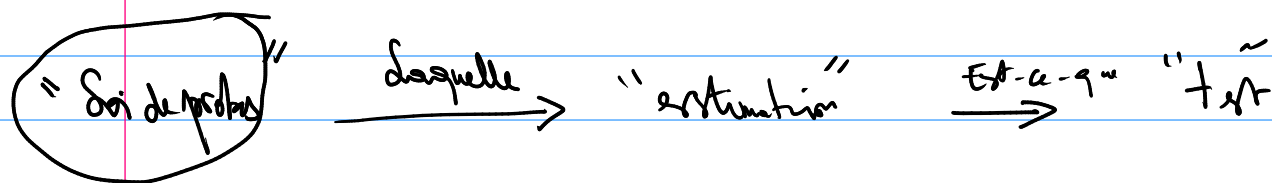
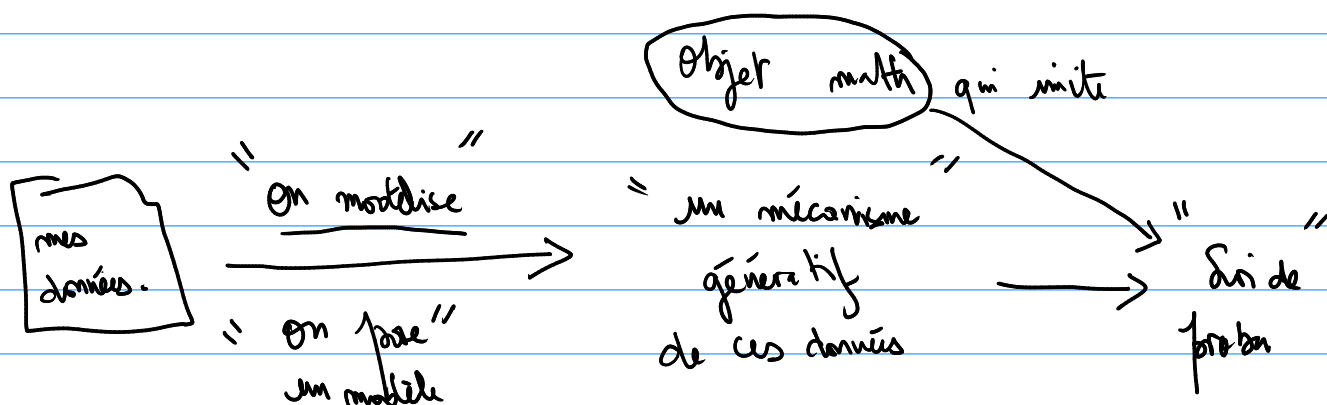


Questions posées en statistique:

- ① De combien -----> estimation
- ② Est-ce-que le modèle est en adéquation avec mes données -----> Test

Faire des stats revient à répondre aux questions précédentes:

des données, observations, etc.

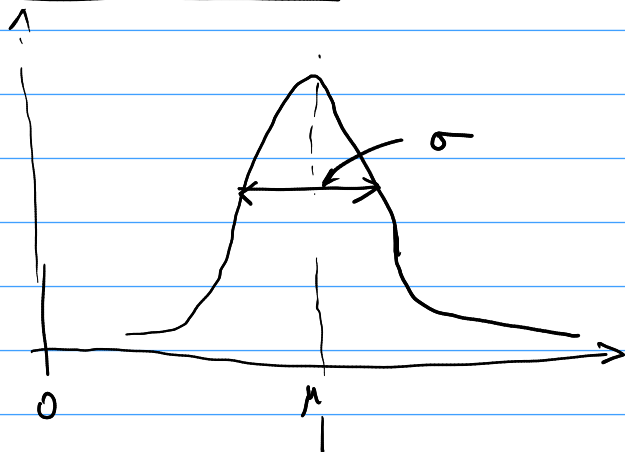


X "durée" \sim norm

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$



X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}

$$\textcircled{1} \bar{X} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_{10}}{10} \quad \text{nous renseigné sur } \mu$$

$$\textcircled{2} s^2 = \frac{1}{(10-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad \text{nous renseigné sur } \sigma^2$$

