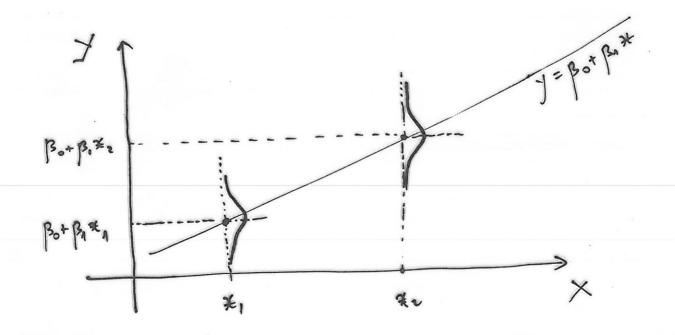
Régression Linéaire

$$Y, X : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | X = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times + \xi \\ Y | Y = X = \beta_0 + \xi$$



$$\begin{cases} y_1 = |30 + \beta_1 x_1 + e_1 \\ y_2 = |30 + |3_1 x_2 + e_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n = |30 + |3_1 x_n + e_n \end{cases}$$

Mondus rorrés:

Churcher
$$\beta^{2}$$
, β^{2} = $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_{i} - (\beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i)\}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i}\}^{2}$

$$\beta_{0} = \overline{y} - \beta_{1} \overline{x}$$

$$\delta_{0} = \overline{y} - \beta_{1} \overline{x}$$

$$\delta_{1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})(y_{i} - \overline{y})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}$$

$$\delta_{0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \beta_0 \\ Van(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\pi^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\pi_i - \overline{\pi})^2}\right) \\ E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1 \\ Van(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\pi_i - \overline{\pi})^2}\right) \end{cases}$$

Remarque

Soit
$$\Delta^2 y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \overline{y})^2$$

$$\Delta^2 \chi = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2$$

$$\Delta^2 \chi = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \widehat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i$$

$$\Re \chi = \frac{1/n!(x_i - \overline{x})(x_i - \overline{y})}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{cov(x_i, y_i)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Delta_{e}^{2} = (1 - R^{2}) \Lambda_{y}^{2}$$
on
$$\Delta_{y}^{2} = \Lambda_{e}^{2} + R^{2} \Lambda_{y}^{2}$$

var fotals

on residuelle variance expliquée par

On a égolement:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

Inférence

Rem: Si
$$g = \frac{Cor(x,y)}{\sqrt{V(x)\cdot V(y)}} = 0$$
 alors $\beta_{\overline{I}}^{\circ}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-h^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Test pour 12=0!

Tests dons le modèle linéaire

- à l'aide de Student

- utilisant la découpontion de la variance:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Etude des résides e,, ez, --- en (pas d'nidépendance) 91+ 12 + - - + en =0 On teste généralement run tendance on rune dependance entre li et lin Test de Durbin-Watson: Ho: it n'ya pas corrélations entre E; et Ein Ho: Ein= PE; + Ni Statistique de tet:

d = \frac{\int_{(ei-ei-1)^2}}{\int_{(ei)}^2} \times \text{pris du 2}

Tei

On rinhe que bed \(\text{y} \)

Ho table statishing.

Prévision

$$Von\left(\hat{\gamma_0}\right) = \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \overline{x})^2}{\sum_i (x_i - \overline{x})^2}\right) \quad (\text{Deimo}).$$

$$\operatorname{Var}\left(Y_{0}-\widetilde{Y}_{0}\right)=\overline{\zeta^{2}}\left(1+\frac{1}{h}+\frac{\left(\frac{x_{0}-x}{2}\right)^{2}}{\sum_{i}\left(\frac{x_{i}-\overline{x}}{2}\right)^{2}}\right)$$