

Rappel et notations

$$\{X_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} \quad \gamma_h = E(X_h, X_0)$$

centre réel
stationnaire

$$\hat{X}_t = \sum_{k=1}^p \varphi_{k,p} X_{t-k}$$

Eq. Normales :

$$\sum_{k=1}^p \varphi_{k,p} \gamma(k-m) = \gamma(m) \quad m = 1 \dots p$$

$$\Gamma_p = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(0) & & \gamma(p-1) \\ & \ddots & \\ \gamma(p-1) & & \gamma(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_p = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(1) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma(p) \end{bmatrix} \quad \Phi_p = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{1,p} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{p,p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma_p \Phi_p = \gamma_p$$

Polynôme prédictif

$$\varphi_p(z) = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^p \varphi_{k,p} z^k$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |\varphi_p(e^{j2\pi f})|^2 \gamma_X(df)$$

$$S_{XX}(f) = \frac{\sigma_p^2}{|\varphi_p(e^{j2\pi f})|^2}$$

Programme du cours

- 1) rappels AR
- 2) Max Ent
- 3) rappels MA
- 4) diag AR + correcti...
- 5) diag ARMA avec Durbin
- 6) critères d'ordre (si le temps le permet)

Entropy

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(R_X))$$

Haykin-Kessler, p66

$$\sigma_\omega^2 = \exp\left(\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \log S_{XX}(f) df\right)$$

- ① montrer que
- ② en déduire

$$\Gamma_{p+1} = A_{p+1}^{-1} D_{p+1} (A_{p+1}^T)^{-1} \quad (D_p = \text{diag}(\sigma_0^2, \sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_p^2))$$

$$\det(\Gamma_{p+1}) = \prod_{m=0}^p \sigma_m^2$$

$$\text{puis } \log \sigma_\omega^2 = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \log(\det \Gamma_p)^{\frac{1}{p+1}}$$

avec Szegő: $\lambda_i = \text{valp de } \det(R_p)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} (g(\lambda_0) + \dots + g(\lambda_n)) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} g(S_X(f)) df$$

ce qui donne $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \det(R_m)^{\frac{1}{m+1}} = \exp \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \log f_X(t) dt$ (B2)
 avec $g(\cdot) = \log(\cdot)$

Démonstration:

$$1) \quad A_{p+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -\varphi_{1,1} & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\varphi_{p,p} & \dots & -\varphi_{1,p} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D_{p+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_1^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \sigma_p^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{p+1} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_{p+1} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$A_{p+1} X_{p+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -\varphi_{1,1} & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\varphi_{p,p} & \dots & -\varphi_{1,p} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_{p+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 - \text{Proj}(X_2 | \mathcal{H}_1) \\ \vdots \\ X_{p+1} - \text{Proj}(X_{p+1} | \mathcal{H}_p) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(A_{p+1} X_{p+1} X_{p+1}^T A_{p+1}^T) = D_{p+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{p+1} E(X_{p+1} X_{p+1}^T) A_{p+1}^T = D_{p+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{p+1} \Gamma_{p+1} A_{p+1}^T = D_{p+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{p+1} = (A_{p+1})^{-1} D_{p+1} (A_{p+1}^T)^{-1}$$

$$(\text{en effet } \exists A_{p+1}^{-1}, \text{ et } \det(A_{p+1}) = 1)$$

Conséquence $\det(\Gamma_{p+1}) = \prod_{m=0}^p \sigma_m^2$

2) Entropie (annexe B, Haykin, Kester) (B3)
 pour une variable avec M valeurs

$$H = \sum_{k=1}^M P_k \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{P_k} \right) = \frac{1}{\log(2)} \sum_{k=1}^M P_k \log \left(\frac{1}{P_k} \right)$$

pour N variables continues x_1, \dots, x_N

$$H = - \int p(x_1, \dots, x_N) \log [p(x_1, \dots, x_N) c^{2N}] dx_1, \dots, dx_N$$

Variables gaussiennes \Rightarrow

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} \text{Det}(R_N)^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - \underline{m}) R_N^{-1} (\underline{x} - \underline{m}) \right]$$

