

3] On cherche  $\alpha, \beta$  solution de  $\begin{cases} \frac{N\alpha}{p} - \sum_i x_i = 0 \quad (*) \\ \end{cases}$  (X)

$$3] \frac{\partial \log \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha} = m \log(\beta) + m \frac{\partial (\log(\Gamma(\alpha)))}{\partial \alpha} + \sum_i \log(w_i)$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{\frac{\partial (\Gamma(\alpha))}{\partial \alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \Leftrightarrow m \log(\beta) + m \frac{\frac{\partial (\Gamma(\alpha))}{\partial \alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} - \sum_i x_i = 0 \quad (X)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \text{ fonction digamma } \psi$$

→ On ne peut pas résoudre analytiquement le système, il faut utiliser un schéma d'optimisation.



### EXERCICE 6:

$$(X_1, \dots, X_n) \sim G(\alpha, \beta).$$

(Moi) 1] vraisemblance =

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\alpha, \beta; x_1, \dots, x_m) &= \prod_{i=1}^m P(x_i; \alpha, \beta) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \exp(-\beta x_i) x_i^{\alpha-1} \\ &= \left( \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right)^m \prod_{i=1}^m \exp(-\beta x_i) x_i^{\alpha-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha > 0 \quad \beta > 0$$

Log vraisemblance =

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mathcal{L}(\alpha, \beta; x_1, \dots, x_m) &= m \log \left( \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \log \left( \exp(-\beta x_i) x_i^{\alpha-1} \right) \\ &= m \log \left( \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \left( -\beta x_i + (\alpha-1) \log(x_i) \right) \\ &= m \log \left( \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) - \beta \sum_{i=1}^m x_i + (\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^m \log(x_i) \\ &= m\alpha \log(\beta) - m \log(\Gamma(\alpha)) - \beta \sum_{i=1}^m x_i + (\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^m \log(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$2] \frac{\partial \log \mathcal{L}}{\partial \beta} = \frac{m\alpha}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

avec  $\alpha$  connu.

$$L = 0 \iff \beta = \frac{N\alpha}{\sum_i x_i} \quad \text{d'où } \hat{\beta}_{MLE} = \frac{N\alpha}{\sum_i x_i}$$

(c'est bien un maximum).

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_{MLE} - \beta) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}\right).$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left( E(X_n | X_n = t) \frac{1}{m} + E(X_n | X_n < t) \frac{m-1}{m} \right) \\
 &= 2 \left( \frac{t}{m} + \frac{t}{2} \frac{m-1}{m} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{2t + t(m-1)}{2m} \right) = \frac{t(1+m)}{m} \\
 \hat{\theta}_2 &= T \left( \frac{m+1}{m} \right) \\
 &\uparrow \text{R.B.}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Densité de  $U([0, \theta])$ .

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{1}_{\left[ \frac{0}{\theta}, \frac{\theta}{\theta} \right]}(x)$$

$\mathcal{N}$  n'appartient pas à la famille exp. va poser pb.  
 → on ne peut pas appliquer le thm.



### Exercice 8 :

$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{U}(0, \theta), \quad \theta > 0$

$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x) \rightarrow$  Densité de la loi uniforme.

1]  $H_0: \hat{\theta}_1 = 2X_1$  est non biaisé.

$$E[\hat{\theta}_1] = 2 E[X_1] = 2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta.$$

Donc  $\hat{\theta}_1$  non biaisé.

2]  $H_0: T = \max(X_i)$  est une stat. exhaustive p.  $\theta$ .

$$F(t) = P(T \leq t) = P(\max(X_i) \leq t)$$

$$L_T: f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbb{1}_{[0, +\infty[}(\min(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \mathbb{1}_{]0, \theta]}(\max(x_1, \dots, x_n))$$

$\downarrow$  plus petit  $\geq 0$        $\downarrow$  plus grand  $\leq \theta$

+ Fisher - Neyman.

