

### Exercice 1 :

$$(X_i) \sim \mathcal{U}([-1, 0]) \text{ i.i.d}$$

$$M_m(X) = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\}} (X_i)$$

1) On cherche  $a_m$  et  $b_m$  tq lorsque  $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim P\left(\frac{M_m - b_m}{a_m} \leq x\right) \rightarrow \Psi_1(x) = e^{-x} \text{ pour } x \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{\max(X_i) - b_m}{a_m} \leq x\right) &= P(\max(X_i) \leq a_m x + b_m) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m P(X_i \leq a_m x + b_m) \\ &= P(X_1 \leq a_m x + b_m)^m \\ &= \exp(m \ln(1 + a_m x + b_m)) \end{aligned}$$

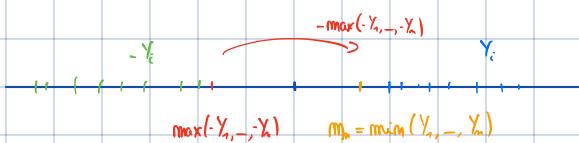
$$M_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 = x^F \Rightarrow a_m x + b_m \rightarrow 0 = x^F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_m \rightarrow 0 \\ b_m \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_m \leq a_m x + b_m) &= F^{(m)}(a_m x + b_m) = (1 + (a_m x + b_m))^m \\ &= \exp(m \ln(1 + (a_m x + b_m))) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} \exp(m \ln(a_m x + b_m)) \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_m = \frac{1}{m} \\ b_m = 0 \end{cases} \text{ convient.} \end{aligned}$$

2) Soient  $Y_i \sim \mathcal{E}(1)$

$$m_m = \min_i (Y_i)$$

$$m_m = \min_i (Y_1, \dots, Y_m) \stackrel{?}{=} -\max(-Y_1, \dots, -Y_m)$$



$$\text{Donc } -m_m = \max(-Y_1, \dots, -Y_m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-Y \leq y) &= P(Y \geq -y) = e^{-y} \\ &\Rightarrow -Y \sim \Psi_1 \end{aligned}$$

Soient  $(c_n) > 0$  et  $(d_n)$ , par max stabilité on a

$$\begin{aligned} P(\max(-Y_1, \dots, -Y_m) \leq \frac{1}{m}(c_m y + d_m)) &= e^{-y} \\ \Leftrightarrow P(\max(-Y_1, \dots, -Y_m) \leq c'_m y + d'_m) &= e^{-y} \end{aligned}$$

Donc comme  $-m_m = \max(-Y_i)$

$$\Rightarrow P(-m_m \leq c'_m y + d'_m) = e^{-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(-Y \leq c'_m y + d'_m)^m = e^{-y} \Rightarrow \exp(c'_m y + d'_m)^m = e^{-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(m c'_m y + m d'_m) = e^{-y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c'_m = \frac{1}{m} \\ d'_m = 0 \end{cases} \text{ convient.}$$

P(m) ou?

### Théorème de Fischer-Tippett.

S'il existe  $c_m > 0$  et  $d_m$  tq lorsque  $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$P\left(\frac{M_m - d_m}{c_m} \leq x\right) \rightarrow G(x)$$

pour une distribution non-dégénérée  $G$ , alors  $G$  est du même type que l'une des 3 distributions suivantes :

$$\text{Fréchet } (\alpha > 0): \Phi_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ e^{-x^{-\alpha}} & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Weibull } (\alpha > 0): \Psi_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(-x)^\alpha} & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Gumbel } \Lambda(x) = e^{-e^{-x}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

### Distributions max-stables:

- i) Soient  $X, X_1, \dots, X_m$  de v.a. iid  $\sim$  Fréchet  $\Phi_\alpha$ , alors  $m^{-1/\alpha} \max(X_1, \dots, X_m) \stackrel{d}{=} X$
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_  $\sim$  Weibull  $\Psi_\alpha$ , alors  $m^{1/\alpha} \max(X_1, \dots, X_m) \stackrel{d}{=} X$
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_  $\sim$  Gumbell  $\Lambda$ , alors  $\max(X_1, \dots, X_m) - \ln(m) \stackrel{d}{=} X$ .

