## TP1

#### 18 octobre 2020

### 1 Question 1

#### Biais de $\hat{I}_n(f)$ :

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\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}_n(f)] - I(f) On a : \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}_n(f)] - I(f) Or \hat{I}n(f) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i) Donc \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}n(f)] = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n E[f(X_i)] = E[f(X)] (idd et linéarité de l'espérance) Finalement \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X})] - \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X})] = 0
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Variance de  $\hat{I}_n(f)$ :

On a : 
$$\operatorname{Var}[\hat{I}_n(f)] = Var[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i)]$$
  
Or  $\operatorname{Var}[\sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i) \frac{1}{n}] = \frac{1}{n^2} Var[\sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i)] = \frac{1}{n^2} nVar[f(X_1)]$   
Finalement,  $\operatorname{Var}[\hat{I}_n(f)] = \frac{1}{n} Var[f(X_1)]$ 

# 2 Question 4

Interval de confiance IC à 95 de  $\hat{I}_n(f)$ :

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On pose : S_n = f(X_1) + ... + f(X_n)

On a : E[S_n] = n\mu \quad Var(S_n) = n\sigma^2 \quad \mu = E[f(X_1)] \quad \sigma^2 = Var[f(X_1)]

D'après le théorème centrale limite, on a : \lim_{n \to +\infty} P(Z_n \le z) = \Phi(z)

Z_n = \frac{I_n - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)
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Soit q la fonction quantile. Pour un intervalle de confiance à 0.95, on q(0.95) = 1.96

Finalement, on obtient 
$$I(f) - \frac{1.96\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \le I_n(f) \le I(f) + \frac{1.96\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

## 3 Question 5

Biais de 
$$\hat{I}_n(f,\beta)$$
:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{B} &= \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}_n(f) - \beta^T \bar{h}] - I(f) = E[\hat{I}_n(f)] - I(f) - E[\beta^T \bar{h}] \\ \text{On a -d'après la question1-} : & \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}_n(f)] - I(f) = 0 \\ \text{Donc } \mathbf{B} &= \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}_n(f)] - I(f) - E[\beta^T \bar{h}] = -E[\beta^T \bar{h}] \\ \mathbf{E}[\beta^T \bar{h}] &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j E[h_j(X_i)] \\ \text{Or } \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{h}_j(X_i)] &= 0 \ par \ hypoth\`ese \\ \text{Finalement } \mathbf{B} &= \mathbf{E}[\hat{I}_n(f) - \beta^T \bar{h}] - I(f) = 0 \end{split}$$