

Exo 1

1-1 $(\theta_{0,13}, \mathcal{D}(\theta_{0,13}), (\mathcal{B}(\theta)))_{\theta \in \{\frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{10}\}}$,

est dominé par $\theta_0 + \theta_1$. Fonction de vraisemblance

$F_x(\theta) = \theta^x 1_{x=0} + (1-\theta)^x 1_{x=1}$.

(Si on veut détailler: soit g mes ≥ 0 ,

$$\int_{\theta_{0,13}} g(x) \mathcal{P}_\theta(dx) = g(0) \times \theta + g(1) \times (1-\theta)$$

$$= \int_{\theta_{0,13}} g(x) F_x(\theta) (\theta_0 + \theta_1)(dx)$$

2-1 $\mathcal{P}_{EMV}(x) = \theta, 1_{x=0} + 1_{x=1} \theta_0 1_{x=1}$.

(x_i $x=0$, $F_x(\theta)$ max on $\theta=\theta_1$, x_i $x=1$,

$F_x(\theta)$ max on $\theta=\theta_0$).

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Exo 2

1-1 On a $E(\bar{X}_n) = E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, donc $\beta \bar{X}_n$

est un estimateur de α par méthode des moments.

2-1 Regardons $S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2)$

$E(S_n) = E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + (E(X))^2$

$= \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2}$.

On cherche T_1 (estimateur de α) et T_2 (estimateur de β)

Mise sous la forme modèle exponentiel (dominé par α^n)

$P_{\alpha, \beta}(x_{1:n}) = \left(\frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\right)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$

$= \left(\frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\right)^n \exp\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) - \beta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)$

$$= \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) - n \ln\left(\frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\beta^a}\right)\right)$$

Reparamétrisation: $a = \alpha - 1$
 $b = \beta$

$$P_{\alpha, \beta}(x) = \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) - n \ln\left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\beta^{\alpha+1}}\right)\right)$$

→ Forme canonique $T(x)$

Méthode des moments: D_α ou $\nabla_\theta \log(Z) = E_\theta(T(x))$

Principe: Recherche en θ $\nabla_\theta \log(Z) = T(x)$.

Idée: $\log(Z(\theta)) = n \ln(\Gamma(\alpha+1)) - (\alpha+1)n \ln(\beta)$

$$\nabla_{(\alpha, \beta)} \log(Z(\theta)) = \begin{pmatrix} n \Gamma'(\alpha+1) - n \ln(\beta) \\ -n \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

La méthode des moments donne donc

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi(\alpha+1) - \ln(\beta) = \overline{\ln(x)} \\ \frac{\alpha+1}{\beta} = \bar{x} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ avec } \psi(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

2-1 Méthode des moments "Standard"

On regarde \bar{X}_n , et $S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$. (ceux dont on veut faire)

$$\begin{cases} E_{(\alpha, \beta)}(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \\ E_{(\alpha, \beta)}(S_n) = E(X)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} \end{cases}$$

coller les expressions

On résout alors $\begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \bar{X}_n \\ \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} (\alpha + \beta) = S_n \end{cases}$

soit $\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\bar{X}_n}{\alpha}\right)^2 (\alpha + \beta) = S_n \\ \frac{\bar{X}_n}{\alpha} = \bar{X}_n \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}}{\beta} = S_n / \bar{X}_n^2 \\ \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \bar{X}_n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{\bar{X}_n^2}{S_n - \bar{X}_n^2} \\ \beta = \frac{\bar{X}_n}{S_n - \bar{X}_n^2} \end{cases}$$

Exo 3

1-1 $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n), (\mathcal{U}(\frac{1}{\theta}, \theta, \theta^3))^{\otimes n})_{\theta > 0}$

2-1 $E_{\theta}(X_n) = 0 \quad \hat{m}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$

$E_{\theta}(\hat{m}_2) = E_{\theta}(X_1^2) = \frac{1}{2\theta - \theta} \int_{\theta}^{\theta} u^2 du$

