

Ex 6

$$4) \mathbb{P}(1X_n \leq \varepsilon) = \mathbb{P}(X_n = 0) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1$$

Alcibiades PC 5

$$2) \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n=m}^{\ell} \{X_n = 0\}\right) = \prod_{n=m}^{\ell} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ = e^{\sum_{n=m}^{\ell} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) < -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$0 \leq \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n=m}^{\ell} \{X_n = 0\}\right) \leq e^{-\sum_{n=m}^{\ell} \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{D'où } \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(\cdot) \leq 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n \geq m} \{X_n = 0\}\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{\ell \geq n} \left(\bigcap_{n \geq m}^{\ell} \{X_n = 0\}\right)\right) = \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n=m}^{\ell} \{X_n = 0\}\right)$$

suite d'événements

$$\text{Donc } \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{m \geq 1} \bigcap_{n \geq m} \{X_n = 0\}\right) \leq \sum_{m \geq 1} \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n \geq m} \{X_n = 0\}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{ie } \mathbb{P}(\lim X_n = 0) = 0$$

$$\text{Si } X_n \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \lim_n X_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists n \geq 1, \forall n \geq n, X_n = 0$$

$$\text{Ex 7: } 1) X_k = k\bar{X}_k - (k-1)\bar{X}_{k-1} \quad \text{dc } \frac{X_k}{k} = \bar{X}_k - \frac{k-1}{k} \bar{X}_{k-1}$$

$$\text{S. } X_i \text{ indep LFGN } \left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{X}_k \xrightarrow{\text{p.s.}} \mathbb{E}(X) \\ \bar{X}_{k-1} \xrightarrow{\text{p.s.}} \mathbb{E}(X) \end{array} \right\} \frac{X_k}{k} \xrightarrow{\text{p.s.}} 0$$

$$2) X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1_{\{X \geq i\}}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X \geq i)$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{X_k}{k} \geq \frac{1}{m}\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(X \geq \frac{k}{m}\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(X \geq \left\lceil \frac{k}{m} \right\rceil\right)$$

$$\text{Donc } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{X_k}{k} \geq \frac{1}{m}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(X \geq \left\lceil \frac{k}{m} \right\rceil\right) = m \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X \geq 1) = m \mathbb{E}(X) < \infty$$

= $\mathbb{P}(X \geq 1)$ pour $k \in \{m, 2m, 3m, \dots\}$ me?

$$\text{Ainsi } \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{\left\{\frac{X_k}{k} \geq \frac{1}{m}\right\}}\right) < \infty$$

$$\text{Dc p.s. } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{\left\{\frac{X_k}{k} \geq \frac{1}{m}\right\}} < \infty \quad \text{ie } \mathbb{P}(\exists N, \forall n \geq n, \frac{X_k}{k} < \frac{1}{m}) = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{X_k}{k} \xrightarrow{\text{p.s.}} 0$$

3) On pose $\Pi_n = \frac{1}{n} \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

$$(n+1) \Pi_{n+1} = \max(n \Pi_n, X_{n+1}) \quad \text{ie} \quad \Pi_{n+1} = \max\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \Pi_n, \frac{X_{n+1}}{n+1}\right)$$

limite Soit $u_n \rightarrow 0$ et $\mu_{n+1} = \max\left(\frac{n}{n+1} u_n, u_{n+1}\right)$ Alors $u_n \rightarrow 0$.
 $\mu_0 = 0$

Preuve Soit $\varepsilon > 0$. $\exists N, \forall n \geq N, u_n \leq \varepsilon$

$$\text{Donc pour } n \geq N \quad \mu_{n+1} \leq \max\left(\frac{n}{n+1} u_n, \varepsilon\right).$$

Si $u_n \leq \varepsilon$ alors $\forall n \geq N \quad 0 \leq \mu_n \leq \varepsilon$

Si on, comme $\sum_{\ell=N}^{N+p} \frac{\varepsilon}{\ell+1} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\log(-) = \sum_{N+p}^{N+p} \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{\ell+1}\right) \sim -\frac{1}{\ell+1} \rightarrow -\infty.$$

$$\exists \tilde{N} \geq N, \forall n \geq \tilde{N}, 0 \leq \mu_n \leq \varepsilon.$$

4) $\frac{X_1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \max(X_1, \dots, X_n) \leq \frac{1}{n} \max(\Gamma_{\max(X_1, 0)}, \dots, \Gamma_{\max(X_n, 0)})$
 $\downarrow_{n \rightarrow \infty}$
 0

$\Gamma_{\max(X, 0)} \leq \max(X, 0) + 1$ est intégrable et de la t.e. de d'après $\rightarrow 0$ p.s.

