

ANNEXE 6

LOIS DE PROBABILITÉ

A.6.1 ANALOGIE D.O.1-D.P.1

D.O.1 $\{x_j, f_j\}; j = 1, \dots, J\}$	D.P.1 $\{x_j, p_j\}; j = 1, \dots, J\}$
1. Paramètres de position	
<p>a) <i>Moyenne</i> : $\bar{x} = \sum_j f_j x_j$</p> <p>b) <i>Quantile d'ordre</i> $p^{(1)}$:</p> $x_p = \begin{cases} x_j, & \text{si } F_{j-1} < p < F_j \\ \frac{x_j + x_{j+1}}{2}, & \text{si } F_j = p \end{cases}$ <p>c) <i>Médiane</i> : $x_{1/2}$</p> <p>d) <i>Mode</i> : valeur la plus fréquente (il peut y avoir plusieurs modes)</p>	<p>a) <i>Moyenne</i> : $\mu = \sum_j p_j x_j$</p> <p>b) <i>Quantile d'ordre</i> $p^{(2)}$:</p> $x_p = \begin{cases} x_j, & \text{si } F(x_{j-1}) < p < F(x_j) \\ \frac{x_j + x_{j+1}}{2}, & \text{si } F(x_j) = p \end{cases}$ <p>c) <i>Médiane</i> : $x_{1/2}$</p> <p>d) <i>Mode</i> : valeur la plus probable (il peut y avoir plusieurs modes)</p>
2. Paramètres de dispersion	
<p>a) <i>Variance</i> :</p> $s^2 = \sum_j f_j (x_j - \bar{x})^2$ <p>b) <i>Écart-type</i> : $s = \sqrt{s^2}$</p> <p>c) <i>Coefficient de variation</i> : $\frac{s}{\bar{x}}$</p> <p>d) <i>Écart-moyen absolu</i> : $\sum_j f_j x_j - \bar{x}$</p> <p>e) <i>Écart interquartile</i> : $x_{3/4} - x_{1/4}$</p> <p>f) <i>Écart interdécile</i> : $x_{9/10} - x_{1/10}$</p>	<p>a) <i>Variance</i> :</p> $V(X) = \sigma^2 = \sum_j p_j (x_j - \mu)^2$ <p>b) <i>Écart-type</i> : $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$</p> <p>c) <i>Coefficient de variation</i> : $\frac{\sigma}{\mu}$</p> <p>d) <i>Écart-moyen absolu</i> : $\sum_j p_j x_j - \mu$</p> <p>e) <i>Écart interquartile</i> : $x_{3/4} - x_{1/4}$</p> <p>f) <i>Écart interdécile</i> : $x_{9/10} - x_{1/10}$</p>

A.6.2 LOIS DE PROBABILITÉ USUELLES

a) Lois discrètes

LOIS	$\{(x, p_x), x \in \mathcal{V}\}$	$M(t)$	μ, σ^2	μ_3, μ_4	γ_1, γ_2
Uniforme $\mathcal{U}(1, \dots, n)$	$x \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $p_x = \frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{x=1}^n e^{tx}$	$\mu = \frac{n+1}{2}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{n^2-1}{12}$	$\mu_3 = 0$ $\mu_4 = \frac{(n^2-1)(3n^2-7)}{20}$	$\gamma_1 = 0$ $\gamma_2 = -\frac{6(n^2+1)}{5(n^2-1)}$
Binomiale $\mathcal{B}(n, p)$ $0 < p < 1$ $q = 1 - p$	$x \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $p_x = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$	$(q + pe^t)^n$	$\mu = np$ $\sigma^2 = npq$	$\mu_3 = npq(q-p)$ $\mu_4 = npq(1 - 6pq + 3npq)$	$\gamma_1 = \frac{q-p}{\sqrt{npq}}$ $\gamma_2 = \frac{1-6pq}{npq}$
Bernoulli $\mathcal{B}(1, p)$ $0 < p < 1$ $q = 1 - p$	$x \in \{0, 1\}$ $p_x = p^x q^{1-x}$	$q + pe^t$	$\mu = p$ $\sigma^2 = pq$	$\mu_3 = pq(q-p)$ $\mu_4 = pq(1 - 3pq)$	$\gamma_1 = \frac{q-p}{\sqrt{pq}}$ $\gamma_2 = \frac{1-6pq}{pq}$
Hypergéométrique $\mathcal{H}(N, n, p)$ $Np \in \mathbb{N}$ $q = 1 - p$	$x \in \mathbb{N}$ et $\max(0, n - Nq) \leq x \leq \min(n, Np)$ $p_x = \frac{\binom{Np}{x} \binom{Nq}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$...	$\mu = np$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{N-n}{N-1} npq$

