

## Corrigé de la série 01 :

### Exo01

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Caractère qualitatif | Caractère quantitatif     |
| Sexe                 | Nombre de frères et sœurs |
| Couleur des yeux     | Nombre de cigarettes/jour |
| Niveau d'instruction | Superficie d'un jardin    |
| Type de logement     | Taux de cholestérol       |
| Situation familiale  | Taux de glycémie          |
| Groupe sanguin       | Poids                     |
| Lieu de naissance    | Taille                    |
| Nature du bac        | Âge                       |
| Passe-temps favori   |                           |

### Corrigé exercice 02 :

- a) Faux 5 quantitatif
- b) Faux 7 quantitatif
- c) Faux 3 qualitatif
- d) Faux 5 continue
- e) Faux 8 qualitatif

### Corrigé exercice 03 :

- 1. Le caractère étudié : le groupe sanguin
- La nature : qualitatif nominal
- 2. Les modalités : O, A, B, AB
- 3.

| $x_i$    | $n_i$ | $f_i$ | %    |
|----------|-------|-------|------|
| O        | 17    | 0.34  | 34%  |
| A        | 18    | 0.36  | 36%  |
| B        | 10    | 0.2   | 20%  |
| AB       | 5     | 0.1   | 10%  |
| $\Sigma$ | 50    | 1     | 100% |

$$f_i = \frac{n_i}{n}$$

- 4. Le pourcentage du groupe O = 34%

Le pourcentage du groupe AB = 10%

### Corrigé exercice 04 :

- 1. Faux  $\rightarrow n = \frac{n_i}{f_i} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10$
- 2. Faux  $n = 10$
- 3. Vrai Le centre de la classe [130, 150[ est 140
- 4. Faux

### Corrigé exercice 05 :

- 1. Le caractère étudié : le nombre d'enfants nés vivants  
La nature : quantitatif discret

- 2.

|       |       |       |          |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| $x_i$ | $n_i$ | $f_i$ | $f_{ic}$ |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|

|        |    |      |      |
|--------|----|------|------|
| 0      | 8  | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| 1      | 14 | 0.28 | 0.44 |
| 2      | 17 | 0.34 | 0.78 |
| 3      | 8  | 0.16 | 0.94 |
| 4      | 3  | 0.06 | 1    |
| sommes | 50 | 1    |      |

### 3. Le diagramme en bâtons



### Corrigé exercice 06 :

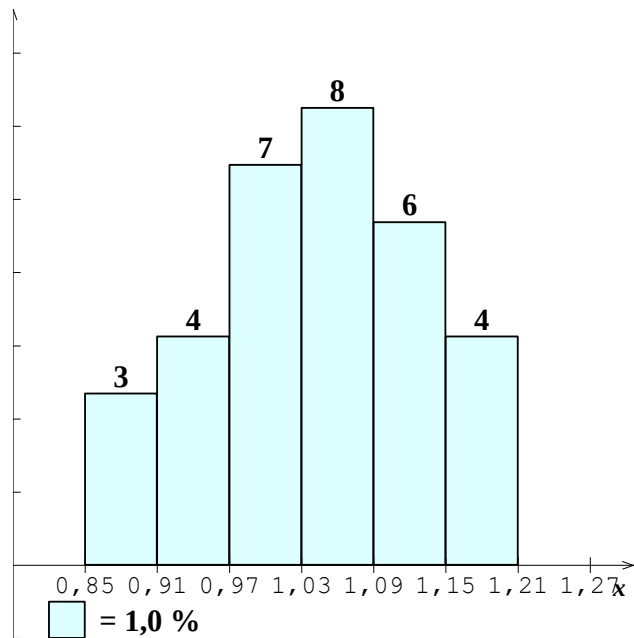
1. Le caractère étudié : le taux de glycémie
2. La nature : quantitatif continu
3. Répartition de la série en classes

Soit k le nombre de classe d'après la règle de Sturge  $k=1+3.3\log 32=6$

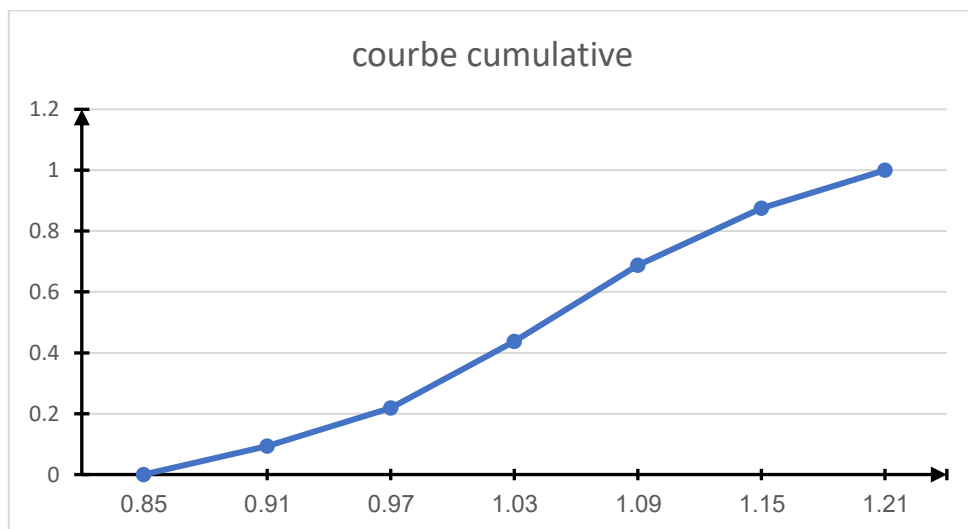
$$\text{Intervalle de classe IC} = \frac{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}{k} = \frac{1.2 - 0.85}{6} = 0.06$$

| X <sub>i</sub> | n <sub>i</sub> | f <sub>i</sub> | f <sub>ic</sub> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| [0.85, 0.91[   | 3              | 0.093          | 0.093           |
| [0.91, 0.97[   | 4              | 0.125          | 0.218           |
| [0.97, 1.03[   | 7              | 0.218          | 0.436           |
| [1.03, 1.09[   | 8              | 0.25           | 0.686           |
| [1.09, 1.15[   | 6              | 0.1875         | 0.8735          |
| [1.15, 1.21[   | 4              | 0.125          | 1               |
| Sommes         | 32             | 1              |                 |

### 4. L'histogramme



La courbe cumulative



**Corrigé exercice 07 :**

Le caractère étudié : le nombre le nombre de parasites par fruit (la châtaigne)

