

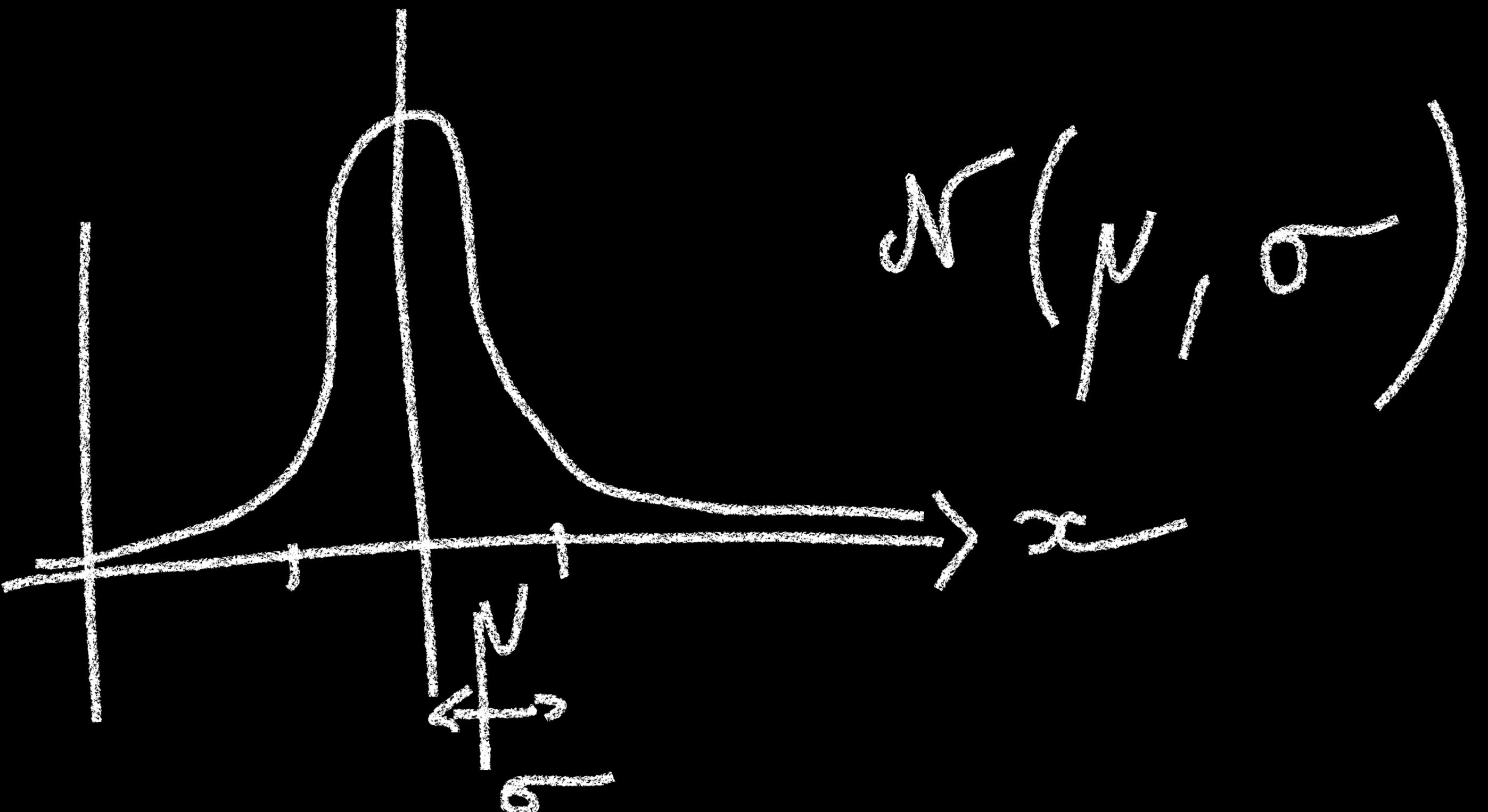
# Confidence