. Soit M symmetrique; closs M=UDUT ance:
D=diag (h... Ap) et U ERP"P, UUT=Ip
. DLS: G=XTX/n; Ba singue si h= \(\lambda \lambd 8(9) = E[13-12] = Vor (3) + 82 (52 500) = V = (4) + 12 (52 500) . Con (x)=E (x.E(x))(x-E(x))T] = Ele 1 le ll le le infliquent: 0/ (XTX)+= Ele 1 XE le ll le o Singular volue daionposition = X=V=UT observation spectrule: $S = U \Lambda U^T = \overline{\Sigma}_{zz}^n , \lambda_z u_z^T u_z^T$ $|\underline{\Sigma}| = |U \Lambda U^T| = |\Lambda| = \overline{T}_{zz}^n , \lambda_z^n$ Thorne de projection: soto le fork 2 set altrate the formander of alt consultation for SVD four MCO: $\hat{\theta} = (X^TX)^+ X^T Y$ =[(USVT)(VSUT)]+(USVT)Y= = X+Y = Z1 = 52 41 VI = 10 10 10 10 52 (Y-xên) X = 0 = x (Y-xên) = 0 = 1 genowl = M+= UD+U = [] 1 us us . DCA lectore OLS: \$ = \(\hat{\xi} (x_t - \bar{x})(x_t - \bar{x})^T/n " Driow (Pa) = E (Ba) - 0 = 0 on conserve I directions (volus propos>0) Von (6m) = 72/(XTX) - 32/63-7

4 ATTE - A = (0TX) - XTE - A = E

Ramod (2m) = [[[3 - 0*](2T)] et foit as sen /c et xc (u1...u2) - olors: \(\hat{Z}_n = [x_c (u1...u_2)]^T [x_c (u1...u2)]/m = ("") X; X; ("", """) = D ("") WDUT = Rtdge = G Rtdge & organia { ||Y - XB||_2^2 + || ||G||_2^2 } = EPP = tr((an (an))+11 Biois (an)//2 = 02 fr((XTX)-1) · NB-114112 = ER, 42 = br (44) bu(x)= = = = = A CPO: V. { 11 y _ XOH2 + X 110 112 }=0 = . I (2) ost convene se so. Harrianne 32 ost positive. Mest pesitive so see inland $\lceil (X \cdot X) + \lambda \rceil \rceil \theta = X^{T} y \Leftrightarrow \hat{\theta}^{RLA_{\beta}} (X^{T} X + \lambda_{\beta})^{-1} X^{T} y$ Ridge est broise = E[0 Ridge = E(x (x -) 1) -2x 1) = E[(XTX+XI) - XT (X0+E)] = (XTX+XI) - (XTX) 0 fromo 1 : sort > 0 Missiones Hessiens régative =(XTX+XI)-T(XTX+XI-XI)6=6=1(XTX+XI)6* · Korione de Ridge: +2(XTX+AI)-1(XTX)(XTX+AI) T.E & M 20 60 8 X OLS normale: min 11 / - X 611/2 LENDE: min 11/2 - X 0 11/2 = nin 11 / - (X 0 0 + 1 7) 11/2 nother = months que el (corols - en R) u > $u^{\mathsf{T}}[(\lambda^{\mathsf{T}}X)^{-\mathsf{T}}\sigma^2_{-\sigma^2}(\lambda^{\mathsf{T}}X+\lambda\mathbf{I})^{-\mathsf{T}}(\lambda^{\mathsf{T}}X)(\lambda^{\mathsf{T}}X+\lambda\mathbf{I})^{-\mathsf{T}}]u$ $=\sigma^2\left[\begin{pmatrix}\lambda_1\\\lambda_2\\\lambda_3\end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix}(\lambda_1+\lambda_1)^{-1}\\(\lambda_1+\lambda_1)^{-2}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda_1\\\lambda_2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}(\lambda_1+\lambda_1)^{-2}\\(\lambda_2+\lambda_1)^{-2}\end{pmatrix}\right]$ " Hisque pédité : Rpad (En) = E[11/2 911?] = [[| X | 0 * - 0) | 2] . Droit vorione relidus: E (ZE?) = E[NY-YN;] = E[NI-H,) YN;] = [11(I-H.) 21/2] = 52 h (I-H.)=+3(n-p-1) · Bous - yourran : Si E(etc) Sery (12,2/2) o Z1-In goussiames N(0,1); ton Zz: ~ X2(n) toutes les volturs propres de Mant positions · Z-N(0,1), Y-X2(m), Z 11 Y: X= Z/VY/n at n. lemme de Corbron : 22 E ~ N(0, 2) . llull1 = E (Ob) 5) On 1 1 72 at f. R. o. R. De conoux. subgrachent efforts: [(1) ν (θ_n - 0*) - N (0, n σ² (X^TX)-1)
[(1) σ² (n-P-1) x X² (n-P-1) ひとりかなり(3~をすれ)(ちゃを一日変)れた Sma = el Giel Tests et intervolles : 82 En NO, 3 .TLC: soit you you nited do cover integrable ... royx soit ye et or la mayerse / Ecount - type Tj = 01 - 03 rt m - nova (x) does Vn (That) do N (0,1) 122(XTX)=1 region de rejet = [-t1-x12, t1-x12] . lenme de Slubbly : 20 3-00 notors over t1-0/2 quantile doude 1-01/2 Vm (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\psi}{3} \) \div (\vartheta - \psi) \div (\vartheta - \vartheta - \vartheta) \div (\vartheta - \vartheta - \vartheta) \div (\vartheta - \varthe . ac : Bornoulli : 22 = 5 (g:- p) /n = p - p2, x=0.05 · intervalle de confiance: T=[E,E] 5) ulsky = Va (f- p) / on N (0,1); == 100, 7=0-55 tel que P(E < 0 et 2 > 0) = 1 - x P}-1.96 < V2 -P < 1.36} ≈ 0.35 years benent: 1: (y,...ya) -> ? 1=[=19,-90), =(71-90)) tol que P[g E [(y ... y ~)] > 1- a