3] Soit  $t > 0$ .

$$E[\hat{\theta}_1 | \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i = t] = E[2X_1 | \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i = t]$$

Thm de l'espérance totale:

Si  $\{A_i\}_i$  est une partition (éventuellement 2 à 2 disjoints) et qui forment tout l'univers, alors

$$E[X] = \sum_i P(A_i) E[X | A_i].$$

D'où suite calcul:

$$= 2 E(X_1 | \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i = t, \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i = X_1) \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) + 2 E(X_1 | \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i = t, \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i \neq X_1) \frac{n-1}{n}$$



2) Conclure par "Méthode de la f.d. de répartition".  
Loi de  $Z = \log\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)$

Soit  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(t) &= P(Z \leq t) = P\left(\log\left(\frac{X}{2}\right) \leq t\right) \\ &= P(X \leq 2 \exp(t)) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ \int_2^{2 \exp(t)} \frac{\theta 2^\theta}{x^{\theta+1}} dx & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ \theta 2^\theta \int_2^{2 \exp(t)} x^{-(\theta+1)} dx & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ \theta 2^\theta \left[ -\frac{x^{-\theta}}{-\theta} \right]_2^{2 \exp(t)} & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ \frac{\theta 2^\theta}{\theta} \left( 2^{-\theta} \exp(t)^{-\theta} - 2^{-\theta} \right) & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ 1 - \exp(t)^{-\theta} & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

On dérive par rapport à  $t$ .  $f_Z(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ \theta \exp(-t\theta) & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases}$

On reconnaît la loi  $\text{Exp}(\theta)$ .  
 $Z \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$ .

3)  $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Exp}(\theta)$ .  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim G(n, \theta)$ .

On utilise le même truc que dans l'exo 5.

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\frac{n-1}{G(n, \theta)}\right) = \frac{\theta \cdot (n-1)}{n-1} \text{ donc } \hat{\theta} \text{ non biaisé}$$

On a une f.d. de la stat. exhaustive minimale  
 $\sum_i \log(X_i)$  (famille exp) qui est  
sans biais pour  $\theta$ .  
 $\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}$  est le UMVUE



$$\exp(\ln(x)) = x.$$

### EXERCICE 4:

$$x \text{ sur } [2, +\infty[ , \quad f(x, \theta) = \theta \frac{2^\theta}{x^{\theta+1}}$$

(loi Pareto).

$$1] \text{ Mg } 3 \text{ h, } g, \eta, T \text{ et } f(x, \theta) = h(x)g(\theta)\exp(\eta(\theta)T(x)).$$

$$g(\theta) = \theta 2^\theta$$

$$\eta(\theta) = (\theta+1)$$

$$h(x) = 1$$

$$T(x) = \ln(x).$$

$$\text{car } f(x, \theta) = 1 \times \theta 2^\theta \times \exp(-\ln(x)(\theta+1))$$

$$= 1 \times \theta 2^\theta \times \exp(-\ln(x)(\theta+1)).$$

Donc  $T: x \mapsto \ln(x)$  est une statistique exhaustive.

$$2] X \sim \text{Pareto.} \quad \text{Soit } Z = \log\left(\frac{X}{2}\right). ?$$

Méthode  
des  
moments  
par cas.

$$E[\varphi(Z)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(z) dp = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi\left(\log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) dp$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi\left(\log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \frac{\theta 2^\theta}{x^{\theta+1}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(z) f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \theta \frac{2^\theta}{x^{\theta+1}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(z) dz$$

$$dx \rightarrow \frac{x}{2}$$



Suite exo 5 -

→ Reparamétrisation

$$2] \theta = \lambda^{-1} \quad \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \quad f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\theta}\right).$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m} \cdot m \cdot \theta = \theta$$

Non biaisé.

$$\text{var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot m \cdot \theta^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{m}.$$

⚠ On doit recalculer l'info de Fisher de la nouvelle paramétrisation.

$$\log f(x, \theta) = -\log(\theta) - \frac{x}{\theta}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{2x}{\theta^3}.$$

$$I_x(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{2x}{\theta^3}\right] = -\left[\frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{2\theta}{\theta^3}\right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

info apportée  
par 1  
échantillon.

$$I_m(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{info apportée par } n \text{ éch.}$$

$$\text{Donc BCR} = \frac{\theta^2}{m}. \quad \text{Donc efficace.}$$



$$= \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{\lambda^{n-1}} \quad \text{cf Exo 2.}$$

$$= \lambda \frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{(n-1) \Gamma(n-1)} = \frac{\lambda}{n-1}$$

Donc  $E(\hat{\lambda}) = \lambda$  donc  $\hat{\lambda}$  non biaisé.

