

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{\infty\}$. RAPPEL de cours sur les mesures (mitica des questions).
 $\mu: A \mapsto \mu(A)$
 $\mu: f \mapsto \mu(f)$

$$\mathbb{1}_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x \in A \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu(\mathbb{1}_A) = \int \mathbb{1}_A(x) \mu(dx) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \mu(A)$$

$$\left[\mu\left(\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \mathbb{1}_{A_k}\right) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \mu(\mathbb{1}_{A_k}) \right]$$

$f = \sum \alpha_k \mathbb{1}_{A_k}$

f : mesurable $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
 $\mu(f) = \sup \{ \mu(g) ; g \leq f \text{ et } g = c \mathbb{1}_A \}$
 $\rightarrow \in \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{\infty\}$

$$\mu(dx) = f(x) \lambda(dx)$$

$$\mu(f) = \mu(f^+) - \mu(f^-) \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{\mu(|f|)}{(\mu(f^+) < \infty, \mu(f^-) < \infty)}$$

$$\mu(f) = \int f(x) \mu(dx)$$

$$\int_a^b dx = b - a = \int_a^b \lambda(dx) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) \lambda(dx) = \lambda(\mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}) = \lambda([a,b]) = b - a$$

$$\mu(A) = \int \mathbb{1}_A(x) f(x) \lambda(dx)$$

Ex 4: soit $f \in C^0$ bornée, on pose: $Y = \frac{1}{X}$ où X a pour densité: $x \mapsto \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ % λ mes. de Lebesgue.

$$\mathbb{E}[f(Y)] \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) h(y) dy$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left(f\left(\frac{1}{X}\right)\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} f(y) \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^{-2})} \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) dy + \int_{+\infty}^0 f(y) \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} \left(\frac{-1}{y^2}\right) dy$$

(par changement de variable: $x \mapsto \frac{1}{y}$ de $\mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$
 $y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{y^2} dy$)

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 f(y) \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} dy + \int_0^{+\infty} f(y) \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} dy$$

Donc, $Y = \frac{1}{X}$ a pour densité: $y \mapsto \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}$ % λ (mesure de Lebesgue)

$E(X) < 0$ $E(X) = 0$, $a > 0$.

1) P_f : $a \leq E((a-X) \mathbb{1}(X < a)) \leq \sqrt{P(X < a)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(X) + a^2}$.

Dém: $a = (a-X) \mathbb{1}(X < a) + (a-X) \mathbb{1}(X \geq a) + X$.

Donc: $a = E[(a-X) \mathbb{1}(X < a)] + \underbrace{E[(a-X) \mathbb{1}(X \geq a)]}_{\leq 0 \text{ (en effet)}} + \underbrace{E(X)}_0$.

$(a-X(\omega)) \mathbb{1}(X(\omega) \geq a) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } X(\omega) < a \\ a-X(\omega) & \text{si } X(\omega) \geq a \end{cases}$

donc: $a \leq E((a-X) \mathbb{1}(X < a)) \leq \sqrt{E((a-X)^2) \cdot E(\mathbb{1}(X < a)^2)}$ (transfert cas)
 $\underbrace{(E((a-X)^2))}_{\text{Var}(a-X) + E(a-X)^2} \cdot \underbrace{E(\mathbb{1}(X < a)^2)}_{P(X < a)}$ (par CS).

$a \leq E((a-X) \mathbb{1}(X < a)) \leq \sqrt{\text{Var}(X) + a^2} \cdot \sqrt{P(X < a)}$.

2) On a tiré: $\frac{P(X < a)}{1 - P(X \geq a)} \geq \frac{a^2}{\text{Var}(X) + a^2}$ d'où: $P(X \geq a) \leq 1 - \frac{a^2}{\text{Var}(X) + a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\text{Var}(X) + a^2} \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}$.

$P(X \geq a) = E(\mathbb{1}(X \geq a)) \leq \frac{E(X^2)}{a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}$ (borne de Chebychev)
 $\mathbb{1}(X^2 \geq a^2) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } \frac{X^2}{a^2} < 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } 1 \leq \frac{X^2}{a^2} \end{cases} \leq \frac{X^2}{a^2}$

$E(X) \geq 0$. 1) $P_f: \lambda > 0$, $X \leq \lambda E(X) + X \mathbb{1}(X > \lambda E(X))$ (*)

Cas 1: $X \leq \lambda E(X)$ alors: $X \leq \lambda E(X) + \underbrace{0}_{\text{car } X \leq \lambda E(X)}$
 donc (*) vérifiée.