· inequité de Marbor: 45>0

2x = Bernoudi = \$ = 1/n 52 5;

 $E(\beta) = p, Von(\beta) = p(1-p)/n Ren$: $P(1\beta - p/38) \le \frac{p(1-p)}{n \delta^2} \le \frac{4n\delta^2}{4n\delta^2}$ $ext{cos} P(-5 \le p-1 \le 5) \ge 1 - \frac{4n\delta^2}{4n\delta^2}$

«P(φ∈I=[β-5,β+5])>1-x

. Trégalité de Calyder: +5>0 € [0.52 P([X-E(X)]> 5) ≤ Var(X) . Represaion To -(6: pt)

3√(xTx)-1/1 ≤ t 1-4/2

P(Y) (Y) (E(Y) /8

Lasso E crugation { 1 | 1 - X 0 | 2 + 1 | 16 | 14} extandardize X by using XD-1/2 were D = diog(XTX) + recontrage . octine sat: 5" C{1...p} tel que 5"={j=1...p=0j ≠0}

- p. prieté: || 6_1,050 - 6" || 1 € 6 √2525 200 (2p) over probabilité 1-5

- coloul: 4H2 - "- " . colul: atilize = "si f est converse, x "est un minimum si at se si 0 € 2 f(x4), si 2 f est le sous - différentel de f. , detail du valuel : GLASSO & regmin { | Y-XBII_+ + 2 \lambda || Ell_+ }
on a : | 16||4 = \frac{5}{2} | \text{182} | = | \text{162} | = | \tex Explanant - XO = X (1) Ba + X (2) B2 + - - + X (1) Bp = ZL + X (2) Bk done on delinesant ER = Y-Z2 => 114-x011, = 11 E2 - x 12 62 112 $= \| \mathcal{E}_2 \|_2^2 + \| X^{(2)} \theta_2 \|_2^2 - 2 \langle \mathcal{E}_2, X^{(2)} \theta_2 \rangle = \| \mathcal{E}_3 \|^2 + \theta_2^2 \| X^{(2)} \|_2^2 - 2 \theta_3 \langle \mathcal{E}_2, X^{(2)} \rangle$ $= \| \mathcal{E}_{\underline{\lambda}} \|_{2}^{2} + \| \chi^{(\underline{\lambda})} \|_{2}^{2} \left(\hat{\theta}_{\underline{\lambda}}^{2} - 2 \theta_{\underline{\lambda}} \frac{\langle \mathcal{E}_{\underline{\lambda}}, \chi^{(\underline{\lambda})} \hat{\theta}_{\underline{\lambda}} \rangle}{\| \chi^{(\underline{\lambda})} \|_{2}^{2}} \right)$ (2) キュン) $= \|\mathcal{E}_{2}\|_{1}^{2} + \|\chi^{2}\|_{2}^{2} \left[\left(\frac{\langle \mathcal{E}_{2}, \chi^{(2)} \theta_{2} \rangle}{\|\chi^{(2)}\|_{2}^{2}} - \theta_{2} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\langle \mathcal{E}_{3}, \chi^{(3)} \rangle}{\|\chi^{(2)}\|_{2}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]$ = 2 ige(2)(121-A), angmin { | 1 / - x θ | 2 + 2 λ | G | 1 } = | x (θ) | 2 ((ξ ξ), x (δ) θ ξ) - G ξ) + 2λ | G χ | + t. ε. θ ξ En constraint, on obligat: $= \left(\frac{\langle \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{L},J} \chi^{(2)} \theta_{2} \rangle}{\|\chi^{(2)}\|_{L}^{2}} - \theta_{\xi}\right)^{2} + \frac{2\lambda}{\|\chi^{(2)}\|_{2}^{2}} |\theta_{2}| = (Z - \infty)^{2} + 2\widetilde{\lambda} |\infty|$. 3-68: x>0 = 1x1=20, f devient: (Z-x)2+21x CPO: f(x)=0-2x+2x+21=0-x=2-1>0->2>1 2<0 -> |x|=-x, f devant: (2-x)2-21x
cpo: f(x)=0 -22+2x-21=0 -x=2+1 <0 -> 2<-1 x = 0 = on note que la mons différentielle n' re = 0 est [-1,7]. (PO: f'(2)=0 -> -22+22 +2 / 2/2/=0 -> x=Z-/2/2/=0 (65) al = bias et risque quo do tique de $3^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (y_1 - y_n)^2 \approx \frac{n}{n} + 2 = \sum (y_2 - \overline{y})^2$ est distribué $\chi^2(n-1)$, donc $\mathbb{E}(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = n-1 \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\frac{n}{2}) = (\frac{n-1}{2})^{n-2}$ et donc The lines set = E (32) - 52 = 1-7 2 - 52 = - 1 52. The que quo drotteque = a cjoute von $(\frac{n}{2}\tilde{\sigma}^2) = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{\sigma^4} \text{ ver}(\tilde{\sigma}^2) = 2(m-1)$ $\Rightarrow \text{ vor}(\tilde{\sigma}^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4(n-1)}{n^2} \text{ done risque quo drotteque} = \text{vor}(\tilde{\sigma}^2) + (\tilde{r} \cos \tilde{\sigma}^2)^2$ $= \frac{2\sigma^4(n-1)}{n^2} + \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^4(2n-1)}{n^2}$ a projection orthogonale eley ER" sur1 n: Su xV Low volumes propose do (Low as - cov R) st u: rectain unitaine de 1_n : $u = \frac{1}{n} I_n$ done $V = \langle u, y \rangle$. $u = \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} I_{n+1} \rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} I_n$ $\lambda_n^{-1} > \lambda_n^{-1} \langle \lambda_n^{-1} \rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} I_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} I_n =$ or: ordre noticed: 22 Maynostique R. motive singulare - $\lambda_1 = 0$; fine $\lambda_2 = 2(1+x_1^2)$ to = Dun (2) motive singuliere > $\lambda_1 = 0$; this $\lambda_2 = 2(1+z_1^2)$ (tr_{-} sum (rig)) done Hast " satins leurs CLS: CPO = - E(y: -00-012:) = 0 -> Ey: -00-01 Ex;=0 > q - 60 - 8+ = 0 → 80 = q - 8+ = CPC: - E(y: -00-01x:)xi=0 - Eqix: -60 Ex: -01 Exi=0 -> Eyix: -(4-612) Ex: -0122 =0 -> O1(Ex- = Ex:) = [yix: -9 Ex: -> $\theta_1 = \underbrace{\Sigma_{Y}(\mathbf{x}_0^* - \mathbf{y} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{x}_0^*)}_{= \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* - \mathbf{y}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^*)}_{= \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* - \mathbf{y}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^*)} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{Y}(\mathbf{x}_0^* - \mathbf{y}_0^*)}_{= \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* - \mathbf{y}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^*)}_{= \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^* - \mathbf{y}_0^* \mathbf{x}_0^*)}$ Ex: - E Ex: $\frac{1}{4} \tilde{\Sigma}_{x_1}^2 - (\frac{1}{4} \tilde{\Sigma}_{x_2}) (\frac{1}{4} \tilde{\Sigma}_{x_2}) \frac{1}{4} \tilde{\Sigma}_{x_1}^2 - \tilde{x}^2$ any is ER with : $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}'$, $f(y) - f(x) \neq 0$ point X, que wout for $(X \uparrow X)$ $= 0 \Rightarrow u \in L_1(X'X) \Rightarrow L_2(X'X) = L_2(X'X) \Rightarrow L_2($ Bootstrop : printige plug in: nemplow P for Pn = 1 25x; " notice statistique: une quantité qui converge en loi (ex Bootstrop: méthode pour opprocurer Vn (T(Pn) - T(P)) Mode Doubstop: · Monde reel: Xa. Xa a Plinconne) $T(P_n) \Rightarrow \sqrt{T(P_n) - T(P_n)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{T(P_n)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{T(P_n) - T(P_n)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{T(P_n)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{T($, algorithme: for b=1... 8 -> (Xi) i=1... n ~ P. (Edortha brokstup) $\rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{10}^{\star} = \hat{\theta}(X_{1}^{\star}...X_{n}^{\star})$ (-> Rt = V= (T(P=)-T(P))=1=(0=0=)) on obtact {06} ou [Ro] = Edoutila brobstup agen strule la loi de 60P}1363/ND+p<p<1363/ND+p}≈035 VN (T(P) - T(P)) - Theologue, B - 00 R = 1/2 (8 - 00) - 00 = 1/2 (8 - 00) = 1/2 (€ P}-1.36 x 0-5/31.65+0.55< p < 1.36 x 0.5/31.65]=035 routre statistique: cosnegulier n'2 (0-0) + d'(0,02) · Regulation - To = (0 j - 0 j) / 2 (X X) -1 ~ tn-rough tootstrop but reproduce le comportement il une rouse statistique \vec{j})/ \vec{j} 2(XX) \vec{j} 3 at the rough) bortistics; but responsible we compositioned where rock \vec{j} 4 \vec{j} 5 \vec{j} 4 \vec{j} 4 \vec{j} 6 \vec{j} 6 \vec{j} 4 \vec{j} 6 \vec{j} 7 \vec{j} 8 on note Set let \vec{j} 4 quantile we \vec{j} 7 \vec{j} 6 \vec{j} 8 \vec{j} 8 \vec{j} 8 \vec{j} 8 \vec{j} 9 \vec{j} 9 PSOF-ta-x12 V82(XTX) < OF < OF+ta-212-3=035 . test of lypothère : on rejette Ho : Q j = 0 si ₱-1(1-×12)=1.96

