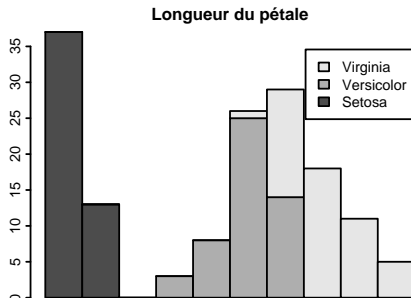
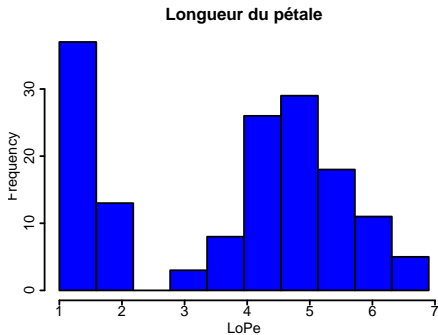


# Statistiques élémentaires des données Iris

LoSe		LaSe		LoPe		LaPe	
Min.	:4.300	Min.	:2.000	Min.	:1.000	Min.	:0.100
1st Qu.	:5.100	1st Qu.	:2.800	1st Qu.	:1.600	1st Qu.	:0.300
Median	:5.800	Median	:3.000	Median	:4.350	Median	:1.300
Mean	:5.843	Mean	:3.057	Mean	:3.758	Mean	:1.199
3rd Qu.	:6.400	3rd Qu.	:3.300	3rd Qu.	:5.100	3rd Qu.	:1.800
Max.	:7.900	Max.	:4.400	Max.	:6.900	Max.	:2.500

# Histogramme : longueur du pétale des données Iris



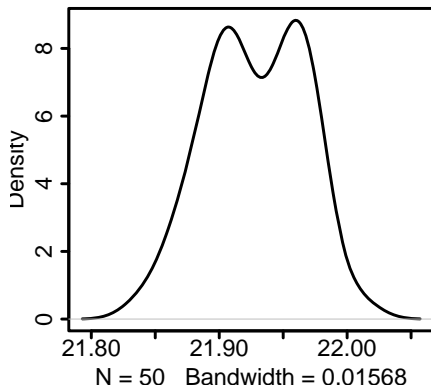
# Exemple de noyaux

- Rectangulaire :  $K(x) = \mathbb{1}[-0.5, +0.5](x)$
- Triangulaire :  $K(x) = (1 - |x|) \cdot \mathbb{1}[-1, +1](x)$
- Gaussien :  $K(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}x^2)$
- Epanechnikov :  $K(x) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{5}}(1 - x^2/5) \cdot \mathbb{1}[-\sqrt{5}, +\sqrt{5}](x)$
- Lejeune :  $K(x) = \frac{105}{64}(1 - x^2)^2(1 - 3x^2) \cdot \mathbb{1}[-1, +1](x)$

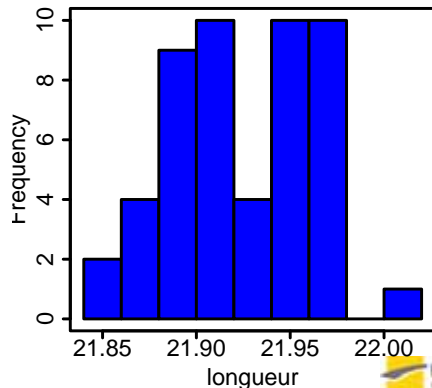
# Exemple d'estimation de la densité

21.86	21.92	21.91	21.97	22.01	21.84	21.90	21.91	21.98	21.96
21.88	21.91	21.92	21.95	21.95	21.90	21.89	21.91	21.89	21.95
21.92	21.91	21.93	21.98	21.97	21.87	21.87	21.96	21.96	21.96
21.90	21.89	21.91	21.98	21.95	21.87	21.90	21.97	21.95	21.94
21.90	21.89	21.97	21.97	21.97	21.93	21.92	21.97	21.94	21.95

