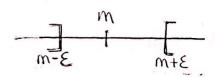
## Chap 2: Théorèmes limites en probabilités entitisés en Matique.

n nombre d'observations sera grand (il va tendre ver l'infiri).

· Loi- (faichti) des grands nombres (1er thm).

(Xn) no soite de variables aléatoires de nême loi, intégrable  $(E(|X_1|)(+\infty))$  de carré intégrables  $(V(X_1) = \sigma^2, E(X_1) = m)$ .

Soit 
$$\varepsilon > 0$$
,  $P\left(\frac{|X_1 + X_2 + - \varepsilon + X_n|}{n} - m > \varepsilon\right) \rightarrow 0$   
Convergence en probabilité.



Clef de la preuve: Bienagné-Tchebycher.

Soit Y une v.a d'esperance met de variance o? Alors pour tout E>0

$$P(|Y-m| \geqslant \varepsilon) \leqslant \frac{V(Y)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

BC. Bienaymé-Tchebycher LGN: loi des grands nombres

BC = LGN.

$$y = \overline{X_n}$$
  $E(y) = E\left(\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right) = \frac{\overline{E}(x_1) + \dots + \overline{E}(x_n)}{n} = \frac{n \times m}{n} = m$ 

$$Var(Y) = Var\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(Var(X_1) + \dots + Var(X_n)\right)$$

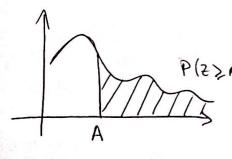
car elles sont indépendantes.

$$Var(Y) = \frac{n\sigma^2}{h^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$
 donc  $Var(\overline{X_n}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ .

Soit 
$$\varepsilon$$
 > 0.  $P(|\overline{X}_n - m| \ge \varepsilon) \leqslant \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow[n \to +\infty]{}$ 

## Inégalité de Markor.

Soit Z une v.a positive. Soit run reel >0. Soit A>0.



$$P(z \ge A) \le \frac{E(z')}{A'}$$

$$P(z \ge A)$$
.  $E(z') = E(z') = E(z') + E(z') +$ 

$$E(S_{i}) \geq V_{i} E(S) \Rightarrow \underbrace{E(S_{i})} \geq LE(S) = \underbrace{E(S_{i})} = \underbrace{E(S_{i})} \geq LE(S) = \underbrace{E($$

$$\frac{E(z_1)}{A_{\bullet}} \geq \mathbb{L}(z > A).$$

Markov = Bienaymé-Tchebychev. Z = 14-m1, A = E r = 2.

## Theorème central limite (TLC) (2e théorème). Then de la limite centrée (TLC).

$$\overline{X}_n - m$$
.  $E(\overline{X}_n - m) = 0$   
 $Var(\overline{X}_n - m) = Var(\overline{X}_n) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ 

On N'interesse à 
$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}(\overline{X_n}-m)$$
. On a  $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X_n}-m)}{\sigma}$  boi  $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$   
Pour tout  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X_n}-m)}{\sigma} \leq t\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} dx = \overline{\Phi}(H)$ .

Pour tout teir, 
$$P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(x_n-m)}{\sigma} \leqslant t\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\frac{2\pi^2}{2}} dx = \overline{\Phi}(H)$$

$$P\left(a \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{x}_n - m)}{\sigma} \leqslant b\right) \xrightarrow{n \to +\infty} \overline{\Phi}(b) - \overline{\Phi}(a).$$

Applications: (E(eitx))

- Bernoulli: 
$$\theta \in JO; \Lambda I. E_0(X_1) = \theta \quad Var_{\theta}(X_1) = \theta \times (1-\theta).$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(X_n - \theta)}{\sqrt{\theta(\Lambda - \theta)}} \xrightarrow[n \to +\infty]{\text{len}} \mathcal{N}(O; \Lambda).$$

- Peisson 
$$\lambda > 0$$
:  $E_{\lambda}(X_1) = \lambda$ ,  $\forall ar_{\lambda}(X_1) = \lambda$ 

$$\frac{\sqrt{n!}(\overline{X_n} - \lambda)}{\sqrt{\lambda^n}} \xrightarrow{n \to +\infty} \mathcal{N}(0,1).$$

- Loi exponentielle 
$$\mathcal{E}(\lambda)$$
,  $\lambda > 0$   $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}(X_1) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ ,  $\operatorname{Var}_{\lambda}(X_1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ .

