

Corrigé TD n° 2

(1)

EX 1 X v.a. de Bernoulli de paramètre p.  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  un

m-échantillon de X. ou a:

$$P(X_i = x_i) = \begin{cases} p & \text{si } x_i = 1 \\ 1-p & \text{si } x_i = 0 \end{cases} = p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i}$$

1) la fonction de vraisemblance est:

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_m, p) = \prod_{i=1}^m P(X_i = x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^m p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i}$$

$$= p^{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^m (1-x_i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(L(x_1, \dots, x_m, p)) = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \ln p + \sum_{i=1}^m (1-x_i) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (\ln L) = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (1-x_i)}{1-p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{p} - \frac{m - \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{1-p}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i - mp}{p(1-p)}, \text{ qui s'annule pour } p = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

par conséquent l'estimateur est  $T_m = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i$

$$2) \text{ ou a } V(T_m) = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m V(X_i) = \frac{1}{m^2} m \cdot p(1-p)$$

$$= \frac{p(1-p)}{m}$$

la quantité d'information de Fisher est

$$I_m(p) = -E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 (\ln L_m)}{\partial p^2} \right] \text{ or } \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial p^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{p^2} - \frac{m - \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{(1-p)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_i = 0, 1 \text{ est indépendant de } p. \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial p^2} \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \frac{-mp}{p^2} - \frac{m-mp}{(1-p)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{m}{p(1-p)} < 0$$

$$\text{donc } I_m(p) = \frac{m p}{p^2} + \frac{m - m p}{(1-p)^2} = m \left[ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{1-p} \right] = \frac{m}{p(1-p)}$$

on a  $V(T_m) = \frac{1}{I_m(p)} \Rightarrow T_m$  est un estimateur efficace de  $p$ .

EX2  $X$  une v.a. de Poisson de paramètre  $m$ .

on sait que  $P(X=k) = e^{-m} \frac{m^k}{k!}, k \in \mathbb{N}$

1) la fonction de vraisemblance est:

$$L(k_1, \dots, k_n, m) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = k_i, m) = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-m} \frac{m^{k_i}}{k_i!}$$

$$= e^{-m n} \frac{m^{k_1 + \dots + k_n}}{k_1! \dots k_n!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L = -m n + (k_1 + \dots + k_n) \ln m - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(k_i!)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial m} = -n + (k_1 + \dots + k_n) \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial m} = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n k_i$$

$$\text{et } \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial m^2} = -\frac{k_1 + \dots + k_n}{m^2} < 0 \quad \forall m$$

donc  $\hat{m} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n k_i$  est une estimation du maximum de vraisemblance.

l'estimateur du maximum de vraisemblance est

(2)

donc 
$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i = \bar{X}_m$$

b) 
$$V(\hat{\mu}_m) = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m V(X_i) = \frac{m \cdot m}{m^2} = \frac{m}{m}$$

ou a 
$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial m^2} = - (k_2 + \dots + k_m) \frac{1}{m^2}$$

or 
$$I_m(m) = - E \left( \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial m^2} \right) = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum E(X_i) = \frac{m \cdot m}{m^2} = \frac{m}{m}$$

car  $X_i \sim N$  indep. de  $m$ .

ou a  $V(\hat{\mu}_m) = \frac{1}{I_m(m)}$  donc  $\hat{\mu}_m$  est un estimateur efficace de  $\mu$ .

