

# TP1 SERIES TEMPS

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Il s'agit de l'implémentation du TP1 sur le dataset des données météorologique

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: FILEPATH="annual_rainfall_dallas.csv"
extension=FILEPATH.split(".")[1]
SEP=","
if extension=="csv":
    df=pd.read_csv(FILEPATH, sep=SEP)
else:
    df=pd.read_excel(FILEPATH, index_col=0)
```

```
In [3]: extension
```

```
Out[3]: 'csv'
```

```
In [4]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 121 entries, 0 to 120
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   Year    121 non-null      int64  
1   Total   121 non-null      float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1)
memory usage: 2.0 KB
```

```
In [5]: df.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	Year	Total
0	2019	34.52
1	2018	55.97
2	2017	36.62
3	2016	35.48
4	2015	62.61

```
In [6]: metrique="Total"
period="Year"
```

```
In [7]: df[metrique].describe()
```

```
Out[7]: count    121.000000
        mean      33.327769
        std       9.186430
        min      17.910000
        25%      26.440000
        50%      33.140000
        75%      39.290000
        max      62.610000
        Name: Total, dtype: float64
```

```
In [8]: df=df.dropna()
```

## Question 1

```
In [9]: #moyenne
        np.mean(df[metrique])
```

```
Out[9]: 33.32776859504133
```

```
In [10]: #varaince
         np.std(df[metrique])**2
```

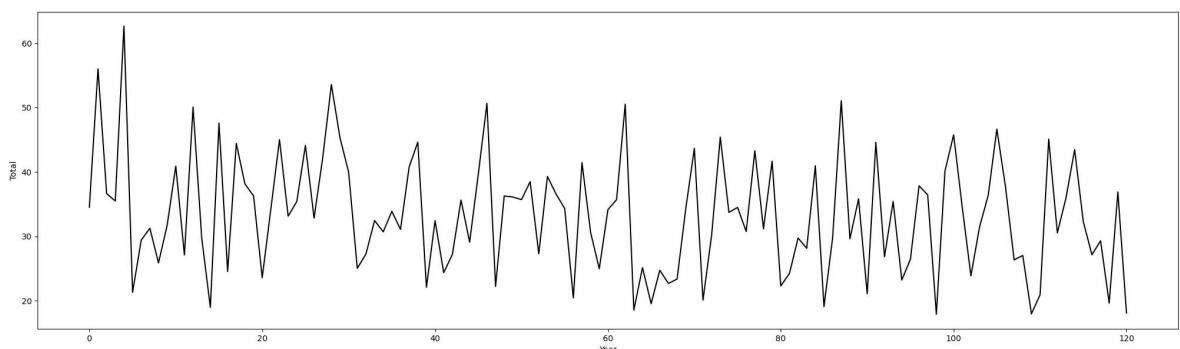
```
Out[10]: 83.69304873984018
```

```
In [11]: #ecart-type
         np.std(df[metrique])
```

```
Out[11]: 9.14839049996447
```

## Question 2

```
In [12]: plt.figure(figsize=[25,7])
         plt.plot(df[metrique], color='black',)
         plt.xlabel(period)
         plt.ylabel(metrique)
         plt.show()
```