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X_n} - \frac{1}{\lambda})}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \xrightarrow{\text{loi}} \mathcal{N}(0, 1). \qquad \sqrt{n}(\overline{\lambda}\overline{X_n} - 1) \xrightarrow{\text{loi}} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$



TCL amélioré (Slutzky).

 $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X}_n-m)}{\sigma}$   $\frac{(\sigma)}{n\rightarrow +\infty}$   $\frac{(\sigma)}{\sigma}$   $\frac{(\sigma)}{(\overline{X}_n-m)}$   $\frac{(\sigma)}{(\sigma)}$   $\frac{(\sigma)}{(\sigma)}$ 

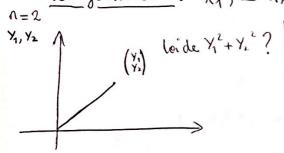
- Bernoulli: 
$$\overline{X_n} \to \Theta$$

$$\sqrt{\overline{X_n} \times (1-\overline{X_n})} \to \sqrt{\Theta} \times (1-\overline{\Theta})^n.$$

$$\sqrt{\overline{X_n} \times (1-\overline{X_n})} \xrightarrow{n \to +\infty} \mathcal{N}(0,1).$$

- Poisson: 
$$\sqrt{n}(\overline{X_n}-\lambda)$$
 loi  $\mathcal{P}(0,1)$ .

 $-\frac{\text{loi goussienne}}{n=2}$ :  $X_1, -X_n$  néchantillon  $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ .



(xi) loide  $Y_1^2 + Y_2^2$ ? On d'intéresse à  $Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + \dots + Y_n^2$  Définition, la loi de  $Z = Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + \dots + Y_n^2$  est appelée loi de  $X^2$  à n degré de liberté.

X, \_, X, et N(0,1) indépendante.

$$\frac{Z = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_d^2 = \|X\|^2 \text{ avec } X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{leide } Z \sim \chi^2(d)$$

Définition: soit  $V = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_d \end{bmatrix}$ . U est un recteur gaussien si et seulement

si toute combinaison linéaire de ses coordonnées est une gournienne.

Convention: toute constante x déferministe est une goussienne. (dégénéré).  $\mathcal{N}(x,0)$ .

Proposition: toute combinaison linéaire de gaussiernes indépendantes 1st une gaussierne.

Application: X est un recteur gaussien. Soient e,, , ea EIR.

$$V(y) = V(a_1 X_1) + V(a_2 X_2) + \dots + V(a_d X_d) =$$

$$= a_1^2 V(X_1) + a_2^2 V(X_2) + \dots + a_d^2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_d \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n 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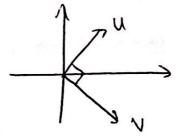
$$\begin{split} & E(UV) = E\left[\left(\ddot{u}_{1}X_{1} + ... + u_{d}X_{d}\right)_{X}\left(v_{1}X_{1} + ... + v_{d}X_{d}\right)\right] \\ & = E\left[u_{1}v_{1}X^{2} + ... + u_{d}v_{d}X_{d}^{2}\right] + \sum_{i}u_{i}v_{5}X_{i}X_{i}\\ & = u_{1}v_{1}E(X_{i}^{2}) + ... + u_{d}v_{d}E(X_{d}^{2}) + \sum_{i}u_{i}v_{5}E(X_{i}X_{5})\\ & = u_{1}v_{1} + u_{2}v_{2} + ... + u_{d}v_{d}E(X_{d}^{2}) + \sum_{i}u_{i}v_{5}E(X_{i}X_{5}) \\ & = u_{1}v_{1} + u_{2}v_{2} + ... + u_{d}v_{d} = (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \end{split}$$

$$E(X_i^2) = 1 = V(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - (E(X_i))^2$$
  
