

Banque Oral N° 201

$$1) \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} p_1(k) = 1$$

donc

$$1 = \sum_{k=1}^n p q^{k-1} + \lambda$$

$$= p \left(\frac{1-q^n}{1-q} \right) + \lambda = 1 - q^n + \lambda$$

donc

$$\boxed{\lambda = q^n}$$

On a $\sum_{k=1}^n x^k = x \frac{1-x^n}{1-x}$

En dérivant : *plus facile à dériver en partant de 0*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n k x^{k-1} &= \frac{1-x^n}{1-x} + x \left(\frac{-n x^{n-1} + n x^n + 1 - x^n}{(1-x)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{(1-x^n)(1-x) - n x^n + n x^{n+1} + x - x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} \\ &= \frac{1-x^n - n x^n + n x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} p_2(k) = \sum_{k=2}^n (k-1) p^2 q^{k-2} + \mu \\ &= p^2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k q^{k-1} + \mu \\ &= p^2 \left(\frac{1-q^n - n q^{n-1} + n q^{n+1}}{(1-q)^2} \right) + \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{done } 1 = 1 - q^n - (nq)^{n-1} + (nq)^{n-1} + p$$

$$\text{done } p = q^n + (nq)^{n-1} - (nq)^{n-1}$$

$$p = q^n (1 + n - nq) q^{n-1} ((2-n)q + n - 1)$$

2a)

$$X(\omega) = Y(\omega) = [1, n+1]$$

$$IP(X) = IP_1 \quad \text{or} \quad IP(Y) = IP_2$$

then

$$q = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$p = \frac{b}{a+b}$$

2b)

$$IE(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} IP(X=k) k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n p k q^{k-1} + (n+1) p$$

$$= p \frac{1 - q^n - nq^n + nq^{n+1}}{p^2} + (n+1) q^n$$

$$= \frac{1 - q^n - nq^n + nq^{n+1}}{1 - q} + (1 - q)(n+1) q^n$$

$$= \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$$

So it

$$IE(X) = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)^{n+1}}{\frac{b}{a+b}} = \frac{(a+b)^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b(a+b)^n}$$