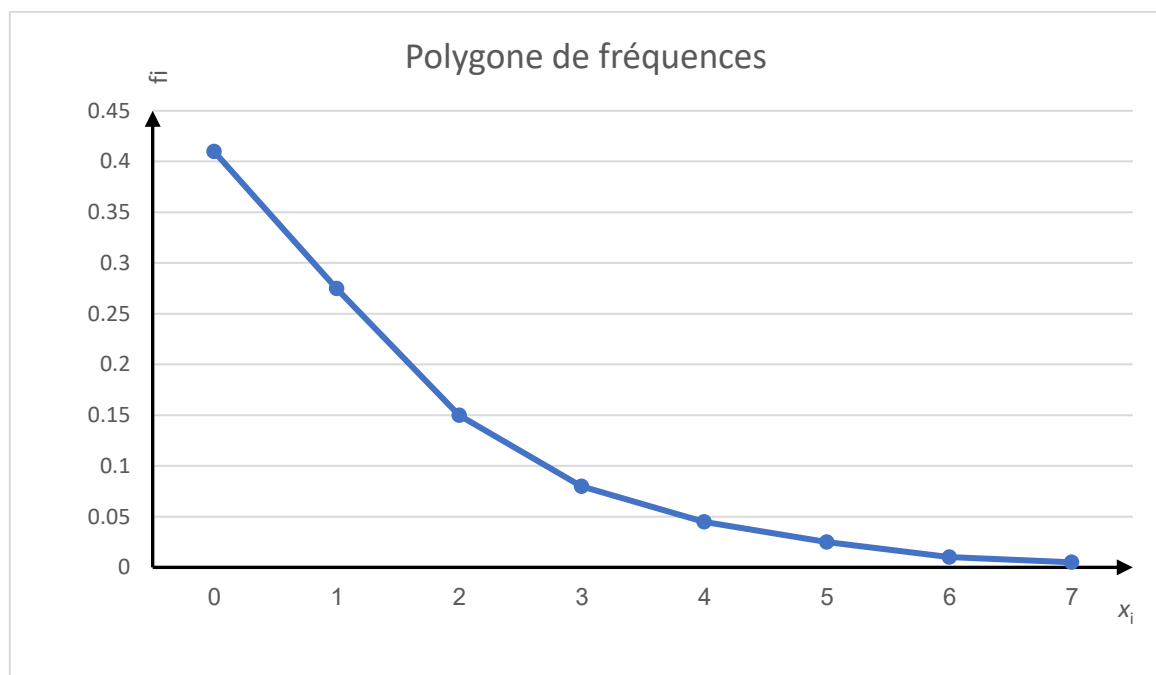
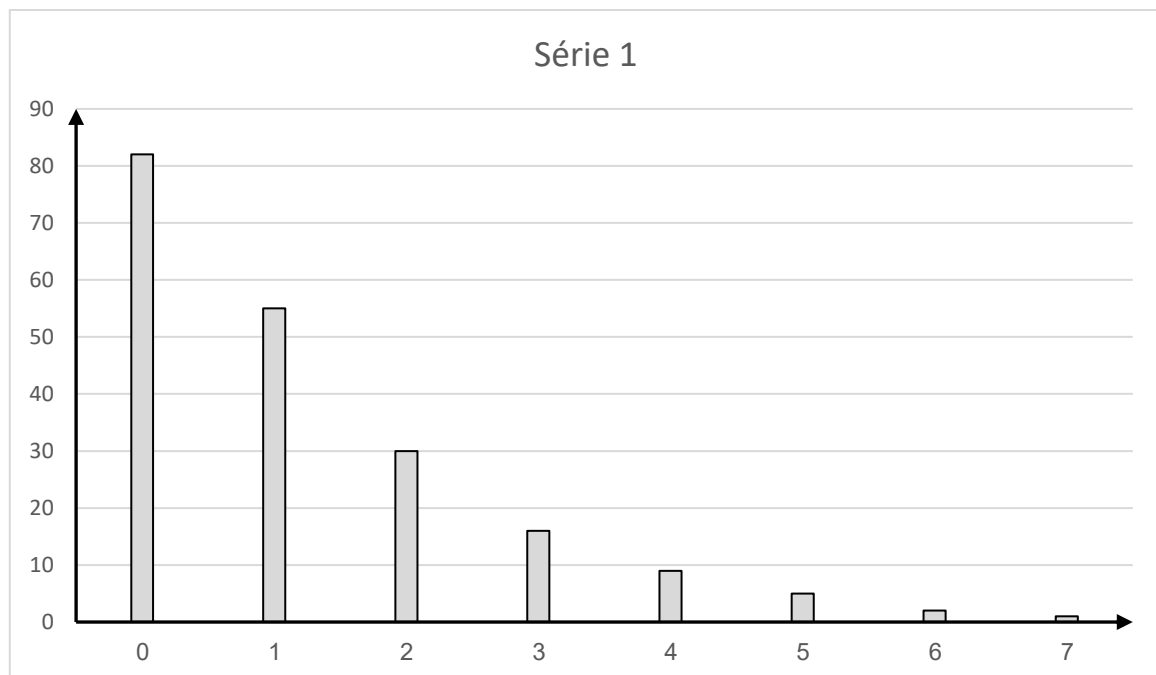
Sa nature : quantitatif discret

| $x_i$ | $n_i$ | $f_i$ | $n_{ic}$ | $f_{ic}$ |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| 0     | 82    | 0.41  | 82       | 0.41     |
| 1     | 55    | 0.275 | 137      | 0.685    |
| 2     | 30    | 0.15  | 167      | 0.835    |
| 3     | 16    | 0.08  | 183      | 0.915    |
| 4     | 9     | 0.045 | 192      | 0.96     |
| 5     | 5     | 0.025 | 197      | 0.985    |
| 6     | 2     | 0.01  | 199      | 0.995    |

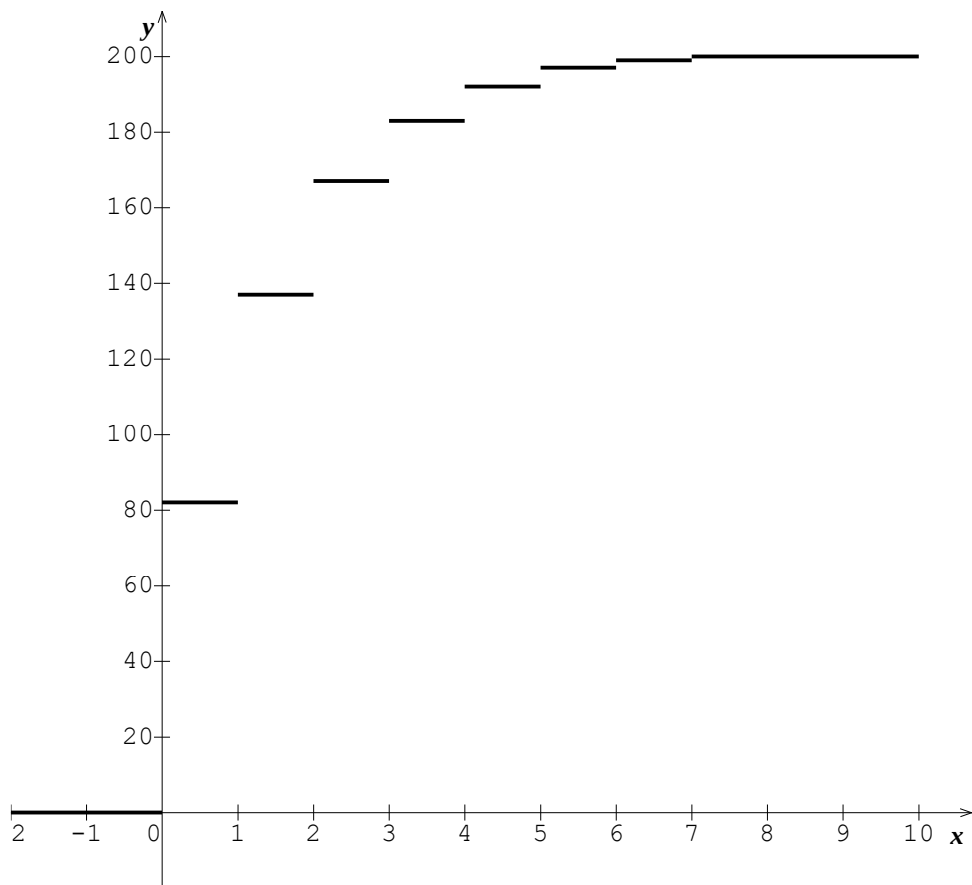
|          |     |       |     |   |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|---|
| 7        | 1   | 0.005 | 200 | 1 |
| $\Sigma$ | 200 | 1     |     |   |