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e motion que (X'X) non impossible \Leftrightarrow \Sigma(x_i, \mu)(x_i, \mu) non invostible (A'Xi) (X'X) non invostible \Leftrightarrow \exists u \text{ s.t.}(X'X)u = 0 \Leftrightarrow Xu = 0 \text{ (lex } X'X = \text{lex } X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} u & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
  \tilde{X}_{t}^{T}u_{-t} = \tilde{X}_{u-t}^{T} - (X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})u_{-t} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})u_{-t} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0
\tilde{X}_{t}^{T}u_{-t} = \tilde{X}_{u-t}^{T} - (X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0
\tilde{X}_{t}^{T}u_{-t} = \tilde{X}_{u-t}^{T} - (X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0
\tilde{X}_{t}^{T}u_{-t} = \tilde{X}_{u-t}^{T} - (X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0
\tilde{X}_{t}^{T}u_{-t} = \tilde{X}_{u-t}^{T} - (X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T})(X_{t} - \tilde{X}_{u}^{T}) = 0
\tilde{X}_{t}^{T}u_{-t} = \tilde{X}_{u-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}u_{-t}^{T}
  (x) (X-1nfln) u = 0 (lon A= lon A'A) ( X-1n (unu)=0 ( X-1nc=0
  (1 n x) (1 ) = 0 € X w = 0, n ≠ 0 do cher X ≠ 103 et lar (X'x) + 143
   done (Y'x) est non investible.
  X plen rong: B = (X'X)XY
  · X for de plein rong : \( \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\texi{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi
  · 2.003 possibles pour esteusteur als (sustane, micite):
existrice toujours egorontic (theorems de prejection). unicité: (X'X) inversible: unique: \hat{\theta} = (X'X)X'Y
(X'X) non inversible: infinité de solutions succion+ler(X)}, où ên
  represente n'importe quelle solution porticulière: (X X)(On+14) = XTY
  · ~coo ( 0~) = -2 (X°X)
 · estimatour sons biois du bruit: Fi = on (n-p-1) privère roiga 1= 9+1
  · Soit X; on rangle is X2 for Xb
  a) sat Xb = (1 x1 - x8b - Xn) = (1x1 1xx1 - bxx2 - 1xxn)
  = (1 x1 -- x1 -- x-) (1 - b - 1 ) = XD
  b) \hat{\theta}_{bn} = (Xb'xb) xb'y = (D'X'XD)^{-1}D'X'Y = D^{-1}(X'x)^{-1}(D')^{-1}D'X'Y
= D^{-1}(X'x)^{m-1}X'Y = D^{-1}\hat{\theta}_{m-1}
= D^{-1}(X'x)^{m-1}X'Y = D^{-1}\hat{\theta}_{m-1}
  d) prediction = gb = Xb 6b = XDD - En = X En = y = inchangee
Ω = diag (w. w.): argning = (y-xθ) Ω(y-xθ)= [y2y+θx2xθ.2θx2y]

