

30 Sept 2025

- 1-) Return from Dev Model. ✓
- 2-) Trade off Bias-variance. ✓
- 3-) PCA - ACP ✓

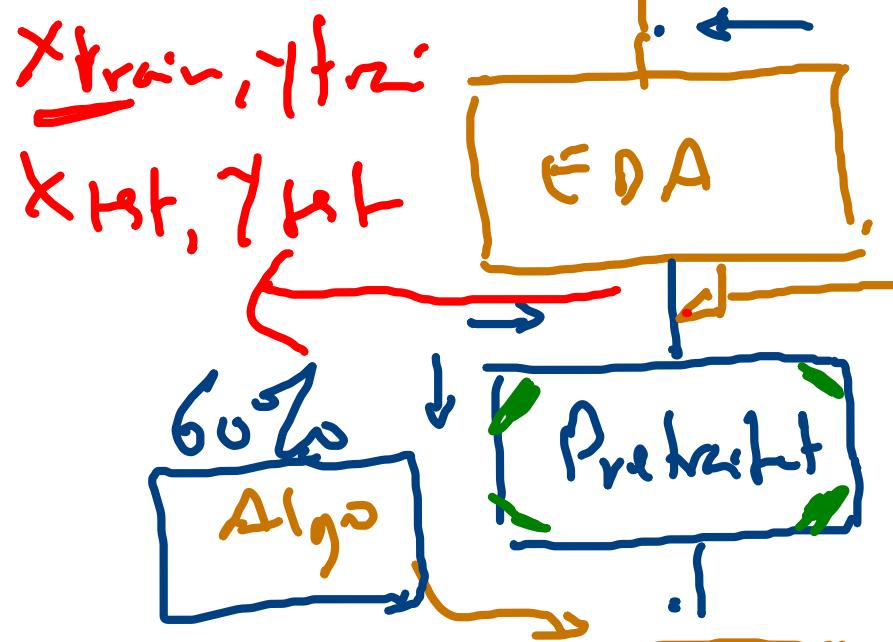
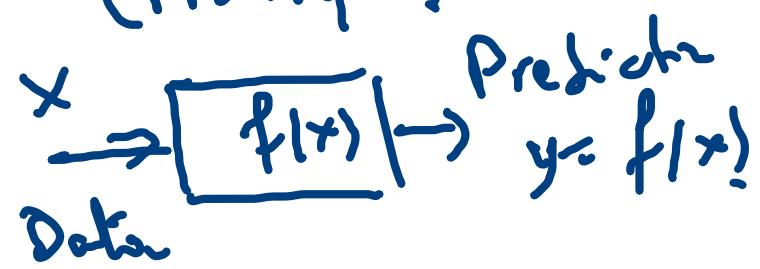
4-) TP progression

Algos Apprentissage Supervisé

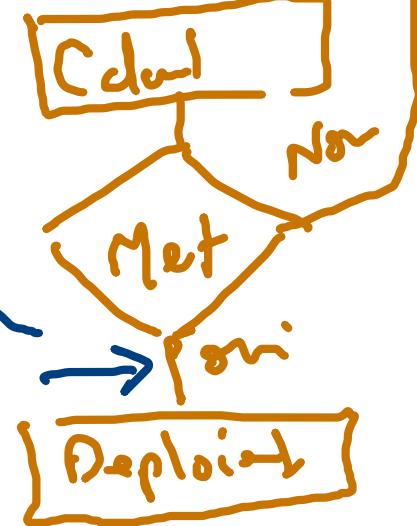
Algo + Modèle

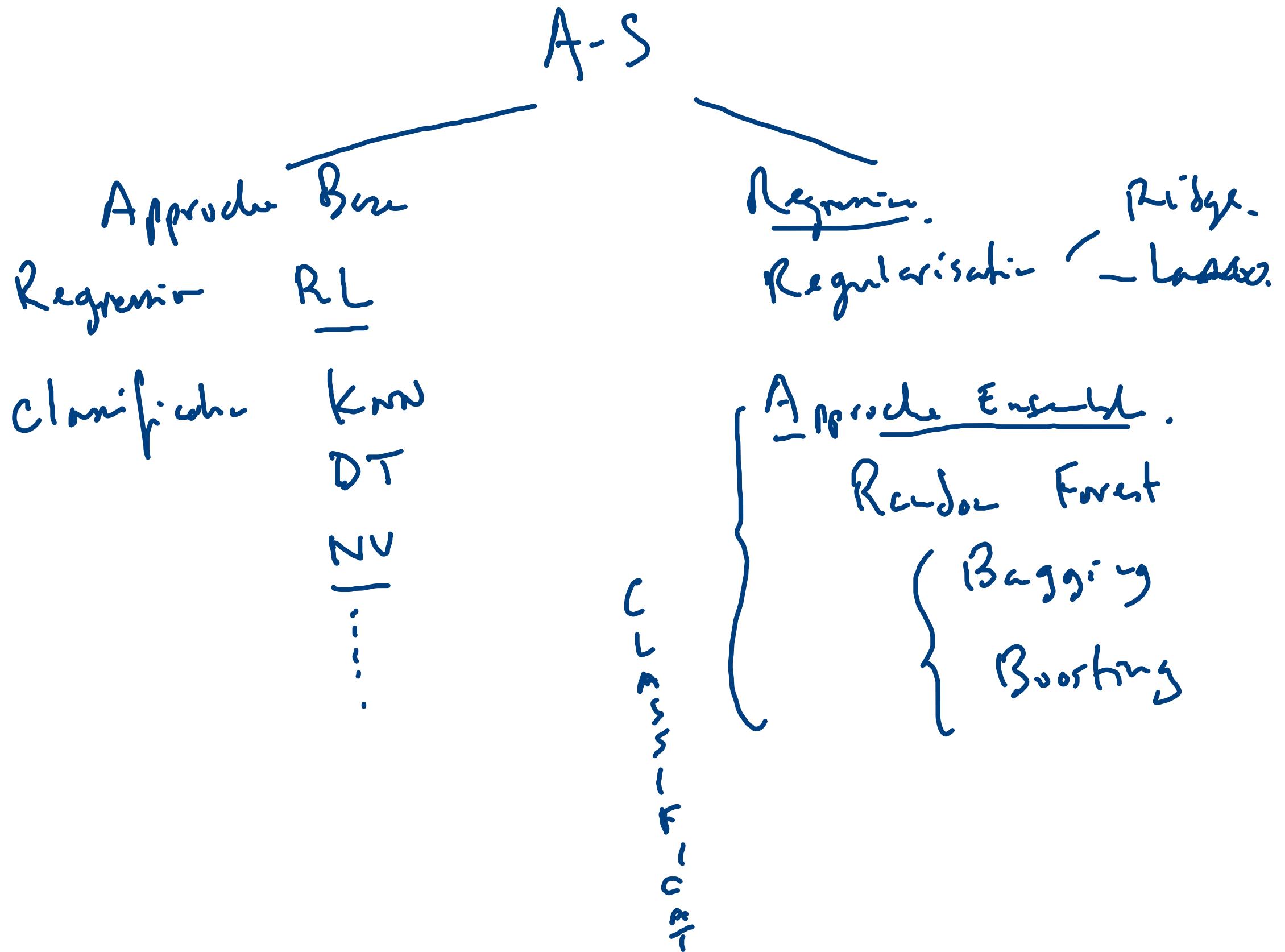
Prediction
(Théorie)

