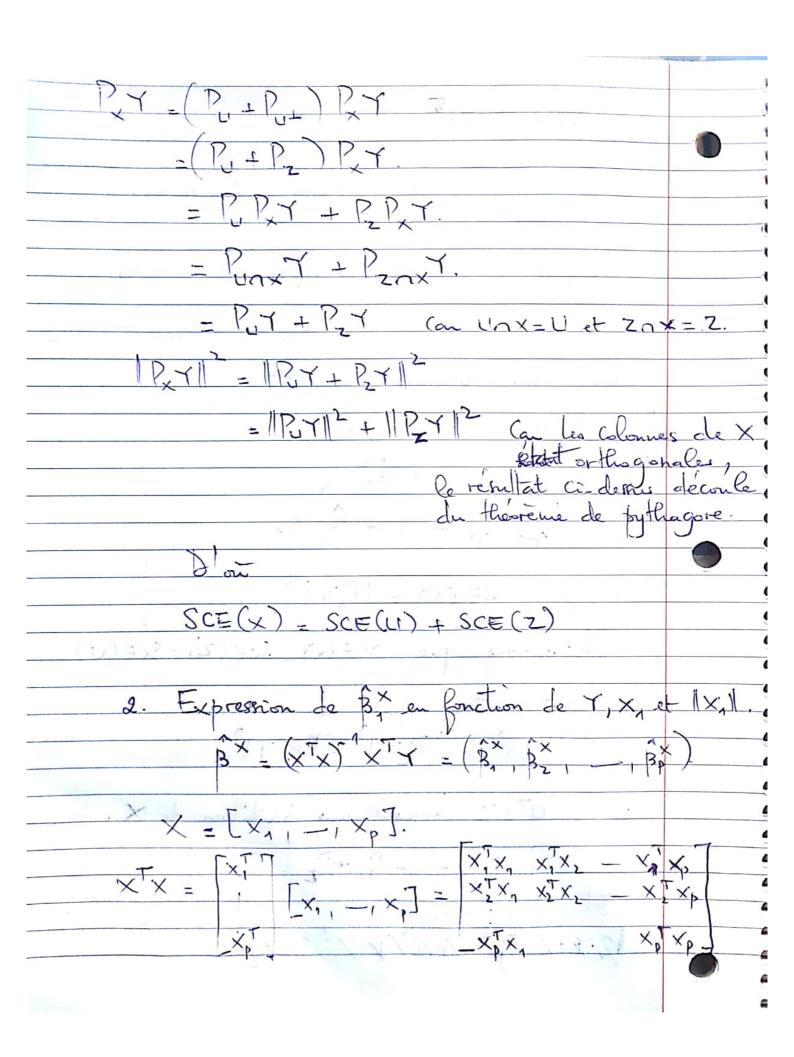
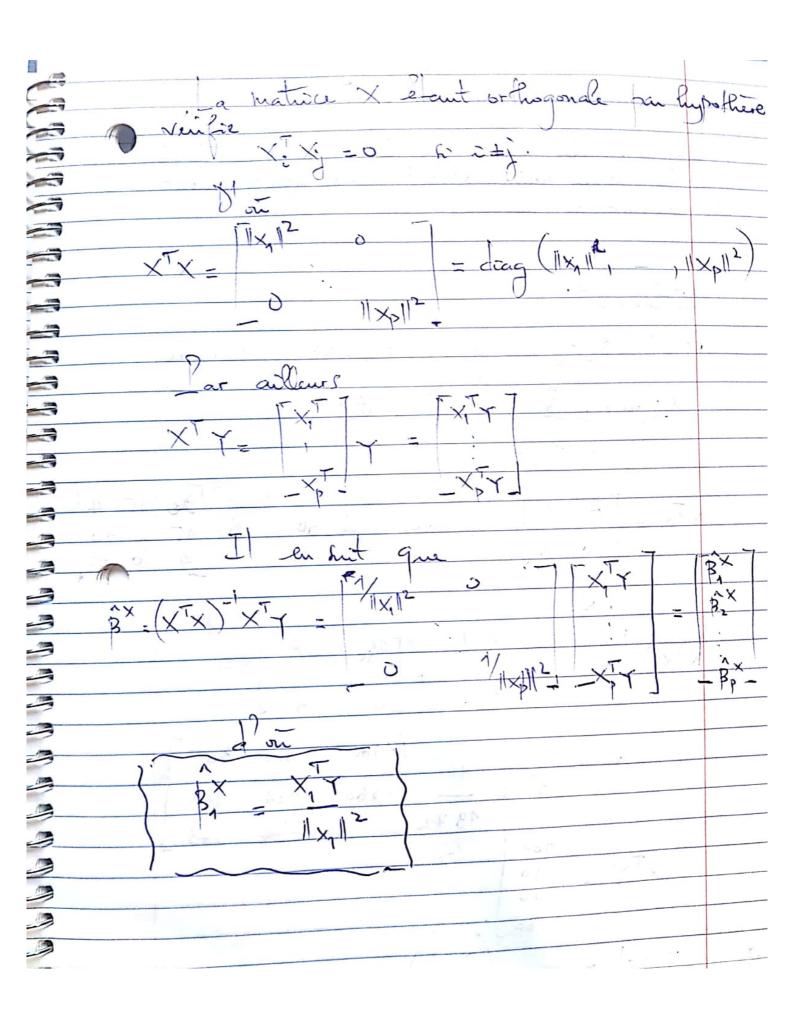


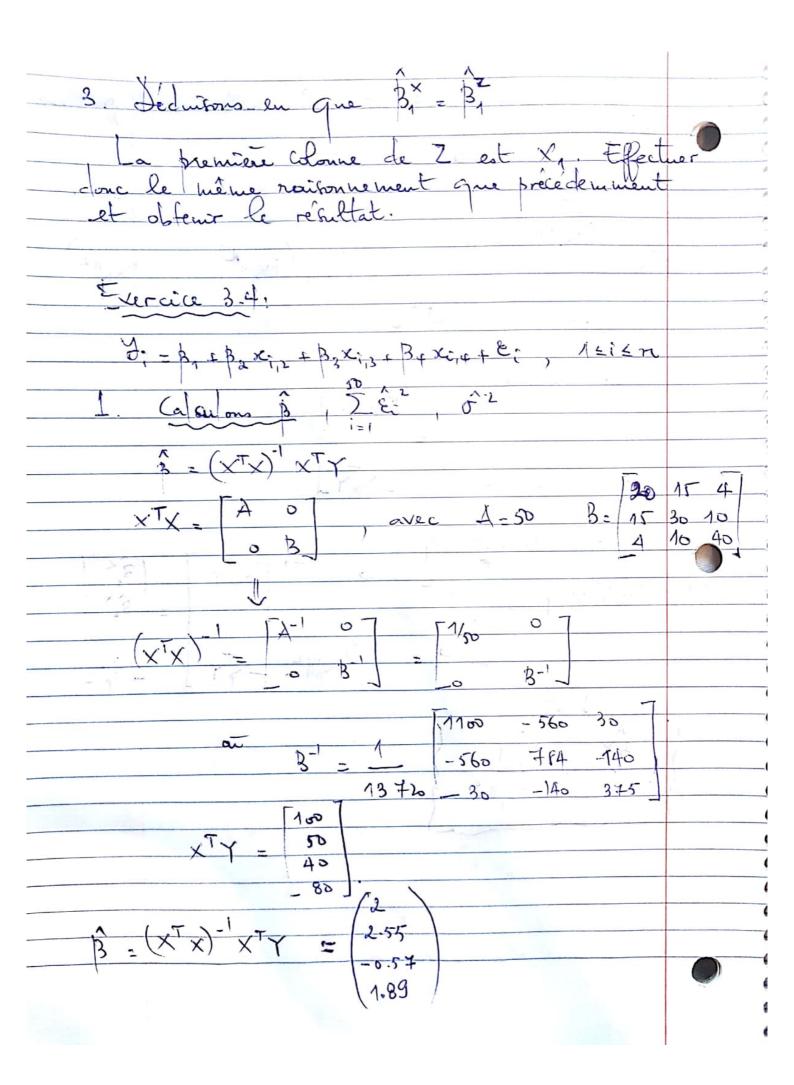
L'agression lineaire de Y sur (1 x,3 1.61 + 0.61x + 0.462 + & S.C.D. 11212 = 0.3 & = 0 car la constante fait partie du modèle 7 = 1.61 = 0.61 = + 0.46 = On a montré que = 3 = Calculons SCE, SCT, R2 et R2 J; - y = Bz x; + Bz 