 $(+) E(X_i, X_i) = 0$ 

Ex: d=2  $X_1, X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$  indépendantes.

$$V = X_1 + X_L$$

$$V = X_1 - X_L$$



Ust V sont indépendantes.  

$$\overline{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{4}{2})$$
  
 $\widehat{\sigma}^2$  et  $\overline{X}$  sont indépendantes.  
 $X_1 - \overline{X} = X_1 - (\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}) = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{2}$   
 $X_2 - \overline{X} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{2}$ 

$$\hat{G}^2 = \frac{2(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2X^4} = \left(\frac{X_1 - X_2}{2}\right)^2 \cdot X_1 - X_2 \coprod X_1 + X_2 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}$$

Aute demonstration:

$$\overline{X} \perp X_{1} - \overline{X} \cdot Cov(\overline{X}, X_{1} - \overline{X}) = Cov(\overline{X}, \overline{X}_{1}) - Cov(\overline{X}, \overline{X})$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{loi de } \widehat{O}^{2} \\
\text{ei de } (X_{1} - \overline{X}) + (X_{2} - \overline{X})^{2} \\
= \frac{(X_{1} - X_{2})^{2}}{2} = (P(Q_{1}))^{2}
\end{array}$$

$$= \frac{(X_{1} - X_{2})^{2}}{2} = (P(Q_{1}))^{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{The ending of } \overline{X}_{1} - \overline{X}_{2} - \overline{X}_{1} = \overline{X}_{2} - \overline{X}_{2}
\end{array}$$

$$= \frac{V(X_{1})}{2} - \frac{V(X_{1})}{2} = \overline{X}_{2} - \overline{X}_{2}$$

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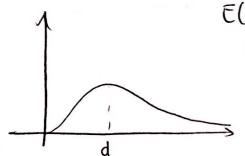
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Noit 7~ X'(d) d>1

 $\frac{X_1-X_2}{\sqrt{2}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,4).$ 



$$E(z) = d \times 1 = d$$

$$V(z) = V(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + ... + X_d^2)$$

$$= V(X_1^2) + V(X_2^2) + ... + V(X_d^2) \text{ (bs X; nord inacle)}$$

$$= d \times (V(X_1^2))$$

$$= 2d$$

$$V(x_{i}^{2}) = E(x_{i}^{4}) - (E(x_{i}^{2}))^{2} = 3 - 1 = 2.$$

$$E(x_{i}^{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2^{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx \quad u' = x_{i}^{2} = \frac{2^{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

$$U' = x_{i}^{2} = \frac{2^{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

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$$U' = x_{i}^{2} = \frac{2^{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

$$E(X_1^4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \left[ -x^3 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 3x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right) = 0 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 3E(X_1^2) = 3$$

Définition: Soit Yn NO(0,1), soit 7 ~ Nild) On suppose que Yet Z sont indépendantes. Alors T = Y à une loi appelée la lai de student à (W. Gausset). Exemple: X, X, d=1, N(0,1) indep.

$$\frac{\sqrt{(X_{1}-\bar{X})^{2}+(X_{1}-\bar{X})^{2}}}{\sqrt{(X_{1}-\bar{X})^{2}+(X_{1}-\bar{X})^{2}}} \sim SF(1).$$

$$\frac{Z}{a} = \frac{X_{1}^{2}+X_{2}^{2}+...+X_{d}^{2}}{d}$$

$$\frac{X_{1}^{2}+X_{2}^{2}+...+X_{d}^{2}}{d} \in (X^{2})=1.$$