Cas 2: $X > \lambda E(X)$.

Alors: $0 < \lambda E(X)$. (car $\lambda > 0$, et $E(X) \geq 0$).

donc: $X \leq \lambda E(X) + X \times \frac{1}{\mathbb{1}(X > \lambda E(X))}$ donc (*) vérifiée.

• Finalement (a) vrai dans tous les cas.

2) En prenant l'espérance dans (1):

$$\mathbb{E}(X) \leq \lambda \mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(X \mathbb{1}_{(X > \lambda \mathbb{E}(X))})$$

$$\text{donc: } (1-\lambda) \mathbb{E}(X) \leq \mathbb{E}(X \mathbb{1}_{(X > \lambda \mathbb{E}(X))}) \leq \sqrt{\mathbb{E}(X^2) \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{(X > \lambda \mathbb{E}(X))}^2)}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\mathbb{E}(X^2) \mathbb{P}(X > \lambda \mathbb{E}(X))}$$

donc: $\mathbb{P}(X > \lambda \mathbb{E}(X)) \geq \frac{(1-\lambda)^2 \mathbb{E}(X)^2}{\mathbb{E}(X^2)}$

E-xg: $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \quad p, q > 0.$

1) $u, v \geq 0$. mg: $uv \leq \frac{1}{p} u^p + \frac{1}{q} v^q.$

• On peut toujours supposer $u, v > 0$.

par convexité de l'expt.

$$uv = \frac{1}{p} (p \ln u) + \frac{1}{q} (q \ln v) \leq \frac{1}{p} e^{p \ln u} + \frac{1}{q} e^{q \ln v} = \frac{1}{p} u^p + \frac{1}{q} v^q.$$

ou $(\ln(uv) = \frac{1}{p} \ln(u^p) + \frac{1}{q} \ln(v^q) \leq \ln(\frac{1}{p} u^p + \frac{1}{q} v^q))$. (concavité de \ln).

2). Si $\mathbb{E}(|X|^p) = \infty$ ou $\mathbb{E}(|Y|^q) = \infty$ alors Holder est trivial.

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\frac{|X|}{\underbrace{\mathbb{E}(|X|^p)^{1/p}}_u} \cdot \frac{|Y|}{\underbrace{\mathbb{E}(|Y|^q)^{1/q}}_v} \right)$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{|X|}{\mathbb{E}(|X|^p)^{1/p}} \right)^p + \frac{1}{q} \left(\frac{|Y|}{\mathbb{E}(|Y|^q)^{1/q}} \right)^q \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \frac{\mathbb{E}(|X|^p)}{\mathbb{E}(|X|^p)} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{\mathbb{E}(|Y|^q)}{\mathbb{E}(|Y|^q)} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

(si $p=q=2 \rightarrow$ Cauchy Schwarz).

$|\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\| \|v\|$ (car: $\|u + \lambda v\|^2 = \lambda^2 \|v\|^2 + \|u\|^2 + 2\lambda \langle u, v \rangle$)
donc: $\Delta \leq 0.$

$\mathbb{E}((X + \lambda Y)^2) \geq 0 \quad \forall \lambda.$

Ex II.

$$1) f_{x,y}(x,y) \geq 0 \quad \forall x,y.$$

$$\text{De } \Theta, \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{2}{\pi} e^{-x(1+y^2)} \mathbb{1}_{x,y \geq 0} dx dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} e^{-x(1+y^2)} dx \right) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy. \\ &\quad \left[\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{e^{-x(1+y^2)}}{-(1+y^2)} \right]_{x=0}^{x \rightarrow \infty} = \left[\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{Arctan}(y) \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &\quad \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+y^2} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(Z a Cauchy est: $|z|$ a plus petit: $\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+y^2} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+(y)} \approx 1$.)

(2) Li to X? Li to Y?

$$f_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy.$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx.$$