

Stat Probab TD4

Exo 1

1- Soit $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

$$E(F(\Gamma_n)) = E\left(F\left(\frac{X^2}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} F\left(\frac{x^2}{n}\right) dy dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} dy \int_{\mathbb{R}} F\left(\frac{x^2}{n}\right) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}}, \quad du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(u) e^{-\frac{ny}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} du$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} du F(u) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{ny}{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} du F(u) \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{u^2}{n}\right]^{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} du \times \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \times \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \sqrt{\pi}} \times \frac{\Gamma}{\left(1 + \frac{u^2}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}} F(u)$$

$$\stackrel{2}{=} \text{Si } u \sim \mathcal{N}(a, 1), \quad E(|u|^\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{e^{-t}}{\Gamma(\frac{\alpha}{2})} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

Par ailleurs, $\phi_{\mathcal{N}(a,1)}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{1-it}\right)^\alpha$, donc

$$\phi_{\mathcal{N}(a,1)-a}(t) = e^{-it(a)} \left(\frac{1}{1-it}\right)^\alpha = e^{-it(a)} e^{-a|t|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

(I)

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-a|t|}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-a|t|} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$

$$= e^{-\frac{\Gamma^2}{2}} \text{to} (\Gamma^2) = 1$$

Donc $\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{\sqrt{a}} \xrightarrow{(L)} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

Donc $\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a} \xrightarrow{P} 1$, donc $\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} \xrightarrow{P} 1$

On ne s'arrête pas, Markov, pour $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right|\right) &\leq \varepsilon + E\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right| \mathbb{1}_{\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right| > \varepsilon} \\ &\leq \varepsilon + \sqrt{E\left(\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right|^2\right)} \sqrt{P\left(\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right| > \varepsilon\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Avec $VE\left(\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right|^2\right) \leq 2E\left(1 + \frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}\right) \leq 4$, donc

$$E\left(\left|\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1)}}{a}} - 1\right|\right) \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

On en déduit $\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1/2)}}{\sqrt{a}} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$, et

alors $\frac{\Gamma^{(a+1/2)}}{\sqrt{a}} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \frac{1}{2a})}$

$$= e^{-\frac{\chi^2_{(a+1)}}{2n}} \text{to}(1) \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}$$

$$E_n(x) \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

3-1 D'après skafte, t_n est un déviateur qui converge vers une loi normale, on a $E_n \xrightarrow{L} t$, donc $T_n \xrightarrow{(L)} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$.

Ex2

1) Variance connue:

$$\bar{X}_n \stackrel{(L)}{=} \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}, \frac{1}{n}\right), \text{ et } \left[\bar{X}_n \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \alpha_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right]$$

est un IC(α) pour μ .

2) moyenne connue:

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \stackrel{(L)}{=} \frac{\chi^2_{(n)}}{n} \sigma^2 \chi^2(n).$$

$\frac{1-\alpha}{2}$ et $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ quantiles de $\chi^2(n)$.

$$P\left(S \in \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \alpha_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \alpha_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right]\right) = 1-\alpha$$

Donc $P \left(\sigma^2 \in \left[\frac{nS}{q_{1-\alpha/2}}, \frac{nS}{q_{\alpha/2}} \right] \right) = 1 - \alpha$.

1) Moyenne et variance inconnue

→ Rappel: \bar{X} et $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = V$ sont II,

avec $(n-1)V = \chi^2_{(n-1)} \times \sigma^2$.

Donc $P \left(\frac{(\bar{X} - m)}{\sqrt{V}} \in \left[\frac{t_{\alpha/2}}{n}, \frac{t_{1-\alpha/2}}{n} \right] \right) = 1 - \alpha$

α -quantile d'un Student à $(n-1)$ degrés de liberté.

$\left[\bar{X} - \frac{\sqrt{V}}{n} q_{1-\alpha/2}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sqrt{V}}{n} q_{1-\alpha/2} \right]$ IC(α).

et $\left[\frac{(n-1)V}{q_{1-\alpha/2}}, \frac{(n-1)V}{q_{\alpha/2}} \right]$ IC(α) pour σ .