Le pourcentage de fruits ayant plus d'un parasite :  $(30+16+9+5+2+1=63, \quad 63*100/200=31.5\%)$  ou  $(1-0.685) = 0.315$

Le diagramme en bâtons :



**Courbe cumulatif :**

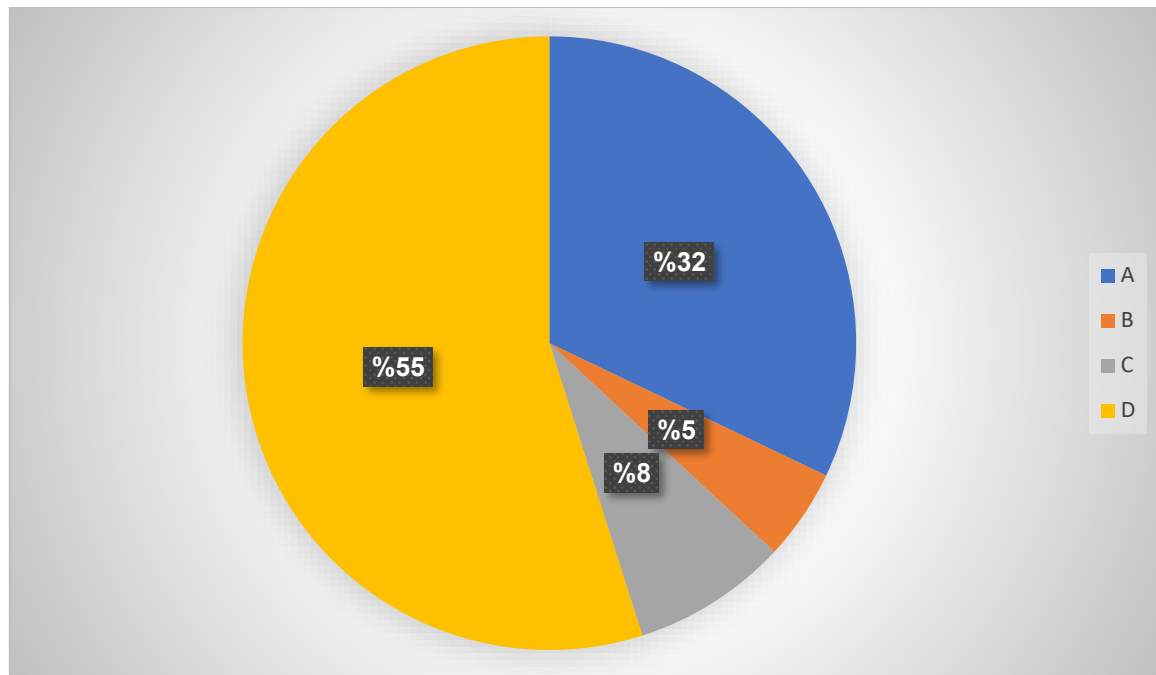


### Corrigé exercice 08 :

1. Le caractère étudié : le candidat choisi  
Sa nature : qualitatif
2. Représentation graphique (soit diagramme en secteurs « en camembert », soit en tuyaux d'orgue).

| Modalités | A   | B  | C  | D   |
|-----------|-----|----|----|-----|
| Effectifs | 321 | 48 | 82 | 549 |





### Corrigé exercice 09 :

1. Calcul de l'âge médian :

| Age                    | [20, 30[ | [30, 40[ | [40, 50[ | [50, 60[ | [60, 70[ | $\Sigma$ |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $n_i$                  | 5        | 10       | 30       | 75       | 180      | 300      |
| $n_{ic}$               | 5        | 15       | 45       | 120      | 300      |          |
| Centre de classe $c_i$ | 25       | 35       | 45       | 55       | 65       |          |
| $n_i c_i$              | 125      | 350      | 1350     | 4125     | 11700    | 1063500  |
| $n_i c_i^2$            | 3125     | 12250    | 60750    | 226875   | 760500   | 1063500  |

$$Me = x_m + (x_{m+1} - x_m) \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - N_i}{n_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{n}{2} = \frac{300}{2} = 150 \in [60, 70[$$

$$Me = 60 + 10 \cdot \frac{150 - 120}{180} = 61.66$$

2. Calcul de la variance :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i n_i c_i = 58.83$$

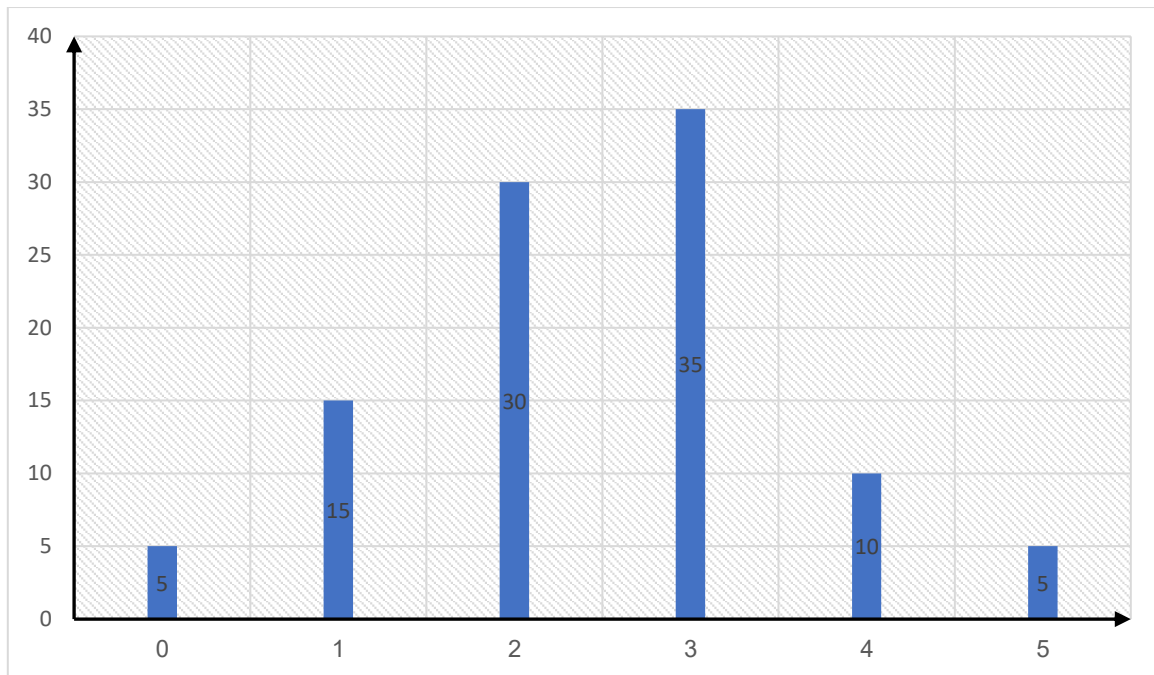
$$Var(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i n_i c_i^2 - (\bar{x})^2 = 84.03$$