= 000 = [2x'Ωxθ-2x'Ωx] = x'Ωxθ=x'Ωx'Θ = (x'Ωx)-1x'Ωx
 · lot organistique de VIV (6-6*) - on a = 6-6* = AE = (XX)-1XE done
  In-0 = continuisan independente de Ec = Til explicable - myenne (I-0") = 0
  et vorione empirique 22-502 dorc brane Slubby opticolle. Dorc VT(6-6")
  d w (0,52(xx)-1)
o loi de ên dons le modèl fixed design et \varepsilon \cap \mathcal{W}(0, \sigma^2 \mathbb{I}): puis que en a Y = X \oplus^* + \varepsilon, Y \cong \mathcal{X} une continuison linoire degoussiames et est goussiance. donc ên = (X \times X)^* (X \times X) goussian. \mathbb{E}(\widehat{\theta}_n) = \widehat{\theta}^* et vor (\widehat{\theta}_n) = \widehat{\tau}^* (X \times X)^* donc :
  Bun W (0", 52(X'X)-1)

    resque de prédiction de θ m = E[11/2 × 1/2] = E[11×(6 = θ 1/2] - E[11×(××)-7× ε 1/2]
    = E[11+× ε 1/2] = E to [+x ε ε (+x)] = to [+x Ε (εε) + ()] = σ² to [+x + x] = σ² to (+x)

