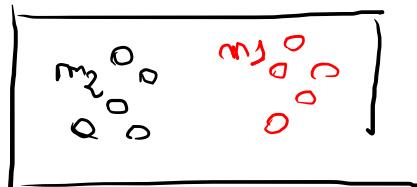


Exercise 10



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

Estimer P.

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

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si le } i\text{ème tirage brise la règle} \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

La prob de briser la règle
= $P(X_i = 1)$

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 iid $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = P$)

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = P(1-P)$$

- EQM $(\bar{X}_N, P) = \underbrace{\text{Var}(\bar{X}_N)}_{=\frac{1}{N}P(1-P)} + \underbrace{\text{Bias}^2(\bar{X}_N)}_{=0}$

(b) . Normalité asymptotique

X_1, \dots, X_N iid

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[X_1] = p, \quad \text{Var}(X_1) = p(1-p)$$

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

. Intervalle de confiance : (*) implique :

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

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

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

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

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

Par Slutsky ,

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

ce qui implique

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

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

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

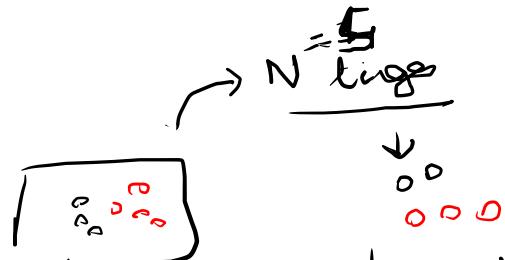
$$= 1 - \alpha$$

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

2) N tirages sans remise \rightarrow $\frac{1000}{5000 \text{ esp}} \rightarrow$ i.i.d exp.

Y : le nbre de boules rouge tirées

$$(N \ll m_1 + m_2)$$



J'en tire 3 balles
rouges

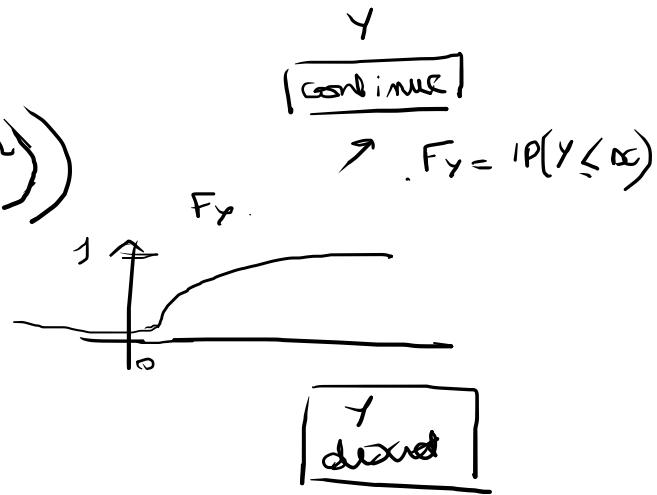
a) $E[Y] = Np$

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

(\hookrightarrow Loi hyper-géométrique (pas à savoir))

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

$$\text{IP}(Y = k) =$$



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

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

$$= \frac{\binom{m_1}{k} \binom{m_2}{N-k}}{\binom{m_1 + m_2}{N}}$$

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

Un estimateur naturel: $\frac{Y}{N}$ \leftarrow nbre de boules rouges
 \leftarrow nbre de boules totales

$$\underline{E[Y] = Np} \quad \text{Un estimateur non biaisé est } \underline{\frac{Y}{N}} = \hat{p}_N$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{EQM}(\hat{p}_N, p) &= \text{Bias}^2(\hat{p}_N) + \text{Var}(\hat{p}_N) \\
 &= \text{Var}(\hat{p}_N) \\
 &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{Y}{N}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{N^2} \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{N} p(1-p) \frac{m_1 + m_2 - N}{m_1 + m_2 - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

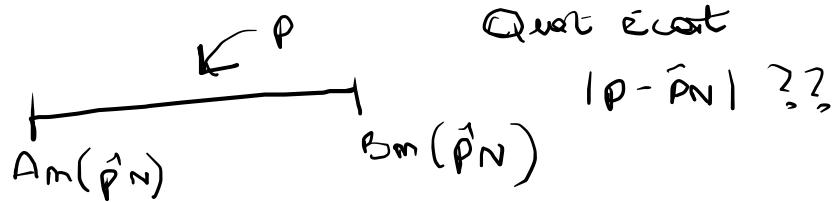
$$\text{EQM}(\hat{p}_N, p) < \text{EQM}(\bar{X}_N, p) \quad \text{car} \quad \frac{\text{EQM}(\hat{p}_N, p)}{\text{EQM}(\bar{X}_N, p)}$$

On divise donc \hat{p}_N

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

(c) $\hat{I}C$ (pas clair que)

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



A_m, B_m quantités connues (dépendent pas de p mais dépendent de \hat{p}_N)

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

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

Imprécision de Marais

On choisit ε qui minimise l'heure sup de $P(|\hat{p}_N - p| \geq \varepsilon)$.

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

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

Exercice

$$X \text{ densité } f_\theta(x) = \frac{2}{\theta^2} x^1 I_{[0,\theta]}(x) \text{ avec } \theta > 0.$$

$$\text{I) } E[X] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f_\theta(x) dx -$$

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

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

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

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

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) constant

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

$$\hat{\Theta}_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{IP} \Theta \quad (\text{TA de continuité})$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\Theta}_n - \Theta) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{8}\Theta^2) \quad (\Delta \text{ méthode})$$

$$= g''(\Theta)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{18}\Theta^2$$

4) IC asymptotique pour $\hat{\theta}$

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

• Cela implique $\frac{\sqrt{2m}(\hat{\theta}_m - \theta)}{\theta} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{\lambda} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. (Exo 3)

↓
2 étapes

1re stratégie Prop-in On a intérêve à $\frac{2\sqrt{2m}(\hat{\theta}_m - \theta)}{\hat{\theta}_m}$.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2m}(\hat{\theta}_m - \theta)}{\hat{\theta}_m} = \underbrace{\frac{2\sqrt{2m}(\hat{\theta}_m - \theta)}{\theta}}_{\downarrow L} \underbrace{\frac{\theta}{\hat{\theta}_m}}_{\downarrow 1}$$

\downarrow IP car $\hat{\theta}_m$ constant
(+ théorème de continuité)

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

Ce qui implique :

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

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

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

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

$$\text{IC}_{1-\alpha} = \left[\hat{\theta}_n \pm \frac{q_{1-\alpha/2}\hat{\theta}_n}{2\sqrt{2m}} \right]$$

2ème stratégie

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

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

(équiv valable:

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

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

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

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

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

5)

EMV

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

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

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 n'est maximale $\forall i, X_i \in [0, \theta] \Leftrightarrow \forall i, X_i \leq \theta$ 