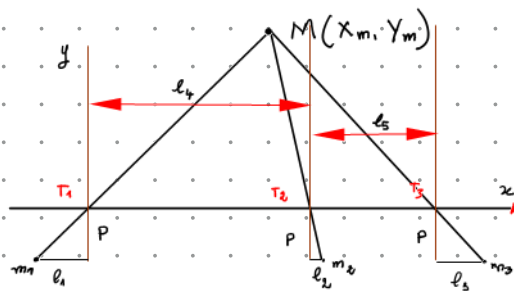


Sch  ma



Analyse de probl  me

- Le nombre des observations :  $n = 5$
- Le nombre de variable distinct :  $n_0 = 4$
- Le nombre des param  tres :  $\mu = 3$
- Le nombre de degr  s de libert   :  $\nu = n - n_0 = 1$
- Le nombre des   quations :  $n = \nu + \mu = 3$

Identification  
des variables

$$\vec{L} = [l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3 \ l_4 \ l_5]^T$$

$$\hat{\vec{X}} = [\hat{x}_m \ \hat{y}_m]$$

$$\vec{X}^0 = [\bar{x}_m \ \bar{y}_m]$$

$$\hat{\vec{X}} - \vec{X}^0 = [\hat{x}_m - \bar{x}_m \ \hat{y}_m - \bar{y}_m]$$

$$\hat{\vec{V}} = \hat{\vec{L}} - \vec{L} = [\hat{v}_1 \ \hat{v}_2 \ \hat{v}_3 \ \hat{v}_4 \ \hat{v}_5]$$

Vecteur d'observation

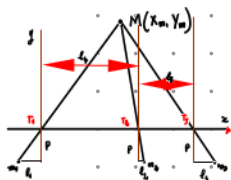
Vecteur   stim   des param  tres.

Vecteur de valeur approch   des param  tres.

Vecteur correction des param  tres.

Vecteur r  siduelle partielle

Mod  l Math  matique



Forme explicite : forme g  n  rale

D'apr  s le th  or  me de Taliss :

$$\frac{l_1}{P} = \frac{\hat{x}_m}{\hat{y}_m} ; \frac{l_2}{P} = \frac{l_4 - \hat{x}_m}{\hat{y}_m} ;$$

Forme lin  aris  e.

$$F(\hat{\vec{X}}, \vec{L}) = 0$$

$$\frac{l_3}{P} = \frac{l_4 + l_5 - \hat{x}_m}{\hat{y}_m}$$

$$\frac{l_1}{P} = \frac{\hat{x}_m}{\hat{y}_m} ; \frac{l_2}{P} = \frac{l_4 - \hat{x}_m}{\hat{y}_m} ;$$

$$\frac{l_3}{P} = \frac{l_4 + l_5 - \hat{x}_m}{\hat{y}_m}$$

$$\begin{cases} P \cdot \hat{x}_m - l_4 \cdot \hat{y}_m = 0 \\ P \cdot \hat{x}_m + l_3 \cdot \hat{y}_m - P \cdot l_4 = 0 \\ P \cdot \hat{x}_m + l_3 \cdot \hat{y}_m - P \cdot l_4 - P \cdot l_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} l_1 \cdot \hat{y}_m = P \cdot \hat{x}_m \\ l_2 \cdot \hat{y}_m = P \cdot l_4 - P \cdot \hat{x}_m \\ l_3 \cdot \hat{y}_m = P \cdot l_4 + P \cdot l_5 - P \cdot \hat{x}_m \end{cases}$$

Forme lin  aris  e :  $A \hat{\vec{X}} + B \hat{\vec{V}} + W = 0$ 

  valuation A, B et W :

$$A = \frac{\partial F(\hat{\vec{X}}, \vec{L})}{\partial \hat{\vec{X}}} \bigg|_{\vec{L}, \vec{X}^0} = \begin{pmatrix} P & -l_1 \\ P & l_2 \\ P & l_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1 & -0,0165 \\ 0,1 & 0,0038 \\ 0,1 & -0,0100 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculs

d'abord  $(\bar{x}_m, \bar{y}_m)$ 

$$\begin{cases} P \cdot \bar{x}_m - l_4 \cdot \bar{y}_m = 0 \\ P \cdot \bar{x}_m + l_3 \cdot \bar{y}_m - P \cdot l_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0,1 \bar{x}_m - 0,0165 \bar{y}_m = 0 \\ 0,1 \bar{x}_m + 0,0038 \bar{y}_m - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Det}(\bar{\vec{X}}_m, \bar{\vec{Y}}_m) = (2,408, 49,2611)$$

Evalu   B:

On sait que:  $F(\hat{\bar{X}}, \hat{\bar{L}}) = \begin{pmatrix} P \hat{\bar{X}}_m - l_1 \hat{\bar{Y}}_m \\ P \hat{\bar{X}}_m + l_2 \hat{\bar{Y}}_m - P l_4 \\ P \hat{\bar{X}}_m + l_3 \hat{\bar{Y}}_m - P l_4 - P l_5 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