  = 52 h. [X XX)-1x ]=tr (XX (XX)-1)=th Ip4= 52 (p+1)
 Ridge:
Admoster de l'estenateur Ridge: Pridge gramen 11 × × 01/2+ 2 11 €11 °C on a
  114-x01/2+111011= (1-x0)(1-x0) + 100 = 13+0xx8-26x7+ 100
 \nabla \ell(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow 2X'X\theta - 2X'Y + 2\lambda\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow (X'X + \lambda I)\theta = X'X \Leftrightarrow \hat{\theta} = (X'X + \lambda I)^{-1}X'Y
  loraque X = In, on obtact $ = (I+AI) - 1 Y & $ = [(1+A)I] - 1 Y & $ = \frac{1}{1+A} Y$
· formule explicite de Ridge = $ = (X'X + $\lambda I)-1 X'Y
· verione du Ridge: \( \text{F} = (X'X+\lambda]) - X'Y = von(\( \text{F}) - (X'X+\lambda]) 
  conne Y= X6+ E, von Y von(E)= of In = von(B)= +2(xx-1)-1(xx)(xx+1)-1
 · formule explicate de: = = organia 11 / _ × 0112 + 2 11 D & 112 - On develope & (0):
 {(6) = (Y-x0)(Y-x0) + 1 (0'0'00) = (Y'Y+0'XX0-20'X'Y)+1 (0'0'00)
  V(10)=002 X/X8-2X/X+2/D/D8=00 (X/X+XD/D)8= X/X08=(X/X+XD/D)=X/Y
 · atomer en tous joints le sons - atflérentielle de f(x) = none (2,0)
\begin{cases} (x) = x \text{ set contains sur } J_0, +\infty[, 3e. 3 \text{ sens differentials set olors } 3e. derive: f'(x) = 0 \end{cases} 
f(x) = 0.384 \text{ discontains } a \times = 0.386 \text{ sens differentials set less sens } f'(x) = 1 \end{cases} 
f(x) = 0.384 \text{ discontains } a \times = 0.386 \text{ sens differentials set less sens } f'(x) = 1 \end{cases} 
f(x) = 0.384 \text{ discontains } a \times = 0.386 \text{ sens differentials set less sens } f'(x) = 1 \end{cases} 
f(x) = 0.384 \text{ discontains } a \times = 0.386 \text{ sens differentials set less sens } f'(x) = 0.386 \text{ derive: } f'(x
  f(2) ast continue our jos, 01, so sous diffratelle est alors so dérinée; f'(2)=0
 · resoudre Ex = organia 111/2 x 61/2 + 2 = 1671 = de monière standard. On a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  eff(2)=0=-22+22-21++2122=0
  juste un 1 j= 1 uj specifique à chaque estrée du vectour 0.
  · posedo inverse de X: toute motive X+ tile que XX+X= X. Sat X = \( \Si \tilde{V}_i^T \)
   le pesculo-inverse est X+= E 5: Vi ui. En affet les définitions impliquent que:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   · x = 0 ever 2/x1 = [-1,1]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   f-(2)=0=-22+2x+2/12/21+2/2x=0
  X=VSUT at X = US-1VT; close XX+X=VSUTUS-1VTX= IX=X
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 60 x = \frac{2-21\pi U_{EO}}{7+\lambda_2} \frac{2-\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_2} < 0 \leq \frac{2+\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_2} \leq 2-\lambda_1 \leq 0 \leq 2+\lambda_1
 note: \frac{\partial b^{T} \alpha}{\partial b} = \alpha, \frac{\partial b^{T} A b}{\partial b} = 2Ab
