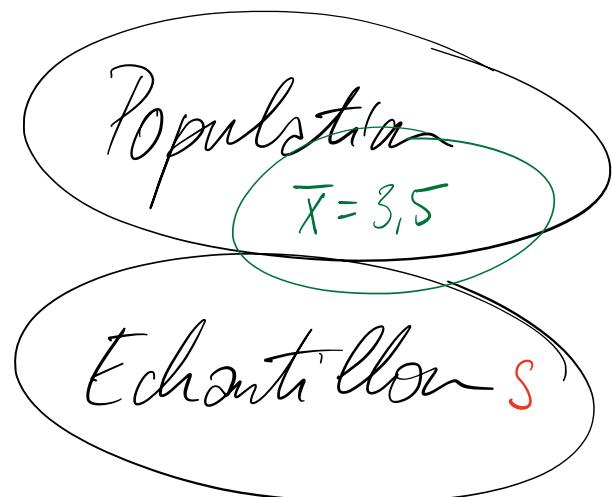
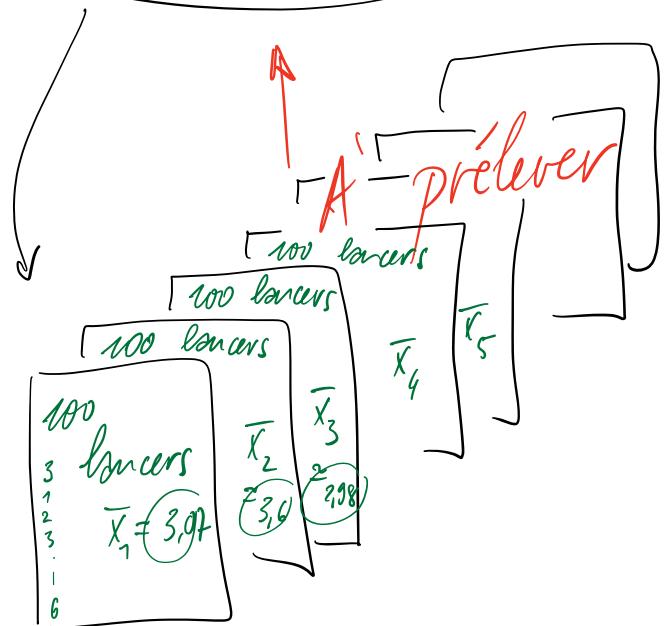


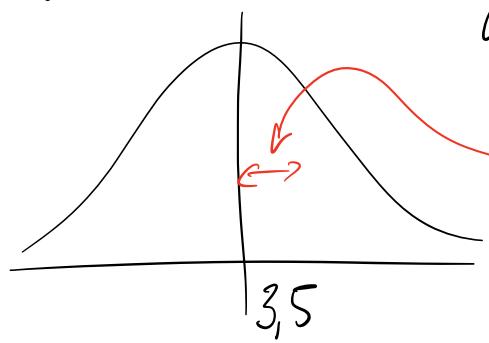
TCL



Impossible à étudier
en entier.



Si la taille de l'échantillon est supérieure à 30,
la distribution des moyennes sera normale.



La moyenne sera celle de la pop.