Interval

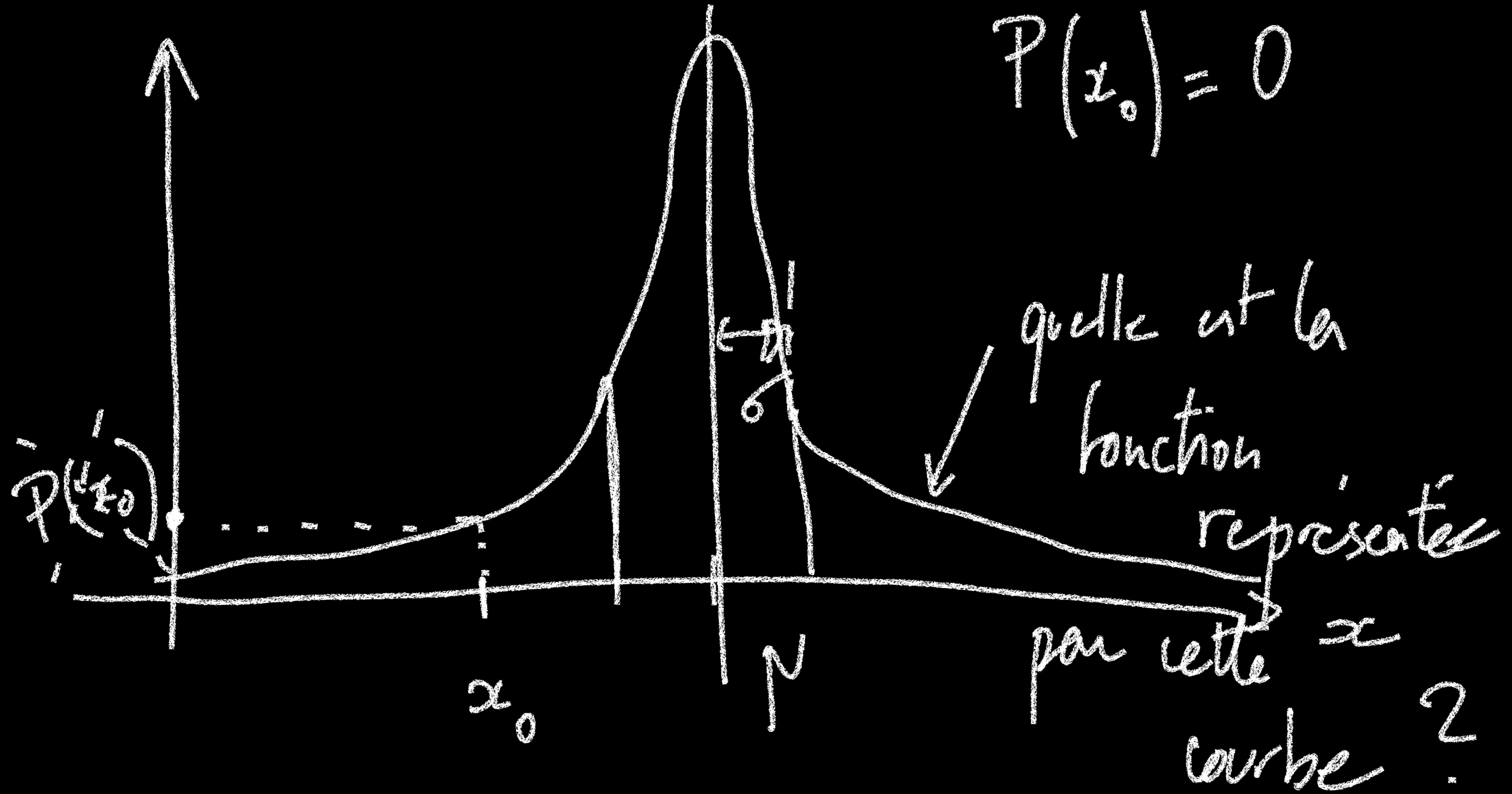
X b.a.