$= \frac{1}{\theta} \left[\frac{\theta^3}{3} \right] = \theta^2/3$

On prend donc $\hat{\theta}_n = \sqrt{3 \hat{m}_2}$

Les X_i^2 sont iid, $E(X_1^4) < \infty$, le TCL donne

$\frac{1}{\theta} \left[\frac{\theta^5}{5} \right] = \frac{\theta^4}{5}$, $Var(X_1^2) = E(X_1^4) - E(X_1^2)^2$
 $= \frac{\theta^4}{5} - \frac{\theta^4}{9} = 4\theta^4/45$

donc $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 - \theta^2/3) \right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 4\theta^4/45)$

La méthode donne alors

$\sqrt{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 3X_i^2} - \sqrt{\theta^2} \right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{3\theta^4}{45} \times (\sqrt{3})^2)$

$\mathcal{N}(0, \frac{3\theta^4}{45} \times 3)$

$\mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1\theta\theta^2}{5})$

On a aussi (loi des grands nombres) $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \theta$

On a $\sqrt{n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \theta$, donc (Slutsky)

$\sqrt{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i^2 - \theta^2/3}{\theta}$



Si q est le quantile d'ordre $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$ d'une $N(0,1)$,
 avec proba α on a

$$-q \leq \frac{\sqrt{n} \bar{X} - \theta}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} (\theta_n - \theta) \leq q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -q \leq \sqrt{n} \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\theta_n} \right) \leq q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta_n \left(1 - \frac{q}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \leq \theta \leq \theta_n \left(1 + \frac{q}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

2-1 Martele domine par θ_n .

Vraisemblance $V_{x_{1:n}}(\theta) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} \prod_{i=1}^n 1_{|x_i| < \theta}$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} 1_{M_n \leq \theta}$$

$$M_n = \max_{i=1:n} |X_i|$$

Donc $T_n = M_n$.

On a pour $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$P(M_n \leq t) = P(T_n \leq t)$$

$$P_\theta(n(T_n - \theta) \leq t)$$

$$= P_\theta(M_n \leq \theta + \frac{t}{n}) = 1_{t > 0} + P_\theta(\forall i: |X_i| \leq \theta + \frac{|t|}{n}, \theta + \frac{|t|}{n} > \theta)$$

$$1_{t \leq 0}$$

$$= 1_{t > 0} + \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} \times (2\theta - \frac{2|t|}{n})^n 1_{t < 0}$$

$$= 1_{t > 0} + \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{n\theta}\right)^n 1_{t < 0}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1_{t > 0} + e^{-\frac{|t|}{\theta}} 1_{t < 0}$$

On en déduit $n(\theta - T_n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{d} \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) = \mathcal{B}(1)$

(car $P_\theta(n(\theta - T_n) > t) = P_\theta(n(T_n - \theta) \leq -t)$

$$= 1_{t < 0} + e^{-\frac{-t}{\theta}} 1_{t > 0}.$$

$$P_{\theta_n}(x) = \left[1_{T_n}, \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2|x|}{n\theta_n}} \right]$$

$$\underline{3-1} \quad \cancel{P_\theta (X_n \leq \theta - t)} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\theta}\right)^n 2^n (\theta - t)^n}{\left(\frac{1-t}{\theta}\right)^n}$$

$$\underline{4-1} \quad L(I_1) = 2\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2\theta}}^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$E(L(I_1)) \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$E(L(I_2)) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$. Donc T_n risque d'être mesurable.

Exercice

1-1 Modèle $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{N}_n^\theta, \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{N}^n), (\mathcal{G}(\theta^{\otimes n}))_{\theta > 0})$ Définir

par. Co-params sur \mathbb{N}^n , log-variables

$$l_{x_{1:n}}(\theta) = (-n\theta + n\bar{x} \log(\theta) - \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i!))_{\theta > 0}$$

$$\theta = 0 \uparrow$$

EMV: $\hat{\theta}_n = \bar{X}_n$, le même que par les moments.

