

### Exercice 13:

(1)

1)  $(T_i \leq t) = "$  le but  $i$  a eu lieu avant le temps  $t$ "

Donc au temps  $t$  au moins  $i$  buts ont été observés; i.e.  $(N_t \geq i)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 2) P(T_2 \leq T/2 | N_T = 2) &= \frac{P(T_2 \leq \frac{T}{2}, N_T = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} = \frac{P(N_{T/2} \geq 2, N_T = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_{T/2} = 2, N_T = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} = \frac{P(N_T - N_{T/2} = 0, N_{T/2} = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_T - N_{T/2} = 0) P(N_{T/2} = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \quad (\text{indépendance des accroissements}) \\ &= \frac{P(N_{T/2} = 0) P(N_{T/2} = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \quad (\text{stationnarité}) \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda T/2} e^{-\lambda T/2} (\lambda T/2)^2}{2! e^{-\lambda T} (\lambda T)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) P(T_1 \leq T/2, T_2 > T/2 | N_T = 2) &= \frac{P(N_{T/2} \geq 1, N_{T/2} < 2, N_T = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_{T/2} = 1, N_T = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_T - N_{T/2} = 1, N_{T/2} = 1)}{P(N_T = 2)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_{T/2} = 1) P(N_{T/2} = 1)}{P(N_T = 2)} = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) P(T_1 \leq t, T_2 \leq t | N_T = 2) &= P(N_t \geq 2, N_t \geq 2 | N_T = 2) \\ &= P(N_t = 2, N_t = 2 | N_T = 2) + P(N_t = 2, N_t = 2 | N_T = 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad P(T_1 \leq \delta, T_2 \leq t | N_T = 2) &= P(N_\delta = 1, N_t = 2 | N_T = 2) + P(N_\delta = 2, N_t = 2 | N_T = 2) \\
 &= \frac{P(N_{t-t} = 0) P(N_{t-s} = 1) P(N_s = 1)}{P(N_T = 2)} + \frac{P(N_{t-t} = 0) P(N_{t-s} = 0) P(N_s = 2)}{P(N_T = 2)} \\
 &= \frac{2 e^{-\lambda(t-t)} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \lambda(t-s) e^{-\lambda s}}{e^{-\lambda T} (\lambda T)^2} + \frac{e^{-\lambda(t-t)} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} e^{-\lambda s} (\lambda s)^2}{e^{-\lambda T} (\lambda T)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2 \delta (t-\delta)}{T^2} + \frac{s^2}{T^2} = \frac{\delta (2t-\delta)}{T^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \quad P(T_1 \leq \delta | N_T = 2) = P(T_1 \leq \delta, T_2 \leq T | N_T = 2) = \frac{\delta (2T-\delta)}{T^2}$$

Donc  $f_1(\delta) = \frac{2(T-\delta)}{T^2} \mathbb{1}_{[0, T]}(\delta)$

$$P(T_2 \leq t | N_T = 2) = P(T_1 \leq t, T_2 \leq t | N_T = 2) = \frac{t(2t-t)}{T^2} = \frac{t^2}{T^2}$$

Donc  $f_2(t) = \frac{2t}{T^2} \mathbb{1}_{[0, T]}(\delta)$

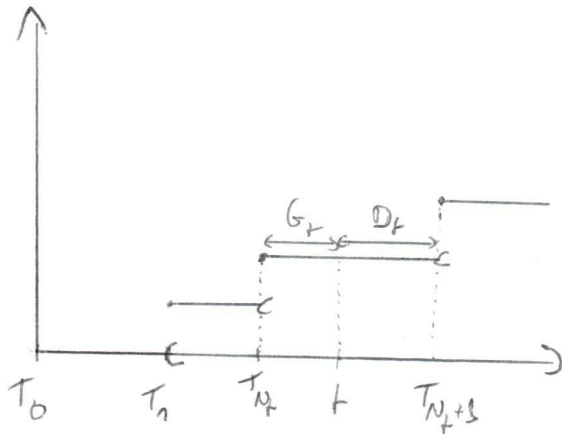
$$7) \quad E[T_1 | N_T = 2] = \int_0^T \delta \frac{2(T-\delta)}{T^2} d\delta = \dots = \frac{T}{3}$$

$$E[T_2 | N_T = 2] = \int_0^T \frac{2t^2}{T^2} dt = \dots = \frac{2T}{3}$$

Exercice 14:

(3)

