

Exercice 2

(1)

(2)

(100)

$X_1 = 1$  succès  
 $X_1 = 0$  échec.

succès = "Plaquette défectueuse"

$$P(\text{succès}) = \theta.$$

$$X_i \sim \text{Bern}(p = \theta) \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 100 = n$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \bar{X} = \frac{Y}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

a) Loi exacte de  $Y$ :

$Y$  est une somme de  $n$  v.a. II de Bernoulli de même paramètre  $p = \theta$  d'où

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(n = 100, p = \theta)$$

b) soit  $\theta = 0.03$ ,

$$P(1 \leq Y \leq 5) = P(Y=1) + P(Y=2) + \dots + P(Y=5)$$

où  $P(Y=k) = C_k^n p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

$$P(1 \leq Y \leq 5) \simeq 87.16\%$$

c) Loi approximative de  $Y$  (T.C.L)

on suppose  $n = 100$  assez grand.

on sait que les  $X_i$  sont II, et

$$\mu = E(X_i) = p = \theta$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) = p(1-p) = \theta(1-\theta)$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\text{T.C.L} \Rightarrow Y \sim \mathcal{N}(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

$$\text{i.e.}, Y \sim \mathcal{N}(n\theta, n\theta(1-\theta))$$

approximativement.

d) Loi approximative de  $\bar{X}$ :

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\text{T.C.L} \Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{i.e.}, \bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\theta, \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}\right)$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} Y \quad \left. \right) \left. \right) \left. \right) \quad \text{approximativement.}$$

$$\mu + \sigma \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \equiv \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

e')  $\mathbb{P}(0.01 \leq \bar{X} \leq 0.05)$  pour  $\theta = 0.03$  :  
 $\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\theta, \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}\right)$  (sans correction)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(0.01 \leq \bar{X} \leq 0.05) &= \Phi\left(\frac{0.05 - \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}}}\right) - \\ &\quad \Phi\left(\frac{0.01 - \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}}}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1.172) - \Phi(-1.172) \\ &\approx 75.8\% \end{aligned}$$

f.) en b')  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{P}(1 \leq Y \leq 5) \approx 87.16\% \\ \text{Loi exacte.} \end{array} \right.$

en e')  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{P}(0.01 \leq \bar{X} \leq 0.05) \\ \approx \mathbb{P}\left(0.01 \leq \frac{Y}{100} \leq 0.05\right) \\ = \mathbb{P}(1 \leq Y \leq 5) \approx 75.8\% \\ \text{Loi approximative sans correction.} \end{array} \right.$

Erreur sans correction =  $|75.8 - 87.16|\% \approx 11.36\%$

Avec Correction:

$$\overset{\text{Bin}}{P}\left(1 \leq Y \leq 5\right) = \overset{\text{Norm}}{P}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \leq Y \leq 5 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ (correction)}$$

$$\text{ou } Y \sim \mathcal{N}(n\theta, n\theta(1-\theta))$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{5 + \frac{1}{2} - n\theta}{\sqrt{n\theta(1-\theta)}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} - n\theta}{\sqrt{n\theta(1-\theta)}}\right)$$

$$\approx 2 \Phi(1.47) - 1 \approx 85.84\%.$$

{ avec correction.

$$\text{Erreur} = |85.84 - 87.16|\% \approx 1.51\%.$$

### Exercice 3

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \text{ et sont } \perp \\ U_i \sim \chi^2_1 \end{array} \right\} \forall i=1, 2, 3, 4.$$

a)  $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^4 Z_i$  (Combinaison linéaire de v.v. normales  $\perp$ ).

$$T_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0+0+0+0, 1+1+1+1)$$

$T_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 4)$

b)  $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_i = \chi^2_1 + \chi^2_1 + \chi^2_1$   
 $= \chi^2_3$

Th  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \chi^2_{k_1} + \chi^2_{k_2} + \dots + \chi^2_{k_p} \\ \chi^2_{k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_p} \end{array} \right)$