Risque quadratique: $\text{Var}(\hat{X}_n) = \frac{1}{n} \times \theta = \frac{\theta}{n}$

$$(\text{Var}(\mathcal{G}(n)) = 1)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{N}(0, \theta), \text{ i.e. } \sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

ICA: Slutsky sur n -v. d. n.

Slutsky: $\sqrt{n}(\mathbb{R}_n - \frac{\theta}{n}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$\text{ICA: } \left[\bar{X}_n \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}_n}{n}} \right]$$

2-1 $(\mathbb{H}_{0,n}, \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{H}_{0,n}), (\mathcal{B}(n, p))_{p \in (0,1)})$. Définir

par. Co-params.

Variables

$$V_{x_{1:n}}(\theta) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

EMV: $\hat{p}_n = \bar{X}_n$ x_i $x_i \neq 0$ ou n

$$x_i x = 0, \quad p = 0$$

$$x_i x = n, \quad p = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{p}_n = \bar{X}_n$$

C'est aussi l'estimateur par moments.

Risque quadr: $\frac{\rho(1-\rho)}{n}$.

Pour $\rho \in]0, \pi[$, TCL, $\mathcal{D}_n(X_n - \rho) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, \rho(1-\rho))$

Slutsky: $\frac{\mathcal{D}_n(X_n - \rho)}{\sqrt{X_n(1-X_n)}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

ICA: $\left[X_n \pm \frac{\sqrt{X_n(1-X_n)}}{n} \mathbf{1} \right]$.

3-1) Modèle: $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n), (\mathcal{M}_{(\mu, \sigma^2)})_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0})$.

Donnée par \mathcal{h}_n .

log V : $-\frac{1}{2} n \log(\sigma^2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\|x_i - \mu\|^2}{2\sigma^2} - n \log(\sigma)$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(\mu, \sigma)$.

$\rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$, $\hat{\sigma}^2$ vérifie $\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \bar{x}\|^2 \right) \times$

$-2\sigma^{-3} - \frac{n}{\sigma} = 0$, c-à-d

$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \bar{x}\|^2$.

Pour les moments: $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$, et $E_{\mu, \sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \right) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$,

donc $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \hat{\mu}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|X_i - \bar{X}\|^2$. Donc ce

sont les \hat{m}_1 .

ICA sur μ : $\left[\bar{X}_n \pm \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{1} \right]$ (\mathbb{R}_q , il est

\hat{m}_1 exact pour les quantiles d'une loi $\mathcal{D}(n-1, \mu, \sigma^2)$)

ICA sur σ^2 : $E(X_i^4) < +\infty$, TCL,

$\frac{\mathcal{D}_n(\hat{\sigma}^2)}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 3\sigma^{-4})$.

Or $\mathcal{D}_n(\mu - \bar{x})^2 = \left[\frac{\mathcal{D}_n(\mu - \bar{x})}{\sqrt{n}} \right]^2 \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{L}^1, \mathcal{P} 0$, donc

$\frac{\mathcal{D}_n(\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sigma^2)}{\sqrt{3}\hat{\sigma}^2} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ (Slutsky)

ICA: $\left[\hat{\sigma}^2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{1} \right]$.

4-1) Modèle $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n), (\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{D}_\theta, \theta | \mathcal{U}^{\otimes n}), \theta > 0))$. Dérivé par

μ_n . Vraisemblance

$$V_{\mathcal{X}_1:n}(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbb{1}_{M_n \leq \theta}, \text{ où } M_n = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

$$\underline{E}_{MV}: \hat{\theta}_n = M_n.$$

$$\text{Moyens: } \theta_n = 2\bar{X}_n \neq \hat{\theta}_n.$$

$$\text{Risque quadratique: } \bar{E}_\theta((\theta - M_n)^2) = \int_0^{100} \rho_\theta((\theta - M_n)^2) du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Avec } \rho_\theta((\theta - M_n)^2) &= \rho(M_n \leq \theta - \sqrt{u}) \\ &= (1 - \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\theta})^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{E}_\theta((\theta - M_n)^2) = \int_0^{100} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\theta})^n du$$