### Corrigé exercice 10 :

Le caractère étudié : les notes de l'interrogation

Sa nature : quantitatif discret

| Notes : $x_i$     | 0 | 1  | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | $\Sigma$ |
|-------------------|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Effectifs cumulés | 5 | 20 | 50  | 85  | 95  | 100 |          |
| Effectifs : $n_i$ | 5 | 15 | 30  | 35  | 10  | 5   | 100      |
| $n_i x_i$         | 0 | 15 | 60  | 105 | 40  | 25  | 245      |
| $n_i x_i^2$       | 0 | 15 | 120 | 315 | 160 | 125 | 735      |



- Le mode :  $Mo = 3$

- Les quartiles : الربعيات

$$Q_1 = ? \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad n\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 100 = 25$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{x_{n\alpha} + x_{n\alpha+1}}{2} = \frac{2+2}{2} = 2$$

$$Q_2 = ? \quad \alpha = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad n\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 = 50$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{x_{n\alpha} + x_{n\alpha+1}}{2} = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5$$

$$Q_3 = ? \quad \alpha = 3 \times \frac{1}{4} \quad n\alpha = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 100 = 75$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{x_{n\alpha} + x_{n\alpha+1}}{2} = \frac{3+3}{2} = 3$$

- La moyenne :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{245}{100}$$

- La variance :

$$Var(X) = \frac{735}{100} - (2.45)^2 = 1.3475$$

- L'écart-type :

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{var(X)} = 1.161$$

### Corrigé exercice 11 :

| $x_i$ | $n_i$ | $nix_i$ | $nix_i^2$ |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| 0,85  | 1     | 0,85    | 0,7225    |
| 0.87  | 1     | 0,87    | 0,7569    |
| 0.9   | 1     | 0,9     | 0,81      |
| 0.93  | 1     | 0,93    | 0,8649    |
| 0.94  | 2     | 1,88    | 1,7672    |
| 0.95  | 1     | 0,95    | 0,9025    |
| 0.97  | 2     | 1,94    | 1,8818    |
| 0.98  | 2     | 1,96    | 1,9208    |
| 0.99  | 1     | 0,99    | 0,9801    |
| 1     | 1     | 1       | 1         |
| 1.01  | 1     | 1,01    | 1,0201    |

|        |    |       |         |
|--------|----|-------|---------|
| 1.03   | 3  | 3,09  | 3,1827  |
| 1.04   | 1  | 1,04  | 1,0816  |
| 1.06   | 1  | 1,06  | 1,1236  |
| 1.07   | 1  | 1,07  | 1,1449  |
| 1.08   | 2  | 2,16  | 2,3328  |
| 1.1    | 2  | 2,2   | 2,42    |
| 1.11   | 1  | 1,11  | 1,2321  |
| 1.13   | 1  | 1,13  | 1,2769  |
| 1.14   | 2  | 2,28  | 2,5992  |
| 1.15   | 1  | 1,15  | 1,3225  |
| 1.17   | 1  | 1,17  | 1,3689  |
| 1.19   | 1  | 1,19  | 1,4161  |
| 1.20   | 1  | 1,2   | 1,44    |
| Sommes | 32 | 33,13 | 34,5681 |

➤ Calculer de la moyenne :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum n_i x_i = \frac{1}{32} 33.13 = 1.035$$

➤ La variance :

$$V(X) = 0.0091$$

➤ Les quartiles :

$$Q_1 = ? \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad n\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 32 = 8$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{x_{n\alpha} + x_{n\alpha+1}}{2} = \frac{0.97 + 0.97}{2} = 0.97$$

$$Q_2 = ? \quad \alpha = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad n\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 = 16$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{x_{n\alpha} + x_{n\alpha+1}}{2} = \frac{1.03 + 1.03}{2} = 1.03$$

$$Q_3 = ? \quad \alpha = 3 \times \frac{1}{4} \quad n\alpha = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 32 = 24$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{x_{n\alpha} + x_{n\alpha+1}}{2} = \frac{1.1 + 1.11}{2} = 1.105$$

➤ Série regroupée :

| classes     | ni | ci   | fi      | nicum | nici  | nici^2  |
|-------------|----|------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| [0,85,0,91[ | 3  | 0,88 | 0,09375 | 3     | 2,64  | 2,3232  |
| [0,91,0,97[ | 4  | 0,94 | 0,125   | 7     | 3,76  | 3,5344  |
| [0,97,1,03[ | 7  | 1    | 0,21875 | 14    | 7     | 7       |
| [1,03,1,09[ | 8  | 1,06 | 0,25    | 22    | 8,48  | 8,9888  |
| [1,09,1,15[ | 6  | 1,12 | 0,1875  | 28    | 6,72  | 7,5264  |
| [1,15,1,21[ | 4  | 1,18 | 0,125   | 32    | 4,72  | 5,5696  |
|             | 32 |      | 1       |       | 33,32 | 34,9424 |
|             |    |      |         |       |       |         |
|             |    |      |         |       |       |         |

$$\bar{x} = 1.04$$

$$V(X) = 0.1035$$

$$Q_1: \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad n\alpha = \frac{32}{4} = 8 \quad x_{n\alpha} \in [0.97, 1.03[ \quad Q_1 = 0.97 + 0.06 \frac{8-7}{7} = 0.979$$

$$Q_2: \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad n\alpha = \frac{32}{2} = 16 \quad x_{n\alpha} \in [1,03,1,09[ \quad Q_1 = 1,03 + 0,06 \left( \frac{16-14}{8} \right) = 1,0450,979$$

$$Q_3: \quad \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \quad n\alpha = 3 \frac{32}{4} = 24 \quad x_{n\alpha} \in [1,09,1,15[ \quad Q_1 = 1,09 + 0,06 \left( \frac{24-22}{6} \right) = 1,11$$