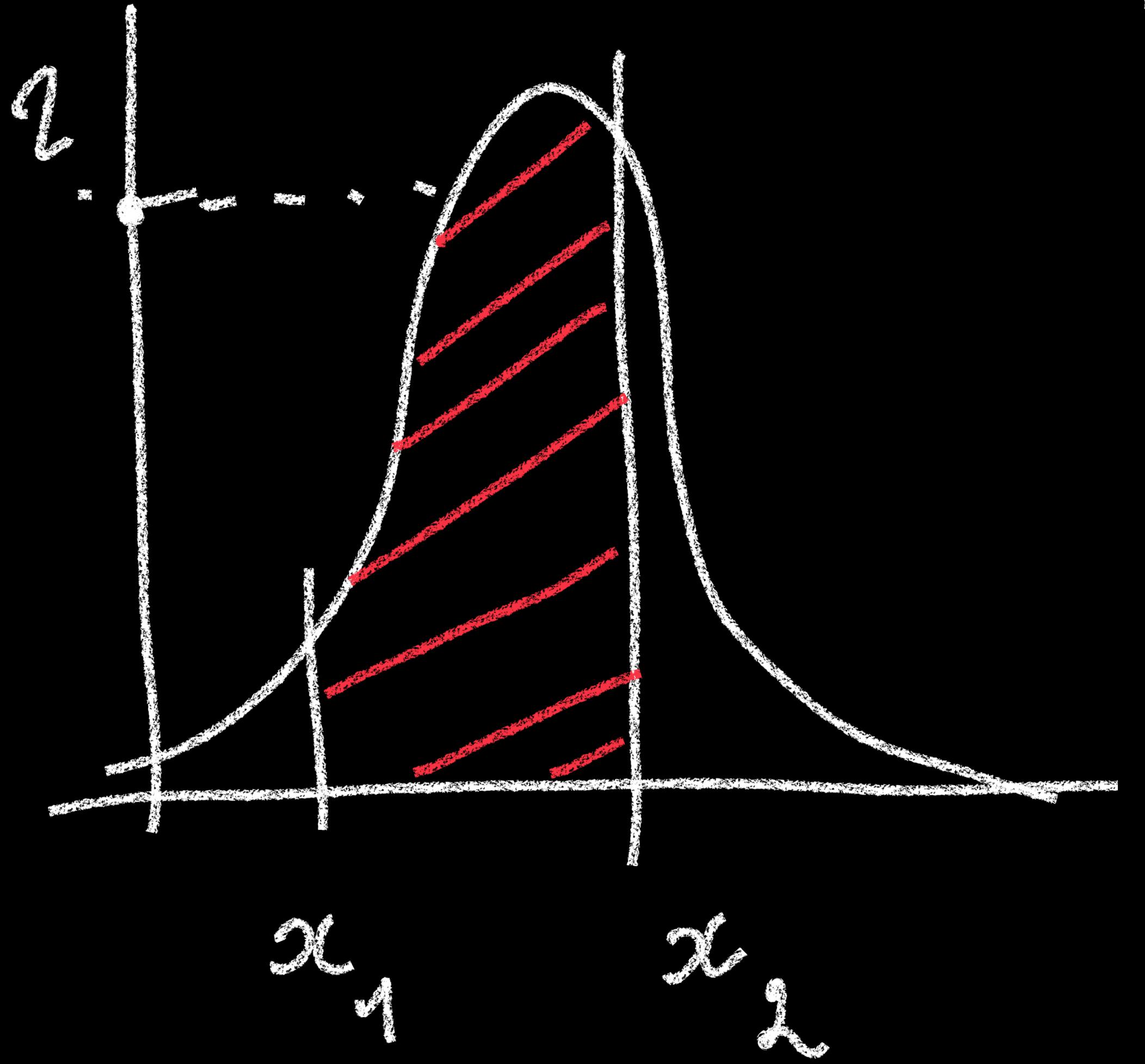
X

$\sim$

Std

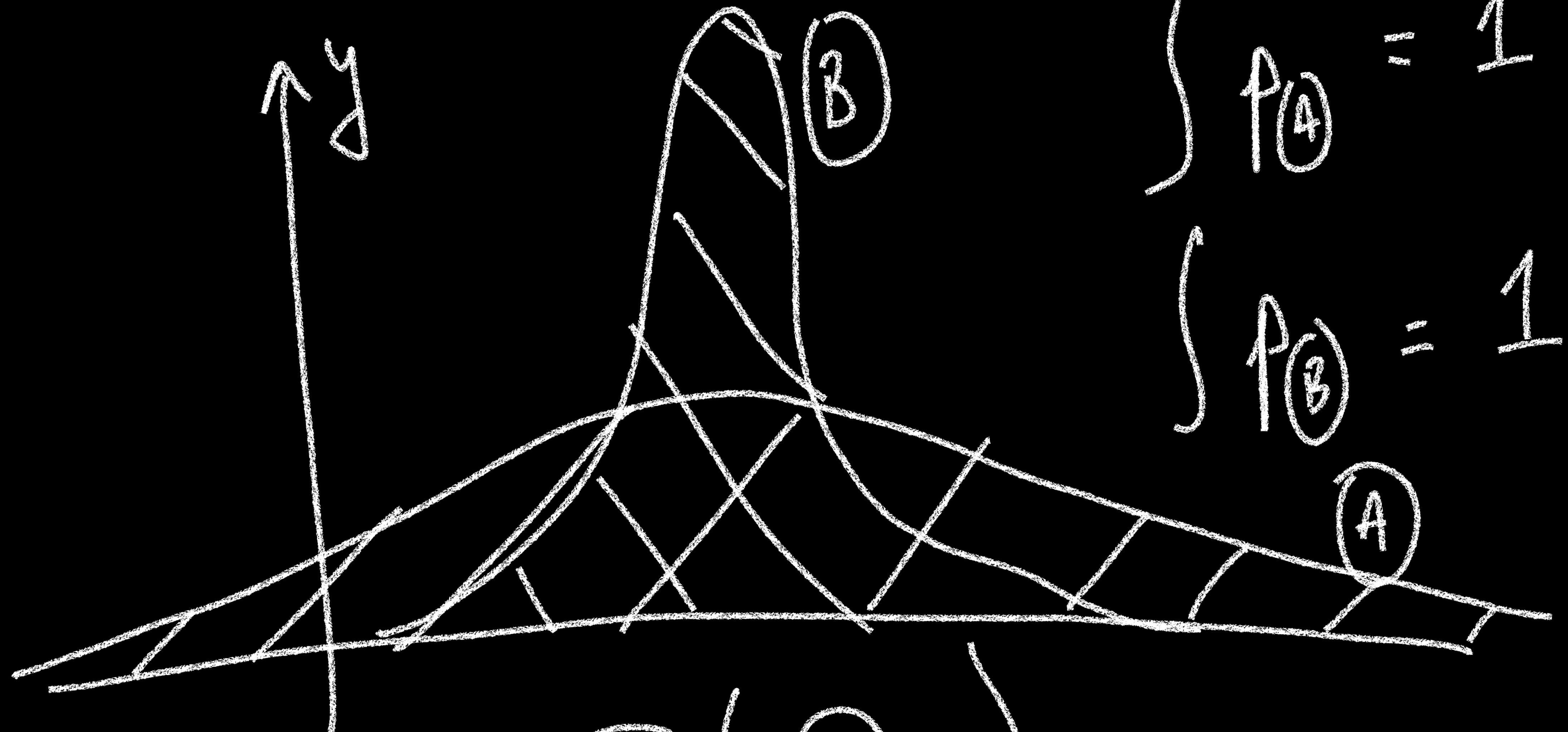