a) Lois discrètes (suite)

LOIS	$\{(x, p_x), x \in \mathcal{V}\}$	$M(t)$	μ, σ^2	μ_3, μ_4	γ_1, γ_2
Poisson $\mathcal{P}(\lambda)$ $\lambda > 0$	$x \in \mathbb{N}$ $p_x = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$	$\exp[\lambda(e^t - 1)]$	$\mu = \lambda$ $\sigma^2 = \lambda$	$\mu_3 = \lambda$ $\mu_4 = \lambda + 3\lambda^2$	$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$ $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
Géométrique (Pascal)	$x \in \mathbb{N}$ $p_x = pq^{x-1}$	$\frac{pe^t}{1 - qe^t}$	$\mu = \frac{1}{p}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{q}{p^2}$	$\mu_3 = \frac{q(q+1)}{p^3}$ $\mu_4 = \frac{q(9q+p^2)}{p^4}$	$\gamma_1 = \frac{q+1}{\sqrt{q}}$ $\gamma_2 = 9 + \frac{p^2}{q}$
Binomiale négative $\mathcal{BN}(n, p)$ $0 < p < 1$ $q = 1 - p$	$x \in \mathbb{N}$ $p_x = \binom{n+x-1}{n-1} p^n q^x$	$\left(\frac{p}{1 - qe^t}\right)^n$	$\mu = n\frac{q}{p}$ $\sigma^2 = n\frac{q}{p^2}$	$\mu_3 = n\frac{q}{p^3}(q+1)$ $\mu_4 = \frac{nq}{p^4}[(q+2) + 3(nq-1)]$	$\gamma_1 = \frac{q+1}{\sqrt{nq}}$ $\gamma_2 = \frac{(q+2)^2 + 3(nq-1)}{nq}$

b) Lois continues

LOIS	$f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$	$M(t)$	μ, σ^2	μ_3, μ_4	γ_1, γ_2
Uniforme $\mathcal{U}[a, b]$ $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $a < b$	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{si } a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases}$	$\frac{e^{bt} - e^{at}}{(b-a)t}$	$\mu = \frac{a+b}{2}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\mu_3 = 0$ $\mu_4 = \frac{(b-a)^4}{80}$	$\gamma_1 = 0$ $\gamma_2 = -\frac{6}{5}$

b) Lois continues (suite 1)

LOIS	$f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$	$M(t)$	μ, σ^2	μ_3, μ_4	γ_1, γ_2
Normale $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ $\sigma^2 \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$	$\exp\left[t\mu + \frac{t^2\sigma^2}{2}\right]$	μ σ^2	$\mu_3 = 0$ $\mu_4 = 3\sigma^4$	$\gamma_1 = 0$ $\gamma_2 = 0$
Laplace $\mathcal{L}(\theta, \phi)$ $\theta \in \mathbb{R}, \phi \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$	$\frac{1}{2\phi} \exp\left[-\left \frac{x-\theta}{\phi}\right \right]$	$\frac{e^{t\theta}}{1+t^2\phi^2}$	$\mu = 0$ $\sigma^2 = 2\phi^2$	$\mu_3 = 0$ $\mu_4 = 24\phi^2$	$\gamma_1 = 0$ $\gamma_2 = 0$
Exponentielle négative $\mathcal{EN}(\lambda)$ $\lambda > 0$	$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$ (si $t < \lambda$)	$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\mu_3 = \frac{2}{\lambda^3}$ $\mu_4 = \frac{9}{\lambda^4}$	$\gamma_1 = 2$ $\gamma_2 = 6$
Gamma $\Gamma(p, \lambda)$ $p > 0$ $\lambda > 0$	$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{\lambda^p}{\Gamma(p)} e^{-\lambda x} x^{p-1} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ où $\Gamma(p) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{p-1} dx$	$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda}\right)^p}$ (si $t < \lambda$)	$\mu = \frac{p}{\lambda}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{p}{\lambda^2}$	N.B. : Si $p = 1$: Exponentielle négative Si $\lambda = 1$: Gamma standard Si $p = \frac{\nu}{2}$ ($\nu \in \mathbb{N}_0$) et $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$: loi khi-carré	
Logistique	$\frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2}$		$\mu = 0$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{\pi^3}{3}$		