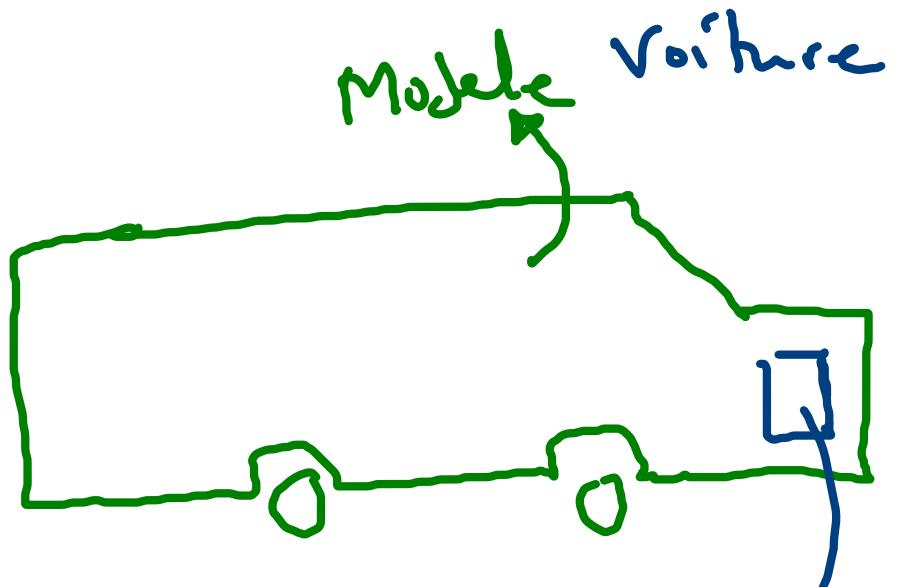
Implementation
(Pratique)



Modèle.







Test Route.

Modèle Voiture
Algo Moteur

Voiture Transport quotidien

Sport

Tourisme

⋮

L 6cv
12cv
24cv
EV
⋮

NoteBook .

```
df = pd.read_csv('adult_hisso...csv')
;
;
;
df.describe()
df.corr()
```

EDA -

```
df['age'] ... } pro bra -
```

Dev models {

```
clr = LinearRegression()
clr.fit(....)
    .mse . Metrisz-
```

clr ← models .

clr.predict(→) → **für die Biante**

fout.write(clr)

x_{Hau}

$x_{10} (\text{Age})$

25

35

40

40

Iteration 1

now $\rightarrow x_{10} (\text{mean})$

imputing

→ R

40

40

moy =

$Cir_1 \rightarrow$

25

35

40

40

Met1

R^2

= 79%

iteration 2

mediane

25 35 40 40

Dist Prob

25

35

40

40

Met2

$R^2 = 89\%$

37.5

35

36

36

36

38

109

3

36

$R^2 = 95\%$

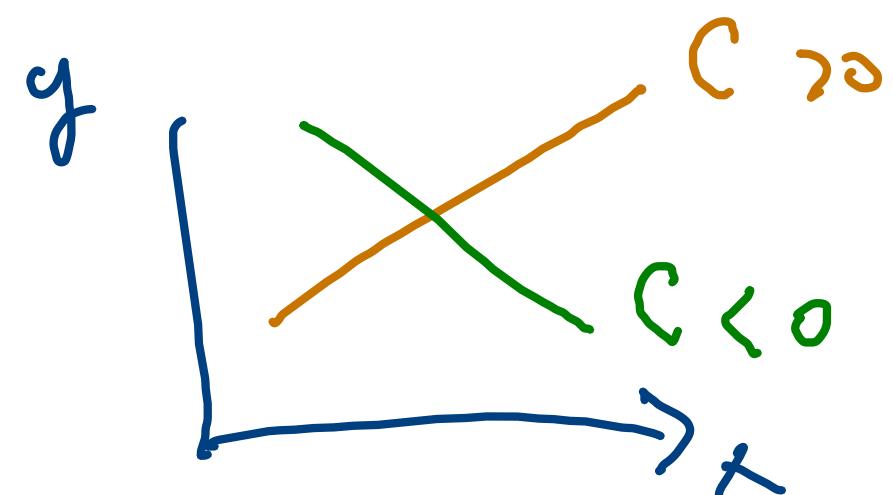
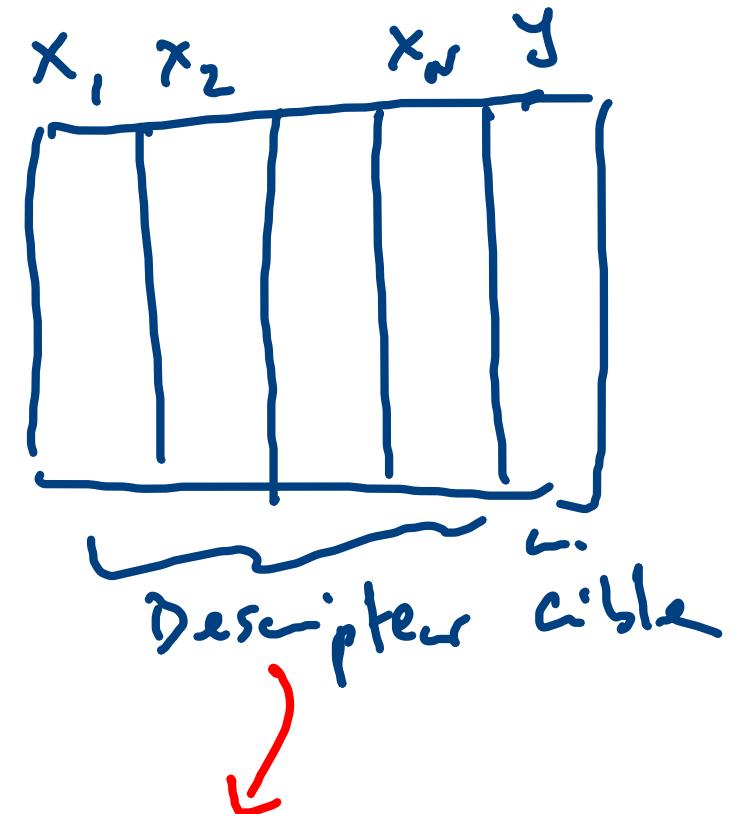
Predict y