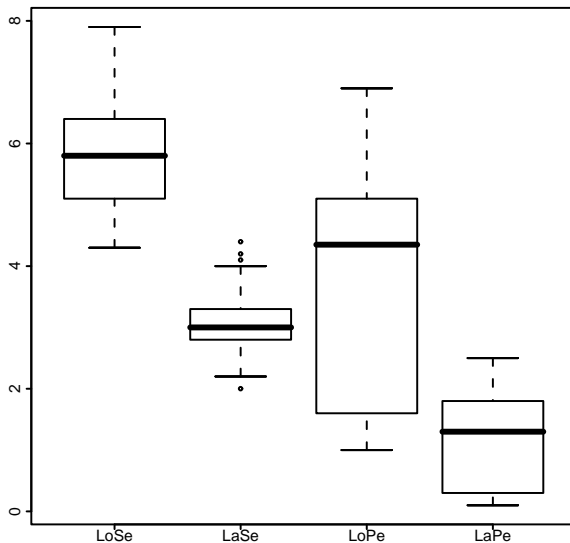
## Estimation avec noyau gaussien



## Histogramme



# Diagramme en boîte

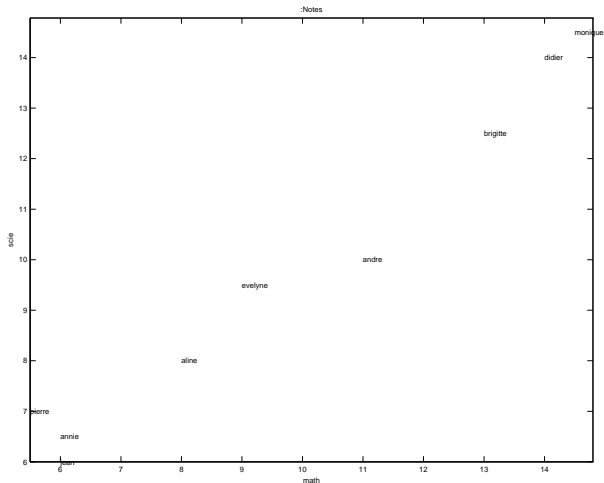


# Graphique de dispersion

jean	6.0	6.0
alin	8.0	8.0
anni	6.0	7.0
moni	14.5	14.5
didi	14.0	14.0
andr	11.0	10.0
pier	5.50	7.0
brig	13.0	12.5
evel	9.0	9.5

# Graphique de dispersion

jean	6.0	6.0
alin	8.0	8.0
anni	6.0	7.0
moni	14.5	14.5
didi	14.0	14.0
andr	11.0	10.0
pier	5.50	7.0
brig	13.0	12.5
evel	9.0	9.5



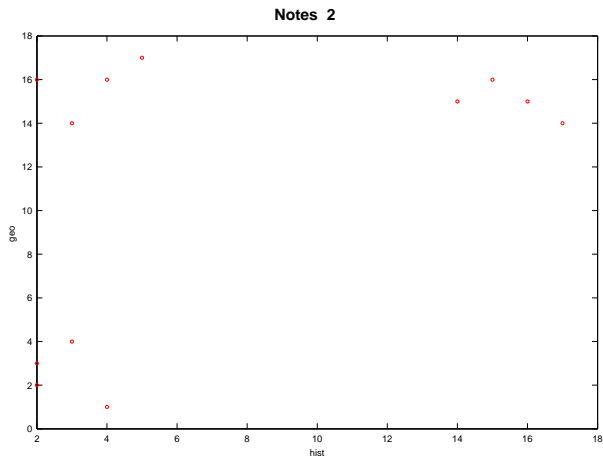
# Graphique de dispersion (suite)

1	15	16
2	2	3
3	4	16
4	16	15
5	3	4
6	3	14
7	4	1
8	17	14
9	5	17
10	2	2
11	14	15
12	2	16