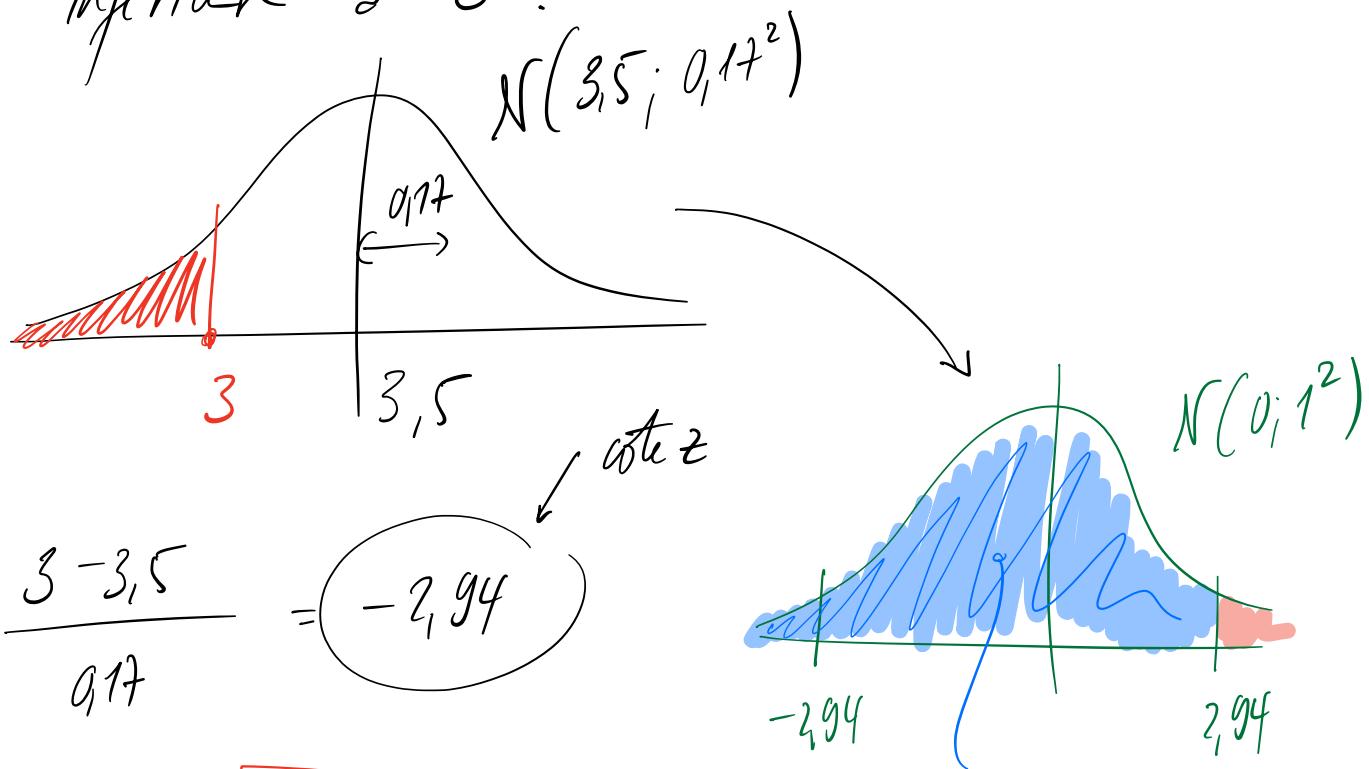
L'écart-type : $\frac{1,7078}{\sqrt{100}} \approx 0,17$ taille

La loi des moyennes: $N(3,5; 0,17^2)$

Question: On lance un dé 100 fois. Quelle

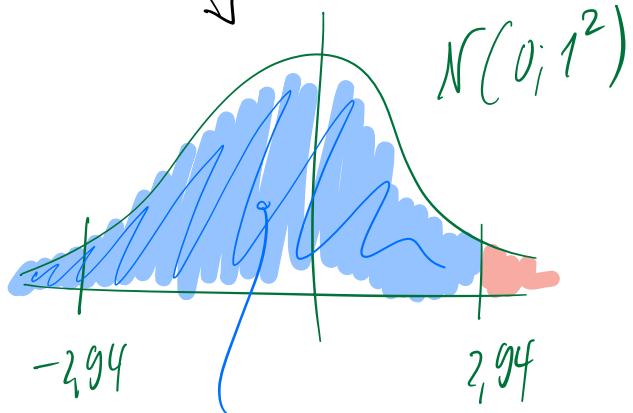
est la prob. d'obtenir une moyenne

inférieure à 3 ?