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\theta}, \quad dv = \frac{1}{2\theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{2\theta} \times \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{2\theta} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2\theta} \theta^2 v dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-v)^n 2v \theta^2 dv$$

$$= 2\theta^2 B(n+1, 2)$$

$$B(a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$

Ex 5]

$$X = \theta$$

$$\underline{1} = (\mathbb{R}^{+4}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{+4}), \rho_\theta = 0.58 \delta_{10\theta} + 0.02 \delta_{\theta > 20})$$

Modèle non dominé: si μ domine ρ_θ , pour tout $\theta > 0$,

on aurait $\forall u > 0 \mu(\{u > 20\}) > 0$. Et donc, $\mu(\{0, 15\})$

$$= \int_{u \in \{0, 15\}} \mu(\{u > 20\}) = 0.$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{X}{10} \text{ s'appliquerait à un EMV. En effet,}$$

$$\rho_\theta(\{X > 3\}) = 0.02 \mathbb{1}_{X = \theta} + 0.58 \mathbb{1}_{X = 10\theta}.$$

$$\text{Donc a. q. par } \rho_\theta(\{X > 3\}) = \frac{X}{10} = \hat{\theta}.$$

$$\partial_n \alpha \rho_\theta(\hat{\theta} = \theta) = \rho_\theta(X = 10\theta) = 0.58.$$

$$\underline{2-1} \quad \partial_n \alpha \rho_\theta = 0.02 \delta_\theta + \sum_{j=1}^{380} \delta_{\alpha_j \theta} \times \frac{1}{1000}.$$

$$\text{Avec } \rho_\theta(\{X > 3\}) = 0.02 \mathbb{1}_{\theta = X} + \sum_{j=1}^{380} \frac{1}{1000} \mathbb{1}_{\alpha_j \theta = X}.$$

$$\text{a. q. par } \rho_\theta(\{X > 3\}) = X = \theta$$

$\theta > 0$



On a alors $P(X < 10\theta) = 0.02 = P(X = \theta)$. Donc

$$P_\theta(\theta \geq 10\theta) = 0.98. \quad L'EMV \text{ est vraiment pas bon.}$$

~~$$3-] \quad E_\theta(X) = 0.02\theta + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{980} j \cdot \theta}{1000}$$~~

~~$$\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{X}{0.02 + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{980} j}{1000}}$$~~

Exo 6]

1- Mode $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n), (\mathcal{P}_\lambda^{\otimes n})_{\lambda > 0})$, densité

par $\lambda^{\otimes n}$.

Variables:

$$V_{x_{1:n}}(\lambda) = \lambda^n c^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{c-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c} \prod_{i=1}^n 1_{x_i > 0}$$

log V:

$$\begin{aligned} \log V_{x_{1:n}}(\theta) &= -n \log \lambda + n \log \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{c-1} + n \log \left(e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c} \right) \\ &= -n \log \lambda + (c-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i) - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c \end{aligned}$$

On a $x_1, \dots, x_n > 0$ p.s. pour $x_1, \dots, x_n > 0$,

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \log V_{x_{1:n}}(\theta) = \frac{n}{\lambda} - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c$$

Donc $\hat{\theta}_{EMV} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c}$.

2- $E_\lambda^n [(\lambda_n - \lambda)^2]$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda)^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{c-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c - \lambda \right)^2 dx_i$$

$u_i = x_i^c$ (diffé $(\mathbb{R}^+)^n, (\mathbb{R}^+)^n$).

$$15 \varphi|_{x_{1:n}} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{c-1} \right) c^n$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} du_1, \dots, du_n \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n u_i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i - \lambda \right)^2$$

$$= E \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i - \lambda \right)^2 \right), \text{ car } Y_i \text{ iid } E(\lambda).$$

2. Mode $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), (\mathbb{P}_{\mu, \alpha})_{\mu > 0})$, d'origine par-
 Les que μ^n .

log Vrais pour $X_i > \mu$, ce qui arrive p.s.

