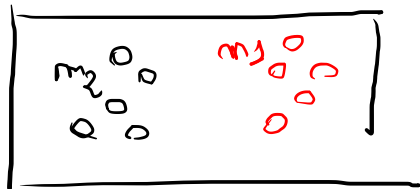


Exercice 10



$$p = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Estimer p .

1) N tirages avec remise $\rightarrow X_1, \dots, X_N$ i.i.d.

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{i\`eme tirage boule rouge} \\ 0 & \text{noire} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{La prob de boule rouge} = \text{IP}(X_i = 1)$$

a) Estimateur naturel de p est $\bar{X}_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$

(car $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ X_i i.i.d $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = p$)

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = p(1-p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{EQM}(\bar{X}_N, p) &= \underbrace{\text{Var}(\bar{X}_N)}_{= \frac{1}{N} p(1-p)} + \underbrace{\text{Bias}^2(\bar{X}_N)}_{= 0} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Normalité asymptotique

- X_1, \dots, X_N iid
- $E[X_1] = p$, $\text{Var}(X_1) = p(1-p)$

Par le TCL, $\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p) \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow +\infty]{L} \mathcal{N}(0, p(1-p))$ (*)

Intervalle de confiance ; (*) implique :

$$\frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow +\infty]{L} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Plug-in On se doit intéresser à $\frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p)}{\sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p)}{\sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}} = \frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}}$$

\downarrow
 $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

\downarrow IP (car $\bar{X}_N \xrightarrow{IP} p$ (LGN) + théorème de cont. -
1

Par Slutsky,
$$\frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p)}{\sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

ce qui implique

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(-q_{1-\alpha/2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{N}(\bar{X}_N - p)}{\sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}} \leq q_{1-\alpha/2}\right) = 1 - \alpha,$$

avec $q_{1-\alpha/2}$ le quantile d'ordre $1-\alpha/2$ de $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\bar{X}_N - \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}}{\sqrt{N}} \leq p \leq \bar{X}_N + \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}}{\sqrt{N}}\right)$$

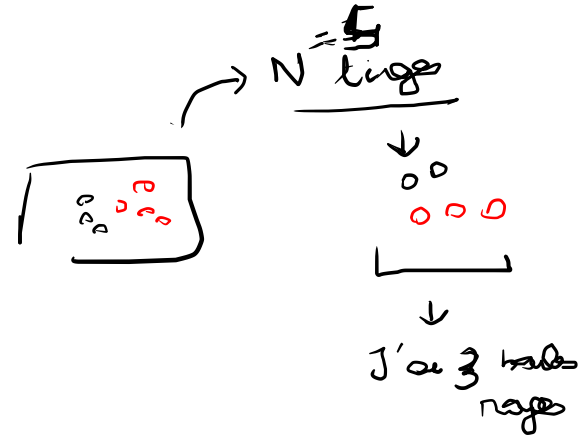
$$= 1 - \alpha$$

$$IC_{1-\alpha} = \left[\bar{X}_N \pm \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_N(1-\bar{X}_N)}}{\sqrt{N}} \right]$$

2) N tirages sans remise \rightarrow 1 essai / 5000 exp \rightarrow i.i.d. exp.

Y : le nbre de boules rouges tirées.

$(N \ll m_1 + m_2)$.



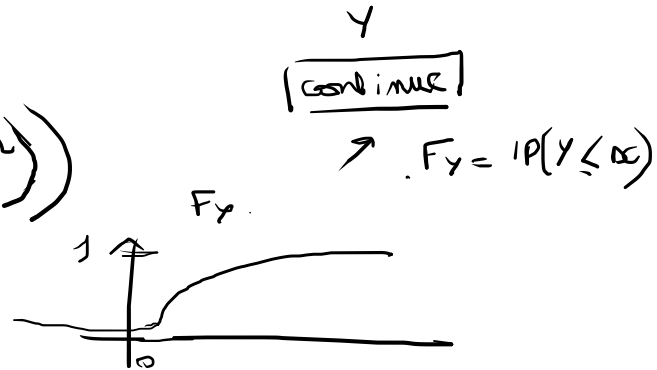
a) $E[Y] = Np$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = Np(1-p) \frac{m_1 + m_2 - N}{m_1 + m_2 - 1}$$