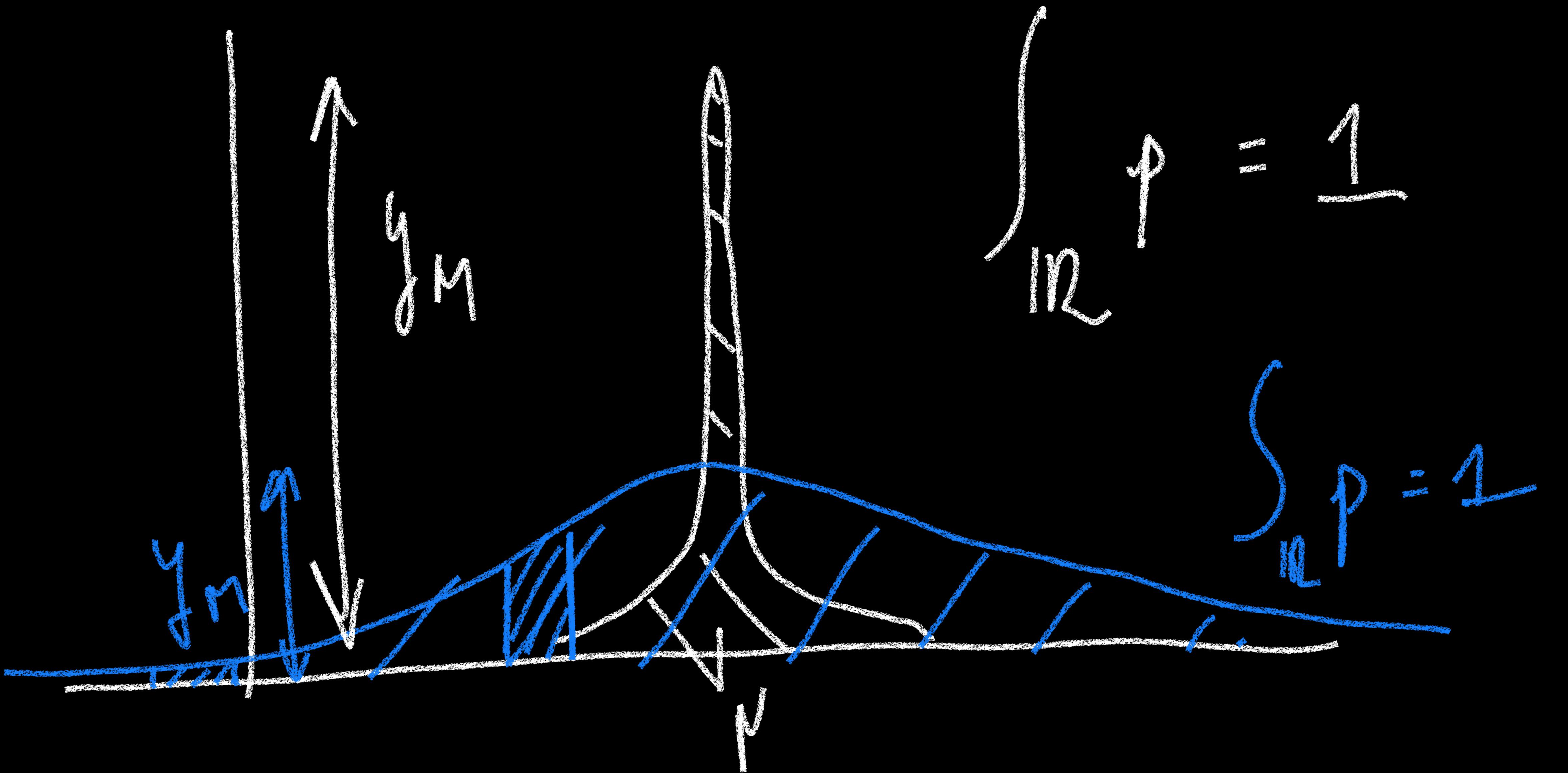


$$P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} p(x) dx$$

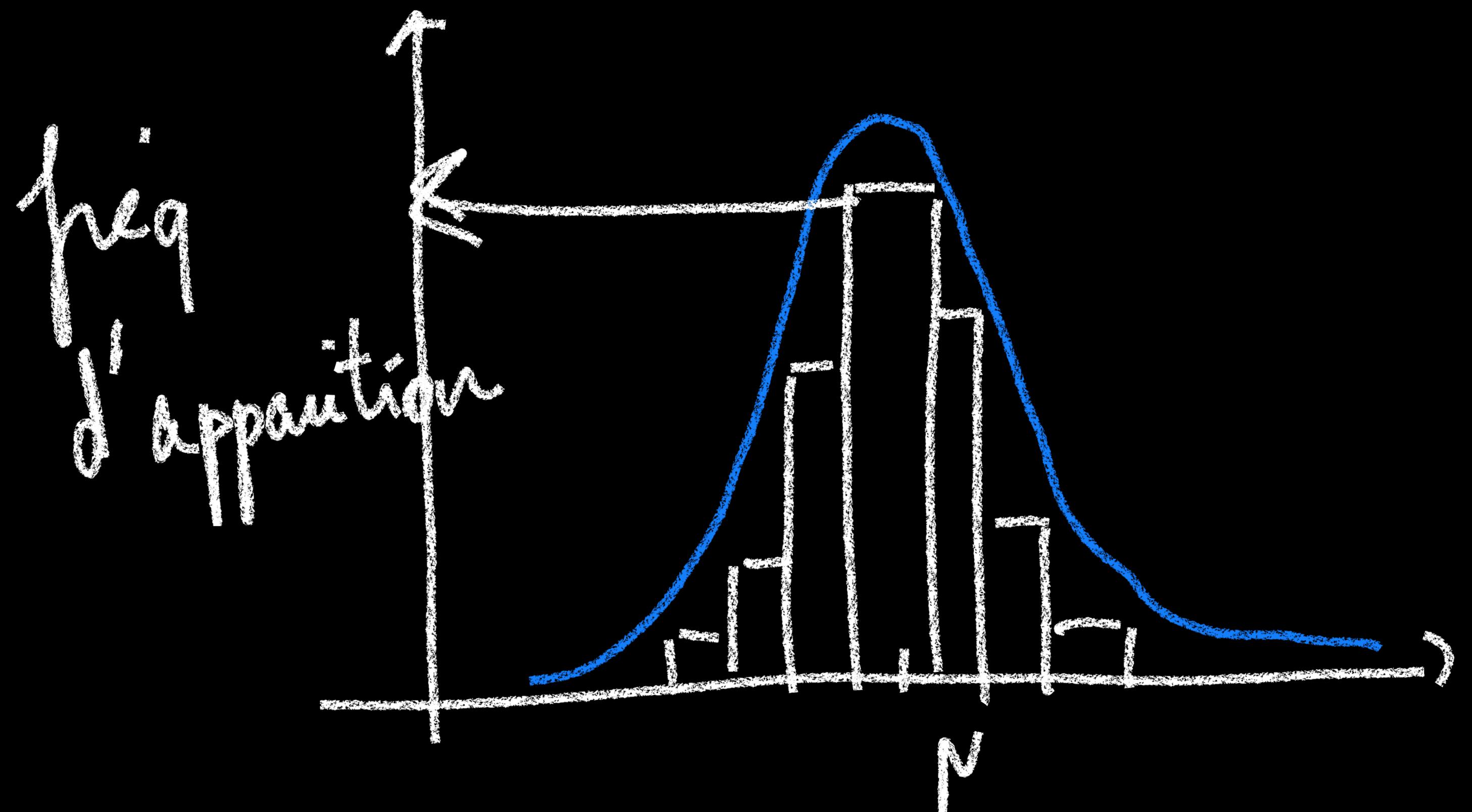
$$[0,1] \xrightarrow{2} [0, M]$$



$$R(\Omega) = 1$$



$X_1, \dots, X_N = N$  réalisations  
de  $X$ .



