

Corrigé typeExercice 1 :

1. objectif de l'ACP (voir le cours) (1 point)

2. Matrice centrée réduite

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 13 \\ 14 & 15 \\ 16 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{1}{3} (12 + 14 + 16)$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 14$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = \frac{1}{3} (13 + 14 + 11)$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 13$$

$$X_{\text{centré}} = X_{ij} - \bar{X}_j$$

$$X_{\text{centré réduit}} = \frac{(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_j)}{\sigma_j}$$

$$\sigma_j^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_j)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} ((12-14)^2 + (14-14)^2 + (16-14)^2)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = \frac{1}{3} ((13-13)^2 + (15-13)^2 + (11-13)^2)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{ou } \sigma_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$X_{\text{centré}} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{\text{centré réduit}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Matrice de variance covariance $V = \Gamma$ car X matrice centrée réduite

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{n} X^t X$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)

1

3 - valeurs propres de Γ $\det(\Gamma - \lambda I) = 0$ 0,25

$$\Rightarrow \det(\Gamma - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - (-1/2)(-1/2) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)^2 - (1/2)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left((1-\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \left((1-\lambda) + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \left(1-\lambda \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} - \lambda \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = \frac{3}{2}} \quad \boxed{\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

0,5 0,5

4 - les composantes principales de E_2

$$C_1 = X_{\text{centre}} \cdot \mu_1$$

$$C_2 = X_{\text{centre}} \cdot \mu_2$$

$$X_{\text{centre}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Pour E_2

$$C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\boxed{E_2(\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6})}$$

Exercice 2 : 1) L'objectif AF 2 points

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 15 & 30 \\ 10 & 20 & 30 \\ 20 & 10 & 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{.j} = \begin{pmatrix} 45 & 45 & 90 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{.i} = \sum_{j=1}^3 Z_{ij}$$

$$Z_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^3 Z_{ij}$$

$$\Pi = 90$$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{Z_{ij}}{\Pi}$$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{1}{\Pi} Z_{ij}$$

$$P_{.i} = \frac{Z_{.i}}{\Pi}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 15/90 & 15/90 & 30/90 \\ 10/90 & 20/90 & 30/90 \\ 20/90 & 10/90 & 30/90 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{.j} = \begin{pmatrix} 45/90 & 45/90 \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ Tableau de fréquence

		$P_{i.}$
	$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/9 & 2/9 \\ 2/9 & 1/9 \end{pmatrix}$	$1/3$
$P_{.j}$	$1/2$	$1/2$
		$\boxed{1}$

(0,5)

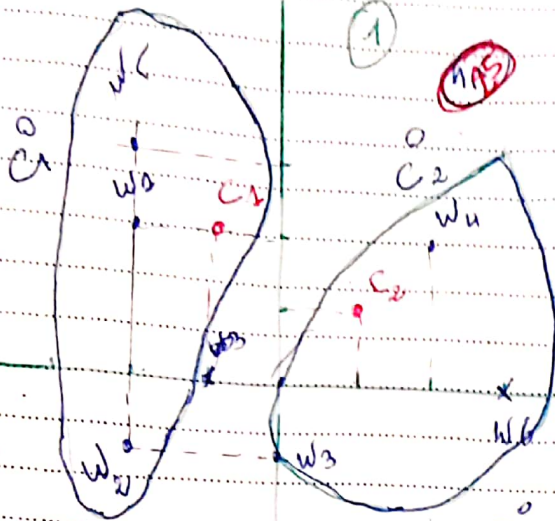
2 - la distance X_2 $d(1,3)$

$$d(i, i') = \sum_j \frac{1}{P_{.j}} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_{i.}} - \frac{P_{i'j}}{P_{i'.}} \right)^2 \quad (0,25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(1,3) &= \frac{1}{P_{.1}} \left(\frac{P_{11}}{P_{1.}} - \frac{P_{31}}{P_{3.}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{P_{.2}} \left(\frac{P_{12}}{P_{1.}} - \frac{P_{32}}{P_{3.}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{1/2} \left(\frac{1/6}{1/3} - \frac{2/9}{1/3} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{1/2} \left(\frac{1/6}{1/3} - \frac{1/9}{1/3} \right)^2 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{3}{6} - \frac{6}{9} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{3}{6} - \frac{3}{9} \right)^2 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{36} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{d(1,3) = 1/9} \quad (1) \Rightarrow \boxed{d(1,3) = \frac{1}{3}}$$

Ex: 03 algorithmes de centres mobiles



$$C_1 = \{-1, 2\} \quad C_2 = \{1, 1\}$$

Etape 1:

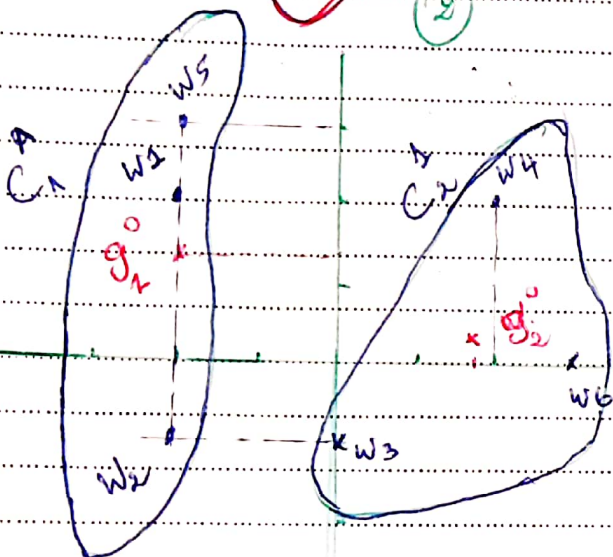
$$g_{C_1}^0 = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$$

$$g_{C_2}^0 = \{w_4, w_5, w_6\}$$

calculer les centres de gravité de chaque classe

$$g_1^0 = \left(\frac{-2-2-2}{3}, \frac{2-1+3}{3} \right) = \left(-2, \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$g_1^0 = (-2, 1,33)$$



$$g_2^0 = \left(\frac{0+2+3}{3}, \frac{-1+2+0}{3} \right) = \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$g_2^0 = (1,67, 0,33)$$

On retrouve la même

classification que l'étape précédente, on arrête l'algorithme

$$C_1^1 = \{w_1, w_2, w_5\} \quad C_2^1 = \{w_3, w_4, w_6\}$$