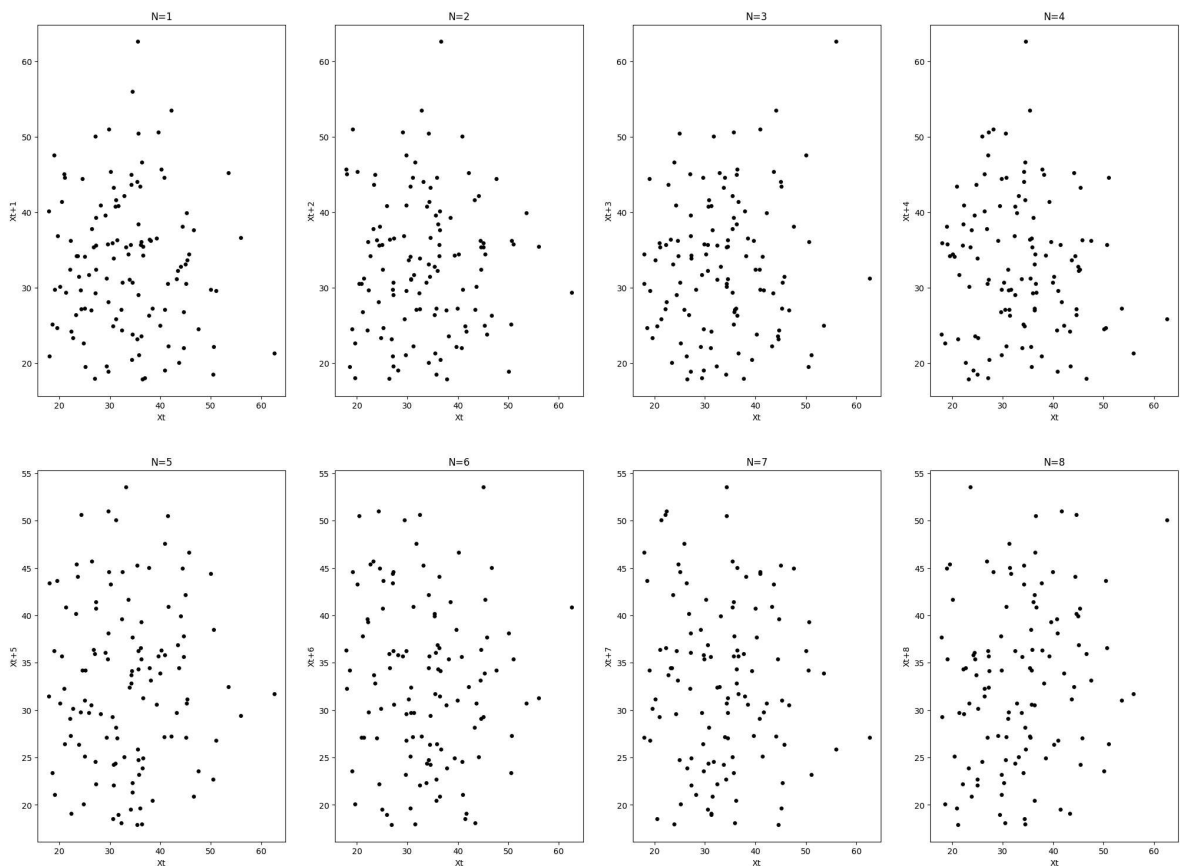
## Question 3

```
In [13]: ###NX
         plt.figure(figsize=[25,18])
         for N in range(1,9):
             plt.subplot(2,4,N)
```

```

debut=0
fin=df.shape[0]
plt.scatter(df[metrique][debut:fin-N], df[metrique][debut+N:fin], color='black')
plt.xlabel("Xt")
plt.ylabel(f"Xt+{N}")
plt.title(f"N={N}")
plt.show()

```



## Question 4

```

In [14]: #Calcul l'auto-Covariance empirique
def auto_cov(data, K, moy):
    debut=0
    fin=len(data)
    Xt=data[debut:fin-K]
    Xt_k=data[debut+K:fin]

    cov=0
    for i in range(fin-K):
        cov+=(Xt[i]-moy)*(Xt_k[i]-moy)
    return cov/(fin-K)

```

```

In [15]: def auto_cor(data, K):
    moy=np.mean(data)
    cov_0=auto_cov(data, 0, moy)
    cov_K=auto_cov(data, K, moy)
    return cov_K/cov_0

```

```

In [16]: from tqdm import tqdm
auto_cor_all=list()
data=list(df[metrique])

```

```
for i in tqdm(range(1, 51)):
    auto_cor_all.append(auto_cor(data, i))
```

```
100% |████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 50/50 [00:00<00:00, 5570.72it/s]
```

```
In [17]: indexes=[i for i in range(1,51)]
plt.bar(indexes,auto_cor_all, align='edge', width= 0.25, color='black')
plt.xlabel("Ordre")
plt.ylabel("Auto-Correlation")
```

```
Out[17]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Auto-Correlation')
```

