

On veut l'alimateur avec la votrare de cur qui dévait le + vite vois D.

$$4) \ \mathbb{E}\left[\times \right] = \frac{\Theta}{3} .$$

. Pour ce méthode des moments, un stim, de E[X] c'et X_m .

In stim, de D c'et $2X_m = \hat{\Theta}_m$.

 $X_{m} \xrightarrow{ps} \frac{\theta}{2}$ (LGN) $g: x \mapsto 2x$ continue, $g(X_{n}) \xrightarrow{p.s.} \theta$ (The de continuité) $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$ $\hat{\theta}_{m}$

$$E[\widehat{\theta}_{m} - \Theta] = E[2X_{m} - \Theta] = 2E[X_{n}] - \Theta$$

$$= 2 \frac{\Theta}{2} - \Theta$$

$$= 0$$

Sons bious.

3)
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\hat{\Theta}_{m} - \Theta\right)^{2}\right] = V_{out}\left(\left(\hat{\Theta}_{m}\right)\right)$$

$$= V_{out}\left(2\times m\right)$$

$$= 4 V_{out}\left(\times m\right)$$

$$= 4 \frac{\Theta^{2}}{12m}$$

$$= \frac{\Theta^{2}}{3m}$$

$$[J(x^{2})] - J(x)^{2}$$

$$[Var(x) = 0]^{2}/12$$

$$Var(x_{m}) = 0$$

$$12m$$

$$+CL$$
 $\sqrt{m}\left(\overline{x}_{m}-\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ $\frac{\lambda}{n-1+\alpha}$ $\mathcal{N}\left(0,\frac{\theta^{2}}{22}\right)$

$$\Delta = 2x \text{ Centime}$$

$$g(x) = 2x \text{ Centime}$$

$$g'(x) = 2.$$

$$\sqrt{m} \left(\widehat{\Theta}_{n} - \vartheta \right) \frac{1}{m+2} \sqrt{n} \left(O, \frac{\vartheta^{2}}{3} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{g} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4\vartheta^{2}}{12}$$

5)
$$\frac{EMV}{L\times(8)} = \hat{T}\int_{8}(Xi) \int_{8}(Xi) = \frac{1}{8}D[0;8](Xi)$$

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

•
$$E \times P(1)$$
 $g(x) = \exp(-x) D_{R} + (x)$

depend por de 0.

$$\forall x \in (0)$$
 = $\prod_{i=1}^{m} a_{i} (-x_{i})$

Dès pre l'indicatrice dépend de D, on dak la mettre dans la viaiscribleme (souvent) ix i, main xi, mai xi (souvent)

$$L_{\times}(9) = \frac{1}{9^{m}} \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{D}_{[0; 9]}(x_{i})$$

· Lx st mon mulle si Vi, Xi (8

D'MV = mosc Xi? (condidat)

Lx (0)

Lx (0)

Lx (0)

Lx (0)

Mosc Xi?

Mosc Xi?

Mosc Xi

Si 8 (mars une indichre donc j'er en mars une indichre mulle

Si 07 mox Xi, Int = 1.

8 H 1 de war ente.

max X2 & bien l'EMV.

6)
$$IP(X \le E) = \frac{E}{6} \circ [0;0]$$

$$\exists$$
) $\chi_{(m)} = \max_{i} \chi_{i}$

$$= \prod_{x=3}^{m} |P(x; \zeta t)| \times \frac{1}{2} de m^{2} exi$$

$$= |P(x \leq t)|^{m} de m^{2} exi$$

$$= |P(\times \leq x)|^{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{B} & \times_{(m)} & \overset{\text{If}}{\longrightarrow} \Theta & \cdot \left(\begin{array}{ll} \text{diffultion} \\ \text{diffultion} \end{array} \right) & \text{cor } \mathbb{Z}GN + \text{continuité} \\ \text{Gava pos monchor} & \\ \text{Gava pos monchor} & \\ \text{IP} \left(\left| \times_{(m)} - \Theta \right| \right), \mathcal{E} \right) & = \mathbb{IP} \left(\Theta - \times_{(m)} \right), \mathcal{E} \right) \\ & \uparrow \\ \times_{(n)} \langle \Theta \text{ por def de l'Emv.} \end{array}$$

$$= IP \left(\Theta - \varepsilon \right) \times_{(m)} \right)$$

$$= IP \left(\times_{(m)} \le \Theta - \varepsilon \right) \qquad 0 \le \Theta - \varepsilon \le \Theta$$

$$= IP \left(\times_{(m)} \le \Theta - \varepsilon \right) \qquad (\varepsilon \le \Theta = 0), 0$$

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Box
$$e$$
 - Contelli \rightarrow converges ρ . 5.

Détails dai faille ρ part.

Détails dai faille

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10)
$$F_{\epsilon}(t) = 1 - \exp(-\frac{t}{\theta}) \int [t+7,0] \text{ quand } E \sim \exp(\theta^{-1})$$

12) m (O-X_(n))
$$\xrightarrow{\chi}$$
 Exp(O-1) L. definition are les fonction de réportitions

$$IP(m(\Theta-X_{(m)}) \leq k) = IP(X_{(m)} \geq \Theta - \frac{k}{m})$$

$$= 1 - IP(X_{(m)} \leq \Theta - \frac{k}{m})$$

$$= 2 - \left(\frac{\Theta - \frac{k}{m}}{\Theta}\right)^m D[O, 9](9 - \frac{k}{m})$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10} D[O, 9](9 - \frac{k}{m})$$

$$IP(m(x_{(M)}-8) \leqslant t) \xrightarrow{M+10} 1 - 44(-\frac{t}{6}) \forall t \geq 0.$$

22)
$$\left| \begin{array}{c} m \left(\Theta - X_{CM} \right) \right| \xrightarrow{\sum_{m \to +\infty}} Exp(1) \\ \sqrt{m} \left(\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\Theta}_{m} \cdot \Theta \right) \xrightarrow{K} \mathcal{N} \left(0, \frac{\Theta^{2}}{3} \right) \\ \xrightarrow{m \to +\infty} \mathcal{N} \left(0, \frac{\Theta^{2}}{3} \right) \\ \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}$$

On chasit l'EMV o On choisit X(m)

→ Bien, EDM.

→ LGN, continuité Pis
→ TCL, D méthode des mounts | pour trouver un extimoteur.

→ EMV

TD1, TD2

one 7, 0,00 8 TD2.