2]  $\theta = \lambda^{-1}$ .  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \times n \times E(X_i) \quad (\text{indépendance})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \times n \times \lambda = \lambda \quad \text{Donc } \hat{\theta} \text{ non biaisé.}$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\lambda}) = (n-1)^2 \text{var}\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right)$$

$$E\left(\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right)^2\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \exp(-\lambda x) x^{n-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda x) x^{n-3} dx$$

En supposant  $n > 2$

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

$$\text{Donc } \text{var}\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) = \frac{\lambda^2}{(n-1)(n-2)} - \left(\frac{\lambda}{n-1}\right)^2$$

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

$$\text{donc } \text{var}(\hat{\lambda}) = \frac{\lambda^2}{n-2}$$

On a montré au cours que la BCR valait  $\frac{\lambda^2}{n}$ .  
 $\hat{\lambda}$  n'est pas efficace.



### EXERCICE 5:

$(X_1, \dots, X_m)$  m-échantillon de loi  $E(\lambda)$ .

$$1) \hat{\lambda} = \frac{N-1}{\sum_{i=1}^m X_i}$$

Rappel: si  $X_1, \dots, X_m \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} E(\lambda)$ .  
 Alors  $\sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim G(m, \lambda)$ .  
 ↑ loi Gamma (cf exo 2).

$$E[\hat{\lambda}] = ?$$

loi de Gamma:  $f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \beta^\alpha e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$  pour  $x > 0$ .

On pose  $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  mesurable positive.

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$E\left[\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right)\right] = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) f(x; \alpha, \beta) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-2} \lambda^m e^{-\lambda x}}{\Gamma(m)} dx =$$

Conseil:

On pose  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i$ .  $Y \sim G(m, \lambda)$ .

$$E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \frac{\lambda^m}{\Gamma(m)} \exp(-\lambda x) x^{m-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^m}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda x) x^{m-2} dx$$

(avec  $m > 1$ )



$$v(\hat{\theta}_{\text{ML}}) = \text{var}\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right) = \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2 \text{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right) \\ = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{var}(X_i)$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{t^2}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{\theta^3}{3} = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Donc } \text{var}(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{3} - \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$$

$$\text{D'où } v(\hat{\theta}_{\text{ML}}) = \frac{1}{m^2} \times m \times \frac{\theta^2}{12} = \frac{3\theta^2}{m}$$

3] Comparisons  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1)$  vs  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2)$  à  $m$  fixé.

$$\text{Si } m=1, \text{ ou } m=2 : \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2)$$

$$\text{Si } m \geq 3, \hat{\theta}_1 \text{ domine } \hat{\theta}_2.$$



$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = \int_0^{\theta} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{\theta}{\theta^m} m x^{m-1} dx = \frac{\theta}{m+1} \left[ x^{m+1} \right]_0^{\theta} = \frac{\theta}{m+1} \frac{\theta^{m+1}}{\theta^m} = \frac{\theta}{m+1} \theta = \frac{\theta^2}{m+1}$$

Donc  $b(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{\theta^2}{m+1} - \theta = -\frac{\theta^2}{m+1}$

$$var(\hat{\theta}_1) = E((X - E(X))^2) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \int_0^{\theta} x^2 \frac{m}{\theta^m} x^{m-1} dx - \left(\frac{\theta^2}{m+1}\right)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{m+2} - \frac{\theta^4}{(m+1)^2}$$

Avec formule de Koenig-Huysmans :  $var(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left( \frac{\theta^2}{m+1} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left( \frac{\theta^4}{(m+1)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{12\theta^2}{(m+1)^2} = \frac{12}{m^2(m+1)^2}$