~~$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}_{(\mu, \alpha)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= n \log(C\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i - \alpha) \\ &= n \log(C\alpha) - (n+1)n \log(\alpha) \\ \text{Euv?} &= n \log(\alpha) + n \alpha \log(\mu) - n(n+1) \log(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$~~

Variable $C = \mu \alpha$.

$$V_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(\mu, \alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^n (C\alpha) x_i^{-\alpha-1} \mathbb{1}_{x_i > \mu}$$

$$= \mathbb{1}_{m_n > \mu} \int_{\mu}^{\infty} (C\alpha)^n e^{-(\alpha+1)n \log(x)}$$

$$= \mathbb{1}_{m_n > \mu} (\alpha \mu \alpha)^n e^{-(\alpha+1)n \log(\alpha)}$$

$m_n = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} X_i$.

$\forall \alpha V_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(\mu, \alpha) \leq V_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(m_n, \alpha)$,

donc $\hat{\mu}_n = m_n$.

On a alors

$$\begin{aligned} V_{X_{i:n}}(m_n, \alpha) &= (\alpha m_n \alpha)^n e^{-(\alpha+1)n \log(\alpha)} \\ &= \alpha^n e^{-(\alpha+1)n \log(\alpha)} + n \alpha \log(m_n) \end{aligned}$$

~~$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} V_{X_{i:n}}(\alpha, \alpha) = n \left[m_n \alpha + \alpha^2 m_n \alpha^{-1} \right] (\alpha m_n \alpha)^{n-1} e^{-(\alpha+1)n \log(\alpha)} - \frac{n \log(\alpha)}{(\alpha m_n \alpha)^n} e^{-(\alpha+1)n \log(\alpha)}$$~~

~~$$= 0 \Leftrightarrow n \log(\alpha) (\alpha m_n \alpha) = n [m_n \alpha + \alpha^2 m_n \alpha^{-1}]$$~~

~~$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \log(\alpha) = 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{m_n}$$~~

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} V_{X_{i:n}}(m_n, \alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n \alpha^{n-1} = (n \log(\alpha) + n \log(m_n)) \alpha^n \alpha \alpha$$

~~$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{m_n}}{\log(\alpha)}$$

Donc $\hat{\alpha}_n = \left(\frac{\log(m_n)}{1 + \frac{\log(m_n)}{m_n}} \right)^{-1}$~~

Donc $\sum_{c=1}^n Y_c = I'(n, \lambda)$, dt also

$$E_n [I'(n, \lambda)^2] = \int_0^{+\infty} E^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t} \left(\frac{t}{E} - \lambda \right)^2 \times \frac{\lambda^n}{I'(n)}$$

On en déduit $\sum_{c=1}^n Y_c = I'(n, \lambda)$.

Donc $E_n (I'(n, \lambda)^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} E^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t} \left(\frac{t}{E} - \lambda \right)^2 \times \frac{(\lambda^n)^n}{I'(n)} dt$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} E^{n-3} e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda^n)^n}{I'(n)} dt - 2\lambda \int_0^{+\infty} E^{n-2} e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda^n)^n}{I'(n)} dt + \lambda^2$$

$$= \frac{I'(n-2)}{(\lambda^n)^{n-2}} \left(\frac{\lambda^n}{I'(n)} \right)^n - 2\lambda \frac{I'(n-1)}{(\lambda^n)^{n-1}} \left(\frac{\lambda^n}{I'(n)} \right)^n + \lambda^2$$

