



## T.P. noté

*Solution succincte*

### Exercice 1. (Marche aléatoire)

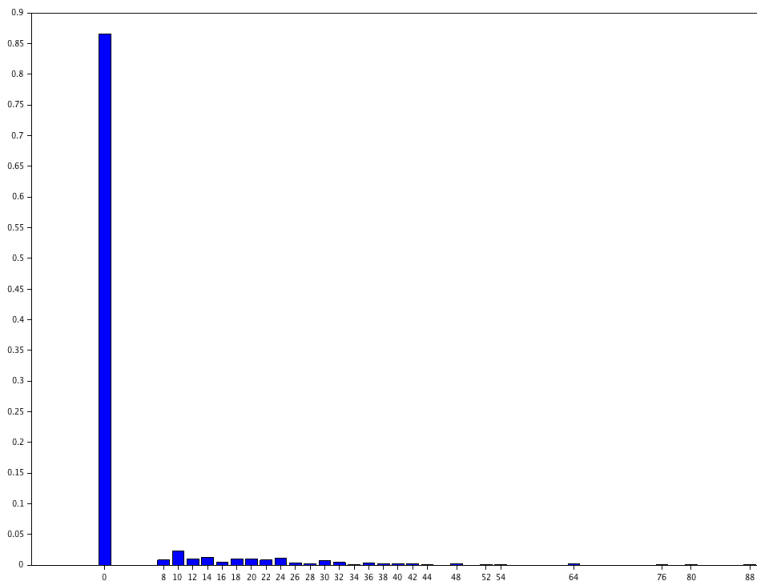
```
function X=position(n,N)
    X=zeros(1,n+1)
    X(2)=1;
    for k=2:n
        if X(k)==0 | X(k)==N then
            X(k+1)=X(k);
        else
            if rand()<=.5 then
                X(k+1)=X(k)+1;
            else
                X(k+1)=X(k)-1;
            end
        end
    end
endfunction
```

```
function Y=simul(N)
    X=1;
    Y=1;
    while X<>0 & X<>N
        Y=Y+1;
        if rand()<=.5 then
            X=X+1;
        else
            X=X-1;
        end
    end
    if X==0 then
        Y=0;
    end
endfunction
```

```

N=8;
sampleY=zeros(1,1000);
for k=1:1000
    sampleY(k)=simul(N)
end
T=tabul(sampleY,'i');
bar(T(:,1), T(:,2)/1000)

```



## Exercice 2. (Guirlande)

```

function y=spot2()
    S=1; //numéro du spot allume
    y=1;
    while S<>2 //tant que le spot allumé n'est pas le 2
        if S==1 then
            S=grand(1,1,'uin',1,4) //spot aléatoire entre 1 et 4
        else
            S=S-1;
        end
        y=y+1;
    end
endfunction

//calcul espérance

ech=zeros(1,10000)
for k=1:10000
    ech(k)=spot2();
end
esp=sum(ech)/10000;

```

On observe des valeurs de l'espérance proches de 3.33.

Introduisons  $S_k$  la variable aléatoire égale au numéro du spot allumé au moment  $k$ . On a donc  $S_k(\Omega) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  et  $S_1 = 1$ . De plus le texte donne

$$\forall j \in \llbracket 1; 4 \rrbracket, \quad P_{S_k=1}(S_{k+1} = j) = \frac{1}{4}$$

et

$$P_{S_k=i}(S_{k+1} = j) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } j = i - 1 \\ 0, & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

On constate que

$$P(X = 1) = 0, \quad P(X = 2) = P([S_1 = 1] \cap [S_2 = 2]) = P_{S_1=1}(S_2 = 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

puis

$$P(X = 3) = P([S_1 = 1] \cap [S_2 = 1] \cap [S_3 = 2] \cup [S_1 = 1] \cap [S_2 = 3] \cap [S_3 = 2]) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = 4) &= P([S_1 = 1] \cap [S_2 = 1] \cap [S_3 = 1] \cap [S_4 = 2] \cup [S_1 = 1] \cap [S_2 = 1] \cap [S_3 = 3] \cap [S_4 = 2] \\ &\quad \cup [S_1 = 1] \cap [S_2 = 4] \cap [S_3 = 3] \cap [S_4 = 2]) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Plus généralement, pour  $k \geq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = k) &= P\left(\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{k-1} [S_j = 1] \cap [S_k = 2]\right) \cup \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{k-2} [S_j = 1] \cap [S_k - 1 = 3] \cap [S_k = 2]\right) \cup \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{k-3} [S_j = 1] \cap [S_k - 2 = 4] \cap [S_k - 1 = 3] \cap [S_k = 2]\right)\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-2} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-3}. \end{aligned}$$

On voit que  $kP(X = k)$  correspond à une combinaison de termes généraux de séries géométriques dérivées donc convergentes donc  $X$  admet une espérance. Plus précisément, pour  $k \geq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} kP(X = k) &= k \left( \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-2} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-3} \right) \\ &= k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} + 4k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} + 16k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} \\ &= 21k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

Et donc

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kP(X = k) = 2P(X = 2) + 3P(X = 3) + \sum_{k=4}^{+\infty} kP(X = k) \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3 \times \frac{5}{16} + 21 \sum_{k=4}^{+\infty} k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{15}{16} + 21 \left( \frac{1}{(1 - 1/4)^2} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{16} \right) \\ &= \frac{160}{48} = \frac{4}{3} \sim 3.33 \end{aligned}$$

**Exercice 3.** (Poolage sanguin)

```
function y=pool(l,p)
    if rand()<=p^l then //si ils sont tous contaminés
        y=1;
    else
        y=0;
    end
endfunction
```

```
function [X,T]=poolage_sanguin(N,p,l)
    X=grand(1,1,'bin',N/l, p^l);
    T=N/l + X*l;
endfunction
```