2]  $E(X) = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{t}{\theta} \times t dt = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{\theta} t^2 dt = \frac{1}{\theta} \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\theta} = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$

~~1] soit  $E(X^2) = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{t^3}{\theta} dt = \frac{1}{\theta} \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^{\theta} = \frac{\theta^3}{4}$~~

Donc  $E(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$   ~~$\frac{d}{d\theta} E(X) = \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{\theta^2}{3} = \frac{2\theta}{3}$~~

$X \sim U(0, \theta) \Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}$

Donc  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} X_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} X_i$

$E(\hat{\theta}_{ML}) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{n} \times n \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta$

Donc  $b(\hat{\theta}_{ML}) = 0$



### Exercice 3 :

Ici, support dépend du paramètre.

$$1) b(\theta_n) = E(\hat{\theta}_n) - \theta_n = ?$$

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$$

Méthode de la fonction de répartition.

Soit  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

fonc. de répartition.

$$F(t) = P(\hat{\theta}_n \leq t) = P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \leq t)$$

$$= P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n X_i \leq t)$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq t, \dots, X_n \leq t)$$

par indépend.

$$= P(X_1 \leq t, \dots, X_n \leq t) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq t)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \\ \int_0^t \frac{1}{\theta^n} dt & \text{si } t \in [0, \theta] \\ 1 & \text{si } t > \theta \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \\ \frac{t^n}{\theta^n} & \text{si } t \in [0, \theta] \\ 1 & \text{si } t > \theta \end{cases}$$

Il reste à dériver  $F$  et en vérifier que sa intégrale à 1.  
(Pas typ. le cas, mais le prof ne nous piègera pas).

$$f(t) = \frac{dF(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \\ \frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n} & \text{si } t \in [0, \theta] \\ 0 & \text{si } t > \theta \end{cases}$$

dérivée de  $\hat{\theta}_1$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^n} \left[ t^n \right]_0^{\theta} = \frac{\theta^n}{\theta^n} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2) E(X^2) &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha-1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha+1} dx = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha+2-1} dx \\
 &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \times \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)}{\beta^{\alpha+2}} = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \frac{\cancel{\alpha!} \Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\beta^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta$  Rappel:  $E(\varphi(x)) = \int \varphi(x) f(x) dx$

$$3) m_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 X_i^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 g(\alpha, \beta) \quad (1)$$

$$m_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 X_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 g(\alpha, \beta)^2 \quad (2)$$

Donc  $\hat{\alpha}_{MM}$  et  $\hat{\beta}_{MM}$  st tog

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{\hat{\alpha}_{MM}}{\hat{\beta}_{MM}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \\
 \frac{\hat{\alpha}_{MM}(\hat{\alpha}_{MM}+1)}{\hat{\beta}_{MM}^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2
 \end{cases}$$

Après calcul:  $\hat{\alpha}_{MM} = \frac{\bar{X}^2}{S^2}$  et  $\hat{\beta}_{MM} = \frac{\bar{X}}{S^2}$  (notations exo 1).



→ À Réviser -

### EXERCICE II :

$G(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow$  loi Gamma -  
 $\forall \alpha > 0, \quad f(x, \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha-1}$  avec  $\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ \beta > 0 \end{cases}$

densité

1] Deux param  $\alpha$  et  $\beta$ , donc on calcule  $E(X)$  et  $E(X^2)$ .

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha-1} dx$$

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

Comme  $f$  est une densité,  $\forall \alpha > 0, \forall \beta > 0, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha-1} dx = 1$

donc  $\int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-\beta x) x^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\beta^\alpha}$  (\*)

$u(x) = x^\alpha$

$u'(x) = \exp(-\beta x)$

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

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

$+ \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \times \frac{1}{-\beta} \left[ x^\alpha \exp(-\beta x) \right]_0^{+\infty}$

On prend  $\alpha' = \alpha + 1$  et  $\beta' = \beta$ .