$$\frac{3 - 3,5}{0,17}$$

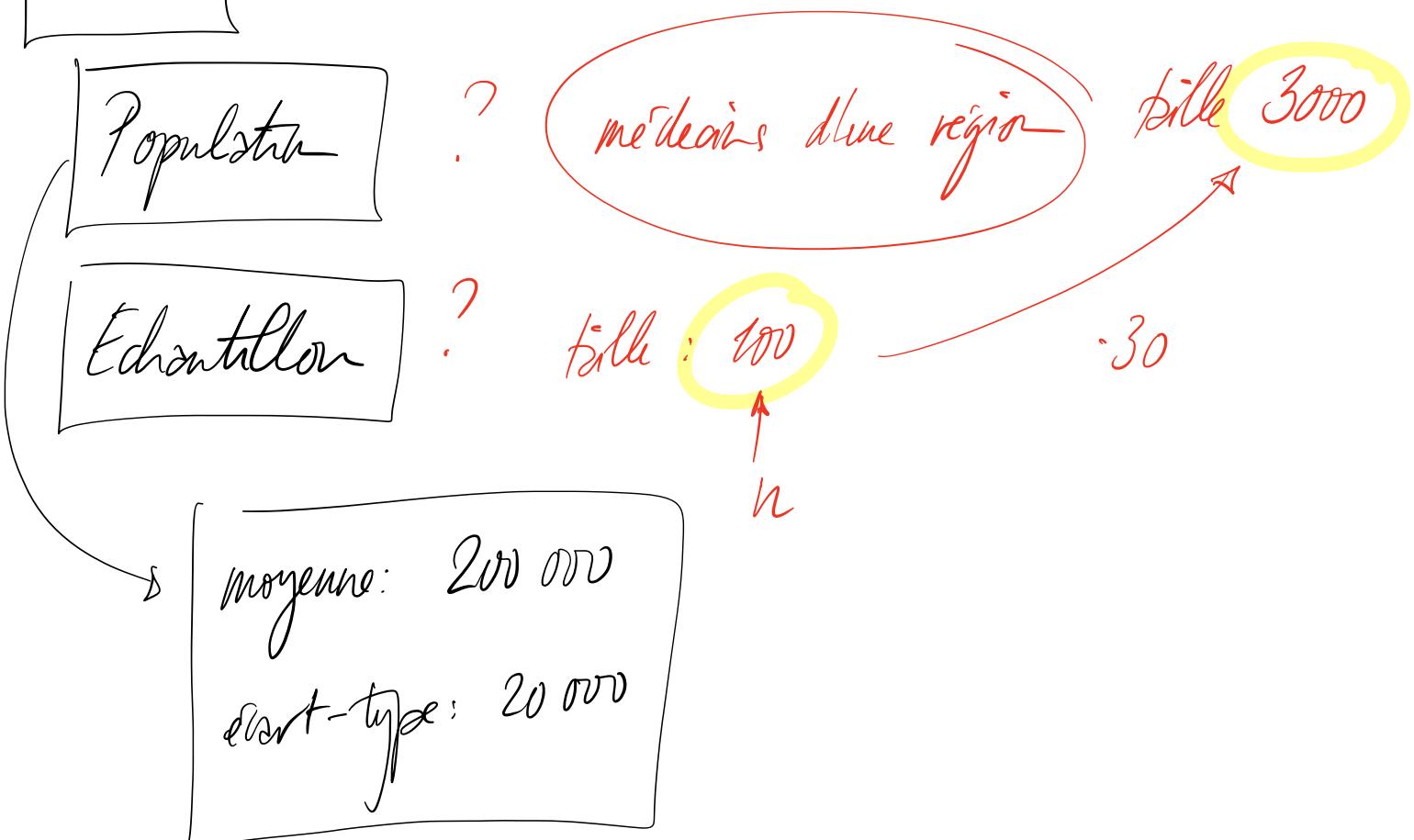
$$= -2,94$$



$$\Rightarrow P(X < 3) = 100\% - 99,84\%$$

$$= 0,16\%$$

4.14

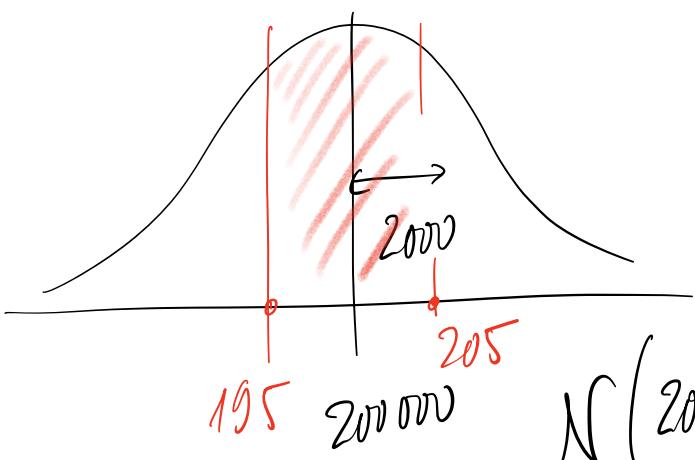


La distribution des moyennes des échantillons est normale car $n > 30$

taille de l'échantillon
de personnes

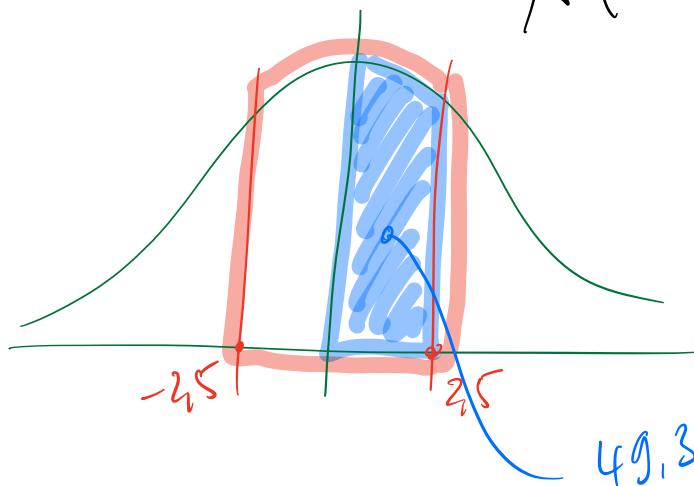
moy: 200 000

$$\text{écart-type: } \frac{20 000}{\sqrt{200}} = \frac{20 000}{\sqrt{20}} = 2000$$