3; = 0.61 x; + 0.463; SCE = 2 (0.61 x; + 0.463;)

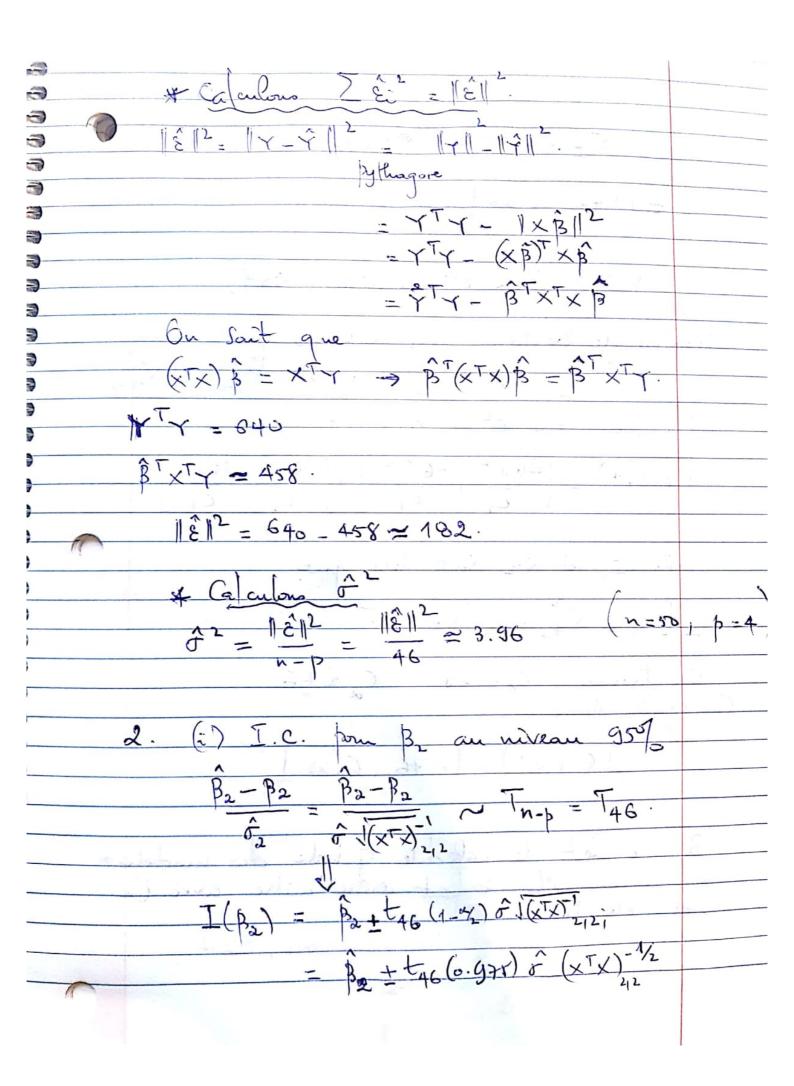
	d
SCE = 0.612 [xi] + 0.462 [3; + 2(0.61)(0.46) [xi]	
= 0.612 x x + 0.462 3 = 2 (0.61)(0.46) x ]	
= 0.612 X X (42) + 0.462 X X (313) + 2 (061)(046)	( <u>V</u>
$= (0.61^{2})(9.3) + 0.46^{2}(12.7) + 2(0.61)(0.46)(5.4)$	
= 9.18.	8
(ii) Calcul de SCT.	<b>4</b>
