

$$Y \sim G\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \underline{E(Y) = 2}$$

1326 Amäid

$$\begin{aligned}
 & X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \\
 P(X=8 \mid Y+X=m) & \stackrel{X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y}{=} \frac{P((X=8) \cap (Y+X=m))}{P(Y+X=m)} \\
 & = \frac{P(X=8) \times P(Y=m-8)}{P(Y+X=m)}
 \end{aligned}$$

ou $X+Y \sim P(\mu+d)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{e^{-d} \frac{d^8}{8!} \times e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^{m-8}}{(m-8)!}}{e^{-d-\mu} \frac{(d+\mu)^m}{m!}} = \binom{m}{8} \frac{d^8 \mu^{m-8}}{(d+\mu)^m}
 \end{aligned}$$

1238 Natkamäöl

$$\mathbb{H}_0: \sum_{k=m+1}^{3m-1} \binom{6m}{k} \geq \frac{m-1}{m} 2^{6m} \iff \sum_{k=m+1}^{3m+1} \binom{6m}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6m} \geq \frac{m-1}{m}$$

$$\iff \sum_{k=m+1}^{3m-1} \binom{6m}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6m-k} \geq \frac{m-1}{m}$$

$$\text{BT: } P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{V(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

On considère $X \sim B(6m, \frac{1}{2})$, alors:

$$E(X) = 6m \times \frac{1}{2} = 3m \quad V(X) = 6m \times \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 3m$$

On applique BT à X , $\varepsilon = m$:

$$P(|X-2m| \geq m) \leq \frac{m}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\text{donc } P(|X-2m| < m) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or, } P(|X-2m| < m) &= P(X \in \llbracket m+1, 3m-1 \rrbracket) \\ &= \sum_{k=m+1}^{3m-1} \binom{4m}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4m-k} \end{aligned}$$

OK

1324 Mattia

X_i = "événement détecté par le capteur i à la seconde i "

γ_i = 2
 ← nombre de seconde dans une année

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(X_i) = 5000 \text{ ou } P(X_i) = p \Rightarrow p = \frac{5000}{N}$$

On cherche à calculer $P(A)$ ou $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^N (X_i \wedge \gamma_i)$

$$\overline{A} = \bigcap_{i=1}^N \overline{(X_i \wedge \gamma_i)} = \bigcap_{i=1}^N (\overline{X_i} \vee \overline{\gamma_i})$$

$$P(\overline{A}) = \prod_{i=1}^N P(\overline{X_i} \vee \overline{\gamma_i}) = \prod_{j=1}^N (P(\overline{X_j}) + P(\overline{\gamma_j}) - P(\overline{X_j} \wedge \overline{\gamma_j}))$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^N (1-p + 1-p - (1-p)^2) = (1-p)^N (1+p)^N$$

$$\text{donc } P(A) = 1 - (1-p^2)^N = 1 - \left(1 - \left(\frac{5000}{N}\right)^2\right)^N$$