

• $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta)$
 $\rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i; \theta)$

• $E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$ ($\hat{\theta}$ est un estimateur non biaisé)

$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0$ ($\hat{\theta}$ est convergent)

Borne de Cramér-Rao?

Rappel $E(ax + b) = a E[x] + b$
 $\text{Var}(ax + b) = a^2 \text{Var} X$

Borne de Cramér-Rao pour un estimateur non biaisé

$$\frac{1}{-E\left[\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\right]}$$

$$\frac{1}{-E\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\frac{\partial L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right]\right]}$$

Rappel : si Y et Z sont indépendantes, alors

$$\text{Var}(Y + Z) = \text{Var} Y + \text{Var} Z$$

donc si x_1, \dots, x_n sont ind alors $\text{Var}(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i)$

Tutorat #2

$$f(x_i|b) = \frac{b a^b}{x_i^{b+1}}$$

$$f(x_i; b)$$

$$f(b) = b^{v-1} \exp\left(-\frac{v}{b}\right)$$

vraisemblance $\left[\prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{b a^b}{x_i^{b+1}} \right) \right] \times f(b)$

log a posteriori

$f(b|x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto$ proportional

notation

$$f(b) \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{b a^b}{x_i^{b+1}} \right)$$

$$b^{v-1} \exp\left(-\frac{v}{b}\right)$$

$$\ln f(b|x_1, \dots, x_n) = (v-1) \ln b - \frac{v}{b} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\ln b + b \ln a - (b+1) \ln x_i \right)$$

BAYES

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

b x_1, \dots, x_n

$$\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{v-1}{b} - \frac{v}{b^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{b} + \ln a - \ln x_i \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{v-1}{b} + \frac{n}{b} - \frac{v}{b^2} + n \ln a - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{v-1+n}{b} = \frac{v}{b^2} - n \ln a + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$b = \frac{n + v - 1}{\frac{v}{b^2} - n \ln a + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$$

Autre exemple

$$f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{2x_i}{\theta} \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{\theta}\right)$$

hier, on a vu "maximum de vraisemblance"

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2x_i}{\theta} \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{\theta}\right)$$

$$\ln \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln 2 + \ln x_i - \ln \theta - \frac{x_i^2}{\theta}$$

Aujourd'hui estimateur MAP

$$f(\theta) \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{a}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{a}{\theta}} \times \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2x_i}{\theta} \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{\theta}\right) \right)$$

logarithme

$$\ln a - 2 \ln \theta - \frac{a}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\ln 2 + \ln x_i - \ln \theta - \frac{x_i^2}{\theta} \right)$$

Dérivée du logarithme

$$0 - \frac{2}{\theta} + \frac{a}{\theta^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(0 + 0 - \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{x_i^2}{\theta^2} \right) = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{\theta} + \frac{a}{\theta^2} - \frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

on ⊗ par θ²

$$-2\theta + a - n\theta + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\theta(n+2) = a + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$\text{donc } \theta = \frac{a + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n+2}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{MAP}} = \frac{a + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n+2}$$

hier, on avait vu

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{MV}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = n \hat{\theta}_{\text{MV}}$$

Comparison des estimateurs

$$\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \frac{a + n \hat{\theta}_{MV}}{n+2}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \frac{\hat{\theta}_{MV} + \frac{a}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}}$$

Estimateur MMSE (minimum mean square error)

Definition $\hat{\theta}_{MMSE} = E[\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n]$ moyenne de la loi de $\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n$

$$p(\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{\text{BAYES}}{=} \frac{p(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) p(\theta)}{p(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$\propto p(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) p(\theta)$$

Quelle est cette loi?

Examen de l'année dernière

$$p(b | x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto b^{v-1} \exp\left(-\frac{vb}{2}\right) \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{b^a}{x_i^{b+1}} \right)$$

$e^{b \ln a}$

$x_i^b x_i$

$e^{b \ln x_i}$

$\times \frac{1}{\pi x_i}$

$$\propto b^{v-1} \exp\left(-\frac{vb}{2}\right) \times b^n \times \exp(n b \ln a) \times \exp\left(-b \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right)$$

Rq

$$\prod_{i=1}^n e^{b \ln a} = e^{b \ln a} \times \dots \times e^{b \ln a} = \exp(n b \ln a)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n e^{b \ln x_i} = e^{b \ln x_1} \times \dots \times e^{b \ln x_n} = \exp\left(b \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{e^u} = e^{-u}$$

$$p(b|x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto b^{n+v-1} \exp\left(\left(-\frac{v}{2} + n \ln a - \sum \ln x_i\right) b\right)$$

lni gamma (Tale) $p(b) = b^{v-1} \exp(-b\theta)$

$\Gamma(v, \theta)$
 $b(x_1, \dots, x_n) \sim \Gamma(v+n, \frac{v}{2} - n \ln a + \sum \ln x_i)$

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{MSE}} = E[b|x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{MSE}} = \frac{v+n}{\frac{v}{2} - n \ln a + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$$

Examen 2024/205

$$f(\theta) \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\theta}} \times \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2x_i}{\theta} \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{\theta}\right) \right)$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{\theta^{2+n}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\theta} \left(\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)\right]$$

c'est une loi Inverse Gamma $\text{IG}\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)$
 $n+2-1$

$\hat{\theta}_{\text{MSE}} =$ moyenne de cette loi

$$= \frac{\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n}$$