Exercice 11 Dates de défaillance d'un système)

1.
$$g(\theta) = E_{\theta}(X_{1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k\theta (1-\theta)^{k-1}$$

$$= \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\hat{l} - (1-\theta)^{k}}{d\theta}$$

$$= -\theta \cdot \frac{d(\frac{1-\theta}{\theta})}{d\theta}$$

$$= -\theta \cdot (-\frac{1}{\theta^{2}}) = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

2. Parce que toux modèle défini sur un espace fini on dénomble (x, p(x)) est dominé par la mesure de comptage sur X $\mu : \sum_{x} \delta_x$

3. On a
$$Var_{\theta} [T(x)] \gg \frac{g'(\theta)^{2}}{I(\theta)}$$

$$Var_{\theta} [T(x)] = Var_{\theta} [\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}] = \frac{1}{n} Var_{\theta} (X_{i}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{I-\theta}{\theta^{2}}$$

$$g(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \implies g'(\theta)^{2} = \frac{1}{\theta^{4}}$$

$$I(\theta) = nI_{n}(\theta)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
1, (\theta) &= Var_{\theta} \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1+\theta}{\theta} \right)^{X-1} \\ \partial \theta \end{array} \right] \\
&= Var_{\theta} \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \left(X-1 \right) \frac{1}{1-\theta} \right] \\
&= Var_{\theta} \left[\frac{1-X\theta}{\theta (1-\theta)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta^{2} \left(\left[-\theta \right]^{2}} Var \left(\frac{1+\theta X}{\theta} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\left(\left[-\theta \right]^{2}} \cdot \frac{1-\theta}{\theta^{2}} = \frac{1}{\left(\left[-\theta \right] \theta^{2} \right]} \\
&= \frac{1}{\left(\left[-\theta \right]^{2}} \cdot \frac{1-\theta}{\theta^{2}} = \frac{1}{\left(\left[-\theta \right] \theta^{2} \right]} \\
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{g'(\theta)^{2}}{I(\theta)} = \frac{I-\Theta}{N\theta^{2}}$$
Donc $Var_{\theta}[T(x)] = \frac{g'(\theta)^{2}}{I(\theta)}$, $T(x)$ est un estimateur $U.V.M.B$

4.
$$P(0, \leq h) = E_0 \left[\left(\frac{1-\theta}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{\theta} \right]$$

$$= E_0 \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \left[\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta$$

i)
$$R(\theta,T) - R(\theta,S_n) = -\frac{n+1-\theta}{n\theta^2}h^2 + \frac{2}{\theta^2}h + \frac{1-n-\theta}{n\theta^2}$$

On peut trouver certaines valeurs de h tel que R(0,7)-R(0,5h) >0.

iv).
$$h^*(\theta) = \frac{n}{n+1-\theta}$$

5. Il n'existe pas un h* pour 40 >0, 4h>0, R(O,Sh*) s R(O,Sh)

Exercice 2.

1.
$$\pi(\theta|x) \propto p(x|\theta) \cdot \pi(\theta)$$

$$P(\times \mid \theta) = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^{n}} \theta((-\theta)^{X_i-1}) = \theta(-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n}} \chi_i - n$$

$$\pi(\theta|x) \propto \theta^{n}(1-\theta)^{\frac{n}{2}} \times i^{-n} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1}$$

$$\propto \frac{\Gamma(x+\beta)}{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(\beta)} \theta^{\chi+n-1} (1-\theta) \stackrel{\stackrel{h}{\longrightarrow}}{\longrightarrow} \chi_{i}^{+} + \beta^{-} (n+1)$$

donc $\alpha' = n + \alpha$,

2. D'après 1.
$$E_{\pi}(\theta|X) = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha'+\beta'} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\alpha+\beta+\frac{\Sigma}{i=1}X_i}$$

3.
$$E_{\pi}(\theta|X) = \frac{1+\frac{\alpha}{n}}{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{n}+\frac{1}{n}\frac{\Sigma}{i}X_{i}} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}} = \frac{1}{\theta_{0}} = \theta_{0}$$

Exercice 3.

1. l'espace des paramètres @ du modèbe:

$$S_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} log(x_{i})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_{i}$$

$$Y_{i} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow S_{n}(x) \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n})$$

Donc, le loi de In Su(x) est: N(0,1)

F.(VhA) > 0.021. F est le fonction de répartition de M(0,1)

$$A = \frac{-F^{+}(\frac{x}{2})}{\sqrt{n}}$$

4.
$$E(x) = E(\exp(Y))$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(y) \frac{1}{100} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y-\mu)^{2}) dy$$

$$= \exp(\mu + \frac{1}{2}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{100} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}((y-\mu)^{2} - 2(y-\mu) + 1)) dy$$

$$= \exp(\mu + \frac{1}{2})$$