4 \cap P_5) \cup (\overline{P}_1 \cap \overline{P}_2 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_5)$$

soit on obtient le 1^{er} pile au 5^e lancer
soit on obtient aucun Pile

$$= P(\overline{P}_1 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_4 \cap P_5) + P(\overline{P}_1 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_5)$$

car les événements $\overline{P}_1 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_4 \cap P_5$ et $\overline{P}_1 \cap \dots \cap \overline{P}_5$ sont incompatibles

$$= P(\overline{P}_1) \times \dots \times P(\overline{P}_4) \times P(P_5) + P(\overline{P}_1) \times \dots \times P(\overline{P}_5)$$

car les lancers sont indépendants

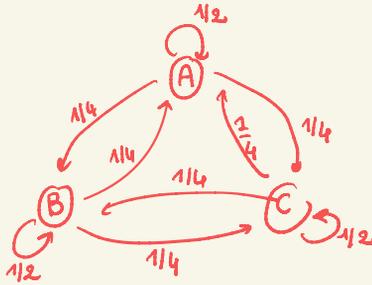
$$= (1-p)^4 \times p + (1-p)^5$$

$$= (1-p)^4 [p + 1-p]$$

$$= (1-p)^4$$

Exercice 21

1.



$$M = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. a) $a_0 = 1$; $b_0 = 0$; $c_0 = 0$

b) $a_1 = P(A_1 \cap A_0) = P(A_0) P_{A_0}(A_1) = \frac{1}{2}$; $b_1 = \frac{1}{4}$; $c_1 = \frac{1}{4}$

c) (A_n, B_n, C_n) SCE donc proba totale,

d)
$$P(A_{n+1}) = P(A_n) P_{A_n}(A_{n+1}) + P(B_n) P_{B_n}(A_{n+1}) + P(C_n) P_{C_n}(A_{n+1})$$

$$= a_n \times \frac{1}{2} + b_n \times \frac{1}{4} + c_n \times \frac{1}{4}$$

et de même pour les autres

f) Récurrence

3.
$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.
$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. Récurrence

6. $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, A^m = 4 \times M^m \dots$

7. $M = \frac{1}{4} A$

8. $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, V_m = V_0 \times M^m$

9.
$$= \frac{1}{3 \times 4^m} \begin{pmatrix} 4^m + 2 & 4^m - 1 & 4^m - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \begin{cases} a_m = \frac{1}{3 \times 4^m} (4^m + 2) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^m \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \\ b_m = \frac{1}{3 \times 4^m} (4^m - 1) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^m \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \\ c_m = b_m \end{cases}$ car $-1 < \frac{1}{4} < 1$

10. $U = \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}\right)$