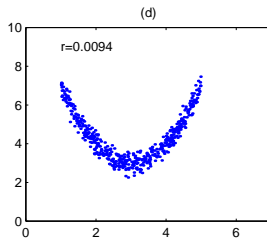
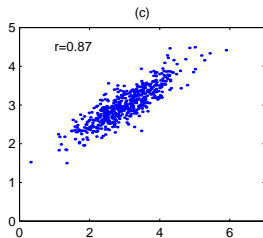
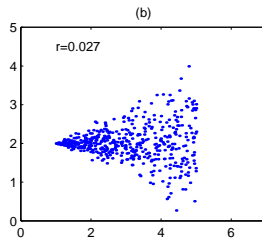
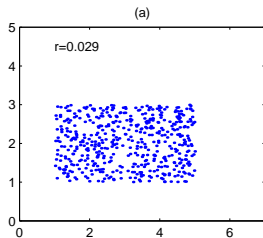


# Graphique de dispersion (suite)

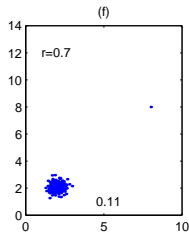
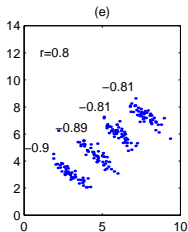
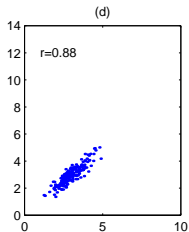
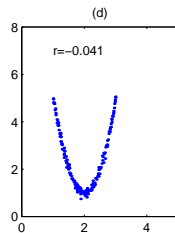
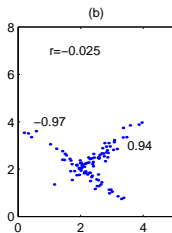
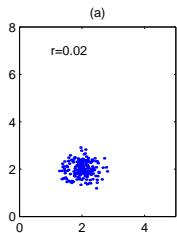
1	15	16
2	2	3
3	4	16
4	16	15
5	3	4
6	3	14
7	4	1
8	17	14
9	5	17
10	2	2
11	14	15
12	2	16



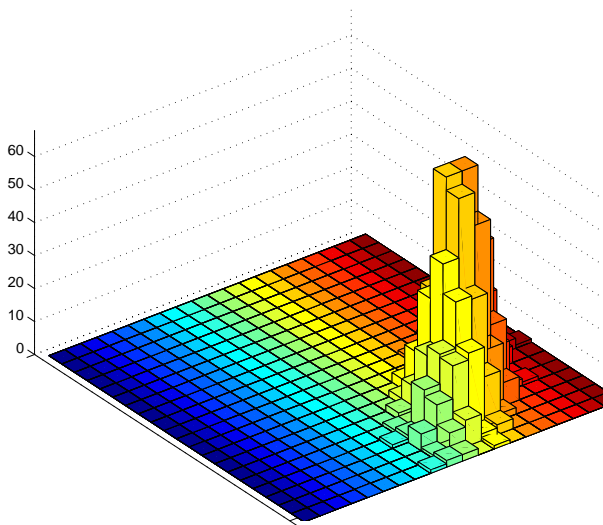
# Exemple de corrélation



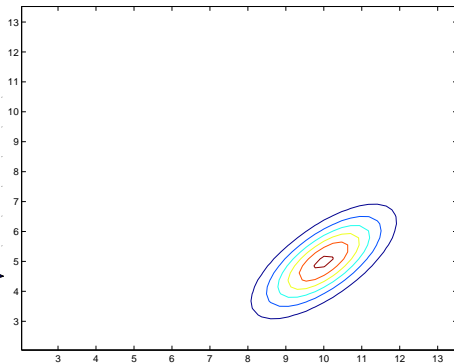
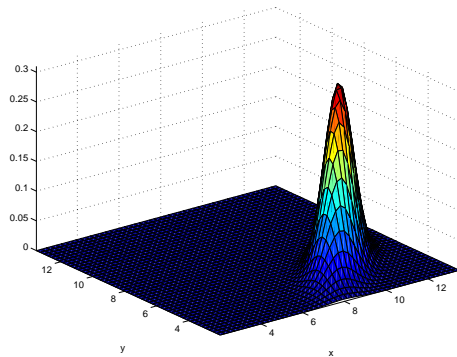
# Exemple de corrélation (suite)