Collect x_1, \dots, x_N

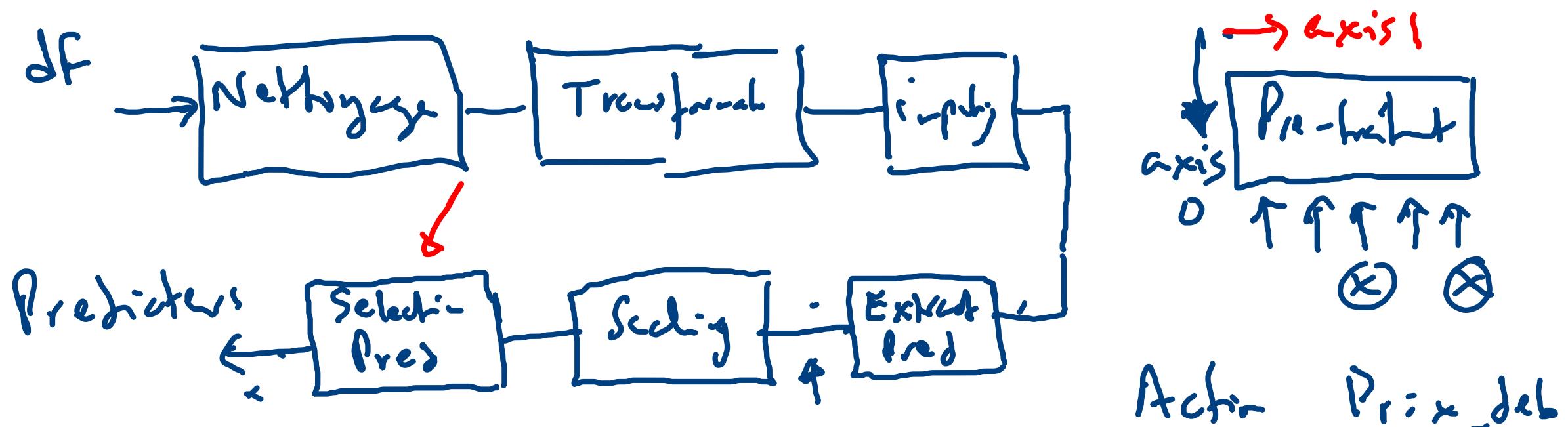
Influence sur $y \Rightarrow$ Predictors

$(x_i, y) \xrightarrow[i=1, \dots, N]{\text{corr}} 1$ Influence?

$(x_i, x_j) \xrightarrow{\text{corr}} 0$?

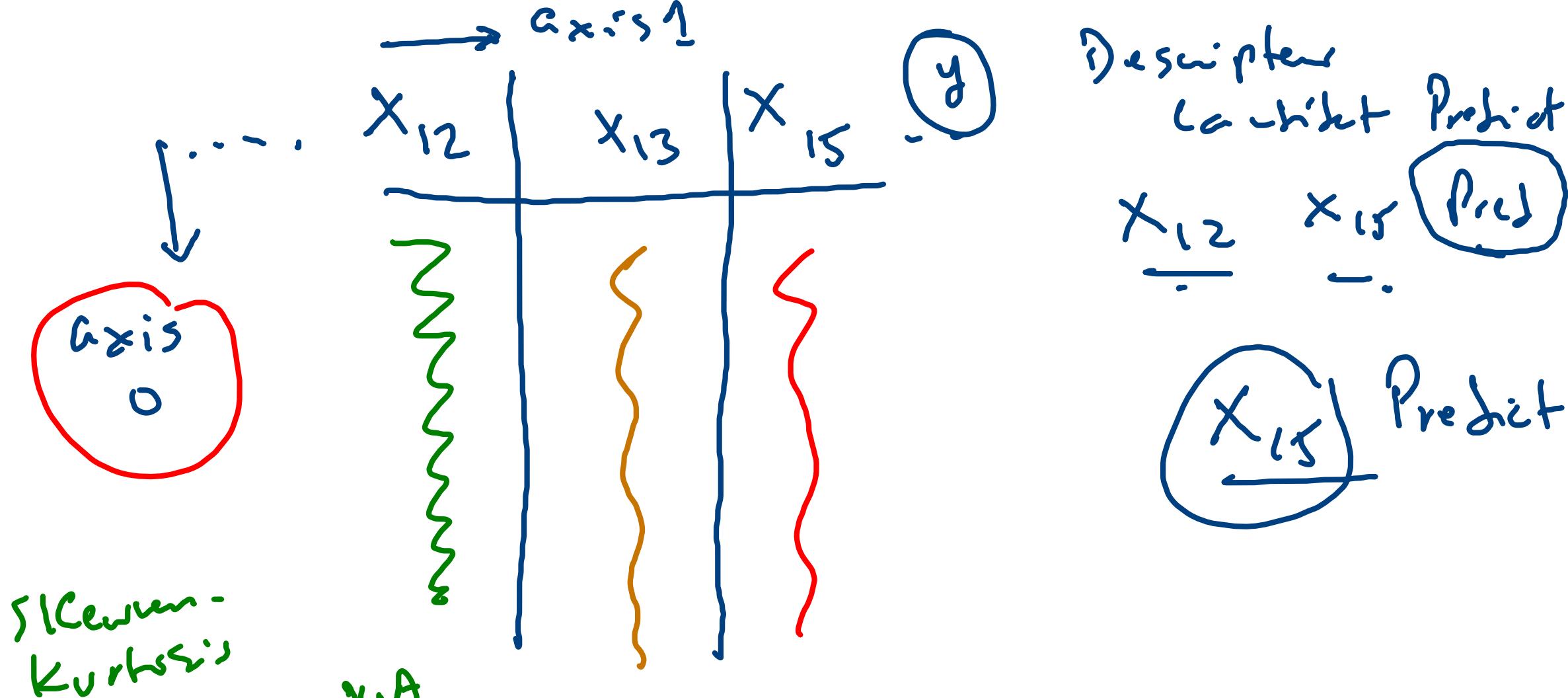


- Colline de predictors sort necessaires } Pre traitent
- ↳ Descripteurs
- Générer des predictors additionnels
⇒ Feature Engineering

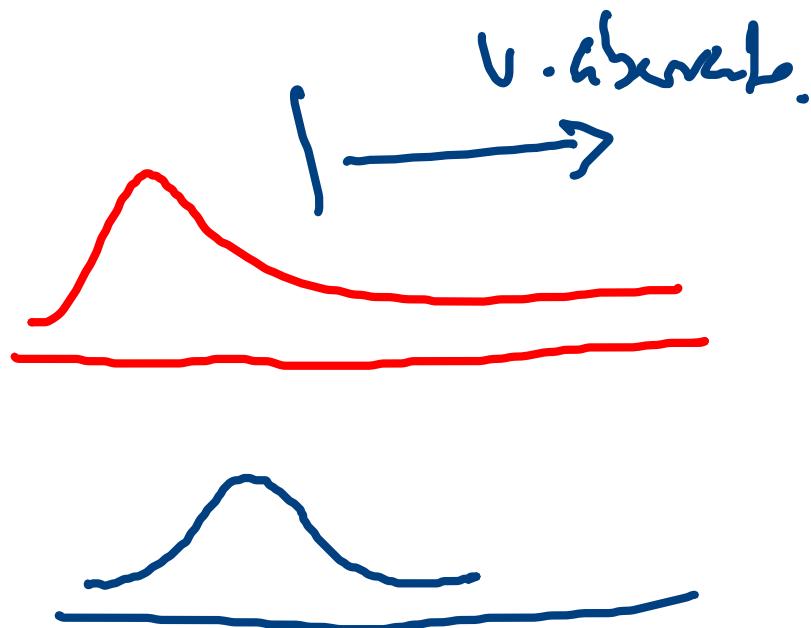


FE ← $x_{14} = \frac{\text{Prix}_\text{fin} - \text{Prix}_\text{debut}}{\text{Prix}_\text{fin} + \text{Prix}_\text{debut}}$

$$x_{14} = \frac{\text{Prix}_\text{fin} - \text{Prix}_\text{debut}}{\text{Prix}_\text{fin} + \text{Prix}_\text{debut}}$$



Schwankungskoeffizient



$\alpha \approx [500]$

E_1 , E_2

Nb Herv 3 5

mk find
y

Correlation \neq Causalité

E_{100}

7

note

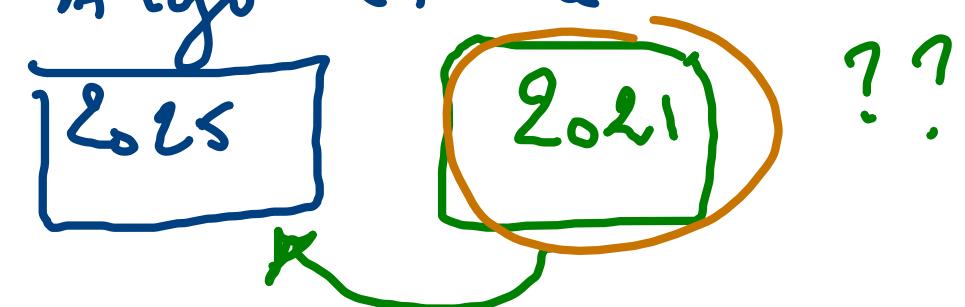


Nb
Herv.

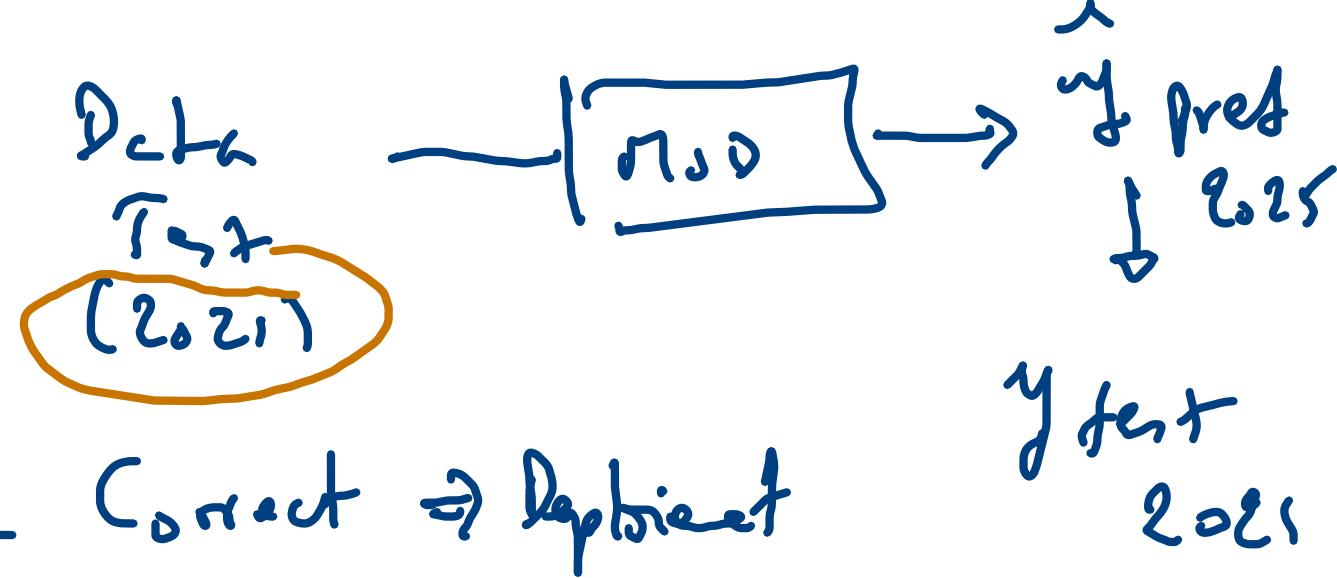
Nb
Herv.

Objectif: Sachant les x_i , prédire le y .

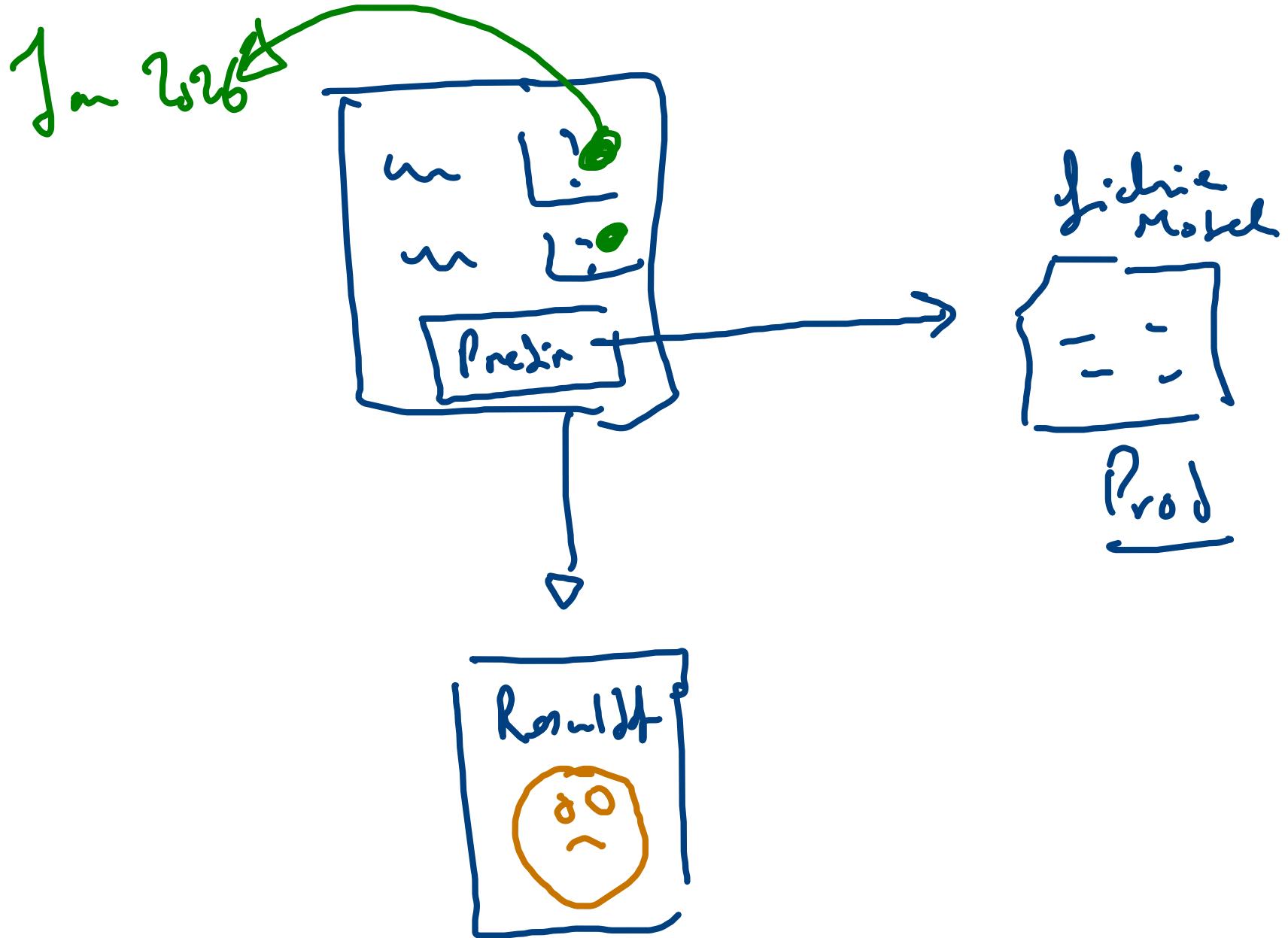
Phase de Training: Développer le modèle en utilisant un Algo et le Data Training

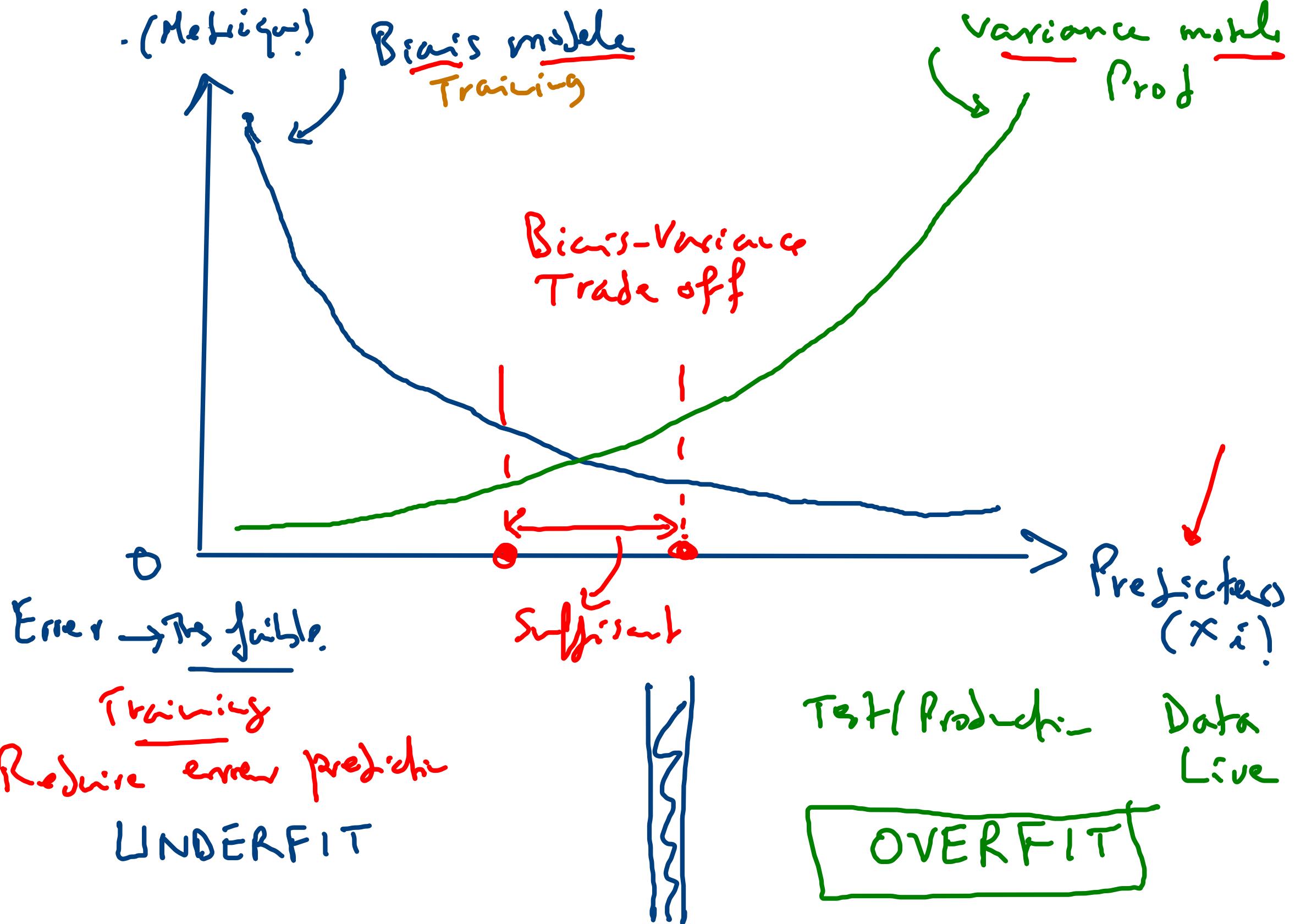


Phase de Test:

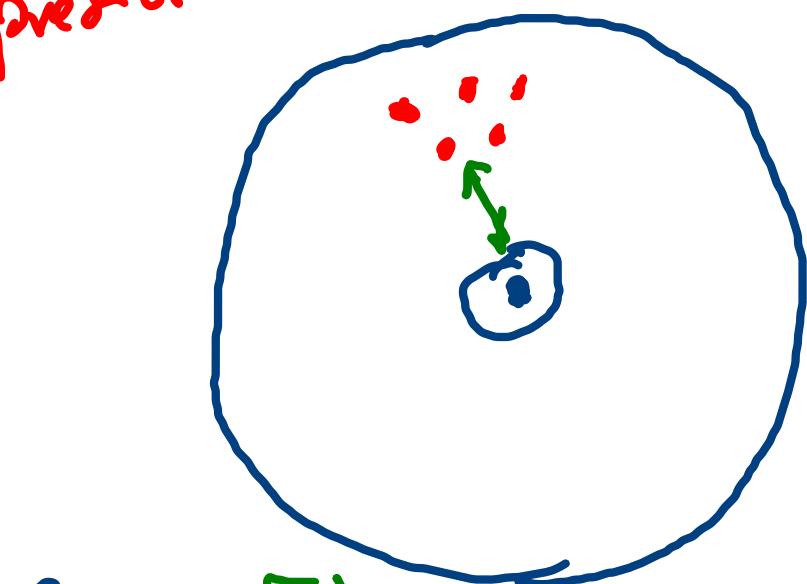


Doc 2025 \Rightarrow Modèle Correct \Rightarrow Déploie

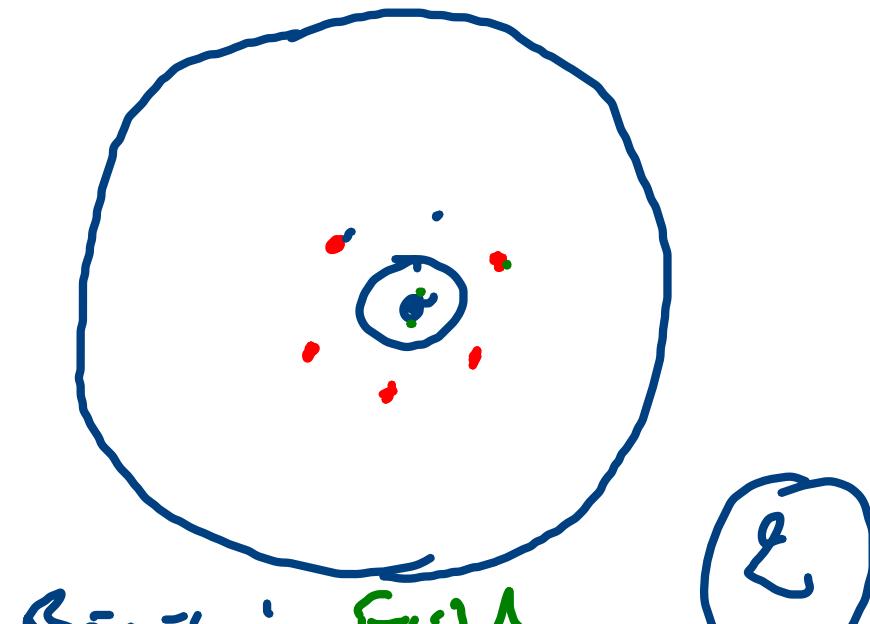




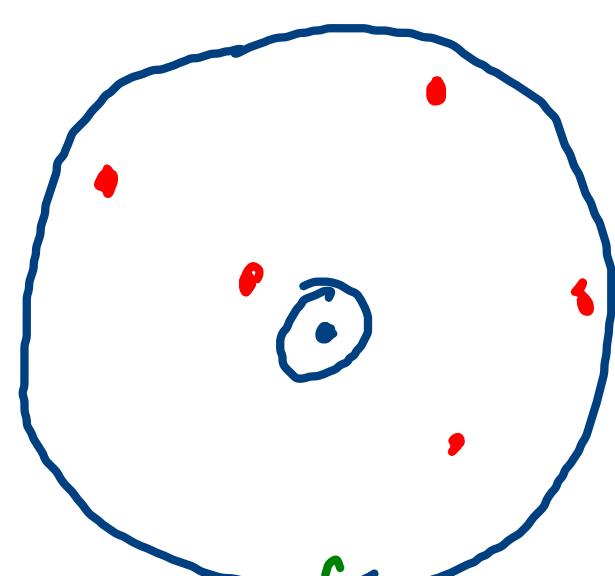
- y réel.
- prediction



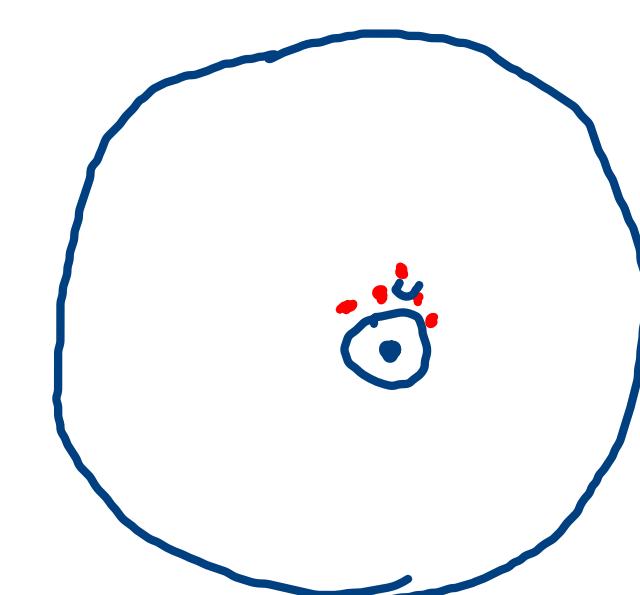
Bias : Faible
Variance : Faible



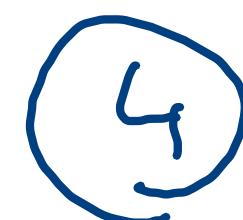
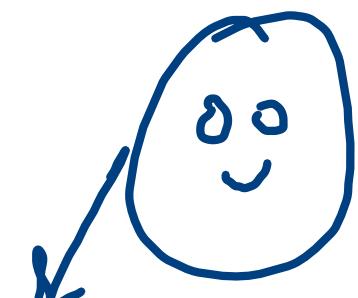
Bias : Faible
Variance : Elevé