SCT = SCE + SCR	9
= 9.18+0.3	<b>G</b>
- 9.48	
(iii) Calaul de 2 <sup>2</sup>	C-
$R^{2} = \frac{SCE}{SCT} = \frac{9.18}{9.48} \approx 0.968$	•
Interprétation du l' 979 de la Variance des données est expliquée par	
(iv) Calcul du 22	
$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{2} - 1 - \frac{n-1}{n-p} (1-p^{2})}{n-p} = \frac{1-\frac{25-1}{25-3} (1-0.968)}{25-3}$	
= 0.96 <b>5</b>	
	4

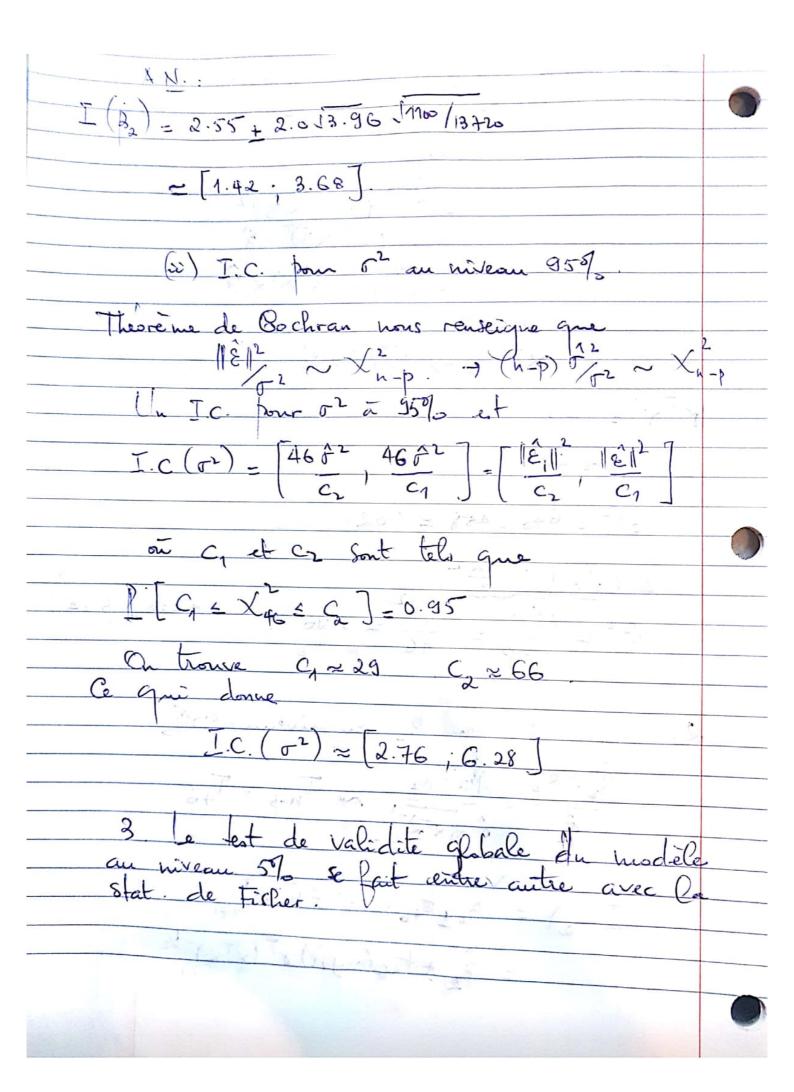
Exercice 2.5
Y=XB+E YER", XEM (R) Complete
Y = XB + & Y \in \mathcal{P} \tag{\text{comprée}} \tag{\text{comprée}} \tag{\text{de } \text{Vecteurs or thograndux}} \tag{\text{comprée}} \tag{\text{b}} \text{de } \text{D} \text{vecteurs or thograndux}.