Rq: Si  $X \sim \Phi_\alpha \Leftrightarrow X^{-1} \sim \Psi_\alpha \Leftrightarrow \ln X \sim \Lambda$

Exercice 2.

$(X_i)$  iid de fdr  $F$  et  $M_m = \max(X_i)$

On a strat d'ordre tq  $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(m-1)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$   
et  $B_m(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i > x\}}$

$$1) \text{ Soit } k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ si } X_{(k)} \leq x \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i > x\}} = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{\{X_{(i)} > x\}} = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \mathbb{1}_{\{X_{(i)} > x\}} \leq k-1 < k$$

et inverse ok

$$2) P(B_m(x) = k) = \binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \text{ avec } p = P(X > x) = 1 - F_x(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_{(k)} \leq x) &= P(B_m(x) \leq k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P(B_m(x) = j) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{m}{j} p^j (1-p)^{m-j} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{m}{j} (1 - F_x(x))^j F_x(x)^{m-j} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \varphi_m(t, x) = \mathbb{E}[\exp(t B_m(x))] \\ \stackrel{iid}{=} [\mathbb{E}[\exp(t \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i > x\}})]]^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\exp(t \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i > x\}})] &= F(x) e^{tx} + \bar{F}(x) e^{t \times 1} \\ &= 1 - \bar{F}(x) + \bar{F}(x) e^t \\ &= 1 + \bar{F}(x) (e^t - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_m(t, x) = [1 + \bar{F}(x)(e^t - 1)]^m$$

$$4) \text{ Soit } (u_n) \text{ tq } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(X_i > u_m) = \tau \text{ alors}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\varphi_m(t, u_m)) &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \ln([\mathbb{E}[e^{t \mathbb{1}_{\{X > u_m\}}}]]) \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \ln([1 + (e^t - 1) P(X > u_m)]^m) \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \ln(1 + (e^t - 1) P(X > u_m)) \end{aligned}$$

Or lorsque  $m \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(X > u_m) = 0$  car  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m P(X > u_m) = \tau$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \ln(1 + (e^t - 1) P(X > u_m)) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m(e^t - 1) P(X > u_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\varphi_m(t, u_m)) = \tau(e^t - 1)$$

5) Soit  $N \sim \mathcal{P}(\tau)$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^r N] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{rk} e^{-\tau} \frac{\tau^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\tau} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(re^r)^k}{k!} = \tau e^r e^{-\tau} = \tau e^{r-\tau}$$

Par égalité de  $\varphi_r(t, x)$ , on a  $N_m = B_m(u_m)$  converge vers une loi de Poisson de paramètre  $\tau$  pour  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

6) Pour  $\tau > 0$  et  $(u_n)$  suite de réels, lorsque  $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} i) \quad P(M_n \leq u_n) &\rightarrow e^{-\tau} \quad \text{car } P(\max(X_i) \leq u_n) = P(X \leq u_n)^n = e^{u_n \ln(P(X \leq u_n))} \\ ii) \quad nF(u_n) &\rightarrow \tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{u_n \ln(1 - P(X > u_n))} \\ &= e^{u_n \ln(1 - e^{-\tau})} \\ &\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{u_n \ln(1 - \frac{1}{n} \tau)} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} e^{-\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X_{(k)}) \leq u_n) \stackrel{\oplus}{=} P(B_m \leq k-1) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tau} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{\tau^i}{i!}$$

$$\text{Comme } \exists (a_n) > 0 \text{ et } (b_n) \text{ tq } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{X_{(1)} - b_n}{a_n} \leq x\right) = e^{-e^{-x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\tau} = e^{-e^{-x}} \Rightarrow \tau = e^{-x}$$

Pour  $k=2$ :

$$e^{-\tau} \sum_{i=0}^{2-1} \frac{\tau^i}{i!} = e^{-e^{-x}} (1 + e^{-x}) = e^{-\tau} (1 + \tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{X_{(2)} - b_n}{a_n} \leq x\right) \rightarrow e^{-e^{-x}} (1 + e^{-x}) = e^{-\tau} (1 + \tau)$$

Exercice 3: