Statistiques non parametriques

= 1 Tiez Zi=, IB; (xi) 1B; (x)

> P(x) = 1 x T ET = Taxie By DreBj.

MISE(R)  $\triangleq$  ELJ ( $f_n(x) - f(x)$ ) dx ) Fubra

= ( 1E[( f, (10) - f(x)) ]. dr

= j Most fn(x) ] dx = \ 132(fn(x)) + Var(fn(1)) dx

$$V(f_{n}^{*}(x)) = \frac{1}{nR}f_{n}^{*}(+f_{n}^{*}) \qquad (1)$$

$$Commo \qquad D(f_{n}^{*}(x)) = \frac{1}{R}f_{n}^{*} - f_{n}(x) = D(f_{n}^{*})$$

$$C_{n}^{*} = \frac{1}{nR}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{n}^{*}) - \frac{1}{n}(f_{n}^{*}) - \frac{1}{n}(f_{n}^{*}) + D(f_{n}^{*})$$

$$= \frac{1}{nR}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{n}^{*}) - \frac{1}{n}f_{n}^{*}(x) - D(f_{n}^{*})$$

$$= \frac{1}{nR}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{n}^{*}) - \frac{1}{n}f_{n}^{*}(x) + D(f_{n}^{*})$$

$$= \frac{1}{nR}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{n}^{*}) - \frac{1}{n}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{n}^{*}) - \frac{1}{n}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{n}^{*})$$

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$$= \frac{1}{n}f_{n}^{*}(-f_{$$

Rappal: HISE(h) = 
$$\int_{0}^{2}(f_{h}(x)) + vau(f_{h}(x)) dx$$
.

a vec  $v(f_{h}(x)) = f'(x)(f_{h}(x)) + vau(f_{h}(x))$ 

=)  $\int_{0}^{2}(f_{h}(x)) = f'(x)(f_{h}(x)) + vau(f_{h}(x))$ 

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be by our total  $v(x) = v(x) = v(x) = v(x) = v(x)$ 
 $\int_{0}^{2} f_{h}(x) dx = v(x) = v(x) = v(x) = v(x)$ 
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 $\int_{0}^{2}$ 

De même, Var (frien) = f(x) + O(1) => \int\_0 \langle \( \frac{1}{n} \cdot \cd fune 5 - 1 + 0(1) => MISE(h) = fl ( + p/2(2)dx + + + 0(1) + 0(12) Le terme dominant du brais movient de: fica) (Tel)h et-x) dt Il est route para parrible de réduire le brais en modifiant By par un intervalle center en r t: Vie(jh, (ju)h) -> t: Xie[2-h, x+h] =>=\frac{1}{4}\int\_{\text{f}}\text{(t-x)dt} =>=\frac{1}{4}\int\_{\text{(t-x)dt}}\text{u=t-x.} = h Ju 1 1 (u) du Kcu) ->Box xemel SE(<)). Shifteda How to chook h in partie ? Mise (h) = FT (1 f. - F1)2) = IET 11P, 12] - 2 EL R - F>] + EL 11Ph ] = H[ 11/2 1/2] - 2 E[ f ~] + 11 f 112 ang min Mithh) = ) ang min IET 11 Fx 112 ] - 2 E[Fx] (11/112= Stidx) MEJE(h)-11811Un estimateur de MISE(h)- AIPIIZ = Ettf="2] - 2 Etf="a)] Ost \* É[ 118 ~ 112] - 2É(fr(1)) = 15 ~ 12 - 2 Tr. fr(1) avec from 12 = 1 = 7 = 2 = 1 = 1 (2) 1 = (xp) IEL Pr (x) ] = IE P(-1) (x: ] = 1 Gen P; 2 ELCUCKI) = MISECHI-119112 CV(h) = 2 - n+1 Tseu P;2 avec  $\hat{\beta} = \frac{1}{2} Z_{j=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{B_j}(\hat{x}_i)$ . Si f est continue, h, -> o and nhn -> o, alors f(2) f(2). ) fn ->0 => 3(f(a)) =>0 nh -> => v(fn(x)) -> 0 II- Kernel Denvity Extimator 1/ Cas univarié Convolution product : 8(2) = Progra = Ja Ble-wgen du Pagen-Rosenblaft (KDE) fr(x) = 1 Tr=, K(2-Xi) = 1 Tr= K(x-Xi) a vec K (x-x) = K (x-x)

Et fn(x)] = E 1 1 [ " Kn(x-Xi)]

= 1 [ KR (2-X)]