36 12 et C 6 12.
$X = [Z, LI]$ or $Z = [X_1, X_2,, X_q]$
L1 = [Xq+1, Xq+2, -, Xp]
Estimations obtenues par MCO.
$\hat{Y}_{x} = \hat{B}_{1} \times_{1} + \cdots + \hat{B}_{p} \times_{p}$
$\hat{Y}_{Z} = \hat{B}_{1} \times_{1} + \cdots + \hat{B}_{1} \times_{q}$
$\hat{\Upsilon}_{L} = \hat{\beta}_{q+1} \times \hat{q}_{q+1} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_{p} \times \hat{\beta}_{p}$
117. 112
Notation: SCE (A) = 11 PAY 112
1 Montrons que SCE(x) = SCE(Z) + SCE(U)
On Vent montrer que
1P7112 = 1P7112 + 11P7112.
U et UT= 7 forment une partition de X. Donc
$P_{U} + P_{U} \perp := P_{U} + P_{Z} = I_{P}$
Il en suit que
- en mil gre

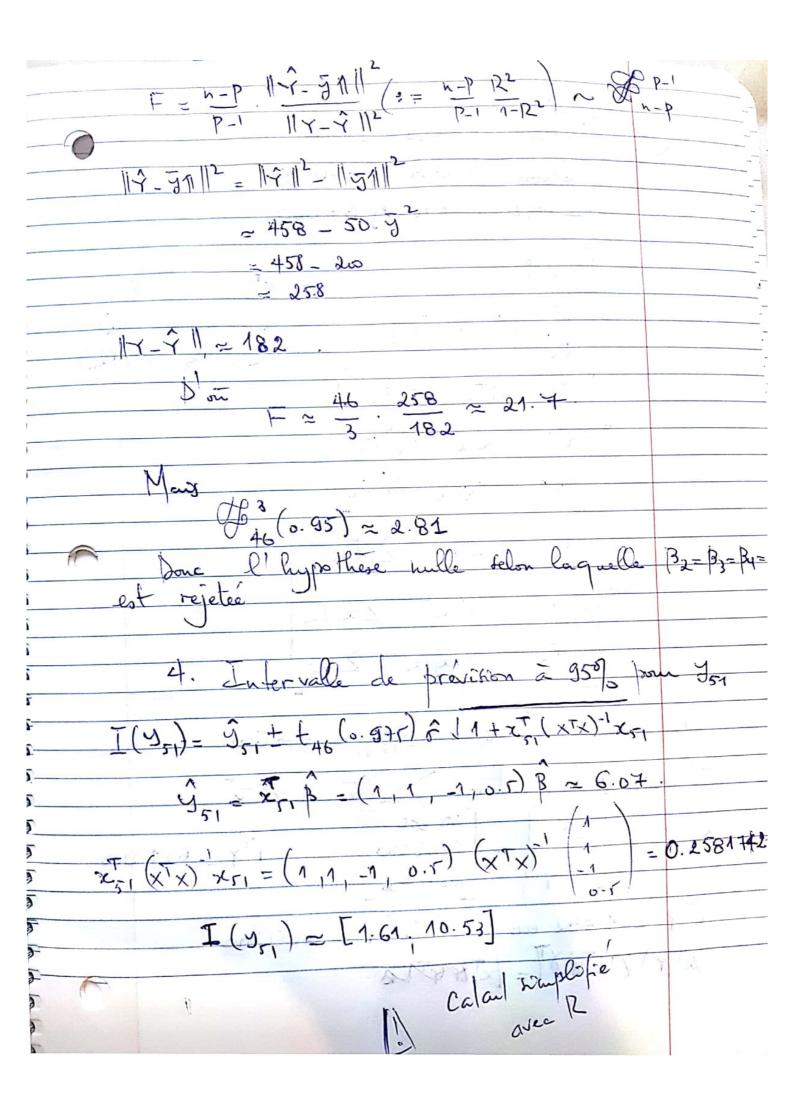


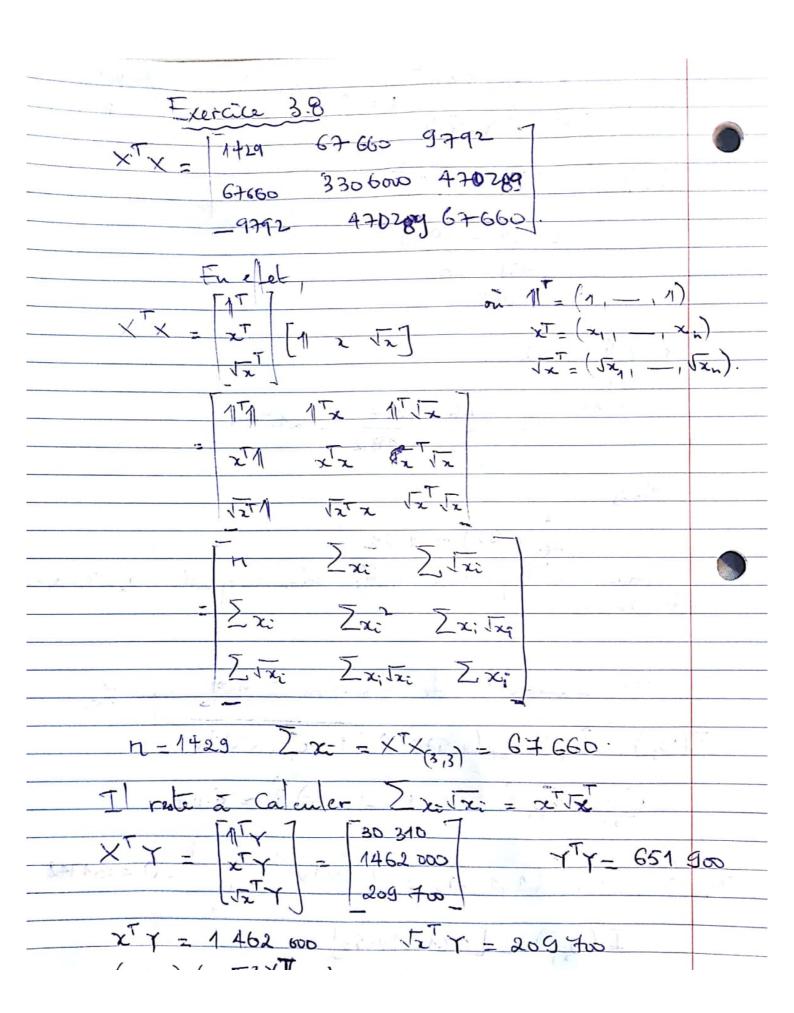