Ex 8 1) $\sum_{j=1}^k 2j = 2 \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \geq k^2$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{X_1 \leq k\}} &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{k-1 < X_1 \leq k\}} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k 2j \mathbb{1}_{\{k-1 < X_1 \leq k\}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\) &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k 2j [\mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq k) - \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq k-1)] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=j}^n 2j [\mathbb{P}(X_1 > k-1) - \mathbb{P}(X_1 > k)] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n 2j (\mathbb{P}(X_1 > j-1) - \mathbb{P}(X_1 > n)) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n 2j \mathbb{P}(X_1 > j-1) \end{aligned}$$

2) Comme les X_j sont indep et id

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \mathbb{1}_{|X_j| \leq n}\right) &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Var}(X_j \mathbb{1}_{|X_j| \leq n}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X_1 \mathbb{1}_{|X_1| \leq n}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}(X_1^2 \mathbb{1}_{|X_1| \leq n}) \leq \frac{2}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n j \mathbb{P}(|X_1| > j-1) \end{aligned}$$

par lemmes de Cesaro si $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ alors $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \rightarrow 0$.

car $\exists N, \forall n \geq N, |\varepsilon_i| \leq \eta$.

$$\text{et } \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right| + (n-N)\eta \right)$$

$< 2\eta$ pour n assez grand.

$$3) \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| > n}$$

$$|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n} - \mathbb{E}[X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n}] \right| + \left| \mathbb{E}[X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n}] - \mu \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \geq \varepsilon\} &\subset \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n} - \mathbb{E}[X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n}] \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \\ &\cup \{ \exists i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, |X_i| > n \} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| > n} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D'où } \mathbb{P}(\quad) &\leq \underbrace{\mathbb{P}\left(\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n} - \mathbb{E}[X_i \mathbb{1}_{|X_i| \leq n}] \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)}_{\text{Bineau-Chebyshev}} + \underbrace{\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n |X_i| > n\right)}_{\leq n \mathbb{P}(|X_1| > n)} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right)^2 \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \mathbb{1}_{|X_j| \leq n}\right) \xrightarrow{\quad} 0. \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \mu$.

$$4) \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx = +\infty \quad \text{on peut une loi de densité } \propto \frac{1}{x^2 \ln^2 x} \mathbb{1}_{|x| > 2}.$$

non intégrable et $\mathbb{P}(|X| > n) = 2c \int_{n\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^2 \ln(u)} du$ } $n \geq 2$

$$\leq \frac{2c}{\ln(n)} \times \frac{1}{n}$$

Ex 9 : $f \in C^0$

$$1) |f(S_n^x/n) - f(x)| \leq \sup_{\substack{y, z \in [0, 1] \\ |y-z| \leq \alpha}} |f(y) - f(z)| \mathbb{1}_{\{|S_n^x/n - x| \leq \alpha\}} + \mathbb{1}_{\{|S_n^x/n - x| > \alpha\}} \times 2\|f\|_{\infty}$$

$$2) \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{S_n^x}{n} - x\right| \geq \alpha\right) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \text{Var}\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 n} x(1-x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Donc, en utilisant le théorème de Heine pour la continuité,

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\left|f\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right) - f(x)\right|\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$x(1-x) \leq \frac{1}{4}$ et $\mathbb{E}\left(\left|f\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right) - f(x)\right|\right) \leq \frac{\|f\|_{\infty}}{2\alpha^2 n} + \sup_{\substack{y, z \in [0, 1] \\ |y-z| \leq \alpha}} |f(y) - f(z)|$

$$3) \mathbb{E}\left(f\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right)\right) = \sum_{i=0}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) x^i (1-x)^{n-i} \quad \text{est un polynôme en } x.$$

$$\left|\mathbb{E}\left(f\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right)\right) - f(x)\right| \leq \mathbb{E}\left(\left|f\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right) - f(x)\right|\right) \leq \frac{\|f\|_{\infty}}{2\alpha^2 n} + \sup_{\substack{y, z \in [0, 1] \\ |y-z| \leq \alpha}} |f(y) - f(z)|$$

Pour $\varepsilon > 0$ α t.q le module de continuité $< \varepsilon$

et N t.q $\frac{\|f\|_{\infty}}{2\alpha^2 N} < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N, \forall x \in [0, 1]$

$$\left|\mathbb{E}\left(f\left(\frac{S_n^x}{n}\right)\right) - f(x)\right| \leq 2\varepsilon$$