, La loi de Bernoulli est de type exp:  $g(\chi) = IP [\chi = \chi] = p^{\chi} (1-p)^{1-\chi}, \chi = \{0,1\}$   $= exp(\chi \log f_{i-p} + \log (i-p)) \rightarrow I(\chi) = \chi.$ Alors:  $\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T(y_i)}$  exhaustif powe  $p = s \hat{p}_n exh$ . et 1 ZT(Yi) = 1 ZYi = In = Pn efficace pour p. Exercice 2 1) X~8(1,0) 2) \(\Sigma\) \(\chi\) \(\ch\) \(\chi\) \(\chi\) \(\chi\) \(\chi\) \(\chi\) \(\chi\) \(\chi\) 3) La vrais: Ln(0) = 0 ne - on Xn 4 mint; > 0 Le Lemme de Meyman-Pearson: Ik > 0 t.g: d=P[L1>k.l.]0=00], avec L1=L1(0), 0<0 Lo = Ly (Do) Ho: 0 = 00 H1: 0 < 00.  $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{P}\left[\left(\frac{\Theta}{\Theta_0}\right)^n \exp\left(-n\left(\Theta-\Theta_0\right)X_n\right) > k \mid \Theta = \Theta_0\right]$  $= \mathbb{P}\left[\exp\left(-n(o-\theta_0)\overline{X}_n\right) > \mathcal{R}_1 \mid o = \theta_0\right]$  $= \mathbb{P}\left[-n\left(\theta-\theta_{0}\right)X_{n} > k_{2}\right] \theta = \theta_{0}$ = P[Xn>k3 | 0 = 00] = P[ = x; > & (0 = 00 ]  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \sim S(n, \theta_0) \Rightarrow k_4$  est le fractile d'ordre 1-x de la loi  $\chi(n, O_0)$ .