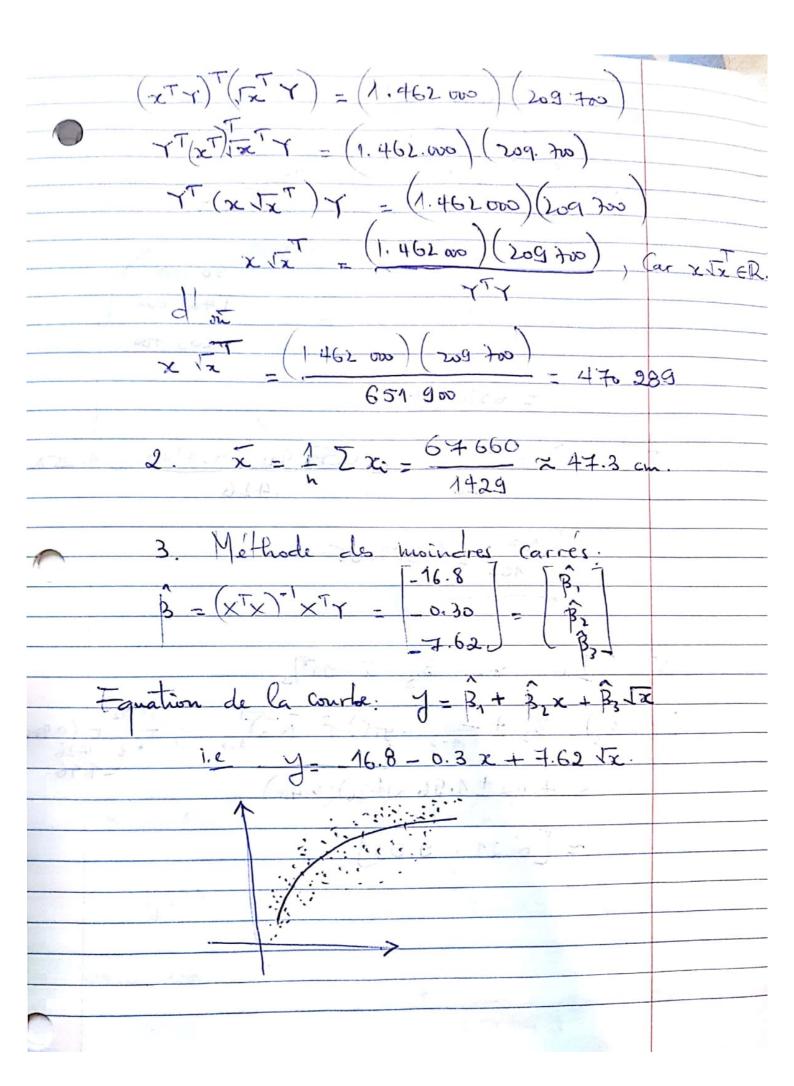


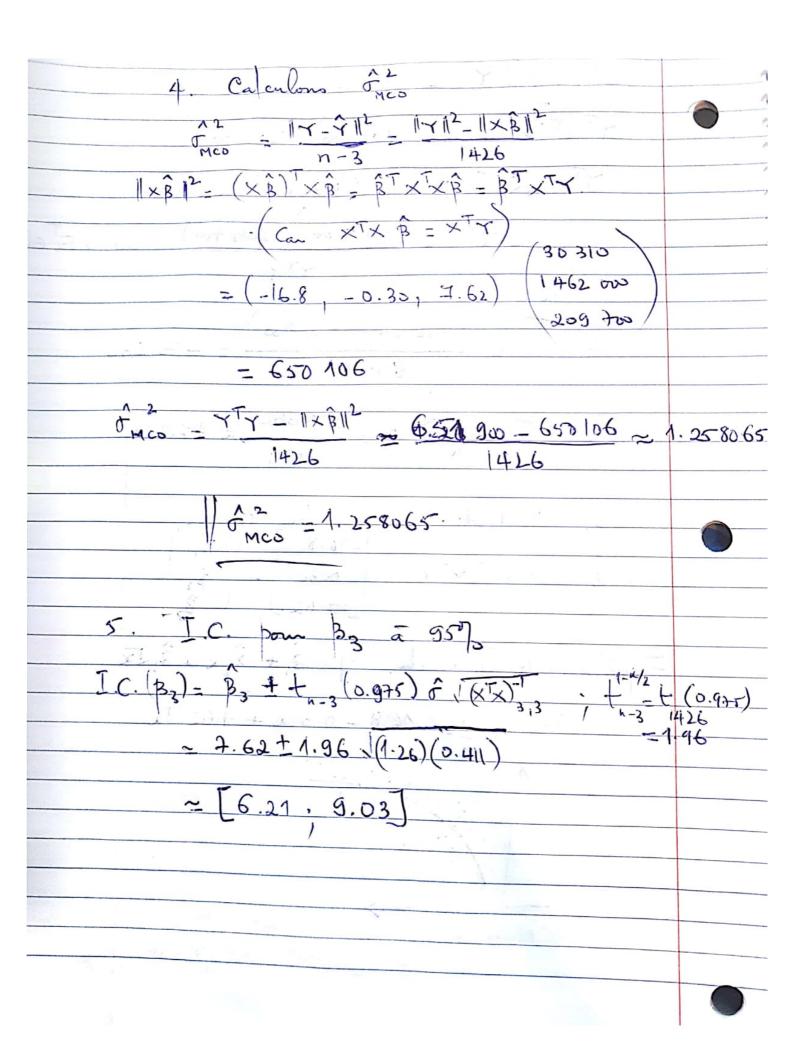


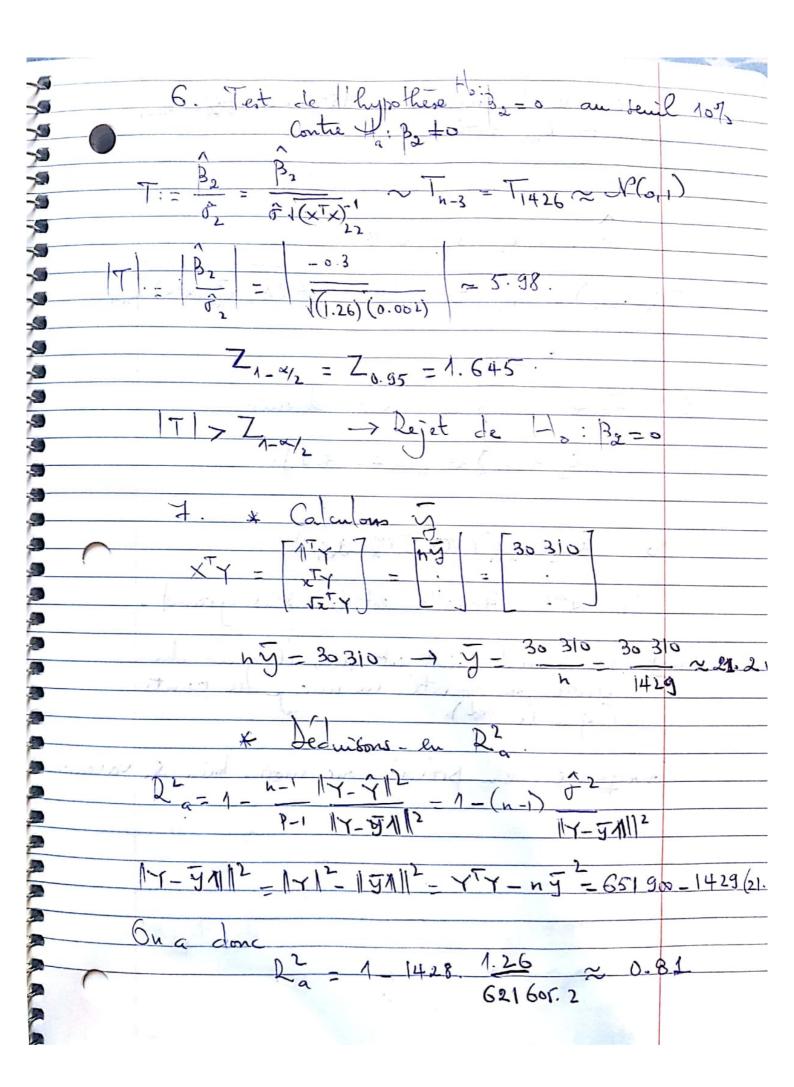












8. Intervalle de prévision à 95% de 454 yn.
Note x'nt = (1 49 7). Alors
Juli = 2/n+1 B = 21.8.
IC/(Mn+1) = y + + + + + + (0.07) & 1/1 + x + (xTx) x + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
20.1. 23.5]
J. Faire de nême, pris démir $\underline{IC_2(M_{n+1})} = [11.7, 15.9].$
10. Jazin 12 contractions
Cause. Le second point est plus glorieres du
Cause. Le second point est plus éloigné du centre de gravité du mage de points
Conséquence: On prévoit donc moins bien sa valeur.
start strend in
lote+1 miles = Fn-ry - MARI - Ard - INV-r
5 200 120