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) - Sait X1 ... Xa iid a voleur (0,7). Lest your p=P(X=1)=1/2 $vor(\beta) = vor(\frac{1}{1} \times x_{1}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \times vor(x_{1}) \text{ for independence} = \frac{1}{n^{2}} vor(\frac{1}{1} - p) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$ $Clebydev = P(1x - E(x) | > E) < \frac{Vor(x)}{5^{2}} \Rightarrow P(1\beta - p) > E) < \frac{p(1-p)}{n} < \frac{1}{4 - \delta^{2}}$ $P(1\beta - p) < E) > 1 - \frac{1}{4 - \delta^{2}} cos P(-\delta 1 - \frac{1}{4 - \delta^{2}}$ $cos P(\beta - E(\beta + E) > 1) > 1$ $cos P(\beta - E(\beta + E) > 1) > 1$ $cos P(\beta - E(\beta + E) > 1) > 1$ @P(β-5≤p≤β+5)>1-1052 @P(β-5≤p≤β+5)>7-2 $\alpha = \frac{1}{4n\delta^2} \Leftrightarrow \delta^2 = \frac{1}{4n\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{m\alpha'}}$ test = Ho = p = 1/2 Ha = p = 1/2 determine & et coloule J = 1/2 Vma solcule p et I=[p-5, p+5] - Si 1/2 €I, accepte Ho, sinon Sat X1... Xn ind N(4, or) - best your 4 = 7. On a x= 7 Exi, E(x)= 4 vor $(\bar{X}) = vor (\bar{1} \in X\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \bar{\Sigma}$ vor $(X\bar{x}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$ - comme \bar{X} combination linears de goussiannes, \bar{X} est goussian $\bar{x} : \bar{X} \sim N (\mu, \frac{\sigma}{n})$ done $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / V \bar{x}} \sim N(0, 1)$ d'ai: $P(-\bar{\Sigma}^{-1}(1 - x/2) \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / V \bar{x}} \leq \bar{\Sigma}^{-1}(1 - x/2)) = 1 - d$ et donc = P(X-\$^1(7-x12) \sim \(\pi \le \bar{X} + \bar{D}^{-7}(1-x/2) \sim (Nn7) = 7-x on pose : Ho: μ=1, H1= μ≠1 solcule de X, quis I = [X- €-1(1-×12) σ/Vn, X+ €-1(1-×12) σ/Vn] si 1EI, accepte Ho; Binon, rejette Ho. Bootstrop vicy = xi B+Ei , xi deterministe a) ye et ye redependents? our sor x ; B et x ; B sort des sorstants, et Er et Ez sont indépendents ; lois différents = y = N(zi p+4,102) on solaul Éi = y = - zi p et donc û = \$ E E o une E(A) = 4 denc (y;) ~ N(2; B+4,02) · procedure bootstrop sur les résidus pour colculer l'évart quodratique moyen des moindres currès: timblesome (y+,x+)-. (yn,xn) ; whelevel of whord (n=(XTX)-1XTX) quis esteur ê1= Y1-X10 --. ên = Yn-Xn0 plase bookstrap: jour b = 1. B: . pioche over raise de E. En · gárare y = XiO+Ei, obtus y ... y. · release of = (x x)-1x y+ on obtant {06}6=1...B Statistique bootstup: E[(\hat{\theta}-0)^2] \times \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{p}} \frac{5}{2} (\hat{\theta}_{\text{b}} - \hat{\theta}_{\text{a}})^2 Levertien 2 listic not: 1/2 | y-yθ| + λ (λ ||θ||₄ + (1-α) ||θ||²/₂) Un 110112 = 1 = 02 = 02 + W En combinant, on obtach:

||X(2)|_2^2 \left(\frac{\xi_{1,1} \chi_{2} \text{\xi}{\text{\texi}\tiex{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tiex{\text{\texi}\tii}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi $= \left(\frac{\left\langle \mathcal{E}_{1}, \chi^{(2)} \theta_{2} \right\rangle}{\|\chi^{(2)}\|_{1}^{2}} - \theta_{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{2\lambda_{d}}{\|\chi^{(3)}\|_{1}^{2}} \left(\theta_{2}\right) + \frac{\lambda^{(4-d)}}{\|\chi^{(3)}\|_{2}^{2}} \theta_{2}^{2}$ de la forme (2-x)+2 /1/2/+/2 x2 = x = \frac{2 - \lambda_1}{1 + \lambda_2} > 0 \in \frac{2}{2} \lambda_1

. x < 0 d'où |\mathref{x}| = -x et f(\mathref{x}) = (2 - \mathref{x})^2 - 2\lambda_1 \mathref{x} = \lambda_1 \mathref{x}^2

E) x = 2+ 1/2 <0 & Z <- 1/1

() | Z | <)</p>