Ex 3)

1. IC (95%): $\left[0,5 \pm \frac{4}{10\sqrt{10}} q_{95\%} \right]$

2. IC (95%): $\left[0,5 \pm \frac{4}{10\sqrt{10}} q_{95\%} \right]$, avec quantile de Student à 9 degrés de lib.

3-1 Avec $q_{97,5\%} \approx 1,986$ (cas binaire) $\approx 2,26$ (cas Student(9)).

DS cas Var inconnue, IC = [0,5 ± 0,07]. La piscine est ok.

4-1 $\left[\frac{3 \times 10^{-2}}{q_{97,5\%}}, \frac{0,005}{q_{2,5\%}} \right]$ IC. (2 quantiles $\chi^2(9)$)

avec $q_{5\%} \approx 3,32$

$q_{95\%} \approx 16,9$

Ex 4)

1. $\left[\frac{(n-1)V}{q_{1-\alpha/2}}, \frac{(n-1)V}{q_{\alpha/2}} \right]$.

2. $P_n = (n-1)V \left(\frac{1}{q_{\alpha/2}} - \frac{1}{q_{1-\alpha/2}} \right)$

$E(P_n) = (n-1)\sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{q_{\alpha/2}} - \frac{1}{q_{1-\alpha/2}} \right)$

3-1 $\frac{q_{\alpha/2} (n-1)V}{q_{1-\alpha/2}}$

Ex 4

$$\underline{1.} \quad \left[\frac{(n-1)V}{q_{1-\alpha/2}} \quad , \quad \frac{(n-1)V}{q_{\alpha/2}} \right] \text{ IC } (a) \quad , \quad q \text{ quantiles}$$

$$\underline{2.} \quad \sigma^2 \sim \chi^2_{n-1} \quad \left(\frac{V}{\sigma^2} - 1 \right) \sqrt{n-1} \xrightarrow{(a)} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

Avec les quantiles Gaussiens,

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left(\frac{V}{\sigma^2} - 1 \right) \sqrt{n-1} \in [-q_{1-\alpha/2}, q_{1-\alpha/2}] \right) = \alpha$$

$$\text{Or } \left(\frac{V}{\sigma^2} - 1 \right) \sqrt{n-1} \leq q_{1-\alpha/2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{V}{\sigma^2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} q_{1-\alpha/2} + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma^2 \geq \frac{V}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} q_{1-\alpha/2} + 1}$$

Donc $\text{IC}(a) =$

$$\left[\frac{V}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} q_{1-\alpha/2}} \quad , \quad \frac{V}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} q_{1-\alpha/2}} \right]$$

$$\text{Or } a \quad b_n = \mathbb{E}(V) \left[\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} q_{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} q_{\alpha}} \right]$$

$$= \cancel{\sigma^2} \sigma^2 \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} c_{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} c_{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= c_{\alpha} (\sqrt{n-1}) \sigma^2 (1 + \mathcal{O}(1/n)) \sigma^2$$

Ex 5

$$\underline{1.} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma D \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon \text{ i.i.d } \mathcal{N}(0,1) \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Mêmes candidats $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ etc

$$\hat{\theta} = (A^t A)^{-1} A^t y$$

Avec

$$(A^t A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (A^t A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^t A)^{-1} A^t = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^t A)^{-1} A^t Y = \begin{pmatrix} (Y_1 + Y_2)/2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Residu: $y = \hat{\theta} =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 + Y_2/2 \\ Y_1 + Y_2/2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|Y - \hat{y}\|^2 = 2 \left(\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times 2 \sigma^2 = \frac{2\sigma^2}{3} \times 2(1)$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma^2}{3} \times 2(1)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{3}{2} \|Y - \hat{y}\|^2 = \frac{3}{4} (Y_1 - Y_2)^2$$

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \mu_1 \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

3-] ~~Exerc~~ $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{4} (Y_1 + Y_2, Y_1 - Y_2) \mathbb{1}_2$

~~car~~ \hat{y} de cov $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$

Modèle pas homosced: moindres carrés \neq CMU, Residus \neq probete moindres carrés

En effet $\|Y - \hat{y}\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (Y_1 - Y_2)^2$, et

cost $E((\hat{\mu}_1 - \mu_1) (Y_1 - Y_2)) = E\left(\left(\frac{Y_1 + Y_2 - 2\mu_1}{2}\right) (Y_1 - Y_2)\right)$

(avec $Z_i = Y_i - \mu$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} E(Z_1^2 - Z_2^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

Il faut faire l'examen rigoureux de la distribution a priori.

On passe par les moindres carrés généralisés

(EMV)

$$Y = X^{(lin)} (A\mu, \sigma^2 D D^T)$$

$$f_{\mu, \sigma}(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det(\sigma^2 D D^T)}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y - A\mu)^T (\sigma^2 D D^T)^{-1} (y - A\mu)}$$

$$\log f_{\mu, \sigma}(y_1, \dots, y_n) \leftrightarrow g_{\mu, \sigma}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\sigma^2)^n - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{-2} (y - A\mu)^T (D D^T)^{-1} (y - A\mu)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} g_{\mu, \sigma} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [-A^T (D D^T)^{-1} y - A^T (D D^T)^{-1} A \mu] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^T (D D^T)^{-1} A \mu = A^T (D D^T)^{-1} y$$

$$A^T (D D^T)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

et

inverse à gauche:

$$A^T (D D^T)^{-1} A = B$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_n^{-1} B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

et donc

$$\hat{\mu} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ 3y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + 3y_2 \\ y_3 \\ 2y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + 3y_2 \\ y_3 \\ 2y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (y_1 + 3y_2)/4 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Par $\sigma^{-2} (x=v)$,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} (y_8 (\hat{\mu}, v)) = -\frac{2}{v} + \frac{1}{2v^2} (y - Ay) \sigma^{-2} (y - Ay)$$

$$A \mu = A^t (\sigma \sigma^t)^{-1} A \hat{\mu} = A^t (\sigma \sigma^t)^{-1} y \quad (2)$$

$$y = \frac{-2}{v} + \frac{1}{2v^2} [y^t \sigma \sigma^t y]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma \sigma^t = \frac{1}{4} (y - Ay) \sigma \sigma^t (y - Ay)$$

$$\boxed{\text{Rq} \quad \sigma \sigma^t \perp (y - Ay)} \quad (L_1)$$

$$- \sigma \sigma^t = y - Ay = A \mu + \sigma \sigma^t \epsilon - A \hat{\mu}$$

$$E (y - Ay) = E (A \mu + \sigma \sigma^t \epsilon)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow A^t (\sigma \sigma^t)^{-1} A \hat{\mu} = A^t (\sigma \sigma^t)^{-1} (A \mu + \sigma \sigma^t \epsilon)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^t (\sigma \sigma^t)^{-1} A (\hat{\mu} - \mu) = \sigma^t A^t (\sigma \sigma^t)^{-1} \sigma \epsilon$$

Erwart,

~~$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{4} [(A(\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}) + \sigma^2 \varepsilon)^T (D D^T)^{-1} (A(\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}) + \sigma^2 \varepsilon)]$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{4} [(\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu})^T \underbrace{A^T (D D^T)^{-1} A}_{\sigma^2 A (D D^T)^{-1} D^2} (\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}) + 2 \varepsilon^T D^T (D D^T)^{-1} A (\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}) + \sigma^2 \varepsilon^T D (D D^T)^{-1} D^T \varepsilon]$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{4} [(\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu})^T \underbrace{I_n}_{I_n} (\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu})]$$~~

$$\underline{\text{Erl}} \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3(y_2 - y_1) \sqrt{4} \\ (y_1 - y_2) \sqrt{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3(y_2 - y_1) \sqrt{4} \\ (y_1 - y_2) \sqrt{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{16} (y_2 - y_1)^2 + \frac{3}{16} (y_1 - y_2)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} (y_2 - y_1)^2$$

Done

$$D_n \hat{\mu}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{N} \left(\mu_1, \frac{1}{16} (1 + 1 + 1 + 1) \sigma^2 \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{N} \left(\mu_1, \frac{4}{16} \sigma^2 \right) = \mathcal{N} \left(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{4} \right)$$

$$D \stackrel{(k=1)}{=} \frac{3\sigma^2}{16} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{4} \mathcal{R}^2(1)$$

$(y_2 - y_1), (y_1 + 3y_2) \sqrt{4}$, da cov.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Done $D \perp \hat{\mu}_1$

Done

$$\frac{(\hat{\mu}_1 - \mu_1) \times \sqrt{8}}{4\sigma} \stackrel{(k=1)}{=} \mathcal{F}(1)$$

(1)

On a un ICC (2) pour μ_1 : $E[\tilde{\mu}_1 \pm \sqrt{2} \sigma \alpha_{1-2} \alpha_2]$,
avec α_2 quantiles Student (2).

5-1

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mu_1 + \sigma D \varepsilon.$$

b) On écrit

$$(A^{-1})^T (D \sigma)^{-1} A \tilde{\mu}_1 = (A^{-1})^T (D \sigma)^{-1} y$$

$$A_{inv} (A^{-1})^T (D \sigma)^{-1} A = (1 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = (1 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 7.$$

$$O_n \Rightarrow \tilde{\mu}_1 = (1 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \end{pmatrix} \\ = (1 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ 3Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ 2Y_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Donc $\tilde{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{7} (Y_1 + 3Y_2 + 2Y_4 + Y_3)$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{(i)}{=} \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \frac{1}{49} [1+1+1+1] \sigma^2) \\ & \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \frac{4}{49} \sigma^2). \end{aligned}$$

On a $E(|\mu_1 - \tilde{\mu}_1|^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{8}$

$$E(|\mu_1 - \tilde{\mu}_1|^2) = \frac{4\sigma^2}{49} < E(|\mu_1 - \tilde{\mu}_1|^2)$$

6-1 a) $\tilde{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{7} (Y_1 + 3Y_2 + Y_3 + 2Y_4)$

$$= \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{4\mu_1}{7} + \frac{\mu_2}{7} + 2\frac{\mu_3}{7}, \frac{4\sigma^2}{49}\right)$$

$$E(|\tilde{\mu}_1 - \mu_1|^2) \\ = \frac{4\sigma^2}{49} + \left(\frac{3}{7}\mu_1 - \mu_2 - 2\frac{\mu_3}{7}\right)^2$$

5)

$$(3\mu_1 - \mu_2 - 2\mu_3)^2 < \left(\frac{49}{8} - 4\right)\sigma^2, \quad \beta_1^2, \text{ etc}$$

valleur que β_1^2

$$\Leftrightarrow |\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 - 3\mu_1| < \sigma \sqrt{\frac{17}{8}} \quad \square$$

Ex 6

$$\underline{1} \quad Y = b_0 \mathbf{1} + b_1 x + \varepsilon$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{pmatrix} b + \varepsilon$$

$$Y = \mathcal{N}(\underbrace{Xb}_{(b)}, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

Modèle homosced. Moindres carrés \Leftrightarrow EMV.

$$\hat{b} = ?$$

min $\|Y - Xb\|^2$ donné par

$$X^t X b - X^t Y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\|Y - \hat{Y}\|^2}{n-2} = \frac{\|Y - X\hat{b}\|^2}{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{\| (I - X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t) Y \|^2}{n-2}$$

$$O_n \alpha \quad \hat{b} \stackrel{(b)}{=} \mathcal{N}\left(\underbrace{b}_{(b)}, \sigma^2 (X^t X)^{-1}\right) \quad \frac{1}{n-2} \chi^2(n-2)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}\left(b, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} n & n\bar{x} \\ n\bar{x} & n\overline{x^2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{(b)}{=} \mathcal{N}\left(b, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 & \\ & \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} \end{pmatrix}\right),$$

et $\hat{b} \perp \hat{\sigma}^2$.

$$2) \quad a) \quad Y_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 = b_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 + (\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1) x_0 + \eta$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1, x_0 \end{pmatrix} (b - \hat{\beta}) + \eta$$

$$\stackrel{(L_{01})}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1, x_0 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{N} \left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}^2 - \bar{x} & \bar{x} \\ \bar{x} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \stackrel{\parallel}{=} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\stackrel{(L_{01})}{=} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 \left[1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)} \left[\bar{x}^2 + 2x_0 \bar{x} + x_0^2 \right] \right])$$

$$\stackrel{(L_{01})}{=} \mathcal{N} \left(0, \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2) + (\bar{x} - x_0)^2}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)} \right) \right)$$

2.5) On a aussi

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 \perp\!\!\!\perp Y_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 \quad (ca.)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 \perp\!\!\!\perp (\hat{\beta}_1, Y_0)$$

Donc

$$Y_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 \stackrel{(L_{01})}{=} T(n-2) \text{ Si } q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ est } \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2) + (\bar{x} - x_0)^2}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}}$$

le quantile pour $T(n-2)$, avec proba α ,

$$\frac{Y_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2) + (\bar{x} - x_0)^2}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}}} \in [-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0 - \hat{S}_0 x_0 \leq \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{(x_0^2 - \bar{x}^2) + 1}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}} \cdot q \\ Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0 - \hat{S}_0 x_0 \geq -\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 + (x_0^2 - \bar{x}^2)}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}} \cdot q \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 \leq \frac{1}{\hat{S}_0} \left[Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0 + \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 + (x_0^2 - \bar{x}^2)}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}} \right] \cdot q \\ x_0 \geq \frac{1}{\hat{S}_0} \left[Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0 - \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 + (x_0^2 - \bar{x}^2)}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}} \right] \cdot q \end{array} \right.$$

3-a)

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{(n-2)\hat{\sigma}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_{0j} - \bar{Y}_0)^2}{(n+m-3)}$$

$$\stackrel{(|\text{wei}|)}{=} \frac{\sigma^2 \chi^2_{n+m-3}}{n+m-3} \quad \text{ca. } \chi^2(p) + \chi^2(q) = \chi^2(p+q)$$

$$D_{0, \alpha} (E(\hat{\sigma}^2)) = \sigma^2$$

3-b)

$$\bar{Y}_0 - \hat{Y}_0 - \hat{S}_0 x_0 \stackrel{(|\text{wei}|)}{=} \dots$$

$$\mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{(x_0^2 - \bar{x}^2) + (x_0 - \bar{x}_0)^2}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)} \right) \right)$$

3-c)

$$D_{0, \alpha} \hat{\sigma}^2 \perp \bar{Y}_0 - \hat{Y}_0 - \hat{S}_0 x_0 \quad \text{Erwart. :}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{\sigma}^2 \perp (\bar{Y}_0, \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_{0j} - \bar{Y}_0)^2, \hat{S}_0) \\ \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_{0j} - \bar{Y}_0)^2 \perp (\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{S}_0, \bar{Y}_0) \end{array} \right.$$

Da also

$$\frac{1}{\hat{S}_0} \left[\bar{Y}_0 - \hat{Y}_0 \pm \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1 + (x_0^2 - \bar{x}^2)}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}} \right] \cdot q \quad I(\alpha)$$

Da q quantile $T(n+m-3)$.

d) oui, on a encore $\sigma^2 \mathbb{L}(\bar{Y}_0, \hat{\beta})$, et

$$\text{donc } \hat{\beta}_1 \pm \sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1 + (\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)}} \alpha$$

avec α ~~est~~ quantile $T(n-2)$ satisf.

Mais c'est moins précis.