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

$$= \lambda^2 \left[\frac{n^2 - 2n(n-2) + (n-1)(n-2)}{(n-1)(n-2)} \right]$$

$$= \lambda^2 \left[\frac{4n - 3n + 2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \right] = \lambda^2 \frac{n+2}{(n-1)(n-2)}$$

Exo 7

1-1 On a $P(X > x) = 1 - x < \mu + Cx^{-\alpha} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq \mu}$

Donc : $+ C \alpha x^{-\alpha-1} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq \mu}$

On doit avoir $C \alpha \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x^{-(\alpha+1)} dx = 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha C \left[\frac{x^{-\alpha}}{-\alpha} \right]_{\mu}^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C = \mu^{\alpha}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = -\log(\mu_n) + \overline{\log(X)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = (\overline{\log(X)} - \log(\mu_n))^{-1}$$

$$\text{3-] On a } P(\hat{\mu}_n - \mu > \frac{\epsilon}{n}) =$$

$$P(\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} X_i > \mu + \frac{\epsilon}{n}) = \left(\frac{\mu^\alpha}{(\mu + \frac{\epsilon}{n})^\alpha}\right)^n$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}\right)^{n\alpha} = \exp(-n\alpha \log(1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\mu}))$$

$$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} e^{-\alpha \frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}$$

$$\text{Donc } n^{p(n-\mu)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\mu}\right)$$

$$\text{4-] } O_n \alpha \sqrt{n} \left(\alpha_n^{-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \mathbb{E}(\ln(X_{\mu}^{\alpha}))$$

$$= \sqrt{n} (-\log(\mu_n) + \log(\mu))$$

$$= \sqrt{n} (\log(\mu) - \log(\mu_n))$$

$$\text{On a } \sqrt{n} (\log(\mu) - \log(\mu_n^2))$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \frac{\log(\mu) - \log(\mu_n^2)}{\mu - \mu_n^2} \times (\mu - \mu_n^2) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathbb{R}$$

LR

$$\frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\text{Donc } \sqrt{n} \left(\alpha_n^{-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \mathbb{E}(\ln(X_{\mu}^{\alpha})) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0$$

$$\text{Les } \log(X) \text{ suit-od. } \mathbb{E}(\log(X_{\mu}^{\alpha})) = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \mu^\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}} \log(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{-\alpha} \frac{\alpha \mu^\alpha}{x} \log(x) dx + \int_{+\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \mu^\alpha}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \mu^\alpha \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \mu^\alpha \left[\frac{1}{-\alpha} \right]_{\mu}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\log(X_{\mu}^{\alpha}))^2) = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \mu^\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}} \log^2(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{-\alpha} -\mu^\alpha x^{-\alpha} \log^2(x) dx + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{\mu^\alpha}{x^2} \times 2 \log(x) dx$$

$$= \mu^k \int_{\mu}^{\infty} \frac{\log(t/\mu)}{E_{\text{Exp}}(t/\mu)} dt = \frac{2}{\alpha} E(\log(t/\mu))$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha^2}$$

Done $\text{Var}(\log(X/\mu)) = \frac{2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$

On en déduit $\sqrt{n}(\log(X/\mu) - \frac{1}{\alpha}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{\alpha^2})$

~~$\frac{d}{dt} \log(\ln t) = \frac{1}{t}$~~

~~$\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = (\log(x) - \log(\ln x))^{-1}$~~

$$= \frac{1}{\log(X/\mu) + \log(\mu) - \log(\ln \mu)}$$

On a alors

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\alpha}_n^{-1} - \alpha^{-1}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{Slusky}} \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{\alpha^2})$$

Done $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\alpha}_n - \alpha) = \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{\alpha_n^{-1} - \alpha^{-1}}{\alpha_n - \alpha} \right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{t}{\alpha} \right)'$

Slusky encore

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\alpha}_n - \alpha) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{2}{\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{\alpha^2})$$

$$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{2}{\alpha} \mathcal{N}(0, \alpha^2)$$