Rappel : $\Gamma(p) = (p-1)\Gamma(p-1)$ si $p > 1$; $\Gamma(p) = (p-1)!$ si $p \in \mathbb{N}_0$; $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$.

b) Lois continues (suite 2) (Rappel : $\Gamma(p) = (p-1)\Gamma(p-1)$ si $p > 1$; $\Gamma(p) = (p-1)!$ si $p \in \mathbb{N}_0$; $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$)

LOIS	$f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$	$M(t)$	μ, σ^2	μ_3, μ_4	γ_1, γ_2
Pareto $\mathcal{P}ar(\lambda, \theta)$ $\lambda > 1$ $\theta > 0$	$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < \theta \\ \frac{\lambda-1}{\theta} \left(\frac{\theta}{x}\right)^\lambda & \text{si } x \geq \theta \end{cases}$		$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda-2}\theta & (\text{si } \lambda > 2) \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{\lambda-1}{(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)^2}\theta^2 & (\text{si } \lambda > 3) \end{aligned}$		
Khi-carré χ_ν^2	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\nu}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} x^{\frac{\nu}{2}-1} & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{R}_0^+ \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{(1-2t)^{\frac{\nu}{2}}}$	$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \nu \\ \sigma^2 &= 2\nu \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \mu_3 &= 8\nu \\ \mu_4 &= 12\nu(\nu+4) \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2\nu}} \\ \gamma_2 &= \frac{12}{\nu} \end{aligned}$ N.B. : $\sqrt{2}\chi_\nu^2 \approx \mathcal{N}(\sqrt{2\nu-1}, 1)$
Student t_ν	$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\nu\pi}\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$		$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0 & (\nu > 1) \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{\nu}{\nu-2} & (\nu > 2) \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \mu_3 &= 0 \\ \mu_4 &= \frac{3\nu^2}{(\nu-2)(\nu-4)} & (\nu > 4) \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= 0 \\ \gamma_2 &= \frac{6}{\nu-4} & (\nu > 4) \end{aligned}$
Fisher-Snédecor F_{ν_1, ν_2}	$\begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1+\nu_2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu_2}{2})} \left(\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}\right)^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}} x^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}-1} \\ \quad \times \left(1 + \frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}x\right)^{-\frac{\nu_1+\nu_2}{2}} & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{R}_0^+ \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases}$		$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2} & (\nu_2 > 2) \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{2\nu_2^2(\nu_1+\nu_2-2)}{\nu_1(\nu_2-2)^2(\nu_2-4)} & (\nu_2 > 4) \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{N.B. :} \\ F_{\nu_1, \nu_2} &\approx \frac{\chi_{\nu_1}^2}{\nu_1} \text{ si } \nu_2 \rightarrow \infty \\ Z &= \frac{1}{2} \ln F_{\nu_1, \nu_2} \\ &\approx \mathcal{N}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\nu_2} - \frac{1}{\nu_1}\right), \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\nu_2} + \frac{1}{\nu_1}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$	$\text{si } \nu_1, \nu_2 \rightarrow \infty$