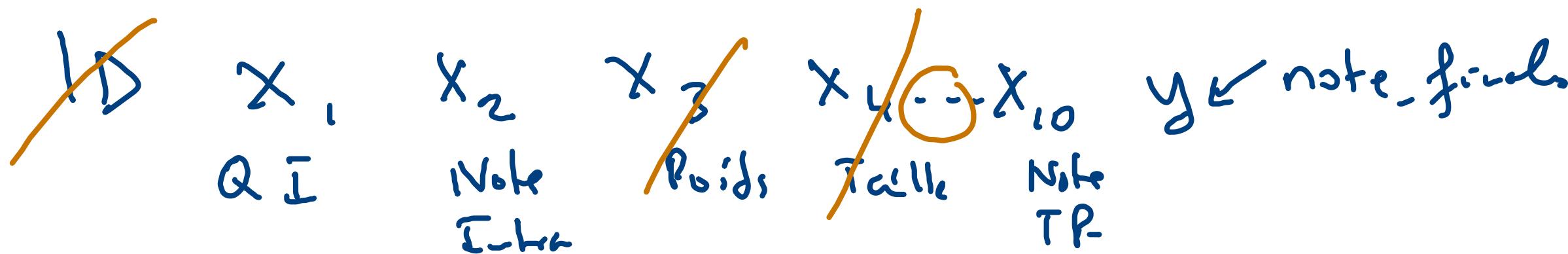
Bias : Elevé
Variance : Faible



Bias : Faible
Variance : Faible .



Analyse de Composants principaux (ACP) (P.C.A)



1-) Eliminer les x_i qui n'ont pas d'influence y .

2-) Déterminer le nombre des prédicteurs en effectuant une orthogonalisation.

①

Anonymisiert

← Privé

Data
Engineer

Reunion
Contractor

src. ↗ ↗ ↗

Collecte
(Anonymisiert)

E D A

← Perde
Info

Machine
Learning

Pre-trainings
(Anonymisiert)

$$\frac{x_1}{QI}$$

$$\frac{x_2}{Note}$$

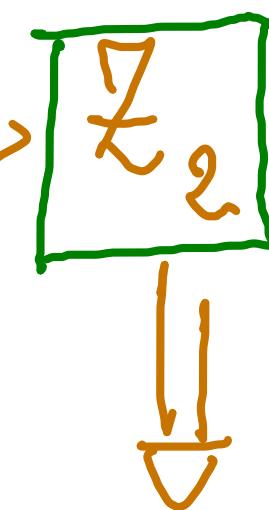
Info

$$\frac{x_{10}}{Note}$$

TF

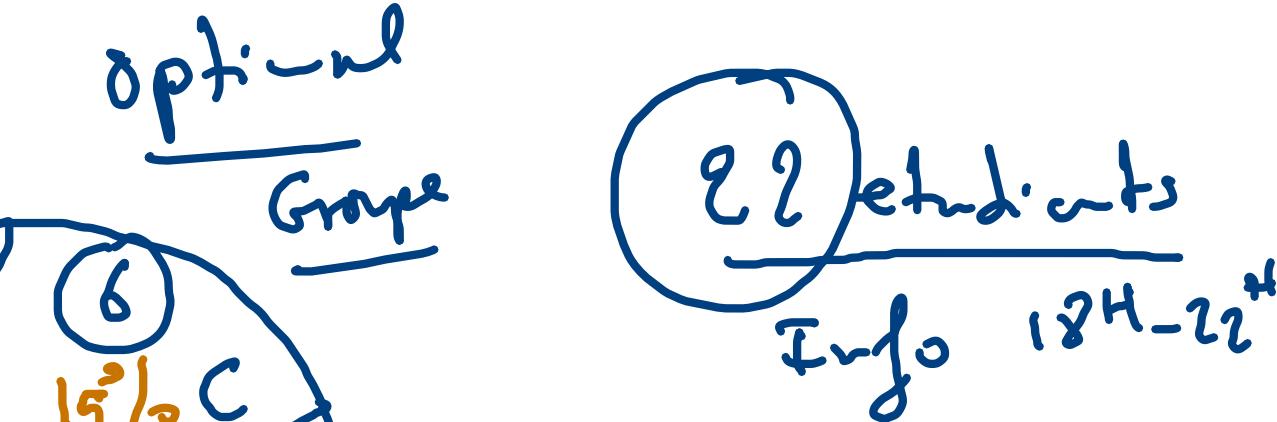
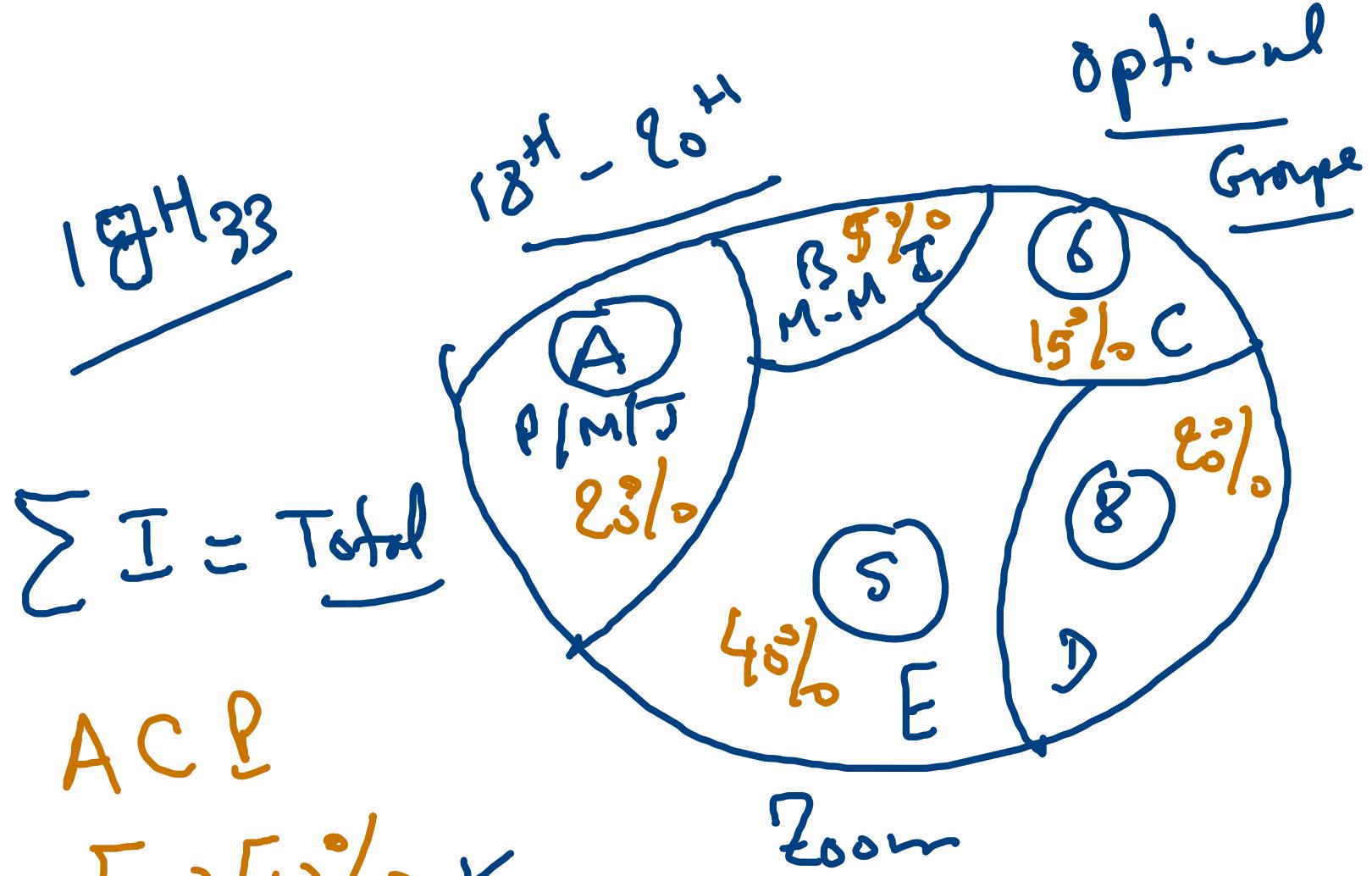
Représente le
lien entre
l'information
qui se trouve
dans x_2 et
 x_{10}