$T_2 \sim \chi^2_3$

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$$c) \quad T_3 = \frac{2u_1}{u_2 + u_3} \quad \frac{\chi_u^2 / u}{\chi_v^2 / v}$$

on sait que :

$$u_1 \sim \chi^2_1 \quad \text{et} \quad u_2 + u_3 = \chi^2_1 + \chi^2_1 = \chi^2_2$$

$$T_3 = \frac{2\chi^2_1}{\chi^2_2} = \frac{\chi^2_1 / 1}{\chi^2_2 / 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_3 \sim F_{1,2}$$

$$d) \quad T_4 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 Z_{\hat{i}}}{\sqrt{\sum_{\hat{i}=1}^4 u_{\hat{i}}}}$$

Rappel:  $\frac{\mathcal{N}(0,1)}{\sqrt{\chi^2_k / k}} \equiv t_k$

$$\sum_{\hat{i}=1}^4 Z_{\hat{i}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,4), \quad \sum_{\hat{i}=1}^4 u_{\hat{i}} = \chi^2_1 + \chi^2_1 + \chi^2_1 + \chi^2_1$$

$$T_4 = \frac{\mathcal{N}(0,4)}{\sqrt{\chi^2_4}} \quad \quad \quad = \chi^2_4$$

Rappel :  $\sqrt{2} \mathcal{N}(0,1) = \mathcal{N}(0,2)$

$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ , alors  $\mu + \sigma Z = X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$\mu + \sigma \mathcal{N}(0,1) = \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$\begin{cases} \mu = 0 \\ \sigma = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 \mathcal{N}(0,1) = \mathcal{N}(0,4)$

$$T_4 = \frac{2 \mathcal{N}(0,1)}{\sqrt{\chi_4^2}} = \frac{\mathcal{N}(0,1)}{\sqrt{\chi_4^2 / 4}}$$

$\Rightarrow T_4 \sim t_4$

e.)  $T_5 = \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} = \frac{\chi_2^2}{2}$

on sait que  $\chi_k^2 \equiv \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  (Cours)

$\Rightarrow \chi_2^2 = \Gamma\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

on trouve voir  $\Gamma(1, \lambda)$  est une loi exponentielle  $\mathcal{E}(\lambda)$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^2_2 \equiv \Gamma(1, \frac{1}{2}) \equiv \mathcal{E}(\lambda = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$T_5 = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}(\lambda = \frac{1}{2})$$

e.g. soit  $X \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$ .

Loi de  $kX$  :

$$F_{kX}(u) = \mathbb{P}(kX \leq u) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq \frac{u}{k})$$

$$= F_X\left(\frac{u}{k}\right)$$

$$\text{ou } F_X(u) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda u} & \text{si } u \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{kX}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{k} u} & \text{si } u \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow kX \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda/k)$$

$$T_5 \sim \mathcal{E}\left(\frac{1/2}{1/2} = 1\right)$$



## Exercice 4

$$\mathbb{P}(F_{u,v}^{\chi_k^2} > F_{\alpha; u, v}^{\chi_{\alpha; k}^2}) = \alpha$$

$$a) \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{u_1}{u_2} \geq a\right) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\chi_{1,1}^2}{\chi_{1,1}^2} \geq a\right) = 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(F_{1,1} \geq a = F_{\alpha; 1,1}) = \underbrace{0.1}_{\alpha}$$

$$a = F_{0.1; 1,1} = 3.86$$

$$b) \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{u_1}{1+u_1} \geq b\right) = 0.01$$

$$\frac{u_1}{1+u_1} \geq b \Leftrightarrow u_1 \geq b(1+u_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-b)u_1 \geq b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_1 \geq \frac{b}{1-b}$$

$$u_1 \geq b + bu_1$$

$$u_1 - bu_1 \geq b$$

$$\text{b.t.g.} \quad \mathbb{P}\left(u_1 \geq \frac{b}{1-b}\right) = 0.01$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\chi_1^2 \geq \frac{b}{1-b} = \chi_{0.01,1}^2\right) = 0.01$$