Alors,  $B = \frac{\partial F(\hat{\bar{X}}, \hat{\bar{L}})}{\partial \bar{f}} \bigg|_{\bar{f}, \bar{X}^0} = \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{Y}_m^0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{Y}_m^0 & 0 & -P & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{Y}_m^0 & -P & -P \end{pmatrix}$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -49,2611 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 49,2611 & 0 & -0,1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 49,2611 & -0,1 & -0,1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Evalu   W

$W = F(\bar{L}, \bar{X}^0) = \begin{pmatrix} P \bar{X}_m^0 - l_1 \bar{Y}_m^0 \\ P \bar{X}_m^0 + l_2 \bar{Y}_m^0 - P l_4 \\ P \bar{X}_m^0 + l_3 \bar{Y}_m^0 - P l_4 - P l_5 \end{pmatrix}$   $W = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0002 \\ -0,0002 \\ -0,4944 \end{pmatrix} m$

La Matrice Poids:

$\Sigma_{\bar{f}}$ : matrice de variance  
covariance  $P = \sigma_0^2 \cdot \Sigma_{\bar{f}}^{-1}$

$Q_{\bar{f}}$ : matrice de variance  
covariance relative

matrice des cofacteurs

matrice des coefficients  
de poids:  $(P = Q_{\bar{f}}^{-1})$

Matrice de variance covariance:

La matrice Poids

$$P = \sigma_0^2 \cdot \Sigma_{\bar{f}}^{-1}$$

$\Sigma_{\bar{f}} = \begin{pmatrix} (0,01)^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (0,01)^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (0,01)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (50)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (50)^2 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{(0,01)^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(0,01)^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{(0,01)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{(50)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{(50)^2} \end{pmatrix}$  donc:  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 25 \times 10^7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \times 10^7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 25 \times 10^7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

On prend  $\sigma_0 = 50 mm$

La matrice M:

$$M = B \cdot P^A \cdot B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0001 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,0101 & 0,0100 \\ 0 & 0,0100 & 0,0201 \end{pmatrix} \quad M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 10302,24 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 195,30 & -97,16 \\ 0 & -97,16 & 98,10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcul N

$$N = (A^T M^{-1} A) = \begin{pmatrix} 104,0129 & -16,9605 \\ -16,9605 & 2,8100 \end{pmatrix} ; N^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,6080 & 3,6697 \\ 3,6697 & 22,5052 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcul U

$$U = A^T M^{-1} W = \begin{pmatrix} -0,0466 \\ -0,3026 \end{pmatrix} m$$

Calcul  $\hat{\bar{X}}$ 

$$\hat{\bar{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1,1384 \\ 6,9787 \end{pmatrix}$$

Les composantes  
compos  es

$$\hat{\bar{X}} = \bar{\bar{X}}^0 + \hat{\bar{X}} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{\bar{X}} = 9,2532 \text{ m} \\ \hat{\bar{Y}} = 56,2337 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

$\hat{K}, \hat{V}, \hat{L}$ 

$$\hat{K} = \begin{pmatrix} 13,4767 \\ -57,6026 \\ 44,1258 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0,0001 \\ 0,0001 \\ 1,3477 \\ -4,4126 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{L} = \hat{L} + \hat{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0167 \\ 0,0037 \\ 0,0101 \\ 11,3477 \\ 3,5874 \end{pmatrix} m$$

Les matrices de variances-covariances:

Matrice de Pond. de  $Q_R$ 

$$Q_R = (A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,6080 & 3,6697 \\ 3,6697 & 22,5052 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrice de Pond. de  $Q_K$ 

$$Q_K = M^{-1} (I - A(A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T M^{-1}) =$$

La matrice de Variance-covariance  $\Sigma_x$ 

$$\Sigma_x = \sigma_0^2 Q_R = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0015 & 0,0032 \\ 0,0032 & 0,0562 \end{pmatrix} m^2$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = (0,05)^2$$

La matrice de Variance-covariance  $\Sigma_K$ 

$$\Sigma_K = \begin{pmatrix} 0,07 & -0,29 & 0,22 \\ 0,02 & -0,09 & 0,07 \\ 0,08 & 0,38 & -0,29 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrice de Pond. de  $Q_K$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0,0833 & -0,2725 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0,2725 & 0,8925 \end{bmatrix}$$

Alors:  $\Sigma_L$ La matrice de Variance-covariance  $\Sigma_L$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0,6002 & -0,0007 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0,0007 & 0,0022 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0,0003 & 0,0007 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,0007 & 0,0007 \end{pmatrix}$$

Test  $\chi^2$ :

V  rifier si

$$\frac{v \hat{\sigma}_0^2}{\sigma_0^2} < \chi^2_{v,k} \Rightarrow \frac{v \hat{\sigma}_0^2}{\chi^2_{v,k}} < \sigma_0^2$$

$$P\left[\frac{21,8112}{\chi^2_{1,0,95}} < \sigma_0^2 < \frac{21,8112}{0,025}\right] = 0,95$$

5,98

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \frac{\hat{V}^T P \hat{V}}{v} = \frac{21,8112}{1} m^2 \\ \chi^2_{1,0,95} = 3,84 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{v \hat{\sigma}_0^2}{\chi^2_{v,k}} < \sigma_0^2 \Rightarrow 5,68 < \sigma_0^2$$

donc hypoth  se est accept  e.