Combien



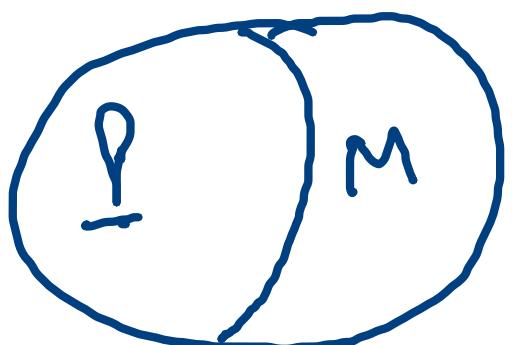
Contient
l'information contenue
dans x_2 et x_{10}

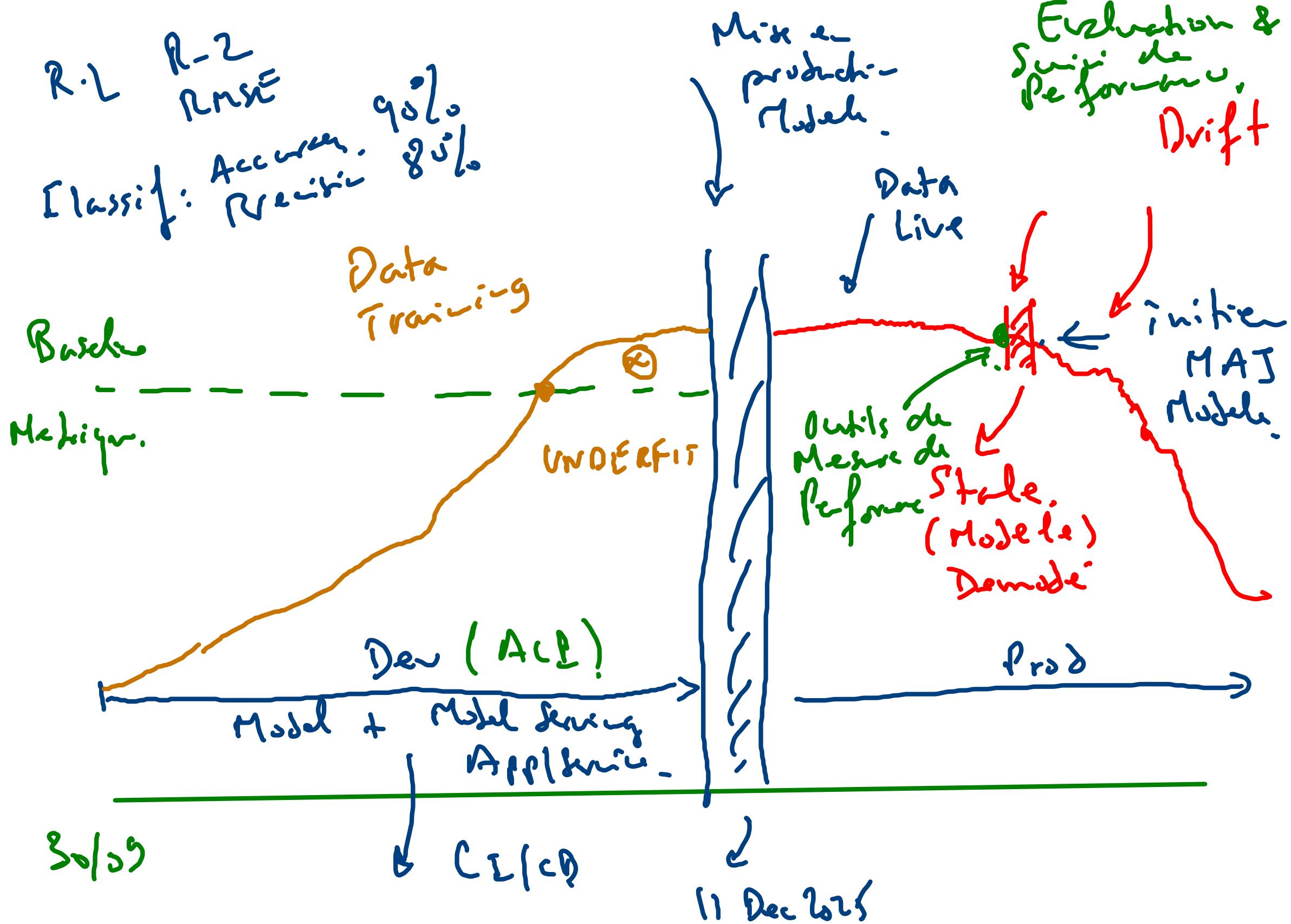
Z: n'a pas d'interprétation
physique.



$18H - 19H$ Paul
 $19H - 20H$ Males

$18H - 19H$
 $19H - 20H$
 orthogonal.





x_{10}
Training

x_{10} (live)
Prod

D.F.
Corrélation-
structure

D.F.
Corrélation-
structure
Rob de Drift
se cont

Reseau
le charge et
chaîne de sumi
autowiring