\hookrightarrow Loi Hyper-géométrique (peu à savoir)

\hookrightarrow "Fonction de répartition" $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$IP(Y = k) =$$



Y discret

$\cdot IP(Y = k), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y=k) &= \frac{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nombre de façon de choisir} \\ k \text{ boules rouges parmi } m_1 \\ \text{boules rouges} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} N-k \text{ (nombre de boules noires)} \\ \text{parmi } m_2 \text{ boules noires} \end{array} \right]}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nombre de façons de choisir } N \text{ boules} \\ \text{parmi } m_1 + m_2 \text{ boules} \end{array} \right]} \\
 &= \frac{\binom{m_1}{k} \binom{m_2}{N-k}}{\binom{m_1+m_2}{N}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) • p : proportion de boules rouges.
 Comment estimer p à partir de Y (nombre de boules rouges)?

Un estimateur naturel \hat{p} : $\frac{Y}{N}$ ← mbr de boules rouges
 ← mbr de boules totales

$$\underline{E[Y] = Np}$$

Un estimateur non biaisé est $\frac{Y}{N} = \hat{p}_N$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\hat{p}_N - p] &= 0 \\
 &= E[\hat{p}_N] - p
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\hat{p}_N] &= E\left[\frac{Y}{N}\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{N} E[Y] \\
 &= p
 \end{aligned}$$

$$EQM(\hat{p}_N, p) = \text{Bias}^2(\hat{p}_N) + \text{Var}(\hat{p}_N)$$

$$= \text{Var}(\hat{p}_N)$$

$$= \text{Var}\left(\frac{Y}{N}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N^2} \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{N} p(1-p) \frac{m_1 + m_2 - N}{m_1 + m_2 - 1}$$

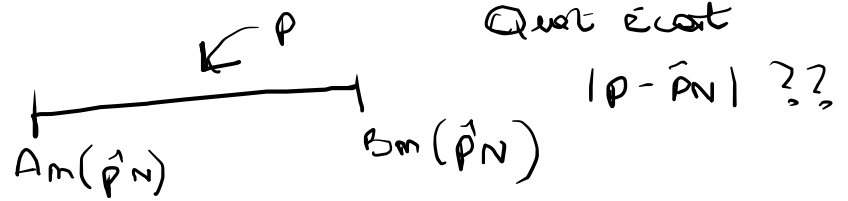
Comparaison des estimateurs \bar{X}_N (question 1) et de \hat{p}_N :

$$EQM(\hat{p}_N, p) < EQM(\bar{X}_N, p) \quad \text{car} \quad \frac{EQM(\hat{p}_N, p)}{EQM(\bar{X}_N, p)}$$

On voit donc \hat{p}_N .

$$= \frac{m_1 + m_2 - N}{m_1 + m_2 - 1} < 1$$

(c) IC (pas classique)



$$IP(p \in [A_m, B_m]) = 1 - \alpha$$

\uparrow A_m, B_m quantiles connues (dependent pas de p , mais dependent de \hat{p}_N)

On cherche ε tq: $IP(|\hat{p}_N - p| \geq \varepsilon) = \alpha$. ($IP(|\hat{p}_N - p| < \varepsilon) = 1 - \alpha$)

$$IP(|\hat{p}_N - p| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{p}_N)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{N\varepsilon^2} \frac{(m_1 + m_2 - N)p(1-p)}{(m_1 + m_2 - 1)} = \alpha$$

Inégalité de Markov

On choisit ε qui minimise le bonheur sup de $IP(|\hat{p}_N - p| \geq \varepsilon)$.

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{(m_1 + m_2 - N)(p(1-p))}{N\alpha (m_1 + m_2 - 1)}}$$

$$IC_{1-\alpha} = \left[\hat{p}_N \pm \varepsilon \right]$$

Exercice 4

X densité $f_0(x) = \frac{2}{\theta^2} x \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x)$ avec $\theta > 0$.

$$1) \mathbb{E}[X] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f_0(x) dx.$$

$$= \int_0^{\theta} \frac{2x^2}{\theta^2} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3\theta^2} x^3 \right]_0^{\theta} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}\theta}}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2.$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 f_0(x) dx = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{2x^3}{\theta^2} dx = \left[\frac{2}{4\theta^2} x^4 \right]_0^{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}\theta^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\theta\right)^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{18}\theta^2}}$$

2) Un estimateur de $E[X] = \frac{2}{3}\theta$ est \bar{X}_n .