$$\text{Table : } \frac{b}{1-b} = \chi^2_{0.01, 1} = 6.63$$

$$\Rightarrow b \simeq 0.8689$$

$$c.) \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(z_1 + z_2)^2}{z_3^2 + z_4^2} \geq c\right) = 0.05$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_3^2 + z_4^2 &= \mathcal{N}(0, 1)^2 + \mathcal{N}(0, 1)^2 \\ &= \chi^2_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (z_1 + z_2)^2 &= [\mathcal{N}(0, 1) + \mathcal{N}(0, 1)]^2 \\ &= [\mathcal{N}(0, 2)]^2 \\ &= [\sqrt{2} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)]^2 = 2 \mathcal{N}(0, 1)^2 \\ &= 2 \chi^2_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{2 \chi^2_1}{\chi^2_2} \geq c\right) = 0.05$$

$$\text{i.e. } \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\chi^2_1 / 1}{\chi^2_2 / 2} = F_{1, 2} \geq c = F_{0.05, 1, 2}\right) = 0.05$$

$$\text{Table } c = F_{0.05, 1, 2} = 18.51$$

## Exercice 5

$$X \sim \mathcal{U}(0, \theta), \quad \theta > 0.$$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  échant. al. de  $X$ .

$$M = \max \{ X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \}.$$

Les  $X_i$  sont ii et de même loi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a.) } F_M(x) &= \mathbb{P}(M \leq x) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(\max \{ X_1, \dots, X_n \} \leq x) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(\{ X_1 \leq x \} \cap \{ X_2 \leq x \} \cap \dots \\ &\quad \cap \{ X_n \leq x \}) \\ &\stackrel{\text{ii}}{=} \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq x) \times \mathbb{P}(X_2 \leq x) \times \dots \\ &\quad \times \mathbb{P}(X_n \leq x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{où } X_i \sim \mathcal{U}(0, \theta) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(X_i \leq x) = F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\theta} & \text{si } x \in [0, \theta] \\ 1 & \text{si } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^n}{\theta^n} & \text{si } x \in [0, \theta] \\ 1 & \text{si } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases} = P(\Pi \leq x)$$

$$F_X(x)$$

b.) Posons  $Y = \frac{\Pi}{\theta}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 0 \leq \Pi \leq \theta &\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \frac{\Pi}{\theta} = Y \leq 1 \\ \Rightarrow R_Y &= [0, 1] \\ &\left( Y = y \quad \text{tq} \quad y \in [0, 1] \right) \\ \Pi > \theta &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Pi}{\theta} = Y > 1. \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\frac{\Pi}{\theta}}(y) &= F_Y(y) = P\left(\frac{\Pi}{\theta} \leq y\right) \\ &= P(\Pi \leq \theta y) = F_{\Pi}(\theta y) \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{(\theta y)^n}{\theta^n} & \text{si } y \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & \text{si } y > 1 \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{M/\theta}(y) = \begin{cases} y^n & \text{si } y \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & \text{si } y > 1 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

( ne dépend pas de  $\theta$  ).

c')  $c_{0.05}$  tel que  $P(Y > c_{0.05}) = \underline{0.05}$   
 où  $Y = \frac{M}{\theta}$ , et  $F_Y(y) = y^n$  si  $y \in [0, 1]$ .

On a :

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y > c_{0.05}) &= 1 - P(Y \leq c_{0.05}) \\ &= 1 - F_Y(c_{0.05}) = \\ &= 1 - (c_{0.05})^n = \underline{0.05} \end{aligned}$$

donc  $c_{0.05}^n = 0.95 \Rightarrow c_{0.05} = (0.95)^{1/n}$ ,

Pour  $n = 20$ , on trouve  $c_{0.05} \simeq 0.997$ .



























