EX3  $X$  v.a dont la fonction de densité est

$$f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$u = x \Rightarrow u' = 1$   
 $v = e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \Rightarrow v' = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$

1. /  $E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x f(x, \lambda) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx =$

$\frac{1}{\lambda} \left[ -\lambda x e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = \left[ -\lambda e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \lambda \Rightarrow \boxed{E(X) = \lambda}$

$V(X) = \lambda^2$  voir (\*)

2. / la fonction de vraisemblance est

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_m, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i, \lambda) = \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^m e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L(x_1, \dots, x_m, \lambda) = -m \ln(\lambda) - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$$d(\text{ou}) \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\ln L)}{\partial \lambda} &= -\frac{n}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = -\frac{n\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2(\ln L)}{\partial \lambda^2} &= \frac{n}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{n\lambda - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda^3} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{ainsi } \frac{\partial(\ln L)}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\text{et } \frac{\partial^2(\ln L)}{\partial \lambda^2} \Big|_{\tilde{\lambda}} = -\frac{n}{\lambda^2} < 0$$

$\tilde{\lambda}$  est l'estimateur du maximum de vraisemblance et

$$\text{alors } \tilde{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$3.) E(\tilde{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i) = \frac{1}{n} n \lambda = \lambda$$

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

$$4.) V(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 \text{ or } E(x^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, \lambda) dx = 2\lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = 2\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 = \lambda^2$$

Rq  $\tilde{\lambda}$  est un estimateur sans biais convergent

en Probab.

$$4.) I_n(\lambda) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \lambda^2}\right)$$

$$\text{or } E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \lambda^2}\right) = E\left(\frac{n}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{n}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} n \lambda$$

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

$$V(\tilde{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{I_n(\lambda)} \Rightarrow \tilde{\lambda} \text{ est un estimateur efficace de } \lambda$$

EX 4 soit  $X$  une v.a. dont la fonction densité (3)

$$f(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R} : \sim \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

a)  $X$  est une variable Gaussienne qui suit la loi normale  $N(0, \lambda)$  donc  $E(X) = 0$  et  $V(X) = \lambda$

$$b) E(X^4) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 f(x, \lambda) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 \cdot x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda}} \left\{ \left[ -\lambda^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + 3\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}} dx \right\}$$

$u = x^3 \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2$   
 $v = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}} \Rightarrow v' = -\lambda e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\lambda}}$

$$= 3\lambda E(X^2) = 3\lambda [E(X^2) - (E(X))^2] = 3\lambda V(X) = 3\lambda \cdot \lambda = 3\lambda^2$$

c) la fonction de vraisemblance est :

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_m, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i, \lambda) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda}} \right)^m e^{-\frac{1}{2\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L = -\frac{m}{2} \ln 2\pi\lambda - \frac{m}{2} \ln \lambda - \frac{1}{2\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\ln L) \right) = -\frac{m}{2\lambda} + \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} (\ln L) \right) = \frac{m}{2\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2$$

$$\text{d'où } \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\ln L) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2$$

$$\text{et } \left. \frac{\partial^2 (\ln L)}{\partial \lambda^2} \right|_{\hat{\lambda}} = -\frac{m}{2\hat{\lambda}^2} < 0$$

Par conséquent, l'estimateur du maximum de

vraisemblance de  $\lambda$  est  $\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2$ .

$$d) \text{ ova. } E(\tilde{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i^2) = E(X^2) = (E(X))^2 = V(X) = \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\tilde{\lambda}) &= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m V(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{m} V(X^2) = \frac{1}{m} [E(X^4) - (E(X^2))^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{m} [3\lambda^2 - \lambda^2] = \frac{2\lambda^2}{m} \end{aligned}$$

la quantité d'information de Fisher est

$$I_m(\lambda) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} (\ln L)\right] \quad \text{car } X(i) = i \text{ indep. de } \lambda.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} (\ln L)\right] &= \frac{m}{2\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i^2) = \frac{m}{2\lambda^2} - \frac{m}{\lambda^3} E(X^2) \\ &= \frac{m}{2\lambda^2} - \frac{m}{\lambda^3} V(X) = \frac{m}{2\lambda^2} - \frac{m\lambda}{\lambda^3} = -\frac{m}{2\lambda^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\tilde{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{I_m(\lambda)} \quad \text{donc } \tilde{\lambda} \text{ est un estimateur}$$

efficace de  $\lambda$ .