Covrigé du Partiel: 13 Novembre 2013

Exercise 1

1)
$$0 = \frac{1}{p^{2}}$$
, $\Theta =]1$, $\infty[$

2) $\mathbb{E}[T_{n}] = \sum_{\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}\} \in \{0,1\}^{n}} T(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) \cdot P(x_{1} = x_{1}) \dots P(x_{n} = x_{n})]$

$$= \sum_{\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}\} \in \{0,1\}^{n}} T(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) \cdot P(x_{1} = x_{1}) \dots P(x_{n} = x_{n})]$$

$$= \sum_{\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}\} \in \{0,1\}^{n}} T(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) P^{2}(1-p)^{1-2} \cdot P^$$

Exercice 2

1) $\frac{1}{x_{i}} \times \frac{1}{y_{i}} \times$

3) +X0 N(0,1) et indep => X: N Nn ($E(X) = (E(X_1), \dots, E(X_n)) = O_n$ 4) $Z = A^{\dagger} E(X) = E(X) = A^{\dagger} E(X) = A^{\dagger} O_n = O_n$ Var(Z)= E[(Z-E(Z))(2-E(Z))+] = t(x=t(x)) + + t(x=t(x)) = ECLATX - E(ATX)) (ATX - ELATX)) [= At. E[(x-E(x))(x-E(x))+]A = A^{+} . $Var(X)A = A^{+}I_{n}A = A^{+}A = I_{n}$ Z = At X => Chaque compogante 2; du vecteur aléatoire Z est une combinaison lineaure de v.a indép XIII. Xu, à chacune de loi N(0,1). Donc 2: est de loi Normale, donc le vecteur Hest Gaussien: Z v Nn (On, In). 5) \\ \frac{1}{2} = \text{Zt.} \text{Z} = \((A^t \times)^t \) (A^t \times) = \(X^t. A. A^t \times = \times t \) 6) 2 n est le dernier élément du vecteur Z, il s'obtient en multipliquant la dernière ligne de At avec le vecteur X. Donc. $2n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} X_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} X_2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} X_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} X_i = m \bar{X}_i$

7)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{X}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i^2 - n(\overline{X}_i)^2 = \sum_{j \neq k} \sum_{i=1}^{N} 2_i - 2_{N}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} 2_i^2$$
 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i (0, 1) \Rightarrow 2_i^2 \sim X^2(1) \text{ of } \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} 2_i^2 \sim X^2(N-1)!$
 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i (0, 1) \Rightarrow 2_i^2 \sim X^2(1) \text{ of } \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} 2_i^2 \sim X^2(N-1)!$
 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i (0, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i) \text{ par } LFGH$

Some $E(1) = X_i P_i \Rightarrow E(X_i) \text{ par } LFGH$

Some $E(1) = X_i P_i \Rightarrow E(X_i) P_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i^2 - 2X_i \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i + n(\overline{X}_i)^2$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (X_i - \overline{X}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i^2 - 2X_i \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i + n(\overline{X}_i)^2$

Par $LFGH : \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i)^2$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E(X_i$

$$I_{1}(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{3^{2}}{3\theta^{2}} \log f(x) \right] = E \left[4 \frac{x-\sigma}{\sigma^{3}} + 3 \frac{(x-\sigma)^{2}}{\sigma^{4}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sigma^{3}} E(x-\theta) + \frac{3}{\sigma^{4}} E(x-\theta)^{2} = \frac{3}{\sigma^{4}} e^{2} = \frac{3}{\sigma^{2}}$$

3) $\hat{\theta}_{n}^{(1)}$ est sans biais.

Var
$$(\theta_n^{(1)}) = Var(X_n) = \frac{Var(X)}{n} = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n I_1(\theta)} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n} = \frac{\theta^2}{n} = Var(\theta_n^{(1)})$$
Aonc $\theta_n^{(1)}$ n'est pas efficace.

1) fo(x) doit être une densité. Donc: \(\int_{\text{0}}(\pi) ax =

1)
$$f_{\theta}(x)$$

$$1 = c \int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-\theta x + 1} dx = -c \cdot \frac{e^{-\theta x + 1}}{\sigma} \int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-\theta x + 1} dx$$

$$= c = 0.e^{-1-0}$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} c = \theta \cdot e^{-1-\theta}$$

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$$=-1-\frac{1}{6}e^{-\Theta(x+1)}\int_{-1}^{\infty}=-1+\frac{1}{6}$$

Si (x1,..., 26n) est la réalization de (x1,..., xn), or

a:
$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathcal{H}_{i}=\mathbb{E}(X)$$
 => $\frac{1}{2n}=-1+\frac{1}{n}=>0=\frac{1}{1+2n}$

Alors, un estimateur par la méthode des mome est: $\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{1+X_n}$ 3) Par LFGM: $\overline{X}_n \xrightarrow{p.s} \overline{E}(X) = -1 + \frac{1}{\theta}$ Alors $\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{1+\overline{X}_n} \xrightarrow{P.S} \frac{1}{1-1+\overline{I}} = 0$ Donc ên est fortement convergent. 4) fo(x) = 0.e 1-0.e -0x+1 4x2-1 $= \theta \cdot \exp(-\theta(x+1)) \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ $= \exp(-\theta x - \theta + \log \theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{x,z-1}$ 5) Une statistique exhaustive pour o est \$\frac{1}{2}T(\frac{1}{2})=\frac{3}{2} 6) Notons: $y_n = \frac{\pi}{2} x_i$. Alors: $T_n = \frac{1}{1 + n^2 y_n}$ Soit of une fonction mesurable continue bornée. Alors: $\mathbb{E}\left[\varphi(\overline{l_n})\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi(\frac{1}{1+ny_n})\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(\frac{1}{1+ny_n}) \cdot \Theta^n.$ $e^{-\Theta(\varkappa+n)} \frac{(\varkappa+n)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} 4_{\varkappa \varkappa - n} d\varkappa$ $y = \frac{1}{1+n^{2}x} \Rightarrow y + n^{2}yx = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-y}{n^{2}y} = \frac{1}{n^{2}y} - \frac{1}{n^{2}}$ $dx = -ny^{2}dy$

$$= 6^{n} \int_{0}^{0} \varphi(y) e^{-\theta n/y} \cdot \frac{n^{n-1}}{y^{n-1}(n-1)!} (-ny^{-2}) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi(y) e^{n} \cdot e^{-n\theta/y} \frac{n^{n}}{y^{n+1}(n-1)!} dy$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{n^{n}}{y^{n+1}(n-1)!} e^{-n\theta/y} \cdot \frac{n^{n}}{y^{n}} e^{-n\theta/y} dy$$

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