### Corrigé exercice 12 :

➤ Ordonner la série par valeurs croissantes

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1,18 | 1,25 | 1,25 | 1,28 | 1,28 | 1,32 | 1,35 | 1,36 | 1,37 |
| 1,38 | 1,40 | 1,41 | 1,42 | 1,42 | 1,42 | 1,44 | 1,44 | 1,47 |
| 1,48 | 1,49 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,52 | 1,52 | 1,53 | 1,54 | 1,57 |
| 1,58 | 1,59 | 1,61 | 1,61 | 1,63 | 1,63 | 1,64 | 1,65 | 1,71 |

$$IC = \frac{1,71-1,18}{0,08} = 6,625 \approx 7$$

| classes     | ni | fi   | ci   | nic |
|-------------|----|------|------|-----|
| [1,18 1,26[ | 3  | 3/36 | 1,22 | 3   |
| [1,26 1,34[ | 3  | 3/36 | 1,3  | 6   |
| [1,34 1,42[ | 6  | 6/36 | 1,38 | 12  |
| [1,42 1,50[ | 8  | 8/36 | 1,46 | 20  |
| [1,50 1,58[ | 7  | 7/36 | 1,54 | 27  |
| [1,58 1,66[ | 8  | 8/36 | 1,62 | 35  |
| [1,66 1,74[ | 1  | 1/36 | 1,7  | 36  |
| $\Sigma$    | 36 | 1    |      |     |

➤ Calcul du premier décile :

$$D_1: \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \quad n\alpha = \frac{36}{10} = 3,6 \quad x_{n\alpha} \in [1,26,1,34[ \quad D_1 = 1,26 + 0,08 \left( \frac{3,6-3}{3} \right) = 1,276$$

➤ Intervalle interquartile :

$$Q_1: \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad n\alpha = \frac{36}{4} = 9 \quad x_{n\alpha} \in [1,34,1,42[ \quad Q_1 = 1,34 + 0,08 \left( \frac{9-6}{6} \right) = 1,38$$

$$Q_3: \quad \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \quad n\alpha = 3 \frac{36}{4} = 27 \quad x_{n\alpha} \in [1,50,1,58[ \quad Q_1 = 1,50 + 0,08 \left( \frac{27-20}{7} \right) = 1,58$$

$$I = Q_3 - Q_1 = 0,2$$

Calcule de la moyenne :

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i f_i = 1,417$$

Calcule de la variance :

On pose :  $X = aY + b$   $a = 0,08$  (amplitude)  $b = 1,46$  (centre de la classe modale)

$$X = 0,08Y + 1,46 \Rightarrow Y = \frac{X-1,46}{0,08}$$

| $y_i$                           | $y_i n_i$ | $n_i y_i^2$ |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| $\frac{1,22 - 1,46}{0,08} = -3$ | -9        | 27          |
| $\frac{1,3 - 1,46}{0,08} = -2$  |           | 12          |
| $\frac{1,38 - 1,46}{0,08} = -1$ | -6        | 6           |

|                                |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| $\frac{1.46 - 1.46}{0.08} = 0$ | -6 | 0  |
| $\frac{1.54 - 1.46}{0.08} = 1$ | 0  | 7  |
| $\frac{1.62 - 1.46}{0.08} = 2$ | 7  | 32 |
| $\frac{1.7 - 1.46}{0.08} = 3$  | 16 | 9  |
| $\sum$                         | 5  | 93 |

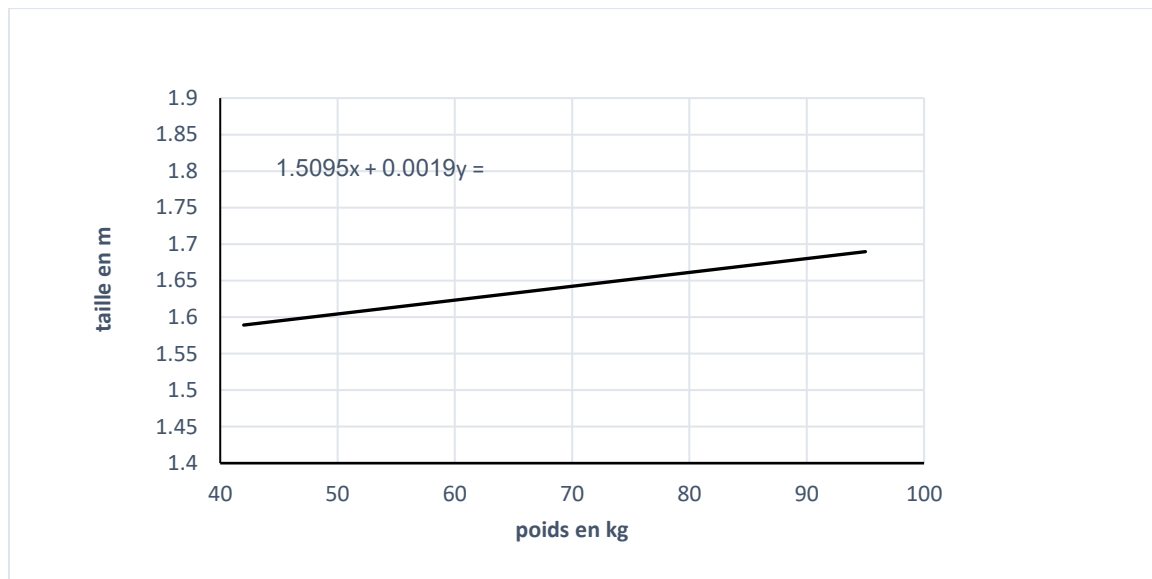
$$\bar{x} = 0.08\bar{y} + 1.46 = 0.08\left(\frac{5}{36}\right) + 1.46 = 1.471$$

$$Var(X) = a^2 Var(Y) = (0.08)^2 \left[ \frac{93}{36} - \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^2 \right] = 0.016$$

L'écart-type :

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{Var(X)} = 0.126$$

## Corrigé exercice 01



|  |  |            |            |            |             |             |            |            |
|--|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
|  |  |            | 70         | 1,68       | 3,23076923  | 0,04384615  | 117,6      | 10,4378698 |
|  |  |            | 65         | 1,85       | -1,76923077 | 0,21384615  | 120,25     | 3,13017751 |
|  |  |            | 95         | 1,56       | 28,2307692  | -0,07615385 | 148,2      | 796,976331 |
|  |  |            | 58         | 1,61       | -8,76923077 | -0,02615385 | 93,38      | 76,8994083 |
|  |  |            | 42         | 1,5        | -24,7692308 | -0,13615385 | 63         | 613,514793 |
|  |  |            | 75         | 1,68       | 8,23076923  | 0,04384615  | 126        | 67,7455621 |
|  |  |            | 45         | 1,65       | -21,7692308 | 0,01384615  | 74,25      | 473,899408 |
|  |  |            | 89         | 1,65       | 22,2307692  | 0,01384615  | 146,85     | 494,207101 |
|  |  |            | 77         | 1,64       | 10,2307692  | 0,00384615  | 126,28     | 104,668639 |
|  |  |            | 83         | 1,75       | 16,2307692  | 0,11384615  | 145,25     | 263,43787  |
|  |  |            | 62         | 1,48       | -4,76923077 | -0,15615385 | 91,76      | 22,7455621 |
|  |  |            | 48         | 1,48       | -18,7692308 | -0,15615385 | 71,04      | 352,284024 |
|  |  |            | 59         | 1,74       | -7,76923077 | 0,10384615  | 102,66     | 60,3609467 |
|  |  | somme      | 868        | 21,27      |             |             | 1426,52    | 3340,30769 |
|  |  | moyenne    | 66,769231  | 1,6361538  |             |             |            |            |
|  |  |            |            |            |             | a           | 0,0017516  |            |
|  |  | variance   | 278,358974 | 0,01229231 |             | b           | 1,51920077 |            |
|  |  | ecart type | 16,6840935 | 0,11087068 |             |             |            |            |
|  |  | cov(X,y)   | 0,48757396 |            |             |             |            |            |
|  |  | rXY        | 0,28555074 |            |             |             |            |            |
|  |  |            |            |            |             |             |            |            |
|  |  |            |            |            |             |             |            |            |

