Problème 3 i) Soint X, y absolument continues telles que 17 (X70, Y70)=1 independentes. [P(X70, Y70)= 1P(X70). 1P(Y70) par indépendance. Jone 117 (x70) = 12 (470) =1 17 (X=) = 0 Soit Z := X : Mandefinie. MUTERONOBIBLICALISMENT Voyons in Z admet one densite-Soit 4 borelienne, etalions F (4(Z)) $\mathbb{F}(\varphi(z)) = \mathbb{F}(\varphi(x)) = \int \varphi(x) dP$ $=\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi\left(\frac{2\iota}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot dl_{(X,\, \iota)}^2$ = $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot dl_x^2 \cdot dl_y^2$ par indépendence = \ \ \(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \). \(\frac{1}{\gamma} changement de variable: on pot 3 = 2 donc n=47 et dr = y done dn = y d7

Scanné avec CamScanner

Joi
$$F(\varphi(z)) = \iint \varphi(z) \cdot 1_{li2} \cdot (yz) \cdot 1_{li2} \cdot (yz) \cdot f_x(y) \cdot f_x(y) \cdot g \, dy \, dy$$

or, $y > 0$ donc $1_{li2} + (yyz) = 1_{li2} + (z)$

Pinale ment, $F(\varphi(z)) = \int \varphi(z) \cdot \int \frac{1}{li2} \cdot (yz) \cdot f_x(yz) \cdot f_y(yz) \cdot$

$$Z = \frac{x}{y}$$
 est donc absolument continue; de densite-
$$\int_{10.4} (3). f_{x}(y3). f_{y}(y). y. dy$$

(i) Sit
$$Z := \frac{\chi/m}{4/n}$$
; où $\chi \sim \chi^2(m)$ $y \sim \chi^2(n)$

Calculons en premier lieu les lois de X/m et y/n
Soit 4 hore lienne

The specificance of
$$(x/m) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x/m) dl^2$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \varphi\left(\frac{\kappa}{m}\right) \cdot d\mathbb{R}_{x}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \varphi\left(\frac{\kappa}{m}\right) \cdot \frac{d\mathbb{R}_{x}}{\left(\frac{\kappa}{2}\right)} - \kappa \cdot e \quad d\kappa$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \varphi\left(\frac{\kappa}{m}\right) \cdot \frac{(\frac{\kappa}{2})}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\kappa}{2}\right)} - \kappa \cdot e \quad d\kappa$$

changement de variable: on por
$$3 = \frac{\pi}{m}$$
 donc $x = m3$ et $\frac{dn}{d3} = m d3$

 $\overline{\mathbb{F}}\left(\varphi(\chi/m)\right) = \begin{cases} \varphi(1) \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{2} & \text{if } (m,7) \\ \overline{\mathbb{F}}(\frac{m}{2}) & \text{if } (m,7) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \varphi(1) \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{2} & \text{if } (m,7) \\ \overline{\mathbb{F}}(\frac{m}{2}) & \text{if } (m,7) \end{cases}$ $= \left(\frac{\varphi(z)}{|z|} \frac{(z)^{mz}}{|z|} \cdot m^{z-1} - \frac{m}{z^{z-1}} - \frac{z^{m}}{z^{2}} \right)$ $= \left| \begin{array}{c} \gamma(7) \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(7)} \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot \frac{m}{2} \cdot$ X est don absolument absolument continue de demite $\frac{(m/2)}{T^{1}\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \xrightarrow{7} -e$ On en déduit que X ~ I (m, m) , Par un raisonnement similair, on obtient y 2 I'(2, 2) . De par i) i X/m est absolument continue, de demite Pz (3) = | fx (y3).y.fy (y) dy. 1/12+ (7) $= \int \frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{m/2}}{\frac{1}{1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \cdot \left(\frac{3y}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} - \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 - y^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 - y^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{$ $=\frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}^{\frac{n}{2}}\int_{\Omega}^{\frac{n+n}{2}-1} dy \frac{m+n}{2} dy \frac{1}{2} dy \frac{1}{2} dy \frac{1}{2}$

changement de rariable: On pose u= y (3m+7) Ash $y = \frac{2u}{7m+n}$ et $dy = \frac{2 du}{3m+n}$ done $\int_{Z}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$ $\frac{m+n}{2} - 1 \qquad \left(\frac{2}{2m+n}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} du_{2}$ $\frac{m+n}{2} du_{2}$ $= \frac{\binom{m}{2} \binom{m}{2} \binom{n}{2} \binom{n}{2} \binom{n}{2} \binom{n}{2}}{\binom{m}{2} \binom{n}{2} \binom{n}{2}} \binom{m+n}{2} \binom{m+n}{2} \binom{m+n}{2} \binom{m+n}{2} \binom{n}{2} \binom{m+n}{2} \binom{n}{2} \binom{n}$ $\mathcal{M}^{\frac{n}{2}} = \overline{I}^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m+n}{2} \right)$ $=\frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\cdot\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\cdot7}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\cdot7}\cdot\left(\frac{m+n}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{2}{3n+n}\right)^{\frac{m+2}{2}}\cdot4l_{lot}(7)$ $\frac{1}{\beta(\frac{m}{2},\frac{n}{2})} \cdot m^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot n^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{m^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{m^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{m^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2m + n} \cdot \frac{1}{2m + n}$ $=\frac{1}{\beta(\frac{m}{2},\frac{n}{2})} - \frac{n}{m} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(n(3\frac{m}{2}+1))^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} - 1_{n}(3)$ $=\frac{1}{\beta(\frac{m}{2},\frac{9}{2})} \cdot \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{7}{n}+1)^{\frac{n+9}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{($

$$=\frac{1}{\beta\left(\frac{m}{\tau},\frac{n}{\tau}\right)}\cdot\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}$$

$$=\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}$$

$$=\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{\tau}$$

$$=\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac{n}{n}$$

$$=\frac{m}{n}\frac{n}{n}\frac$$

Soit
$$\varphi$$
 boatiento.
 $F(\varphi(T^2)) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \varphi(T^2) dl^2$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \varphi(t^{2}) \cdot dP_{T}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \varphi(t^{2}) \cdot \frac{T'(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{r_{q}} T'(\frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{t^{2}}{n})^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} dt$$

