

# Package ‘regression’

May 26, 2016

**Type** Package

**Title** Creation de regression multilinaire et de jeu d'observations

**Version** 1.0

**Date** 2016-05-24

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**Description** Voir commentaires en en-tete des fonctions

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regression-package *Creation de regression multilinaire et de jeu d'observations*

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## Description

Voir commentaires en en-tete des fonctions

## Details

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interaction\_regression

*Interaction Regression*

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**Description**

Regression Multiple avec Interaction. Valeurs indicatives : \*  $n \sim 100$  \*  $b_0 \sim 1$  \*  $b_1 \sim 0.5$  \*  $b_2 \sim 0.4$  \*  $b_3 \sim 0.3$  \*  $\text{noise}_s \sim 0.2$

**Usage**

```
interaction_regression(n, b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, noise_s)
```

**Arguments**

n  
b\_0  
b\_1  
b\_2  
b\_3  
noise\_s

**Examples**

```
function (n, b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, noise_s)
{
  x = cbind(rep(1, n), runif(n), runif(n))
  x = cbind(x, x[, 3] * x[, 2])
  b = c(b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3)
  noise_sd = noise_s
  y = x %*% b + rnorm(n, 0, noise_sd)
  mod = lm(y ~ x[, -1])
  return(list(Y = y, x = x, sum = summary(mod)))
}
```

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```
mixed_effect_regression
```

*Mixed Effect Regression*

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## Description

Regression avec effets mixtes. Valeurs indicatives : \*  $n \sim 100$  \*  $b_0 \sim 1$  \*  $b_{1\_f} \sim 0.4$  \*  $b_2 \sim 0.3$   
\*  $\text{noise\_s} \sim 0.2$

## Usage

```
mixed_effect_regression(n, b_0, b_1_f, b_2, noise_s)
```

## Arguments

`n`  
`b_0`  
`b_1_f`  
`b_2`  
`noise_s`

## Examples

```
function (n, b_0, b_1_f, b_2, noise_s)
{
  npart = 10
  part = sort(rep(c(1:npart), length.out = n))
  x = runif(n)
  b0 = b_0
  b1_f = b_1_f
  b1 = b1_f + b_2 * rnorm(npart)
  noise_sd = noise_s
  y = b0 + b1[part] * x + rnorm(n, 0, noise_sd)
  library(lme4)
  mod = lmer(y ~ x + (0 + x | part))
  df1 = data.frame(Estimate = fixef(mod), Parameter = rbind(b0,
    b1_f))
  df2 = data.frame(Estimate = fixef(mod)["x"] + ranef(mod)$part$x,
    Parameter = b1)
  return(list(Y = y, x = x, sum = summary(mod), df1 = df1,
    df2 = df2))
}
```

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modele

*Modele*


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### Description

Modele genere les Y en partant des observations x. A utiliser avec observations.

### Usage

```
modele(alpha, beta, obs)
```

### Arguments

alpha

beta

obs

### Examples

```
function (alpha, beta, obs)
{
  n_param <- length(beta)
  n_obs <- length(obs$x)/n_param
  e <- rnorm(n_obs, mean = 0, sd = 1)
  Y <- 1:n_obs
  for (i in 1:n_obs) {
    Y[i] <- alpha + e[i]
    for (j in 1:n_param) {
      Y[i] <- Y[i] + beta[j] * obs$x[((j - 1) * n_obs) +
        i]
    }
  }
  return(list(Y = Y, e = e))
}
```

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multiple\_regression

*Multiple Regression*


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### Description

Regression Multiple. Valeurs Indicatives : \* n ~ 100 \* b\_0 ~ 1 \* b\_1 ~ 0.5 \* b\_2 ~ 0.4 \* noise\_s ~ 0.2

### Usage