X_1, \dots, X_{10}

$$S = f(X_1, \dots, X_{10}) = \underline{\underline{18}}$$

\underline{X} : "temps de passage à la caisse".

$$X \sim \mathcal{E}(\underline{\underline{\lambda}})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sa densité} \\ f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ \lambda > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - (\mathbb{E}(X))^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

X_1 : " temps de passage du client 1 "

X_2 : " " " " 2 "

$$\textcircled{T} = \textcircled{X_1} + \textcircled{X_2}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}(\lambda) \perp \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$$

$$\underbrace{X_1 \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda_1)}, \underbrace{X_2 \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda_2)}, \dots, \underbrace{X_M \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda_M)}$$

$$\text{don } \left(\min(\underline{X_1}, \dots, \underline{X_M}) \right) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_M)$$

$$X_1 \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}(\lambda), \dots, X_n \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$$

$$M_n = \min(\underline{X_1}, \dots, \underline{X_n})$$

$$M_n \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}(\underbrace{\lambda + \dots + \lambda}_{n \text{ fois}}) \sim \mathcal{E}(n\lambda) \quad ??$$

On cherche la loi de M_n ?

Soit $x > 0$

$$F_{M_n}(x) = P(M_n \leq x)$$

fonction de répartition.

$$\hookrightarrow P(M_n \leq x) = P(\min(\underbrace{X_1}, \dots, \underbrace{X_n}) \leq x)$$

$$= 1 - P(\min(\underbrace{X_1}, \dots, \underbrace{X_n}) > x)$$

$$= 1 - P(\underbrace{X_1 > x}_{\text{et}} \underbrace{X_2 > x}_{\text{et}} \dots \underbrace{X_n > x}_{\text{et}})$$

$$= 1 - P(\underbrace{(X_1 > x)}_{\text{et}} \cup \underbrace{(X_2 > x)}_{\text{et}} \cup \dots \cup \underbrace{(X_n > x)}_{\text{et}})$$

$$= 1 - [P(X_1 > x) \times P(X_2 > x) \times \dots \times P(X_n > x)]$$

$X \sim \mathcal{E}_0(\lambda)$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{densité} \\ F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & \text{fonction de répartition} \\ S(x) = e^{-\lambda x} & \text{" " survie} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) \quad \text{et} \quad S(x) = P(X > x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow = 1 - \underbrace{\left(e^{-\lambda x} \times \dots \times e^{-\lambda x} \right)}_{n \text{ fois}} = 1 - e^{-n\lambda x}$$

donc $F_{M_n}(x) = 1 - e^{-n\lambda x}$ donc $M_n \sim \mathcal{E}_0(n\lambda)$

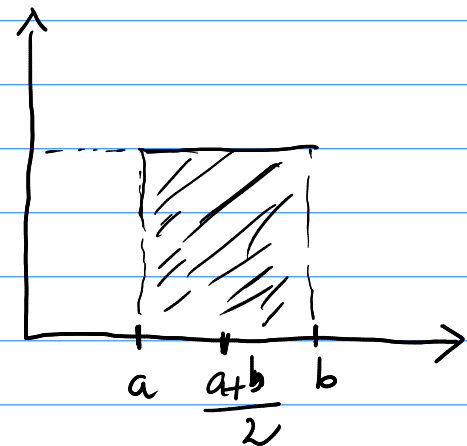
$$M_n = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$U_1 \sim \text{Uniform}[0, 1]$, ..., $U_n \sim \text{Uniform}[0, 1]$

Petit rappel (Sici uniforme):

