Coverige examen 18 janvier 2012

$$t(x) = \frac{0}{10} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} e^{-t} dx = \frac{0}{10} \int_{0}^{1} x^{\frac{1}{10}} dx = \frac{0}{1$$

$$= \frac{1-\theta}{\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\theta^{2}}{1-\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\theta^{2}}{1-\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{0} -\frac{\theta^{2}}{1-\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{0} -\frac{\theta^{2}}{1-\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\theta^{2}}{1-\theta} \int_{-\infty$$

Par LFGM: $\sqrt{n} \xrightarrow{P.S} E(y) = -\frac{1-0}{0}$. Par le Lemme de Slufsky: $\frac{1}{0} \xrightarrow{P.S} \frac{1}{1+1-0} = 0$ =0

i) Efficacité:
$$I_{1}(\delta) = -E[\frac{\partial^{2} \log f_{0}(x)}{\partial \theta^{2}}]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^{2}} - \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^{2}} + E(Y) \cdot \frac{2}{(1-\theta)^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^{2}} - \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^{2}} + \frac{2}{\theta(1-\theta)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 20 + 0^2 - 0^2 + 20}{0^2 (1 - 0)^2} = \frac{1}{0^2 (1 - 0)^2}$$

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_n) = Var(\bar{x}_n) = \frac{\Theta}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2\Theta} - \Theta\right) = Var(\hat{\theta}_u) \neq \frac{1}{I_u(\Theta)}$$

$$I_u(\Theta) = u_u T_u(\Theta)$$

 $I_n(0) = n I_1(0)$

5)
$$L_{n}(0) = \frac{0^{n}}{(1-0)^{n}} \frac{\gamma}{(1-1)} \times \frac{20-1}{1-0}$$
 $0 < x < 1$

 $log L_n(0) = n log 0 - n log (1-0) + \frac{20-1}{1-0} \frac{n}{1-0} log X_i$

$$\frac{\partial \log L_n(o)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{n}{1-\theta} + \frac{n}{(1-\theta)^2 L_n^2} \frac{n}{\partial \theta} \chi_{i}^* = 0$$

 $= 0 - 1 = 0 \overline{\mathcal{I}}_n = 0 = \frac{1}{1 - \overline{\mathcal{I}}_n}$ Verif $\frac{2^2 \log L_n(\theta)}{3n^2} = -\frac{n}{\Theta^2} + \frac{n}{(1-\Theta)^2} + \frac{2n}{(1-\Theta)^3} \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{\log l_n(\tilde{e}_n)}{\partial \theta^2} = n \frac{\tilde{e}_n^2 - (1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2}{\tilde{e}_n^2(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2} + \frac{2n}{(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^3} \cdot \frac{\tilde{e}_n - 1}{\tilde{e}_n^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2n}{\tilde{e}_n} (1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2 + n \frac{2\tilde{e}_n - 1}{\tilde{e}_n^2(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2}$$

$$= n \frac{-2\tilde{e}_n + 2\tilde{e}_n - 1}{\tilde{e}_n^2(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2} = -\frac{n}{\tilde{e}_n^2(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2}$$

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$$= n \frac{-2\tilde{e}_n + 2\tilde{e}_n - 2\tilde{e}_n - 2\tilde{e}_n^2(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2} = 0$$

$$= n \frac{-2\tilde{e}_n + 2\tilde{e}_n - 2\tilde{e}_n^2(1 - \tilde{e}_n)^2} = 0$$

$$= n \frac{-2\tilde{e}_n + 2$$

Soit la
$$v.a: \frac{2}{2\pi} = \sqrt{n} \frac{X_n - \theta}{\sqrt{X_n(\frac{1}{2-\overline{X_n}} - X_n)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \frac{\overline{X_n} - \theta}{\sqrt{\sigma(\frac{1}{2-\sigma} - \theta)}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma(\frac{1}{2-\overline{D}} - \theta)}{\overline{X_n}(\frac{1}{2-\overline{X_n}} - \overline{X_n})}}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\longrightarrow} \mathcal{N}(o_{i})$$

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1-x = P[a < 2 < 6] m=0 P[a < N(0,1) < 6]

Jone, l'estimateur asymptotique de 0, de niveau 1-x; $P\left[-\frac{U_{x}}{\sqrt{x_{n}}} < \sqrt{n} \frac{\overline{X_{n}} - 0}{\sqrt{\overline{X_{n}}\left(\frac{1}{2-\overline{X_{n}}} - \overline{X_{n}}\right)}} \le U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right] = 1-\alpha$ $= \sqrt{\overline{X_{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{\overline{X_{n}}}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2 - \overline{X_{n}}} - \overline{X_{n}}\right)} \cdot \mathcal{U}_{1 - \underline{X}}} \cdot \mathcal{U}_{1 - \underline{X}} \leq \Theta \leq \overline{X_{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{\overline{X_{n}}}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2 - \overline{X_{n}}} - \overline{X_{n}}\right)} \cdot \mathcal{U}_{1 - \underline{X}}$ Exercice 2 $\times \sim \mathcal{W}(m, 1)$ $H_0: m=1$ $H_1: m \neq 1$) On whilise be Lemme de Neyman-Pearson: $L_1 = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}(x_i - m)^2\right)$ $L_0 = (2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 1)^2)$ $\frac{L_1}{L_0} = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - u_i)^2\right) = \exp\left(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{nm^2}{2}\right)$ - n Xn + n m Xn)
Par le Lemme de Magman-Pearson, la zone de rejet est: of = Plan ... And $R = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \middle| \frac{L_1}{L_0}, k \right\} = \left\{ (m-1) \overline{x_n} > k_1 \right\}$ Test de risque α : $\alpha = \mathbb{P}[(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R} \mid H_0 \text{ vais }] = \mathbb{P}[(m-1) | x_n > k_1 \mid m = 1]$ =) == P[Xn>k= | m=1] 1 = P[Xn L R3 | m = 1]

=
$$\mathbb{P}[\sqrt{n} \times \frac{x_n-1}{1} \times k_{+}] = 1$$
 $\frac{x}{2} = \mathbb{P}[\sqrt{n} \times \frac{x_n-1}{1} \times k_{5}] = 1$

Sour H_0 , $2 = \sqrt{n} \times \frac{x_n-1}{1} \times N(o,1)$. Donc, $k_{+} = u_{1-\frac{x}{2}}$ of $k_{5} = u_{1-\frac{x}{2}}$

Stat de fext: $2 = \sqrt{n}(x_{n-1})$, zone de rejet:

 $R = \left\{ |2| > u_{1-\frac{x}{2}} \right\}$

2) Text de Wald: $R(o) = 0 - 1$ avec $o = m$.

 $d' \in MV$ de $o : \hat{\theta}_{n} = \frac{x_{n}}{x_{n}} \cdot l' \text{information de Fisher}$.

 $\log \ln(o) = -\frac{n}{2} \log_{2}(2\pi) - 1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - 0)^{2}$
 $\frac{2}{20} \log_{2} \ln(o) = \frac{2}{2} (x_{i} - 0) = 3 \sum_{i=1}^{2} \log_{2} \ln(o) = n$
 $\Rightarrow I_{n}(o) = -4 \left[\frac{3^{2}}{20^{2}} \log_{2} \ln(o) \right] = n$

Abors, la statistique de Wald est:

 $W_{n} = (x_{n} - 1)^{2} + x_{1}^{2} + x_{1}^{2}$

da zone de rejet: $R : \left\{ W_{n} > U_{1-x_{1}} \times x_{2}^{2} (n) \right\}$

Tentre les 2 statistiques, on prifere la première : elle est upp et en plus la loi est exact $\frac{x_{1}}{2} = \frac{x_{2}}{2} = \frac{x_{1}}{2} = \frac{x_{1}}{2} = \frac{x_{2}}{2} = \frac{x_{$

et sur la moyenne d'une loi Normale, de rariance inconnue:

Stat de fest: $2 = \sqrt{n} \frac{X_n - 430}{S_n^*}$ La zone de trejet: Rt < Us, a } = {2 < -1,869, a = 0,05} pachile de la loi t(8) Zn=431.222 pactile de ta sur Zn=444,889 , Sn = 37,25736 26,85 3 = 3 447,8889-430 = 4,44 & R => Ho accepted 3=0,13 & R => Ho acceptee Exercice 4 y: log(concentration MOz) NW.

Xi: log(nb. noitures)

Xz: temp au sol.

X3: vilesse vent X4: différence temp. 1) n-1=4+495 => n=500 2) Modèle de régression multiple. (1) Ji= bo+ ba X11 + b2 X21+ b3 X31+ b4 X41+ 21, E1N NO, 87 3) Ho: (1) non signif (-> NOg n'est infl par aucune des 4 var &> b, = b_2 = b_3 = b_4 = 0. Modèle: (2) 1; = 6, + 2. H1: (1) signif (> NO infl par au moins une des 4 var () = 1=1,2,3,4 () (1) Stat de fest: 2 = SM/4 ~ F(4,495)

3 = 116, p-value = 10-16 => Ho rejetée => (1) signif $f_0 = 1.10$ $f_1 = 0.43$ $f_2 = -0.019$ $f_3 = -0.133$ by = 0,13, 5=0,54 Interprétation: la pollution (son log) est égale à 1,10 si il y a 1 voiture, température o, vitesse o, diff=0 chaque degré en plus, la poblishon

diminue de -0,0!

chaque m/s de plus de vent, la pobl

diminue de -0,13

chaque degré en plus à la différence

de demp, la poblishon augmente de

5) Test de la température

Ho: la température n'influe pas la M.1. Avec chaques log(nb voihere) la pollution augment Ho: la température n'influe pas la pollution | no voitures, vitesse vent, diff temp dans le modèle:

bz=0/---- Modèle: (3) Yi=bot bixii+bixii+ H: la temp influe le 102/nb voitures, X3, X4 dans le modèle: b2 to (...) Stat de fest: Z = B2 War(B) 7, +(495)

-value = (0-06 =) Ho rejetee => la temperature à une infl sur la sto conc de MO2 (3 = -9, 744)

Pour les autres: X, X3, X4 signif.

6) R²=0,54 => modèle de qualité assez médioez

7) Î = 1,10 + 0,43 -log(10) - 0,019 - 0,13 + 0,13

= 2,07