[TCL] ①  $X$  r.a.  $\sim$  loi quelconque

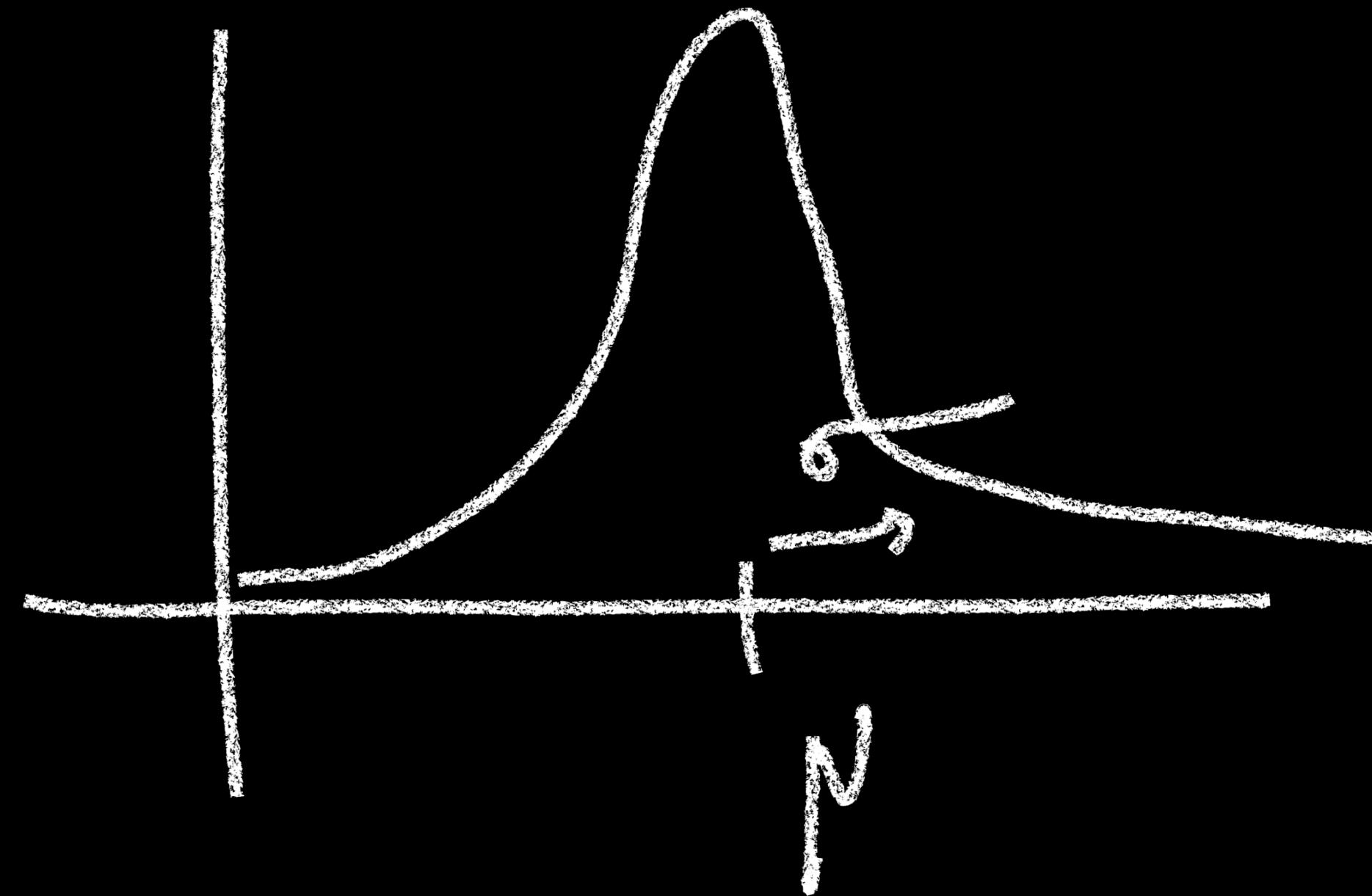
② Soient  $X_1, \dots, X_N$  = N réalisations de  $X$

Soit  $\bar{v} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i$ .  $\bar{v}$  est une r.a.

③ La  $\sigma$  a  $\bar{\mu}$  suit une  
loi gamma lorsque de moyenne  $\mu$   
et  $\sigma^2$  écart-type