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Jone
$$TF(\varphi(T^1)) = 2 \cdot \int \varphi(t^2) \cdot \frac{T'(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n+1} T'(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{t^2}{n})^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} dt$$

changement de variable:
$$v = t^2 done t = \sqrt{v}$$

$$et \frac{dt}{dv} = \frac{1}{v\sqrt{v}}$$

$$\frac{donc}{\mathbb{E}(\varphi(\tau^2))=1} = 1 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\varphi(\omega) \cdot \prod(\frac{n^2}{2})}{\prod(\frac{n}{2}) \cdot \prod(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{\omega}{n})^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\omega}} d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \int (1/2) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$$

done
$$t^2$$
 admet pour de mite $t^{-1/2}$ $t^{-1/2}$

$$=4 |_{12}+(t) \frac{1}{|_{1}(t,\frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{t}{n^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$$

done The F(1,n).

(7

$$IP(X=0)=0$$
 donc $\frac{1}{x}$ absolument continue.

Calculons sa dens: te:

Loit y harlienne

$$\mathbb{F}\left(\varphi(1/x)\right) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot d\Omega$$

$$=\int_{\mathbb{R}^2}\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right). dl_{x}^{2}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \varphi\left(\frac{1}{7L}\right) \cdot \frac{\binom{m}{7}}{\binom{m}{7}} \cdot \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{m}{R})^{\frac{m+2}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{101} \cdot (\chi) d\chi$$

changement de van'able: $3 = \frac{1}{\pi}$ donc $x = \frac{1}{7}$

$$\frac{dr}{d7} = \frac{-1}{7^2}$$

 $J_{0}^{n} = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{\varphi(\overline{z}) \cdot \frac{m}{2}}{\beta(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{7})^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{d\overline{z}}{-7^{2}}$

or,
$$\beta(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2}{2}) = \frac{T(\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2})} = \frac{T(\frac{n}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2})}$$

$$= \left| \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) \frac{m}{2} \right)$$

 $(\frac{m}{n})^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot (\frac{1}{7})^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{m}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{7})^{\frac{m}{2}}} - \frac{1}{7^{2}}$ $= \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}}$ $= \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{27+m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}}$ $= \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\eta_{3}+m\right)^{\frac{m+\eta}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\eta_{3}\right)^{\frac{m+\eta}{2}}}}$ $=\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot h^{\frac{n+\eta}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{m+\eta}{2}+1} \cdot \frac{m+\eta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{m}{m}\right)^{\frac{m+\eta}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{m^{\frac{m+\eta}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{m^{\frac{m+\eta}{$ $= \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{m+n}{2} - \frac{m}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{n}{1+\frac{n}{m}}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$ $= \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{\frac{m+\eta}{2} - \frac{m\eta}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{n}{m}7\right)^{\frac{m+\eta}{2}}}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ $f'_{\text{na lement,}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} \mathcal{A}_{\text{lil}+} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{n}{m} \right)^{\frac{m+1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta \left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2} \right)} \cdot dr$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{n}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{\frac{m+1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta \left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2} \right)} \cdot dr$

Et Jone, In F (n,m)

vi) Soient X1, ..., Xm telles que Xx 2 W (14,0-2) Y, , ..., Yn telles que Yun W (14, 04) Seit LE JO, II, on va construire un intervalle de confiance au nivæau l-2 de tx2 Noton Sm, x = 2 / x - Xm , où Xm = 2 / xx $S_{\eta, Y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac$ 1) a proi le cours, cf page 83: on a que $\frac{m \int_{m,x}^{n} 2 \chi^{2}(m-1)}{1}$ $n \int_{n/y} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ dup, de par la que tos vi): $\frac{\chi^2(m-1)/m-1}{\chi^2(n-1)/n-1} \sim F(m-1,n-1)$

donc $\frac{m}{m-1} \cdot \frac{Sm_{x}}{\sigma_{x}^{2}}$ $\sim F(m-1,n-1)$ $\frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{S_{n,y}^{2}}{\sigma_{y}^{2}}$



$$\frac{1}{1}\left(\int_{A_{1}}^{A_{1}} \left\{ \frac{\int_{M_{1}}^{M_{1}} \int_{M_{2}}^{X_{1}} \int_{M_{2}}^{X_{2}} \int_{M_{2}}^{X_{$$

$$\leq f_{z_2}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\frac{\int_{A_{1}}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{0,\gamma}^{2}}{\int_{M/x}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}} \leq \frac{\int_{A_{2}}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{0,\gamma}^{2}}{\int_{M/x}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}} \leq \frac{\int_{M/x}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1} \int_{0,\gamma}^{2}}{\int_{0,\gamma}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}} \leq \frac{\int_{M/x}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}}{\int_{0,\gamma}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}}} \leq \frac{\int_{M/x}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}}{\int_{0,\gamma}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1}} \leq \frac{\int_{M/x}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m$$

$$|-x = |P| \int_{m/x}^{2} \frac{m}{m-1}$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{m-1}}} \right| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{m-1}}} \frac{1$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}} \int_{n,y}^{2}} \right|$$

un intervalle de confidence au niveau l-u de ox
est donc

The source of the source of