

STATISTIQUE DESCRIPTIVE

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_i y_i}{n} ; \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2}{n} - \bar{y}^2 ; s^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \hat{\sigma}^2 ; r(x, y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\hat{\sigma}_x} \frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{\hat{\sigma}_y}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^K n_k y_k = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k y_k ; \hat{\sigma}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k (y_k - \bar{y})^2 = \left(\sum_{k=1}^K w_k y_k^2 \right) - \bar{y}^2 \text{ avec } w_k = n_k/n$$

QUELQUES NOTIONS DE PROBABILITE

$$P(AB|C) = P(A|BC) P(B|C) = P(B|AC) P(A|C) ; P(A+B|C) = P(A|C) + P(B|C) - P(AB|C)$$

$$\text{Si } \dots, P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n) ; P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B})$$

$$\text{Si } P(A) > 0, \text{ alors } P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A)}$$

$$\text{Si } Y_1, \dots, Y_n \text{ sont des v.a. indépendantes, alors } V(Y_1 + \dots + Y_n) = V(Y_1) + \dots + V(Y_n)$$

$$\text{Si } Z = a + bY : E(Z) = a + b\mu_Y ; \sigma_Z^2 = b^2\sigma_Y^2$$

Variables aléatoires discrètes:

$$\mu_Y = E(Y) = \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{E}} p_i y_i ; \sigma_Y^2 = V(Y) = E(Y - \mu)^2 = \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{E}} p_i (y_i - \mu)^2 = E(Y^2) - \mu^2$$

$$\text{Bernoulli: } \mathcal{E}_i = \{0, 1\} \text{ et } p_0 = 1 - p ; p_1 = p ; E(X) = p ; V(X) = p(1 - p)$$

Variables aléatoires continues:

$$\mu_X = E(X) = \int_{\mathcal{E}} x f(x) dx ; \sigma_X^2 = V(X) = E(X - \mu)^2 = \int_{\mathcal{E}} (x - \mu_X)^2 f(x) dx = E(X^2) - \mu_X^2$$

$$\text{Distribution normale: } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) ; E(X) = \mu ; V(X) = \sigma^2 ; Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

SONDAGES

$$K = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!} ; \sum_{k=1}^K p(s_k) = 1 ; E(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{k=1}^K p(s_k) \hat{\theta}(s_k) ; \text{Biais: } E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$$

$$V(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2 = \sum_{k=1}^K p(s_k) (\hat{\theta}(s_k) - E(\hat{\theta}))^2 ; \text{EQM} = E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 = V(\hat{\theta}) + (\text{BIAIS})^2$$

$$\hat{\theta}(s) = \sum_{i \in s} W_i(s) Y_i ; W_i(s): \text{poids de sondage} ; P_i = \sum_{s: i \in s} p(s) ; \sum_{i=1}^N P_i = n$$

Sondage aléatoire simple:

$$P_i = \frac{n}{N} = f = \text{taux de sondage}$$

$$\text{Total: } T = \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i ; \hat{T} = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{Y_i}{P_i} = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{N}{n} Y_i ; V(\hat{T}) \approx N^2(1 - f) \frac{s^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Moyenne: } \bar{Y} = \frac{T}{N} \text{ et } \hat{Y} = \bar{y} = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{Y_i}{n} ; V(\bar{y}) \approx (1 - f) \frac{s^2}{n} ; \text{IC}(\bar{Y}) \approx \bar{y} \pm 2 \sqrt{V(\bar{y})}$$

$$\text{Proportion } \pi: \hat{\pi} = p = \frac{y}{n} ; V(p) \approx (1 - f) \frac{p(1-p)}{n} ; \text{IC}(\pi) \approx p \pm 2 \sqrt{V(p)}$$

Sondage stratifié:

$$\text{Strate } h: \bar{Y}_h = \sum_{i \in G_h} \frac{Y_i}{N_h} \text{ estimée sans biais par } \bar{y}_h = \sum_{i \in s_h} \frac{Y_i}{n_h}.$$

$$\bar{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{N_h}{N} \bar{Y}_h \text{ estimée sans biais par } \hat{Y}_{\text{st}} = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{N_h}{N} \bar{y}_h ; \hat{V}(\hat{Y}_{\text{st}}) \approx \sum_{h=1}^H \left(\frac{N_h}{N} \right)^2 (1 - f_h) \frac{s_h^2}{n_h}$$

$$\text{Proportion estimée par } p_{\text{st}} = \hat{p}_{\text{st}} = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{N_h}{N} p_h ; \hat{V}(p_{\text{st}}) \approx \sum_{h=1}^H \left(\frac{N_h}{N} \right)^2 (1 - f_h) \frac{p_h(1-p_h)}{n_h}$$

$$\text{Allocation proportionnelle: } \frac{n_h}{n} = \frac{N_h}{N} \Rightarrow P_i = \text{Pr}(\text{Etre choisi} \mid \text{strate } h) = f_h = \frac{n_h}{N} = \frac{n}{N} = f$$

$$\text{Allocation proportionnelle avec budget } C: n = \frac{C}{\sum_{h=1}^H \frac{N_h}{N} c_h}$$

$$\text{Allocation optimale de Neyman: } n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sqrt{c_h}} \frac{C}{\sum_{l=1}^H N_l S_l \sqrt{c_l}}$$