

EXERCICE 1 3,5 pts.

$$1. \forall x < 0 \quad f_x(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \geq 0 \quad f_x(x) &= \int_0^{+\infty} 6 e^{-2x} e^{-3y} dy \\ &= 6 e^{-2x} \left[\frac{e^{-3y}}{-3} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 2 e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

donc $f_x(x) = 2 e^{-2x} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 0}$ donc $X \sim \mathcal{E}(2)$.

$$\forall y < 0 \quad f_y(y) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \geq 0 \quad f_y(y) &= \int_0^{+\infty} 6 e^{-2x} e^{-3y} dx \\ &= 6 e^{-3y} \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 3 e^{-3y} \end{aligned}$$

donc $f_y(y) = 3 e^{-3y} \mathbb{1}_{y \geq 0}$ donc $Y \sim \mathcal{E}(3)$.

$$2. \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f_{(X, Y)}(x, y) = f_x(x) \times f_y(y)$$

donc X et Y sont indépendantes.

$$3. \mathbb{P}(X > Y) = \mathbb{P}((X, Y) \in \mathcal{D})$$

$$\tilde{\omega} \quad \mathcal{D} = \{(x, y) \in (\mathbb{R}_+^*)^2; x > y\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^x 6 e^{-2x} e^{-3y} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 6 e^{-2x} \left(\int_0^x e^{-3y} dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 6 e^{-2x} \left[\frac{e^{-3y}}{-3} \right]_0^x dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2 e^{-2x} [1 - e^{-3x}] dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-5x} dx \\ &= \left[e^{-2x} \right]_0^{+\infty} - \frac{2}{5} \left[-e^{-5x} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

EXERCICE 2

6 pts

(2)

1) Fonction de répartition

$$F_X(x) = 1 - P(X > x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - x^{-\theta} & \text{si } x \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{si } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

puis en dérivant

$$f_X(x) = \theta x^{-(\theta+1)} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 1}$$

$$2) \int_1^{+\infty} |x|^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} x^2 \theta x^{-(\theta+1)} dx$$

$$= \theta \int_1^{+\infty} x^{\theta-1} dx$$

or d'après Riemann, cette intégrale cv ssi $\theta+1-\theta > 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow \theta > 2$.

3) Fonction de répartition des Y_i :

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad P(Y_i \leq x) = P(\ln(X_i) \leq x)$$

$$= P(X_i \leq e^x)$$

$$= 1 - P(X_i > e^x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - 1 & \text{si } e^x < 1 \\ 1 - e^{-\theta x} & \text{si } e^x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\theta x} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

soit on reconnaît la fct^e de répartit^e d'une exp $E(\theta)$

soit on dérive:

$$f_{Y_i}(x) = \theta e^{-\theta x} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 0}$$

$$4) P_n(U_n) = P_n((X_1 \dots X_n)^{1/n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_n(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

Ⓢ LGN avec les Y_i Y_i iid $E(\theta)$ $E[Y_i] = 1/\theta < +\infty$ $\text{Var}(Y_i) = 1/\theta^2 < +\infty$

Ⓢ a.b.s $P_n(U_n) \xrightarrow{P} E[Y_i] = 1/\theta$.

5. on considère la fonction $f(x) = \exp(x)$.
 Elle est continue sur \mathbb{R} donc au point $1/\theta$
 et $P_n(U_n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{\mathbb{P}} 1/\theta$
 donc $U_n = \exp[P_n(U_n)] \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{\mathbb{P}} e^{1/\theta}$.

EXERCICE 3 11 pts.