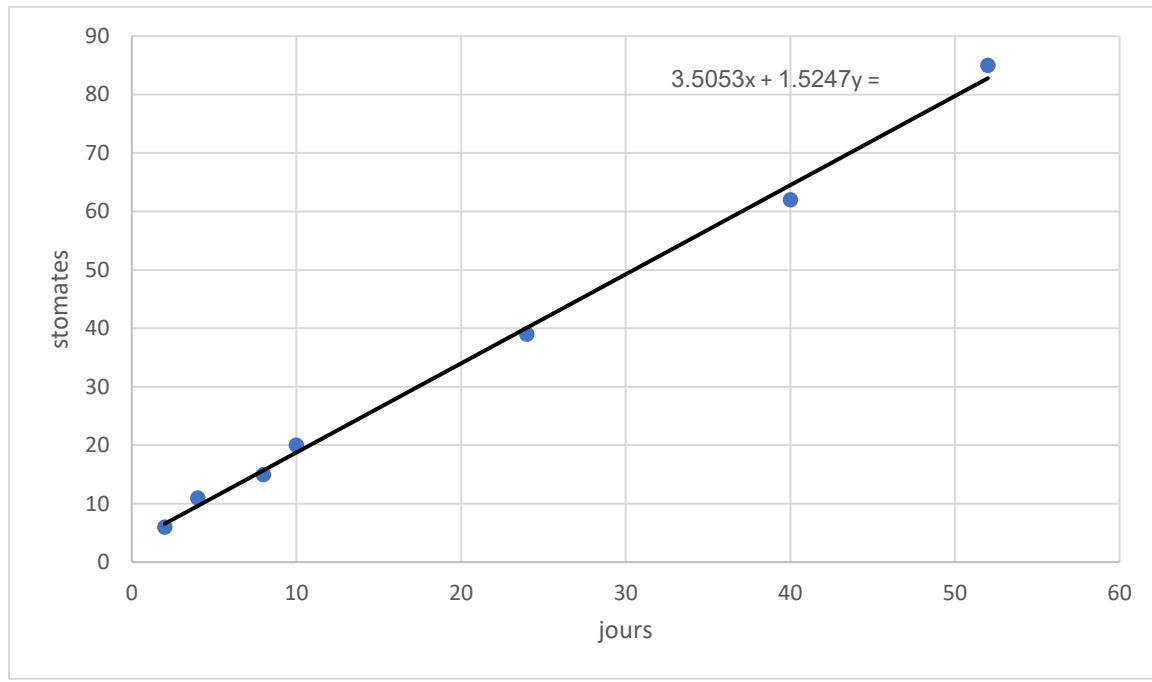
$$\hat{a} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X^2} = \frac{0.48757396}{278.358974} = 0.0017516$$

$$\hat{b} = \bar{y} - \hat{a}\bar{x} = 1.6361538 - 0.0017516 * 66.769231 = 1.51920077$$

$$\hat{y} = 0.00175x + 1.5192$$

La corrélation linéaire est faible, le nuage de point est très dispersé autour de la droite de régression. Il n'est pas raisonnable de faire des estimations de taille en fonction du poids en utilisant cette droite.

### Corrigé de l'exercice 02

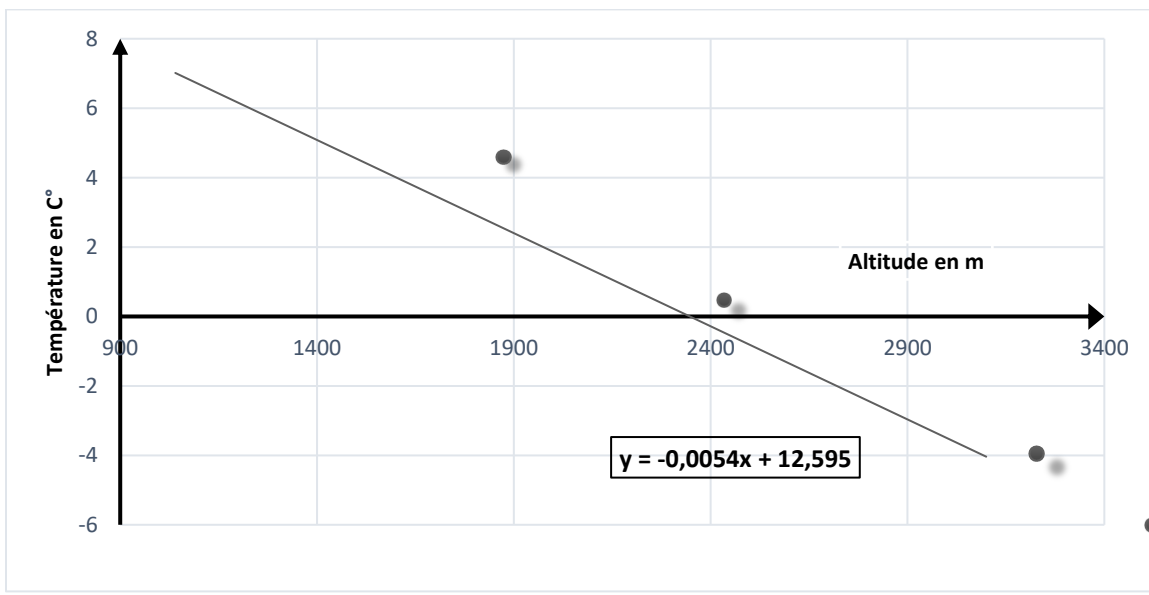


|                    | Valeurs des X     | Valeur des Y      |  |  |  |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
|                    | 2                 | 6                 |  |  |  |
|                    | 4                 | 11                |  |  |  |
|                    | 8                 | 15                |  |  |  |
|                    | 10                | 20                |  |  |  |
|                    | 24                | 39                |  |  |  |
|                    | 40                | 62                |  |  |  |
|                    | 52                | 85                |  |  |  |
|                    |                   |                   |  |  |  |
| <b>moyennes</b>    | <b>20</b>         | <b>34</b>         |  |  |  |
| <b>variance</b>    | <b>377,333333</b> | <b>880</b>        |  |  |  |
| <b>ecart type</b>  | <b>19,4250697</b> | <b>29,6647939</b> |  |  |  |
| <b>covariance</b>  | <b>493,142857</b> |                   |  |  |  |
| <b>coefficient</b> | <b>0,99842539</b> |                   |  |  |  |
|                    |                   |                   |  |  |  |