1)



$$2) (G_t \leq x) = (t - T_{N_t} \leq x) = (T_{N_t} > t - x) = (N_{t-x} < N_t)$$

$$(D_t \leq y) = (T_{N_{t+y}} - t \leq y) = (T_{N_{t+y}} \leq y + t) = (N_{y+t} \geq N_{t+y}) = (N_{y+t} > N_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } (G_t \leq x, D_t \leq y) &= (N_{t-x} < N_t, N_{y+t} > N_t) = (N_{t-x} < N_t < N_{t+y}) \\ &= P(N_{t+y} - N_t > 0, N_t - N_{t-x} > 0) \\ &= P(N_{t+y} - N_t > 0) P(N_t - N_{t-x} > 0) \quad (\text{indépendance des accroissements}) \\ &= P(N_y > 0) P(N_x > 0) \quad (\text{stationnarité}) \\ &= (1 - e^{-\lambda y})(1 - e^{-\lambda x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$3) (G_t = t) = (t - T_{N_t} = t) = (T_{N_t} = 0) = (N_t = 0) \quad \text{car } (T_0 = 0)$$

$$(D_t \leq y) = (N_{y+t} > N_t) \text{ d'après 1)}$$

$$\text{Donc } (G_t = t, D_t \leq y) = (N_t = 0, N_{y+t} > N_t) = (N_t = 0, N_{y+t} > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{et } P(G_t = t, D_t \leq y) &= P(N_t = 0, N_{y+t} - N_t > 0) = P(N_t = 0) P(N_{y+t} - N_t > 0) \quad (\text{indép. des accroissements}) \\ &= e^{-\lambda t} P(N_y > 0) = e^{-\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda y}) \quad (\text{stationnarité}) \end{aligned}$$

$$4) P(D_t \leq y) = P(G_t \leq t, D_t \leq y) = P((G_t < t, D_t \leq y) \cup (G_t = t, D_t \leq y))$$

$$= P(G_t < t, D_t \leq y) + P(G_t = t, D_t \leq y)$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\lambda t})(1 - e^{-\lambda y}) + e^{-\lambda t}(1 - e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$$

$$\text{Donc } D_t \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$$

nb:  $D_t$  est le premier saut du processus  $N^t$ , donc on sait d'après le cours que  $D_t \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$ . ④

5)  $P(G_t \leq x) = P(N_{t-x} \leq N_t) = P(N_t - N_{t-x} > 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$  si  $0 < x \leq t$ .

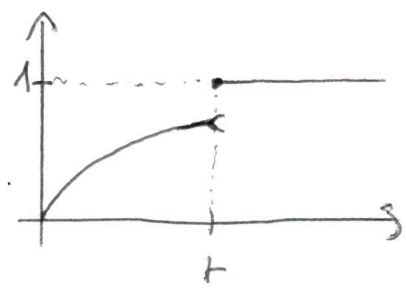
$P(G_t \leq x) = 0$  si  $x > 0$  car  $G_t \geq 0$

$P(G_t \leq x) = 1$  si  $x \geq t$  car  $G_t \leq t$  par définition

si  $x < t$ :

$P(G_t \leq x) = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} P(G_t \leq x + \varepsilon) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

Donc  $P(G_t \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & \text{si } 0 < x < t \\ 1 & \text{si } x \geq t \end{cases}$



6)  $P(\min(T_1, t) > x) = P(T_1 > x, t > x)$   
 $= P(T_1 > x) \mathbb{1}_{\{t > x\}}$   
 $= e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{\{t > x\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq 0\}}$  car  $T_1 \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$

Donc  $P(\min(T_1, t) \leq x) = 1 - P(\min(T_1, t) > x)$   
 $= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & \text{si } 0 \leq x < t \\ 1 & \text{si } x \geq t \\ 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

Donc  $G_t$  a la même loi que  $\min(T_1, t)$  (même fonction de répartition)

7) On a  $P(G_t \leq x, D_t \leq y) = P(G_t \leq x) P(D_t \leq y)$  d'après les calculs précédents donc  $G_t \perp D_t$ .

8)  $E[G_t] = E[\min(T_1, t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} (x \wedge t) f_{T_1}(x) dx = \int_0^t x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx + \int_t^{+\infty} t \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$   
 $= \int_0^t x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx + t \int_t^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left[ -\frac{x \lambda e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} + \frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \right]_0^t + t \left[ -\frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \right]_t^{+\infty}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$

Donc  $E[G_t + D_t] = E[G_t] + E[D_t] = \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} (2 - e^{-\lambda t}) > \frac{1}{\lambda}$  |  $G_t + D_t$  étant une durée réelle strictement positive, on aurait pu d'attendre à avoir  $E[G_t + D_t] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ .