## tp2

#### Lapu Matthias | Amaël Kreis

#### 2023-02-17

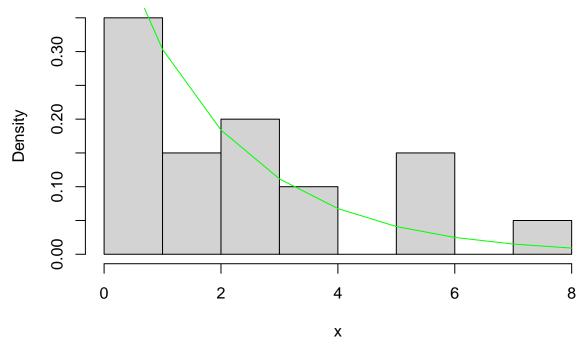
#### I. Variation sous-jacente et échantillonnage répété

1. Si X E(0.5), quelle est la probabilité qu'on observe une valeur supérieure à 3?

2. Simulez un échantillon de taille n=20 d'un loi de E(0,5), créez un histogramme de votre échantillon et commentez la forme de votre histogramme. Superposer la vrai densité. Quelle est la probabilité empirique qu'on observe une valeur supérieure à 3?

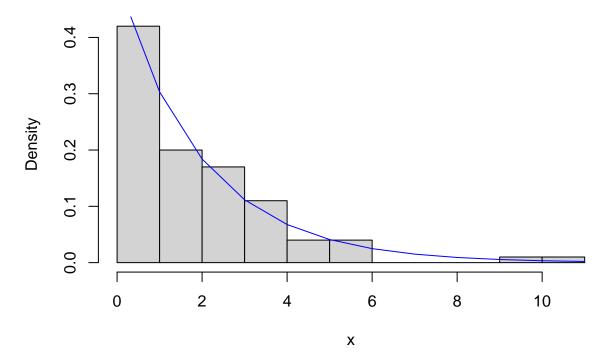
```
x<-rexp(20,0.5)
hist(x, freq=FALSE)
maxvalue <- ceiling(max(x))
lines(0:maxvalue,dexp(0:maxvalue, 0.5), col="green",)</pre>
```

#### Histogram of x



Commentaire histogramme à insérer

- 3.Répétez cette opération 5 ou 6 fois et commentez les différences entre les histogrammes que vous obtenez à chaque fois. Utilisez la même limite sur les axes pour faciliter la comparaison. Notez également comment la probabilité empirique qu'on observe une valeur supérieure à 3 change.
  - 4. Augmentez la taille de votre échantillon à 100 et répétez votre expérience. Que remarquez-vous?



- II. Variabilité aléatoire du maximum de l'échantillon
- 1. Simuler un échantillon de taille n=10 d'une loi  $U(-1,\ 1)$  et enregistrez le maximum de l'échantillon.

```
x <- runif(10, -1, 1)
max <- max(x)
```

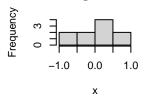
2. Répétez les deux étapes ci-dessus dix fois, en écrivant le maximum de l'échantillon à chaque fois. Commentez la variabilité des valeurs que vous obtenez pour les maxima de votre échantillon.

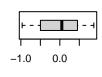
```
for (i in 1:10) {
  x <- runif(10, -1, 1)
}</pre>
```

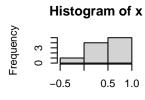
3. Répétez 100 fois et construisez un histogramme et une boîte à moustaches. Quelle est la loi dumaximum,  $M = \max 1$  in X i où X i U(-1, 1) (TD1)? Superposer la densité théoreique sur l'histogramme. Que remarquez-vous?

```
par(mfrow=c(3,4))
for (i in 1:100) {
```

```
x <- runif(10, -1, 1)
hist(x)
boxplot(x, horizontal = TRUE)
}</pre>
```



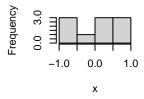




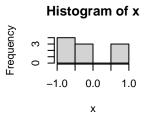
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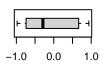


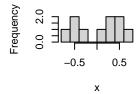
### Histogram of x



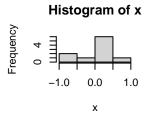




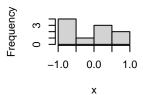






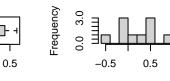






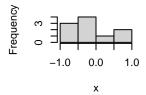
## Histogram of x

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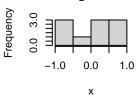




#### Histogram of x

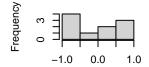




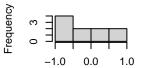




#### Histogram of x

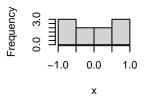


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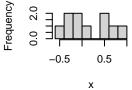




# Histogram of x

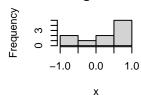


# Histogram of x





#### Histogram of x



# F - - -

0.5

-0.5

-0.5

-0.5

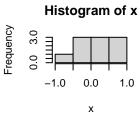
-0.5

-0.5

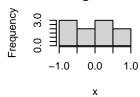
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0.5

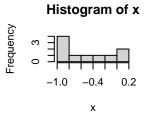
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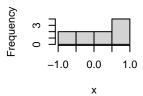


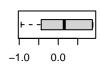


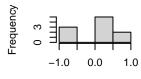






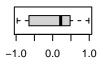




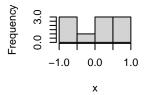


Histogram of x

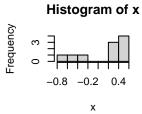
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#### Histogram of x

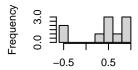




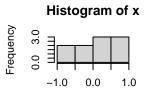


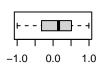


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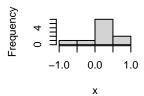




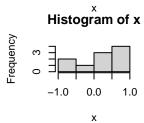




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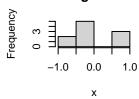




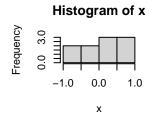




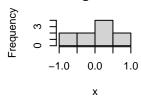
#### Histogram of x



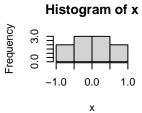




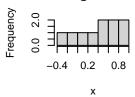




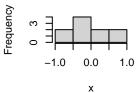






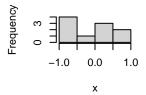


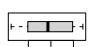
## Histogram of $\boldsymbol{x}$





#### Histogram of x

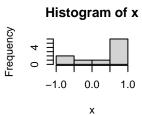




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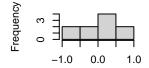
0.4 0.8

-0.2





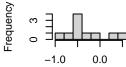
### Histogram of x





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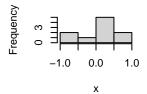
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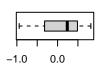


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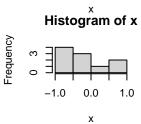


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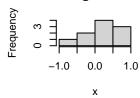


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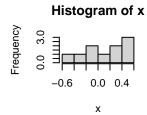




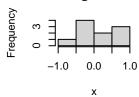
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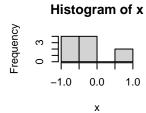


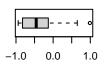


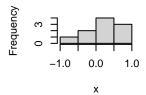




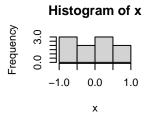






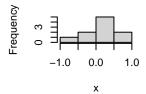


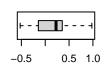


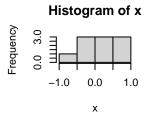


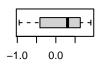


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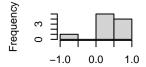


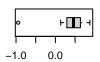


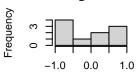




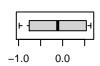
#### Histogram of x



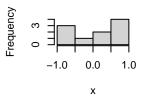


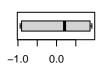


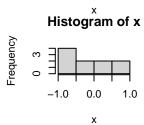
Histogram of x

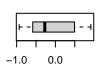


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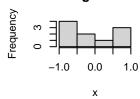




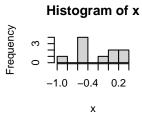




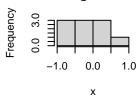
#### Histogram of x

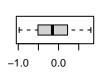


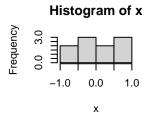




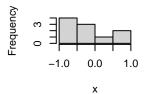






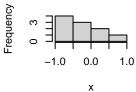






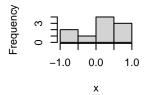
## Histogram of $\boldsymbol{x}$

Histogram of x





#### Histogram of x





1.0

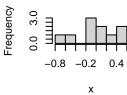
Frequency

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-0.5

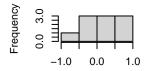
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0.0

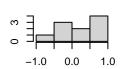


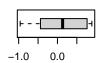


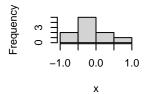
Histogram of x



Histogram of x



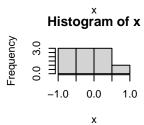






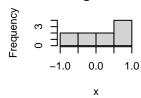
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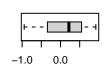
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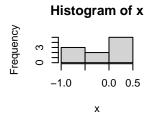




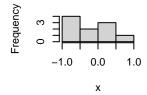
#### Histogram of x



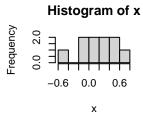




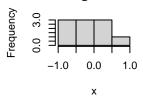




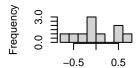


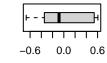




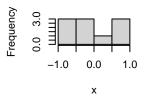








#### Histogram of x

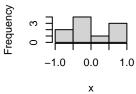


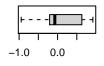


## Histogram of x

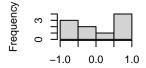
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Histogram of x

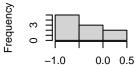


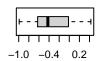


#### Histogram of x

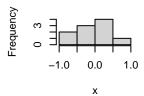








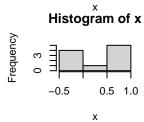
# Histogram of x

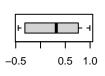




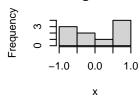
0.5

-0.5

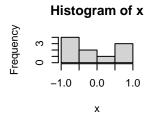




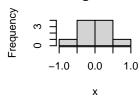
#### Histogram of x



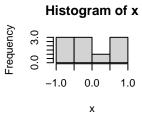




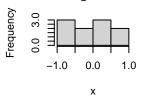






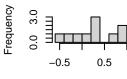






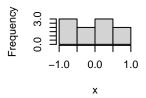
## Histogram of $\boldsymbol{x}$

Х

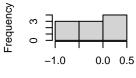


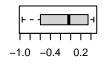


#### Histogram of x

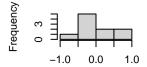






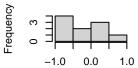


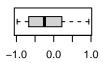
#### Histogram of x



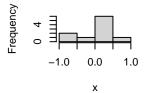
## Histogram of x

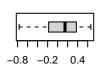
х





# Histogram of x





-0.5

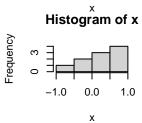
-0.5

-0.5

0.5

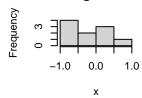
0.5

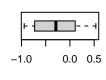
0.5

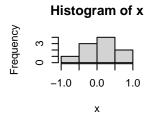




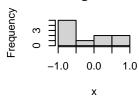
#### Histogram of x



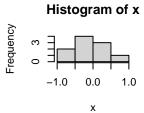




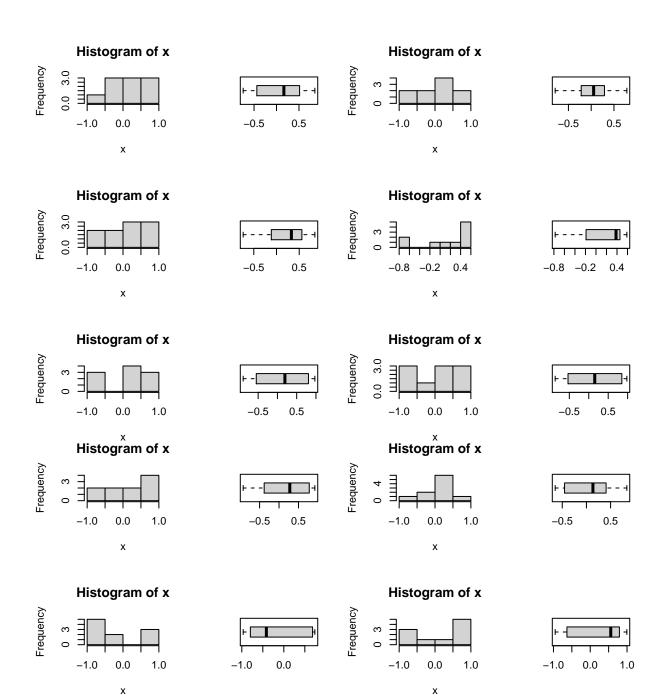












4. Augmentez la taille de votre échantillon à 50 et répétez votre expérience. Que remarquez-vous? Sont-ils proches de la symétrie ?

```
x <- runif(50, -1, 1)
```