Loi des moyennes des échantillons

$$N(200000; 2000^2)$$



$$N(0; 1^2)$$

49,38 %

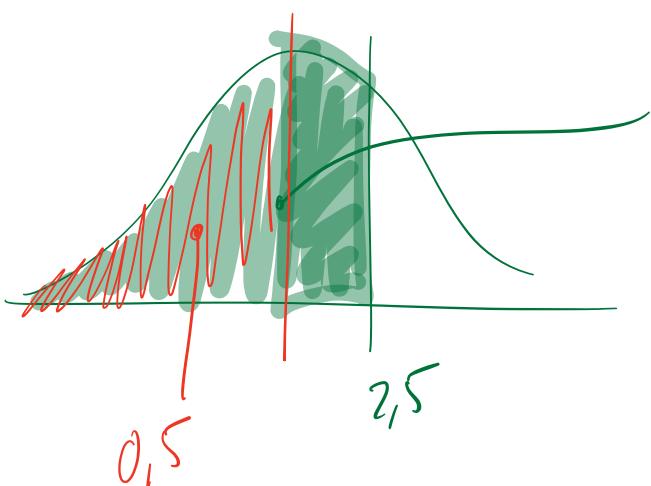
$$P(195000 < X < 205000)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 49,38 \%$$

$$= 98,76 \%$$

$$\frac{195000 - 200000}{2000} = \frac{-5}{2} = -2,5$$

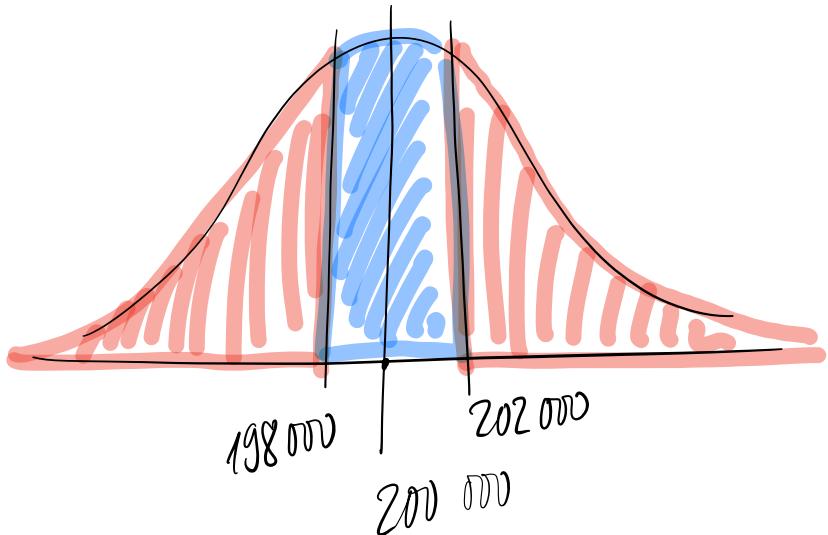
$$\frac{205000 - 200000}{2000} = \frac{5000}{2000} = 2,5$$