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$X$  v.a. ~

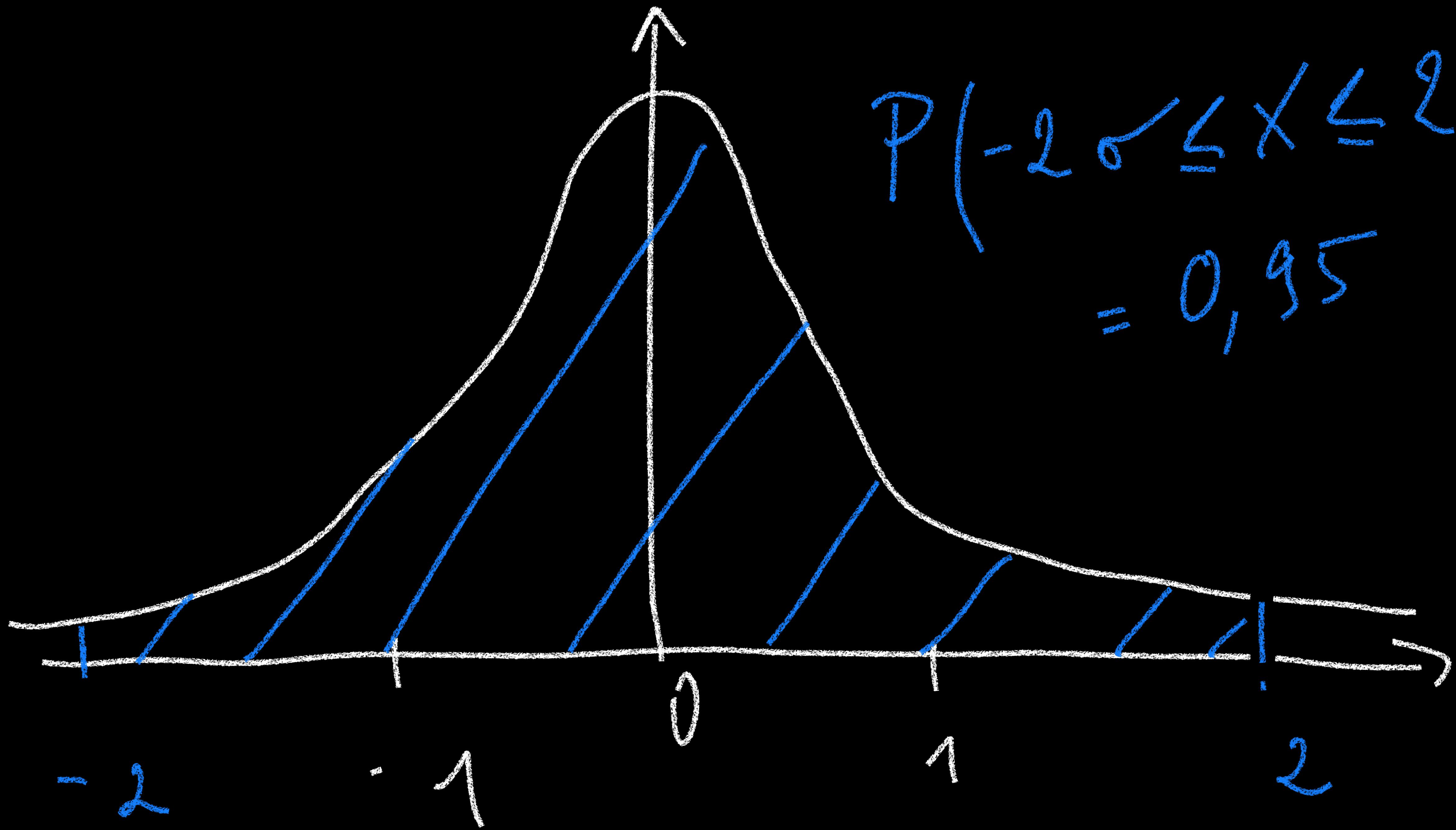


$$X_1 \quad P(X = X_1) = 0$$

$|X_1 - \mu|$  est petit

$$P(-2 \leq X \leq 2)$$

$$= 0,95$$



T

13,6

23,7

42

14,2

↑

100

values

(ou

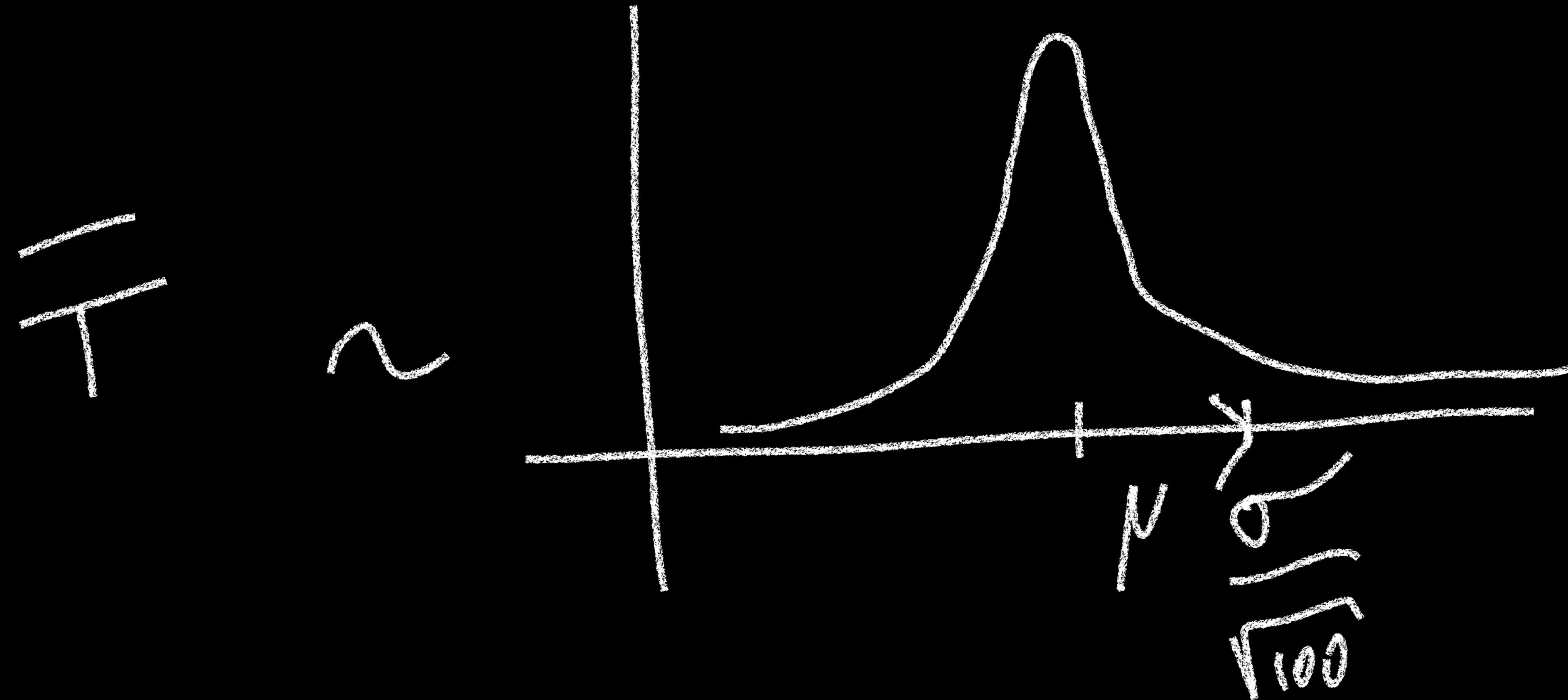
realisations)

