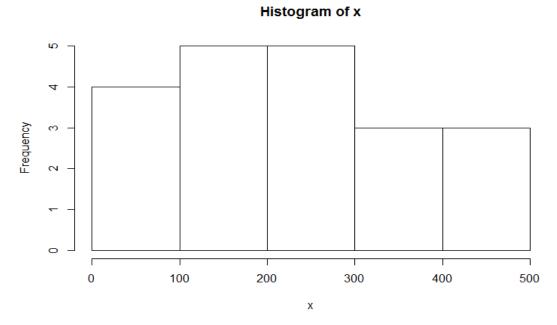
1) Voici un histogramme de ces données :

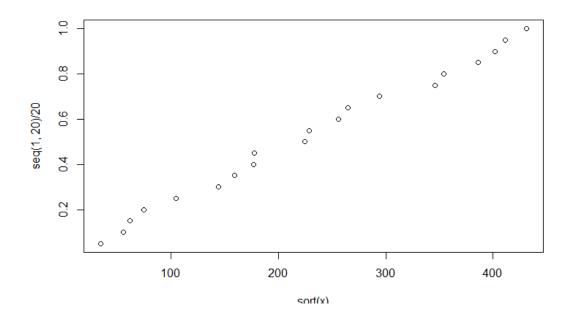


On fait alors l'hypothèse que les données suivent une loi uniforme $\mathcal{U}(0,\theta)$.

The
$$u(0, \theta)$$
:
$$\mathcal{F}_{\theta}(x) = \frac{x}{\theta} \text{ pour } 0 \le x \le \theta$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\theta}(x) \approx \frac{x_i^*}{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{i}{n} \text{ si } x = x_i^*$$



Fiche 3 Page 1

L'hypothèse $\mathcal{U}(0,\theta)$ est validée car les points forment grossomodo une droite.

2) On utilise la moyenne empirique \bar{x}_n . On a :

$$\bar{x}_n \to E[X] = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

D'où $\tilde{\theta} \approx 459$

3)
$$\mathcal{L}_{x_1,\dots,x_n}(\theta) = f_{\theta}(x_1,\dots,x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\theta}(x_i) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{[0,\theta]}(x_i)$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta \in \mathbb{R}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \mathcal{L}_{x_1,\dots,x_n}(\theta)$$

 $\widehat{\theta}$ doit être parmi les valeurs supérieures au max des x_i afin de s'assurer que $\forall x_i, \mathbb{1}_{[0,\theta]}(x_i) = 1$. Or, à cause du facteur $\frac{1}{\theta^n}$, augmenter θ diminue la vraisemblance. On choisit donc θ le plus faible possible. Ainsi, $\widehat{\theta} = \max x_i = 431$

4) $\tilde{\theta}_n$ est sans biais

$$\operatorname{var}(2\bar{X}_n) = 4 \operatorname{var}(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{4}{n^2} \operatorname{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = 4 \frac{\operatorname{var}(X)}{n} = \frac{4\theta^2}{12n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\to \text{ convergent, vitesse : } \frac{1}{n}$$

Biais de $\widehat{\theta}_n$:

$$f_{\widehat{\theta}_n}(x) = \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \mathbb{1}_{[0,\theta]}(x)$$

$$E[\widehat{\theta}_n] = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta x^n dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}\right]_0^\theta$$

$$\to \text{ convergent, vitesse } \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\theta n}{n+1} \Rightarrow \widehat{\theta}_n = \frac{n+1}{n} \widehat{\theta}_n \text{ est ESB de } \theta$$

$$\begin{split} E\left[\hat{\theta}_{n}^{2}\right] &= \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{x^{2}}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} d\theta = \frac{n}{\theta^{n}} \left[\frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}\right]_{0}^{\theta} = \frac{n\theta^{2}}{n+2} \\ \operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}_{n}) &= \frac{n\theta^{2}}{n+2} - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\theta\right)^{2} = \frac{n\theta^{2}}{(n+1)^{2}(n+2)} \\ \Rightarrow \operatorname{Pas int\acute{e}ressant car} \neq E\left[\left(\hat{\theta}_{n} - \theta\right)^{2}\right] \\ \operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}_{n}') &= \frac{(n+1)^{2}}{n^{2}} \operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}_{n}') = \frac{\theta^{2}}{n(n+2)} \neq \frac{1}{I_{1}(\theta)n} \\ \operatorname{Contredit} \sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_{n} - \theta) \to \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{1}{I_{1}(\theta)}\right) \operatorname{pas valide ici} \\ \hat{\theta}_{n}' \operatorname{est meilleur que } \tilde{\theta} \end{split}$$

Applications numériques :

$$\widetilde{\theta} = 454, \widehat{\theta}_n = 431, \widehat{\theta}' = 453$$

$$E_{\widehat{\theta}_n}[X] = \frac{\widehat{\theta}'_n}{2} = 226$$

$$P_{\widehat{\theta}_n}(X \le 100) = \frac{100}{\widehat{\theta}_n} \approx 0.22$$

Nombre de particules par an $\approx \frac{8760h}{226part/h} \approx 38$

jeudi 23 mars 2017

10.20

$$X_{i} \sim \exp(\lambda), f_{\lambda}(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{[0, +\infty[}(x)$$

$$E[X_{i}] = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \operatorname{var}(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}}$$

$$\ln\left(\mathcal{L}_{X_{1}, \dots, X_{n}}(\lambda)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\ln \lambda - \lambda x_{i}]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\lambda} - x_{i} = n\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \bar{x}_{n}\right)$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{n} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}}$$

1)
$$E[\hat{\lambda}_n] = nE\left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}\right]$$
 où $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \lambda)$
 $= n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} f_{G(n,\lambda)}(x) dx$
 $f_{G(n,\lambda)} = \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(x)$
 $\Rightarrow E[\hat{\lambda}_n] = nE\left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}\right]$
 $= n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} x^{n-2} e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(x) dx$
 $= \frac{n\lambda}{n-1} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n-1}}{(n-2)!} x^{n-2} e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(x) dx$

$$= \frac{n\lambda}{n-1} \int_0^{+\infty} f_{G(n-1,\lambda)}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{n\lambda}{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}'_n = \frac{n-1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \text{ ESB de } \lambda \left(E[\hat{\lambda}'_n] = \lambda \right)$$

$$2) E\left[\hat{\lambda}_{n}^{\prime 2}\right] = (n-1)^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} f_{G(n,\lambda)}(x) dx$$

$$= (n-1)^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n}}{(n-1)!} x^{n-3} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)^{2} \lambda^{2}}{(n-1)(n-2)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n-2}}{(n-3)!} x^{n-3} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n-2} \lambda^{2}$$

$$\left(E\left[\frac{1}{Y^{2}}\right] = \int \frac{1}{y^{2}} f_{Y}(y) dy\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{var}(\hat{\lambda}_{n}^{\prime}) = \frac{n-1}{n-2} \lambda^{2} - \lambda^{2} = \lambda^{2} \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2} - 1\right) = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{n-2}$$

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\lambda}_{n}^{\prime}) = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{n-2} > \frac{1}{n/\lambda^{2}} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{n}$$

Pas efficace ! Mais $\frac{\lambda^2}{n-2} \times \frac{n}{\lambda^2} \xrightarrow[n \to +\infty]{} 1$, donc c'est efficace asymptotiquement.

 $\operatorname{In}(\lambda) = \operatorname{var}\left(\frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right) = n \operatorname{var}(X) = \frac{n}{\lambda^2}$