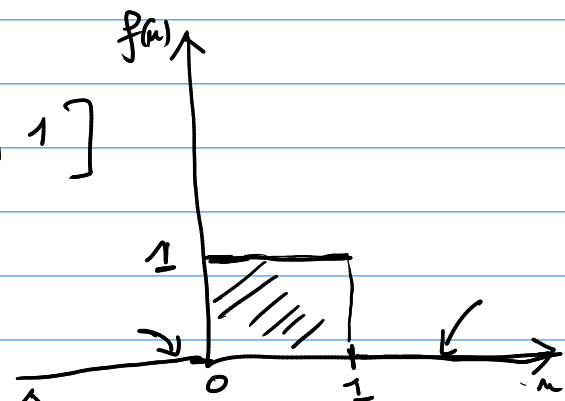
$U \sim \text{Uniform}[a, b] \quad \frac{1}{(b-a)}$

$$E(U) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

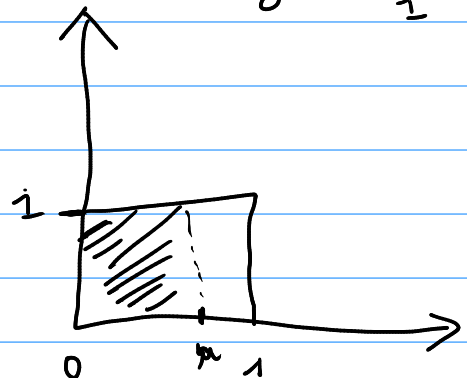


$U_1, \dots, U_n \xrightarrow{\text{i.i.d.}} \text{Uniform}[0, 1]$

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } u < 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } 0 \leq u < 1 \\ 0 & \text{si } u \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$F(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } u < 0 \\ u & \text{si } 0 \leq u < 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } u \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



Donc si

$$Y = \max(U_1, \dots, U_n)$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\max(U_1, \dots, U_n) \leq y)$$

$$P(\max(U_1, \dots, U_n) \leq y) = P(\underbrace{U_1 \leq y}_{\text{et}} \text{ et } \underbrace{U_2 \leq y}_{\text{et}} \dots \text{ et } \underbrace{U_n \leq y}_{\text{et}})$$

$$= P[(U_1 \leq y) \cap (U_2 \leq y) \cap \dots \cap (U_n \leq y)]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Indép}}{=} \underbrace{P[U_1 \leq y]}_{F_U(y)} \times \underbrace{P[U_2 \leq y]}_{F_U(y)} \times \dots \times \underbrace{P[U_n \leq y]}_{F_U(y)}$$

$$= [F_U(y)]^n = [y]^n = F_Y(y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} [F_Y(y)] = n y^{n-1}$$

Y est une variable dans $[0, 1]$.

$$\int_0^1 f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 n y^{n-1} dy = [y^n]_0^1 = 1.$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ si elle est positive.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \beta^\alpha e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \quad \text{si } \alpha = 1 \quad f(x) = \beta e^{-\beta x}$$

$\Gamma(\alpha)$ = "fonction Gamma d'Euler".

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \left| \quad \Gamma(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 \right.$$

Si α est un nombre entier :

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\alpha) &= (\alpha-1) \Gamma(\alpha-1) = (\alpha-1)(\alpha-2) \Gamma(\alpha-2) \\ &= \dots \dots \dots \underbrace{1 \Gamma(1)}_1 \\ &= (\alpha-1)! \end{aligned}$$

Erreur quadratique moyenne: MSE

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{estimation}}}{\hat{\theta}} - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{paramètre estimé}}}{\theta} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\underbrace{(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))}_a + \underbrace{(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)}_b\right]^2 \\
 &= \mathbb{E}\left[\underbrace{(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))^2}_{a^2} + \underbrace{2(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)}_{2ab} + \underbrace{(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2}_{b^2}\right] \\
 &= \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))^2]}_{\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[2(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)]}_{\text{bias}} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2]}_{(\text{bias})^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}[2(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)] &= 2 \text{bias} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta})] \\
 &= 2 \text{bias} (\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))) \\
 &= 2 \text{bias} (\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta})) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

balance:

$$\mathbb{E}[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + \underbrace{(\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2}_{(\text{bias})^2}$$