- La corrélation linéaire est forte : le nuage de point est concentré le long de la droite de régression. Il est raisonnable de faire des estimations de nombre de stomates en fonction du nombre de jours en utilisant cette droite
- Pour 30 jours, on prévoit aux alentours de 49 stomates ( $y = 1.525 \cdot 30 + 3.505$ )

### Corrigé exercice 03

|             | Valeurs des X | Valeur des Y |  |  |  |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--|--|--|
|             | 1040          | 7,4          |  |  |  |
|             | 1230          | 6            |  |  |  |
|             | 1500          | 4,5          |  |  |  |
|             | 1600          | 3,8          |  |  |  |
|             | 1740          | 2,9          |  |  |  |
|             | 1950          | 1,9          |  |  |  |
|             | 2200          | 1            |  |  |  |
|             | 2530          | -1,2         |  |  |  |
|             | 2800          | -1,5         |  |  |  |
|             | 3100          | -4,5         |  |  |  |
|             |               |              |  |  |  |
|             |               |              |  |  |  |
| moyennes    | 1969          | 2,75555556   |  |  |  |
| variance    | 160347,619    | 5,07238095   |  |  |  |
| ecart type  | 400,434288    | 2,2521947    |  |  |  |
| covariance  | -768,387755   |              |  |  |  |
| coefficient | -0,99400836   |              |  |  |  |



Forte corrélation de pente negative

Pour  $x = 1300$ ,  $y \cong 5.62$       et pour  $x = 3000$        $y \cong -3.5$

| RAPPEL : Les formules :             |                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Moyenne                             | $\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k n_{i\bullet} x_i$<br>$\Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^p n_{\bullet j} y_j$                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Si variable continue :<br/> <math>x_i \rightarrow c_i</math><br/> <math>y_j \rightarrow c'_j</math></li> <li>Si variable discrète :<br/> <math>x_i \rightarrow m_i</math><br/> <math>y_j \rightarrow m'_j</math></li> </ul> |
| Variance                            | $\Rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k n_{i\bullet} x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2$<br>$\Rightarrow \sigma_y^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^p n_{\bullet j} y_j^2 - \bar{y}^2$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Covariance                          | $cov(x; y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^p n_{ij} x_i y_j - \bar{x} \bar{y}$                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Coefficient de corrélation linéaire | $r = \frac{cov(x; y)}{\sigma_{(x)} \sigma_{(y)}}$                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

### Corrigé exercice 04

| x \ y                 | 30 = x <sub>1</sub>  | 50 = x <sub>2</sub>  | 70 = x <sub>3</sub>  | 90 = x <sub>4</sub> | n <sub>■i</sub>               | n <sub>i■</sub> y <sub>i</sub>              |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 7.25 = y <sub>1</sub> | 8 = n <sub>11</sub>  | 2 = n <sub>12</sub>  | 0 = n <sub>13</sub>  | 0 = n <sub>14</sub> | 10<br>= $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{1i}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{1i} \times y_1$<br>= 72.5  |
| 7.75 = y <sub>2</sub> | 11 = n <sub>21</sub> | 15 = n <sub>22</sub> | 1 = n <sub>23</sub>  | 1 = n <sub>24</sub> | 28<br>= $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{2i}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{2i} \times y_2 = 217$      |
| 8.25 = y <sub>3</sub> | 0 = n <sub>31</sub>  | 22 = n <sub>32</sub> | 8 = n <sub>33</sub>  | 0 = n <sub>34</sub> | 30<br>= $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{3i}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{3i} \times y_3$<br>= 247.5 |
| 8.75 = y <sub>4</sub> | 1 = n <sub>41</sub>  | 9 = n <sub>42</sub>  | 10 = n <sub>43</sub> | 0 = n <sub>44</sub> | 20<br>= $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{4i}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{4i} \times y_4 = 175$      |

|              |                                        |                                         |                                         |                                         |                            |                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $9.25 = y_5$ | $0 = n_{51}$                           | $12 = n_{52}$                           | $19 = n_{53}$                           | $11 = n_{54}$                           | $42 = \sum_{i=1}^4 n_{2i}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{5i} \times y_5 = 388.5$                                                                                           |
| $9.75 = y_6$ | $0 = n_{61}$                           | $0 = n_{62}$                            | $10 = n_{63}$                           | $20 = n_{64}$                           | $30 = \sum_{i=1}^4 n_{2i}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^4 n_{6i} \times y_6 = 292.5$                                                                                           |
| $n_j$        | $20 = \sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i1}$             | $60 = \sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i2}$              | $48 = \sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i3}$              | $32 = \sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i4}$              | 160                        | 1393                                                                                                                               |
|              | $\sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i1} \times x_1 = 600$ | $\sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i2} \times x_2 = 3000$ | $\sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i3} \times x_3 = 3360$ | $\sum_{i=1}^6 n_{i4} \times x_4 = 2880$ | 9840                       | <div> <math>\bar{x} = \frac{9840}{160} = 61.5</math> </div> <div> <math>\bar{y} = \frac{1393}{160} = 61.5</math><br/> = 8.7 </div> |

**Corrigé exercice 8.** corrigé exercice 04

| $\begin{matrix} y \\ x \end{matrix}$ | 30 | 50 | 70 | 90 |     |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 7,25                                 | 8  | 2  |    |    | 10  |
| 7,75                                 | 11 | 15 | 1  | 1  | 28  |
| 8,25                                 |    | 22 | 8  | 0  | 30  |
| 8,75                                 | 1  | 9  | 10 | 0  | 20  |
| 9,25                                 |    | 12 | 19 | 11 | 42  |
| 9,75                                 |    |    | 10 | 20 | 30  |
|                                      | 20 | 60 | 48 | 32 | 160 |

$$m(x) = 8,71$$

$$m(y) = 61,5$$

$$s(x) = 0,783$$

$$s(y) = 18,9$$

$$c(x, y) = 11,32$$

$$r(x, y) = 0,764$$

pende  $a = 18,438$  ordonnée origine  $b = -99,02$

$$y = 18,438x - 99,02$$

Corrigé exercice 05 :

**Corrigé exercice 9.** corrigé exercice 05

$$m(x) = 75,25$$

$$m(y) = 61,25$$

$$s(x) = 11,83$$

$$s(y) = 13,17$$

$$c(x, y) = 102,19$$

$$r(x, y) = 0,6559$$

pende  $a = 0,730$  ordonnée origine  $b = 1,47$

$$y = 0,730x + 1,47$$

| $\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}$ | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| [15;25[                              | 1  |    |    |    |    |     | 1  |
| [25;35[                              | 3  | 1  |    |    |    |     | 4  |
| [35;45[                              | 1  | 3  |    |    |    |     | 4  |
| [45;55[                              |    | 2  | 7  |    | 1  |     | 10 |
| [55;65[                              |    | 4  | 8  | 8  | 6  |     | 26 |
| [65;75[                              |    |    | 5  | 12 | 7  | 2   | 26 |
| [75;85[                              |    |    | 2  | 6  | 1  |     | 9  |
|                                      | 5  | 10 | 22 | 26 | 15 | 2   | 80 |