$$\bar{T} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} T_i$$

$$100 i = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} (13,6 + 23,7 + 42 + \dots)$$

$$= 17,3^\circ C$$



$17,3^{\circ}\text{C}$  est une valeur qui a  $95\%$  de chances d'être à moins de  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{100}}$  de l.

$$n - \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}} \leq 17,9 \leq n + \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$-\frac{26}{\sqrt{100}} \leq 17,9 - n \leq \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$-17,9 - \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}} \leq -n \leq -17,9 + \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$17,9 - \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}} \leq \mu \leq 17,9 + \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}}$$

with

$$\mu \in \left[ 17,9 - \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}}, 17,9 + \frac{26}{\sqrt{100}} \right]$$

I.C. at 95%

$\frac{2}{\sqrt{100}}$  = "marge d'erreur"

$$ME = \frac{26}{\sqrt{N}} \quad N \uparrow \Rightarrow ME \downarrow$$

Hyp

ln

Ecart - Type

$\sigma_{\text{com}}$

N samples

$$\mu = ?$$

$\sigma_{\text{inc}}$

N samples

$$\mu = ?$$

Gaussian

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Student

$$\frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

Hyp

$\mu, \sigma^2$  inc

N samples

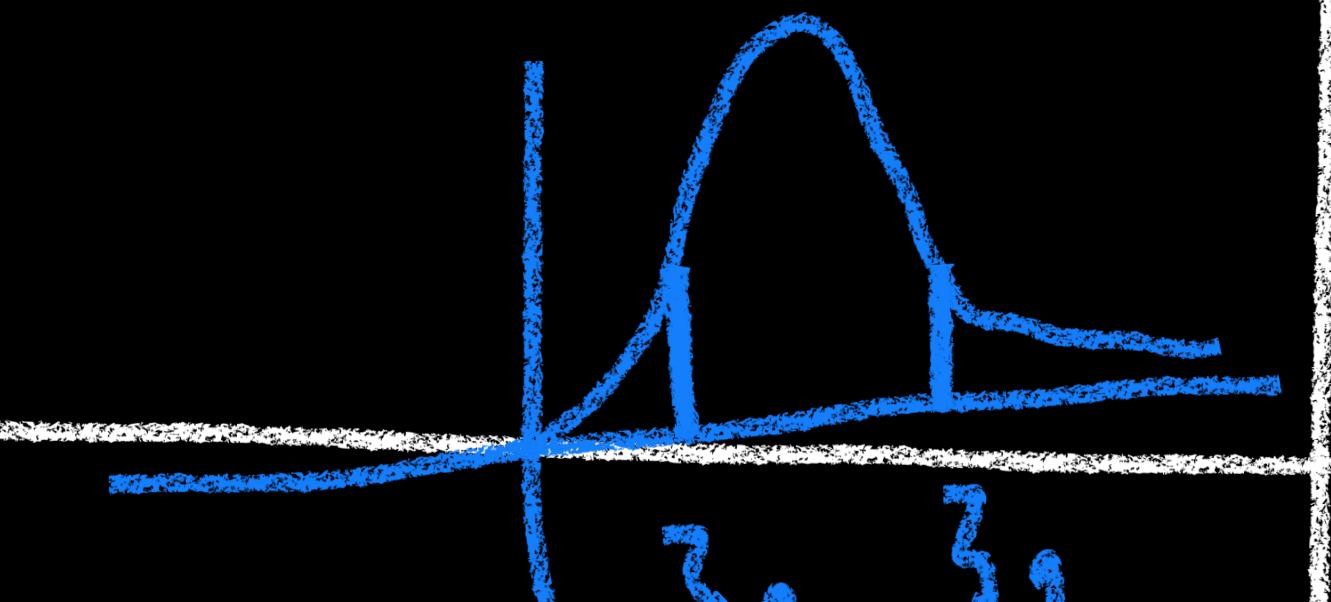
$$\rho = \frac{2}{N}$$

N samples

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}}$$

Lor

Gaussiane



Chi  $\chi^2_{\nu=3r}$   
 $\chi^2_2$

E - T

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

$[\delta_1, \delta_2] = \text{stats.chi2.interval}(1-\alpha, N-2)$

$$[\frac{\delta_2^2 N}{N-2}, \frac{\delta_1^2 N}{N-2}]$$