Conv. dominée: f(x-hu) = 2 f(x) ] [Kiulfathu] du moo (a) Kiu) du - (KR\* F)(x) = [K(u) f(x+hu)de = f(x) [K(u)du + oa) le brain de f'(x) est: Si fe ez, f' band to et k noyau nimetagoe B(f(n))= Etf(n)]- fin) Sochner  $G = (K_{R} + f)(x) - f(x)$ . Si  $\int K(u) du = 1$   $G = \int f(x) \int K(u) du + o(x) - f(x)$   $\int f(x) du = 1$   $\int f(x) du = 0$ (=) fr(x) est asymptotiquement rano brais) = ( Mg(x-u) f(u) du - f(x) () = ) K(u) J(x-uh) du - J(x) g- 2-4 = 1 x(u) ) f(a) + (-uh) p'(a) + (-uh)2 Sucardu = 26 6"(2) + o(R2) / f(x5) = - h f(x) ( uk(u) du + h \ e"(x) (u2 k(u) du = \frac{\hat{\chi}}{2}\frac{\chi}{2}(\chi)\frac{\chi}{2}\hat{\chi}\frac{\chi}{2}\hat{\chi}\frac{\chi}{2}} K po bernel of order 2.

t

MIX Si (A) of p' existe et est absolument continue sun in et [[f"(2)]2d2 + co. (f"2 integra ble) Alos, MISE(h) = E[ ((Pn(a) - f(a)) dx] = [ E[ (Pnw-f(a)) ]dx = ( 1 ) k2(u) du + h4 (u2K(u) du ) f(x)2d2) (1+001) 3/ Cas multivarré. d'ordine r su Rd. K: 1Rd -> iR an novau borne et intégrable ta I so ku) du = 1. y k est un noyau d'orche  $\frac{1}{2} (x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Z^{2}}{K} \left( \frac{X - X^{2}}{N} \right) \right], \quad \text{for } \mathbb{R}^{d}$ " 1" 1" Km) Idu <+0 Sous des conditions de négularité . [uª K(u) du =0 + der-1 sun Ket f, anno que de " Ju" K(u) du +0 de=r hypothoises convenable (h - o, nha - so), on a: # Proces fra) # E [ ( ( fn(x) - f(x)) 2 d2 | m>100 \* Sup | f(x) - f(x) | n->+00

MD=(h)= C1 + C2 (hr)2 ( B(r)2) d2 En dimension d, MISE(h) = C1 + C2 h2r + O( Pr+ + 1 ARd) f(x-hu)= f(1)+ Ze=, Zlalk 1 2 2/6(v)(-hu)? + [14]= ( 21 2xx + (2-chu) (-hu) 2 TE (0,1) Mous supposes que: fexe(Rd) ner(Rd) et les devives partielles d'ordre r bornées et de carreir entégrable. - K sot un produit de moyar d'ordre rour ing of support compact: K(t) = II= K(ti) How to choose h? Ther = argmin | | for (x) dx - 2 (i) | unbrased estimator of MISE(h)-PB(a)dx suffer of the cure of There cohinations dimensionality.

En dimension 1 (d=1),

(x, y), ... (x, yn) ER2 ) tick we want to estimate max) = \max [x \ x = z] En supposant que le support de X est inclus dans [0,1], R(to,17) = 1, nous definêmons. PEN", \$ = + , B = (jk, (j+)) \$ , 0 < j = 1-1 Sp = vect & IB; = 0 = j = p-1 } Armsi mp (X)= ang min E[ [y-g(x)] ] = ang min \[ \frac{1}{5} \] \[ \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \] \[ \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \] \[ \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \] CPO : Pour J fire  $\frac{\partial E[[Y-Z_{5=0}] d_{J} \mathbb{I}_{B_{5}}(x)]^{2}]}{\partial d_{J}} = \frac{\partial E[[Y-d_{5} \mathbb{I}_{B_{5}}(x)]^{2}]}{\partial d_{J}}$   $\frac{\partial d_{J}}{\partial d_{J}} \int_{\text{inhegoable}} \frac{\partial E[[Y-d_{5} \mathbb{I}_{B_{5}}(x)]^{2}]}{\partial d_{J}}$ on (Y- 2, TB, (x))2 = Y2-2x, 1B, (x) Y + of TB, (x) =) 2(4-4, 10;(x))2 -2116,(x) 4+2d, 10;(x) = -2E(18,K) Y] +2 E( 412,K)]

III- Kennel regression estimator

$$\frac{\partial I_{max}}{\partial x_{j}} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{(Y - \lambda_{j} I_{g_{j}}(x))^{2}}{100} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{$$

$$\int K(y) \left\{ (x - hy) dy - \ell(x) \right\} \int ay dy + p dy$$

$$= \int K(y) \left[ \ell(x) + (\ell hy) \ell'(x) + (\ell hy)^2 \ell'(x) + o(h^2) \right] dy$$

$$= \int K(y) \left[ -hy \ell'(x) + (\ell hy)^2 \ell'(x) + o(h^2) \right] dy$$

$$= \int \ell'(x) \int y |k| dy dy + \int \ell''(x) \int f k(y) dy + o(h^2) \int g e^{-h} (x) \int$$