Formules : Pour  $i = 1, \dots, I$  et pour  $j = 1, \dots, J$

$$n_{i\bullet} = \sum_{j=1}^J n_{ij}$$

$$n_{i\bullet} = \sum_{i=1}^I n_{ij}$$

$$n = n_{\bullet\bullet} = \sum_{i=1}^I n_{i\bullet} = \sum_{j=1}^J n_{\bullet j} = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J n_{ij}.$$

**Corrigé exercice 01 :**

$$U \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$P(U < 2.4) = \varphi(2.4) = 0.9918$$

$$P(U \geq 1.23) = 1 - \varphi(1.23) = 1 - 0.8907 = 0.1093$$

$$P(U > 3.2) = 1 - \varphi(3.2) =$$

$$P(-1.96 < U < 1.96) = \varphi(1.96) - \varphi(-1.96) = 2\varphi(1.96) - 1 = 0.95$$

2)

$$P(U < u_1) = 0.95 \Rightarrow u_1 = 1.65$$

$$P(U > u_2) = 0.25 = 1 - P(U < u_2) \Rightarrow P(U < u_2) = 0.75 \Rightarrow u_2 = 0.67$$

$$P(U < u_3) = 0.015 < 0.5 \text{ alors } u_3 < 0$$

$$P(U < u_3) = P(U > -u_3) = 1 - P(U \leq -u_3) = 1 - \varphi(-u_3) = 0.015 \Rightarrow \varphi(-u_3) = 0.985 \Rightarrow -u_3 = 2.17 \Rightarrow u_3 = -2.17$$

**Corrigé exercice 02 :**

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(32,49)$$

$$P(X > 32) = P(X \geq 32) = 1 - P(X \leq 32) = 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{32-32}{7}\right) = 1 - P(Z \leq 0) = 1 - \varphi(0) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5 \quad \text{telle que } Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$P(X < 32 + \sigma) = P(X < 32 + 7) = P(X < 39) = P(Z < 1) = \varphi(1) = 0.8413$$

$$P(32 < X < 39) = P(0 < Z < 1) = \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = 0.3413$$

$$P(X < x_1) = 0.791 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z < \frac{x_1-32}{7}\right) = 0.791 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{x_1-32}{7}\right) = 0.791 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1-32}{7} = 0.81 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 37.67$$

$$P(|X - 32| < x_4) = 0.2 \Leftrightarrow P(-x_4 < X - 32 < x_4) = 0.2 \Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{-x_4}{7} < \frac{X-32}{7} < \frac{x_4}{7}\right) = 0.2 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z < \frac{x_4}{7}\right) - P\left(Z < \frac{-x_4}{7}\right) = 0.2 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{x_4}{7}\right) - \varphi\left(-\frac{x_4}{7}\right) = 0.2 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{x_4}{7}\right) - 1 + \varphi\left(\frac{x_4}{7}\right) = 0.2 \Leftrightarrow 2\varphi\left(\frac{x_4}{7}\right) = 1.2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_4}{7} = 0.25 \Leftrightarrow x_4 = 1.75$$

**Corrigé exercice 03 :**

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(m, \sigma^2) \quad m = 27 \quad \sigma^2 = 25$$

$X$  : mesure de la quantité d'urée dans le sang

$$1. P(X < 24.5) = ?$$

$$P(X < 24.5) = P\left(Z < \frac{24.5-27}{5}\right) = P(Z < -0.5) = P(Z > 0.5) = 1 - P(Z < 0.5) = 1 - \varphi(0.5) = 1 - 0.6915 = 0.3085 \quad \text{avec } Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$2. P(X > x_0) = 0.025 \quad x_0 = ?$$

$$P(X > x_0) = 0.025 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{x_0-27}{5}\right) = 0.025 \Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{x_0-27}{5}\right) = 0.025 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z \leq \frac{x_0-27}{5}\right) = 0.975 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{x_0-27}{5}\right) = 0.975 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_0-27}{5} = 1.96 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 36.8$$

#### Corrigé exercice 04 :

$$P(X > 22) = 0.3085 \quad X \sim \mathcal{N}(21, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma = ?$$

1.

$$P(X > 22) = 0.3085 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{22-21}{\sigma}\right) = 0.3085 \Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = 0.3085 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z \leq \frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = 0.6915 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = 0.6915 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma} = 0.5 \Leftrightarrow \sigma = 2$$

2.

$$P(18 < X < 23) = ?$$

$$P(18 < X < 23) = P(X < 23) - P(X < 18) = P\left(Z < \frac{23-21}{2}\right) - P\left(Z < \frac{18-21}{2}\right) = P(Z < 1) - P(Z < -1.5) = P(Z < 1) - 1 + P(Z < 1.5) = 0.8413 + 0.9332 - 1 = 0.7745$$

3.

$$P(X > 19) = P\left(Z > \frac{19-21}{2}\right) = P(Z > -1) = P(Z < 1) = 0.8413 = 84.13\%$$

Il y a  $0.8413 \times 300 = 252$  étudiants

4.

$$P(X > x_0) = 0.1587 \quad x_0 = ?$$

$$P(X > x_0) = 0.1587 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{x_0-21}{2}\right) = 0.1587 \Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{x_0-21}{2}\right) = 0.1587 \Leftrightarrow P\left(Z \leq \frac{x_0-21}{2}\right) = 0.8413 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{x_0-21}{2}\right) = 0.8413 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_0-21}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 23 \text{ ans}$$

#### Corrigé exercice 05 :

$X$  : le nombre d'individus résistants à l'antibiotique

L'expérience aléatoire est dû à Bernoulli

$$X_i = \begin{cases} S & \text{si l'individu résiste à l'antibiotique} \\ E & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

On répète cette expérience sur  $n=1000$  individus

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{1000} X_i \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p) \quad n = 1000, p = ? \quad E(X) = np \Rightarrow p = \frac{E(X)}{1000} = \frac{62.5}{1000} = 0.0625$$

$$X \sim \mathcal{B}(1000, 0.0625)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n = 1000 \\ np = 62.5 > 5 \\ nq = 937.5 \end{array} \right\} \quad X \text{ peut \textit{etre} approximer par la loi normale de param\`etres}$$

$$m = np = 62.5 \text{ et } \sigma^2 = npq = 58.6$$

$$P(X > 30) = P\left(Z > \frac{30-62.5}{\sqrt{58.6}}\right) = P\left(Z > \frac{-32.5}{7.65}\right) = P(Z > -4.25) = P(Z < 4.25) = 0.999989 \cong 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(30 < X < 40) &= P\left(\frac{30-62.5}{7.65} < Z < \frac{40-62.5}{7.65}\right) = P(-4.248 < Z < -2.94) = \\ P(Z < -2.94) - P(Z < -4.248) &= [1 - P(Z < 2.94)] - [1 - P(Z < 4.248)] = \\ 0.999989 - 0.9984 &= 0.001589 \end{aligned}$$


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