```
multiple_regression(n, b_0, b_1, b_2, noise_s)
```

**Arguments**

```
n
b_0
b_1
b_2
noise_s
```

**Examples**

```
function (n, b_0, b_1, b_2, noise_s)
{
  x = cbind(rep(1, n), runif(n), runif(n))
  b = c(b_0, b_1, b_2)
  noise_sd = noise_s
  y = x %*% b + rnorm(n, 0, noise_sd)
  mod = lm(y ~ x[, -1])
  return(list(Y = y, x = x, sum = summary(mod)))
}
```

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observations

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*Observations*


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**Description**

Observations genere les observations x de la regression multilinaire. A utiliser en deux temps avec modele.

**Usage**

```
observations(n_obs, mu, s)
```

**Arguments**

```
n_obs
mu
s
```

**Examples**

```
function (n_obs, mu, s)
{
  n_param <- length(mu)
  x <- 1:(n_param * n_obs)
  for (i in 1:n_param) {
    x[((i - 1) * n_obs + 1):(i * n_obs)] <- rnorm(n_obs,
      mean = mu[i], sd = s[i])
  }
  return(list(x = x))
}
```

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regression	<i>Regression</i>
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### Description

Donne immédiatement les observations x et Y. Combinaison de Observations et Modele.

### Usage

```
regression(alpha, beta, n_obs, mu, s)
```

### Arguments

alpha  
beta  
n\_obs  
mu  
s

### Examples

```
function (alpha, beta, n_obs, mu, s)
{
  n_param <- length(beta)
  x <- 1:(n_param * n_obs)
  for (i in 1:n_param) {
    x[((i - 1) * n_obs + 1):(i * n_obs)] <- rnorm(n_obs,
      mean = mu[i], sd = s[i])
  }
  e <- rnorm(n_obs, mean = 0, sd = 1)
  Y <- 1:n_obs
  for (i in 1:n_obs) {
    Y[i] <- alpha + e[i]
    for (j in 1:n_param) {
      Y[i] <- Y[i] + beta[j] * x[((j - 1) * n_obs) + i]
    }
  }
  return(list(x = x, Y = Y, e = e))
}
```

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regression_blind	<i>Regression Aveugle</i>
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### Description

Identique à Regression, sauf qu'ici les constantes de la régression et les propriétés des normales sont déterminées aléatoirement plutôt que fournies. alpha \in [-10;10] beta \in [-5;5] mean \in [-5;5] sd \in [0;3]

**Usage**

```
regression_blind(n_param, n_obs)
```

**Arguments**

n\_param

n\_obs

**Examples**

```
function (n_param, n_obs)
{
  alpha <- 10 - sample(1:2000, 1)/100
  beta <- 1:n_param
  mu <- 1:n_param
  s <- 1:n_param
  for (i in 1:n_param) {
    beta[i] = 5 - sample(1:1000, 1)/100
    mu[i] = 5 - sample(1:1000, 1)/100
    s[i] = 3 - sample(1:300, 1)/100
  }
  x <- 1:(n_param * n_obs)
  for (i in 1:n_param) {
    x[((i - 1) * n_obs + 1):(i * n_obs)] <- rnorm(n_obs,
      mean = mu[i], sd = s[i])
  }
  e <- rnorm(n_obs, mean = 0, sd = 1)
  Y <- 1:n_obs
  for (i in 1:n_obs) {
    Y[i] <- alpha + e[i]
    for (j in 1:n_param) {
      Y[i] <- Y[i] + beta[j] * x[((j - 1) * n_obs) + i]
    }
  }
  return(list(Y = Y, x = x, alpha = alpha, beta = beta, mean = mu,
    sd = s, e = e))
}
```

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univariate\_regression

*Univariate Regression*


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**Description**

Regression Simple. Valeurs indicatives : \* n ~ 100 \* b\_0 ~ 1 \* b\_1 ~ 0.5 \* noise\_s ~ 0.2

**Usage**

```
univariate_regression(n, b_0, b_1, noise_s)
```

**Arguments**

n  
b\_0  
b\_1  
noise\_s

**Examples**

```
function (n, b_0, b_1, noise_s)
{
  x = runif(n)
  b0 = b_0
  b1 = b_1
  noise_sd = noise_s
  y = b0 + b1 * x + rnorm(n, 0, noise_sd)
  mod = lm(y ~ x)
  return(list(Y = y, x = x, sum = summary(mod)))
}
```



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