Donc par la méthode des moments, l'estimateur $\hat{\theta}_n$ est $\frac{3}{2}\bar{X}_n$.

3) consistant $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{IP} \frac{2}{3}\theta$ (LGN)

$\hookrightarrow \hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{IP} \theta$ (TA de continuité)

asymptotiquement normal $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \frac{2}{3}\theta) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{L} \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{18}\theta^2)$ (TCL)

$$g(x) = \frac{3}{2}x \quad g'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{continue})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) &\xrightarrow{L} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{1}{18}\theta^2\right) \quad (\Delta \text{ méthode}) \\ &= g'(\theta)^2 \frac{1}{18}\theta^2. \end{aligned}$$

4) IC asymptotique pour θ

• On a : $\sqrt{n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{1}{8} \theta^2\right)$

• Cela implique $\frac{\sqrt{n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\theta} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

(Exo 3)
↓
2 étapes

Ide stratégie prop-in : On s'intéresse à $\frac{2\sqrt{2n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\hat{\theta}_n}$.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\hat{\theta}_n} = \frac{2\sqrt{2n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\hat{\theta}_n}$$

↓ \mathcal{L}
 $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

↓ IP car $\hat{\theta}_n$ constant
(+ théorème de continuité).

Par Slutsky, $\frac{2\sqrt{2n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\hat{\theta}_n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

Ce qui implique :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(-q_{1-\alpha/2} \leq \frac{2\sqrt{2n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\hat{\theta}_n} \leq q_{1-\alpha/2} \right) = 1 - \alpha.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_n q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2n}} \leq \hat{\theta}_n - \theta \leq \frac{\hat{\theta}_n q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2n}} \right) = 1 - \alpha.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(-\hat{\theta}_n - \frac{\hat{\theta}_n q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2n}} \leq -\theta \leq -\hat{\theta}_n + \frac{\hat{\theta}_n q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2n}} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(\hat{\theta}_n - \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2} \hat{\theta}_n}{2\sqrt{2n}} \leq \theta \leq \hat{\theta}_n + \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2} \hat{\theta}_n}{2\sqrt{2n}} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$IC_{1-\alpha} = \left[\hat{\theta}_n \pm \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2} \hat{\theta}_n}{2\sqrt{2n}} \right].$$

2ème stratégie

$$2\sqrt{2m} \frac{(\hat{\theta}_m - \theta)}{\theta} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2m} \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_m}{\theta} - 1 \right)$$

ce qui implique:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(-q_{1-\alpha/2} \leq 2\sqrt{2m} \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_m}{\theta} - 1 \right) \leq q_{1-\alpha/2} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(-\frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m}} + 1 \leq \frac{\hat{\theta}_m}{\theta} \leq \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m}} + 1 \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{-q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m} \hat{\theta}_m} + \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}_m} \leq \frac{1}{\theta} \leq \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m} \hat{\theta}_m} + \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}_m} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P} \left(\hat{\theta}_m \left(1 + \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m}} \right)^{-1} \leq \theta \leq \hat{\theta}_m \left(1 - \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m}} \right)^{-1} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

↳ Bonnes bornes $\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}_m} \pm \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{2m} \hat{\theta}_m} > 0$ p.s.

5) EMV

$$L_X(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\theta}(x_i)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{\theta^2} x_i \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x_i)$$

Maximiser en θ

L_X prend 2 valeurs $L_X(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } \exists i, x_i \notin [0, \theta] \\ \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{\theta^2} x_i, & \forall i, x_i \in [0, \theta] \end{cases}$

L_X sera maximale $\forall i, x_i \in [0, \theta] \Leftrightarrow \forall i, x_i \leq \theta$

On pose: $\hat{\theta}^{MV} = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i$