# Histogramme bidimensionnelle



# Estimation de densité bidimensionnelle



# Covariance et corrélation des données Iris

Matrice de covariance

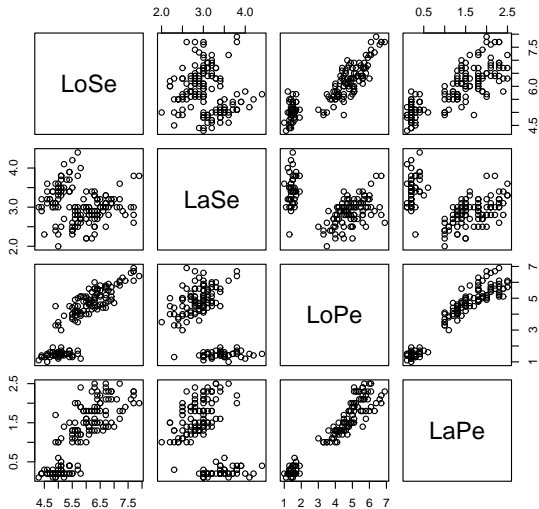
	LoSe	laSe	LoPe	laPe
LoSe	0.69	-0.04	1.3	0.52
laSe	-0.04	0.19	-0.3	-0.12
LoPe	1.27	-0.33	3.1	1.30
laPe	0.52	-0.12	1.3	0.58

Matrice de corrélation

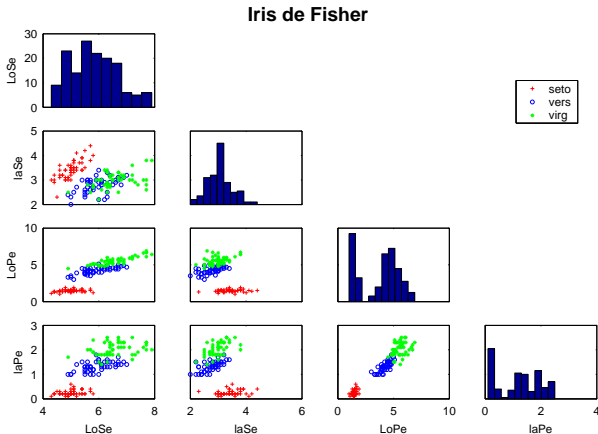
	LoSe	laSe	LoPe	laPe
LoSe	1.00	-0.12	0.9	0.82
laSe	-0.12	1.00	-0.4	-0.37
LoPe	0.87	-0.43	1.0	0.96
laPe	0.82	-0.37	1.0	1.00

# Graphique matriciel

Les Iris



# Graphique matriciel avec variable qualitative

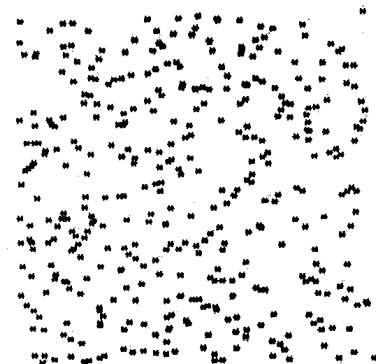
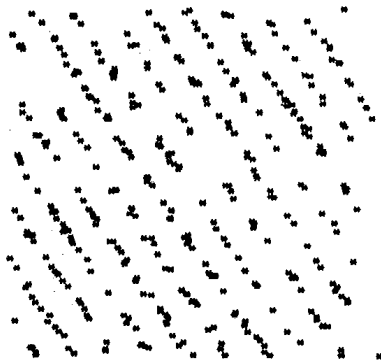




Pourcentage de de points situées dans  $[-r, +r]^p = r^p$

		$p$				
		1	2	5	10	100
$r$	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.031	0.00098	$7.910^{-31}$
	0.75	0.75	0.56	0.24	0.056	$3.210^{-13}$
	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.77	0.60	0.0059

# Problème lié à la projection



# Description de la variable Espèce pour les Iris