Donc  $E(X) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-\beta x) x^\alpha dx$

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

Avec (\*)

$= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\beta^{\alpha+1}} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\beta} \alpha \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$



Comparaison des MSE :  
Soit  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma^4(2n-1)}{n^2} - \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} &= \frac{\sigma^4(2n-1)(n-1)}{n^2(n-1)} - \frac{2n^2\sigma^4}{n^2(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^4(2n^2 - 2n - n + 1 - 2n^2)}{n^2(n-1)} = \frac{\sigma^4(-3n+1)}{n^2(n-1)} < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Donc  $S^2$  domine  $S^{12}$ .

Donc  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  non biaisé ça ne fait pas tt.



conclusion, je ne savais pas faire

des  $X_i$  &  
indpts donc  
 $X_i \perp X_j \Rightarrow E(X_i X_j)$   
 $= E(X_i) E(X_j)$   
 $= E(X_i)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} b(S^2) &\stackrel{!}{=} 2\mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i \sum_{j=1}^n X_j) \\ &= 2\mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ (n-1) E(X_i)^2 + E(X_i^2) \right] \\ &= 2\mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n} \left[ (n-1)\mu^2 + \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n} \sigma^2 = -\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(S^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$\Rightarrow$  biaisé, sous estime la variance.

$$S^{12} = \frac{n}{n-1} S^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad \text{sera non biaisé!}$$

$$3] X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{CP}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}(S^{12}) &= b(S^{12}) + \text{var}(S^{12}) \\ &= \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} + \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} = \frac{4\sigma^4}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}(S^2) &= b(S^2) + \text{var}(S^2) = E(S^2) - \sigma^2 + \text{var}(S^2) \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)^2 + \text{var}(S^2) \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)^2 + \text{var}\left(\frac{n-1}{n} S^{12}\right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \text{var}(S^{12}) = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \times \frac{4\sigma^4}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} (2n-1) \end{aligned}$$



Equation for equation  $n \rightarrow 1$  :

$$\text{var}(X) = \text{var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)$$

possible unique  $\rightarrow$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \times n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

qn à l'indépendance de  $X_i$

$\bar{X}$  est une variable aléatoire car  $\text{var}(\bar{X}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$  donc il est convergent.

Donc les lois font des grandeurs mesurées autour de la vraie valeur de  $X$  vers  $\mu$ .  
Avec  $\bar{X}$  est fortement convergent.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E}[S^2] &= \text{E}[S^2] - \sigma^2 \\ &= \text{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] - \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2] - \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \text{E}(X_i^2) - 2\text{E}(X_i \bar{X}) + \text{E}(\bar{X}^2) \right] - \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \text{var}(X_i) + \text{E}(X_i)^2 - 2\text{E}(X_i \bar{X}) + \text{var}(\bar{X}) + \text{E}(\bar{X})^2 \right] - \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{E}(X_i \bar{X}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \sigma^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{E}(X_i \bar{X}) + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 - \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{2\mu^2 + \sigma^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{E}(X_i \bar{X}) \end{aligned}$$



## Chapitre 1 - Estimateurs -

P. 13/18 : Preuve :

$$\begin{aligned} E((\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2) &= E((\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})) + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2) \\ &= E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2 + 2(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta) + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2] \\ &= E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2] + 2E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)] \\ &\quad + E[(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2] \\ &= \text{var}(\hat{\theta}) + \underbrace{2[E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))}_{0} + \text{bias}^2(\hat{\theta}) \end{aligned}$$

Ex 1 (Moi) :

1]  $b(\bar{X}) = E(\bar{X}) - p = p - p = 0$ .  
Donc  $\bar{X}$  est un estimateur sans biais de  $p$ .

Calcul de  $E(\bar{X})$  :

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \stackrel{\text{linéarité}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p = \frac{1}{n} \times n \times p = p. \end{aligned}$$

Calcul variance :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(\bar{X}) &= E[(\bar{X} - E(\bar{X}))^2] \\ &= E[(\bar{X} - p)^2] \\ &= E(\bar{X}^2) - 2pE(\bar{X}) + E(p^2) \\ &= E(\bar{X}^2) - 2p \times p + p^2 \\ &= E(\bar{X}^2) - p^2. \end{aligned}$$