$$1. \mathbb{E}[X_i] = 1 \times \mathbb{P}(X_i=1) - 1 \times \mathbb{P}(X_i=-1) \\ = 1-p - p = 1-2p.$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \mathbb{E}[X_i^2] - \mathbb{E}[X_i]^2 \\ = 1 \times \mathbb{P}(X_i=1) + 1 \times \mathbb{P}(X_i=-1) - (1-2p)^2 \\ = 1 - (1-2p)^2 = 1 - 1 + 4p^2 + 4p - 4p^2 = 4p(1-p).$$

$$2. \mathbb{E}[Y_i] = \mathbb{E}[\theta X_i + \varepsilon_i] \\ = \theta \mathbb{E}[X_i] + \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i] = \theta(1-2p) + 0.$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_i) = \text{Var}(\theta X_i + \varepsilon_i) \text{ car } X_i \perp \varepsilon_i \\ = \text{Var}(\theta X_i) + \text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) \\ = \theta^2 \text{Var}(X_i) + \text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) \\ = \theta^2 4p(1-p) + 1.$$

$$3. \text{Cov}(Y_i, X_i) = \mathbb{E}[X_i Y_i] - \mathbb{E}[X_i] \mathbb{E}[Y_i] \\ = \mathbb{E}[\theta X_i^2 + X_i \varepsilon_i] - \mathbb{E}[X_i] \mathbb{E}[Y_i] \\ = \theta \mathbb{E}[X_i^2] + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[X_i \varepsilon_i]}_{\text{car } X_i \perp \varepsilon_i} - \theta \mathbb{E}[X_i]^2 - \mathbb{E}[X_i] \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i] \\ = \theta \text{Var}(X_i) \\ = \theta 4p(1-p)$$

$$\text{a) Cov}(Y_i, X_i) = \text{Cov}(\theta X_i, X_i) + \underbrace{\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_i, X_i)}_{=0 \text{ car } X_i \perp \varepsilon_i} \\ = \theta \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) \\ = \theta \text{Var}(X_i).$$

$$4 \text{ a) } \hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (\theta X_i + \varepsilon_i) \\ = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta X_i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$\text{car } \Omega(X_i) = \{-1, 1\} \text{ donc } X_i^2 = 1 \\ = \theta + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$4b. E[\hat{\theta}_n] = E\left[\theta + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Z_i\right]$$

$$= \theta + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i Z_i]$$

$$\text{or } E[X_i Z_i] = E[X_i] E[Z_i] = 0 \text{ car } X_i \perp Z_i \text{ et } E[Z_i] = 0$$

$$\text{donc } E[\hat{\theta}_n] = \theta$$

donc $\hat{\theta}_n$ est un estimateur sans biais de θ .

$$4c. Z_i = X_i Z_i$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{P}(Z_i \leq t) = \mathbb{P}(X_i Z_i \leq t)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X_i Z_i \leq t \mid X_i = 1) \mathbb{P}(X_i = 1)$$

$$+ \mathbb{P}(X_i Z_i \leq t \mid X_i = -1) \mathbb{P}(X_i = -1)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(Z_i \leq t) \mathbb{P}(X_i = 1) + \mathbb{P}(-Z_i \leq t) \mathbb{P}(X_i = -1)$$

Or $U \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$.

$$= F_U(t) (1-p) + (1 - F_U(-t)) p$$

$$\text{Puis en d\u00e9rive } f_{Z_i}(t) = (1-p) f_U(t) + f_U(-t) p$$

$$\text{or } f_U \text{ est symq donc } f_U(t) = f_U(-t)$$

$$\text{donc } f_{Z_i}(t) = (1-p) f_U(t) + p f_U(t) = f_U(t).$$

$$4d. \hat{\theta}_n = \theta + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$$

$$Z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \text{ donc } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1/n)$$

$$\text{puis } \hat{\theta}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, 1/n).$$

$$4e. \hat{\theta}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, 1/n) \text{ donc } \sqrt{n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1).$$

$$\text{si } U \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \quad \mathbb{P}(|U| \leq z) = 0,9 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}(U \leq z) = 0,95$$

$$\text{donc } z = 1,65$$

$$\mathbb{P}(|\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)| \leq 1,65) = 0,9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\hat{\theta}_n - \frac{1,65}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \theta \leq \frac{1,65}{\sqrt{n}} + \hat{\theta}_n\right) = 0,9$$

$$\text{IC}_{90\%}(\theta) = \left[\hat{\theta}_n \pm \frac{1,65}{\sqrt{n}} \right].$$

$$5. \text{ TLC sur les } Y_i \quad E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = 1 + \theta^2$$

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}} = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\sqrt{n(\theta^2 + 1)}} \right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$