$$P(Z < 2,5) \simeq 0,9938$$

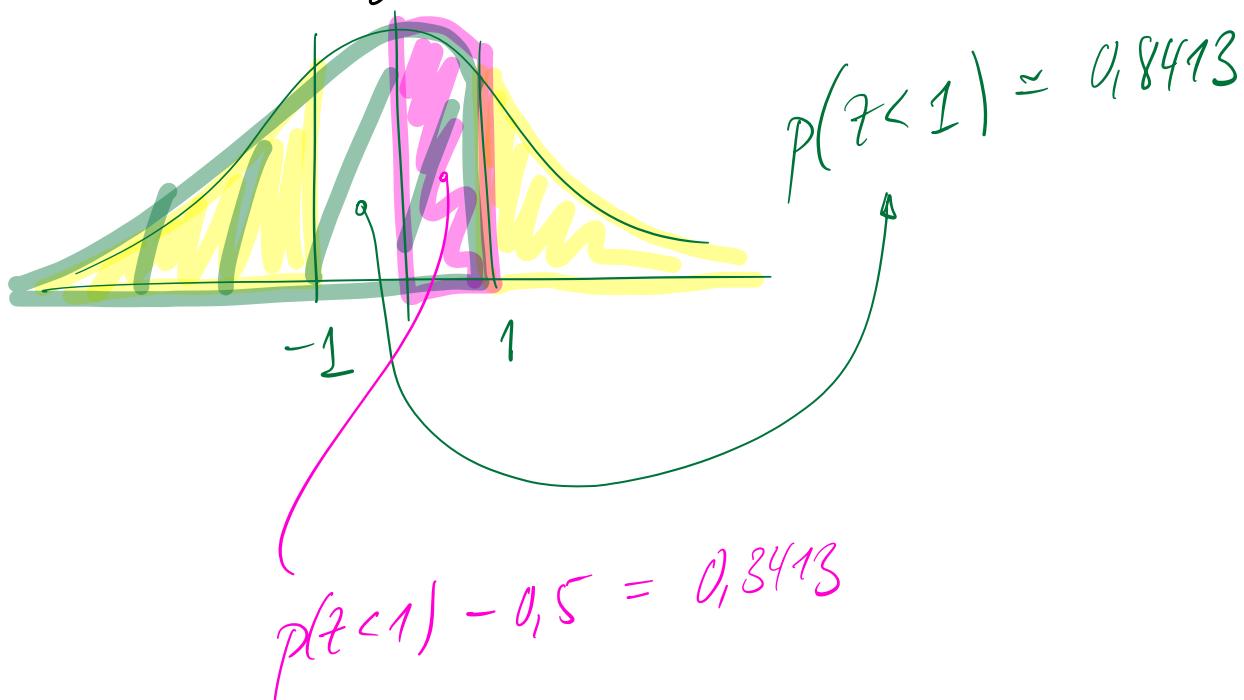
$$\simeq 0,9938 - 0,5$$

$$\simeq 0,4938$$



$$\frac{198\ 000 - 200\ 000}{2000} = -1$$

$$\frac{202\ 000 - 200\ 000}{2000} = 1$$



$$P(z < -1 \text{ or } z > 1) \approx 1 - 2 \cdot 0,3413$$

$$= 1 - 0,6826$$

$$= 0,3174 = 31,74\%$$

$\Rightarrow P(\text{Au moins 2K d'écart}) \approx 31,74\%$