



# STT 1000 - STATISTIQUES

ARTHUR CHARPENTIER



## Loi Beta

$$f_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]}(x)$$

avec  $\alpha > 0$  et  $\beta > 0$ . Il s'agit bien d'une densité, car

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha} (1-x)^{\beta} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)\Gamma(\beta + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + 2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \\ V(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)} \end{cases}$$

## Loi Beta

$$f_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha, \beta) = \left( \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha} \prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i)^{\beta}$$

$$\log \mathcal{L} = n \log \left( \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \right) + (\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i) + (\beta-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1-x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{n\Gamma'(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)} - \frac{n\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \mathcal{L}}{\partial \beta} = \frac{n\Gamma'(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)} - \frac{n\Gamma'(\beta)}{\Gamma(\beta)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1-x_i)$$

## Loi Beta

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \text{ et } s^2 = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{\bar{x}} - \alpha$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \bar{x} \left( \frac{\bar{x}(1 - \bar{x})}{s^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (1 - \bar{x}) \left( \frac{\bar{x}(1 - \bar{x})}{s^2} - 1 \right)$$