$$\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{dx} = \left[\frac{dx}{dx} \right]_{0}^{2} + \left[\frac{(1-\alpha)x}{2} \right]_{0}^{2} = 0.41-9$$

$$= -\frac{a}{2} + \frac{1-a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - a$$

$$V(x) = \int_{R} x^{2} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} (E(x))^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} - \alpha x^{2} dx - (\frac{1}{2} - \alpha)^{2} \\ = \left[\frac{\alpha x^{3}}{3} \right]^{3} + \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{\alpha x^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right)^{2}$$

-2- La methode de noment:
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2} - a = \mathcal{A}(a)$$

avec
$$\mathcal{A}: J_{0,1}[\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}]$$

$$\times \longmapsto \frac{1}{2} - X$$

$$= X = \frac{1}{2} - X = 0$$

ona
$$T = \sqrt{\overline{X}} = \frac{1}{2} - \overline{X}$$
 on $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{2} - \overline{X}$

$$E(T) = E(\frac{1}{2} - \overline{K}) = \frac{1}{2} - E(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{2} - (\frac{1}{2} - \alpha) = \alpha$$

$$D' \text{ and is far discipling to some solutions}$$

$$\overline{X} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{K_{l}}{n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n - n - n}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2} - A$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{K_{l}}{n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n - n - n}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{K_{l}}{n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n - n}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n - n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n}$$

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$$= \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{R_{l}}{n - n} \frac{R_{l}}{n$$

Y M B(nia) $\Lambda(n) = \Lambda(\frac{1}{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \Lambda(\lambda) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha(\gamma - \alpha)}}{\sqrt{\alpha(\gamma - \alpha)}} = \frac{\alpha(\gamma - \alpha)}{\sqrt{\alpha(\gamma - \alpha)}}$ -5 - Tel W sont & estimateurs sans biais de paramètre a donc le menilleur choix pour la comparaison et de catenter fa varionce. $V(T) = V\left(\frac{1}{2}, X\right) = V(X) = \frac{V(X)}{N} = \frac{1/3 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)}{N} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{a^2 + a}{N}$ $V(W) = \frac{\alpha(1-\alpha)}{n} = \frac{\alpha-\alpha^2}{n}$ => V(T)> V(W) => West be meilleur extrinateure Exercice 10 (Echantillonage): -4- Zn = min (Xx 1---1 Kn) => Zn prend des volems dons [0,1] car X, NU([0,1]) $E(X) = \frac{\theta + 1}{2} \quad ; \quad V(\theta) = \frac{1 - \theta}{10}$ FIN=P(X < a) $f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1-\theta} dt = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{t}{1-\theta} \end{bmatrix}_{0}^{x}$. pom 2∈ [0,1]: $=\frac{\lambda-\theta}{\lambda-\theta}$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{in } x < \theta \\ \frac{\alpha - \theta}{1 - \theta} & \text{in } x \in [0, 3] \end{cases}$ (1 sax>1 P(Zn)3) = P(min(a1,...,2n)>3) = = p(f2)330{20)330000 [an730 = # p(ai 73)

$$= (P(x; > 3))'' = (1 - P(x; < 3))'' = (1 - + (3))''$$

$$= (1 - 3)'' = (1 - \frac{3 - \theta}{1 - \theta})'' = (\frac{4 - \theta}{1 - \theta})''$$

$$= (\frac{4 - 3}{1 - \theta})'' = (1 - \frac{3 - \theta}{1 - \theta})'' = (\frac{4 - \theta}{1 - \theta})''$$

$$= (\frac{4 - 3}{1 - \theta})''$$

$$= (\frac{4 -$$

$$\frac{1}{n-3n\omega} = (2n-\theta) = \frac{1}{n-3n\omega} = (3n)-\theta = \frac{1-\theta}{n+4} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}(3) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{id } 3 < \theta \\ 4 - (\frac{1-3}{4-\theta})^{n} & 3 < \theta \\ 4 - (\frac{1-3}{4-\theta})^{n} & 3 < \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(3) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(3) + \frac{1}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{R}^{2} \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{1$$

Test un estimateur pour a sous blais Thoston a Daprés lai des grands nombre: $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} K_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum$ => T M. > a V(T) = V(\frac{2}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \times) = \frac{9}{4} V(\times) = \frac{9}{4} \bigg[\frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{3}a\right) \frac{1}{n} $=\frac{3}{4n}\left[\frac{1}{3}-\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2}{3}a\right)^{2}\right]$

-3- KMB(n,p)

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3i}$$
, ower $2i = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ is } 1 \text{$

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{2}{3!}; \quad \text{once } 2: = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ is } & 1 < 20, < 0 \\ 0 \text{ simon} \end{cases}$$

$$P(-1 < x; < 0) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3!} & \frac{1$$

$$W = \frac{2k}{n}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(w) = \frac{2}{N} \mathbb{E}(K) = \frac{2n}{N} \times \frac{a}{2} = a$$

$$V(W) = (\frac{2K}{N}) = \frac{4}{N^2} V(K) = \frac{4}{N^2} (n \times \frac{2}{2} (1 - \frac{2}{2}))$$

$$= \frac{2}{N} (a(1 - \frac{2}{2}))$$

a stamparar et sient aver rustamitée mu les M

en plus ville
$$V(w) = \frac{2}{n} \left(a \left(1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right) \frac{cv}{v - s + \infty} 0$$

W cro en mayenne quadratique vers a.

-4- Tet W s'estimateur sans biais pour le paramètre a.

$$V(T) = \frac{9}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$V(W) = \frac{2}{4\pi} - \left(a - \frac{a^{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$2a - a^{2} ? \frac{9}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3}a - \frac{1}{9}a^{2} \right]$$

$$2a - a^{2} ? \frac{3}{4} - \frac{9}{4C} + \frac{3}{2}a - a^{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{16}$$

$$2a - \frac{3}{2}q - \frac{3}{16}$$
?

 $\frac{3}{8}$
 $\frac{3}{8}$