Si on choisit $c = (2\pi)^{1/4}$ alors

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \log (\text{Det}(R_N))$$

Pour un processus de durée infinie: (Haykin, Kester, p. 46)

$$h = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{H}{M+1} = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \log (\text{Det}(R_{xx}))^{\frac{1}{M+1}}$$

3) montrons que $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \text{Det}(R_{xx})^{\frac{1}{M+1}} = \exp \left[\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log S_{xx}(f) df \right]$

Théorème de Szegő (à admettre)

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M+1} \left[g(\sigma_0^2) + g(\sigma_1^2) + \dots + g(\sigma_M^2) \right] = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} g(S_{xx}(f)) df$$

si $g(\cdot) \rightarrow \log(\cdot)$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M+1} \left[\log(\sigma_0^2) + \dots + \log(\sigma_M^2) \right] = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log(S_{xx}(f)) df$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M+1} \log \left(\prod_{m=0}^M \sigma_m^2 \right) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log S_{xx}(f) df$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \log \left[\text{Det} \left(\frac{1}{M+1} \right)^{1/(M+1)} \right] = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log S_{xx}(f) df$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \text{Det} \left(\frac{1}{M+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{M+1}} = \exp \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log S_{xx}(f) df$$

et $h = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log S_{xx}(f) df$

Méthode du Maximum d'Entropie.

(BG)

$\gamma(k) \quad |k| \leq p$ fixés.

Parmi tous les processus acceptant ces $\gamma(k)$ comme auto correlation, lequel maximise l'entropie?

Réponse: le processus AR(p)!

Dém.

Soit $\{X\}$ t.g. $\gamma_{XX}(k) = \gamma(k)$

On cherche $\{Y\}$ t.g. :

$$\gamma_{YY}(k) = \gamma_{XX}(k) = \gamma(k)$$

$$h = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log S_{YY}(f) df \quad \text{est maximale.}$$

$$\text{On veut donc } \frac{\partial h}{\partial \gamma_{YY}(k)} = 0 \quad \forall |k| > p$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{notons } \gamma_{YY}(k) = r(k)}$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \gamma_{YY}(k)} = \int \frac{\partial \log S_{YY}(f)}{\partial r(k)} df$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{S_{YY}(f)} \frac{\partial S_{YY}(f)}{\partial r(k)} df$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{S_{YY}(f)} e^{-j2\pi f k} df \quad \left(\text{car } S_{YY}(f) = \sum_k r(k) e^{-j2\pi f k} \right)$$

$$\text{donc } \int \frac{1}{S_{YY}(f)} e^{-j2\pi f k} df = 0 \quad \forall |k| > p$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1}{S_{YY}(f)} = c_1 |\varphi_p(e^{j2\pi f})|^2 \quad \text{où } \varphi_p \text{ est un RIF}$$
$$\varphi_p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^p \varphi_{n,p} z^{-n}$$

$$\text{et enfin } S_{YY}(f) = \frac{c}{|\varphi_p(e^{j2\pi f})|^2}$$

donc Y est AR(p).

Modélisation ARMA

B5

$$X_t - \varphi_1 X_{t-1} - \dots - \varphi_p X_{t-p} = \theta_0 Z_t + \theta_1 Z_{t-1} + \dots + \theta_q Z_{t-q}$$

$$Z = \text{BB}(0, \sigma^2 = 1)$$

- comment identifier l'ARMA
- comment en deduire le spectre estimé

Premier cas: on estime que la partie AR.

$$a) E(X_{t-n} Z_{t-q}) = 0 \quad \forall n > q.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{t-q-1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{t-q-p+1} \end{bmatrix} X_t = \begin{bmatrix} X_{t-q-1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{t-q-p+1} \end{bmatrix} [X_{t-1} \dots X_{t-p}] \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_p \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} X_{t-q-1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{t-q-p+1} \end{bmatrix} Z_t}_{E() = 0}$$

Puis en prenant l'espérance

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma(q+1) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma(q+p+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(q) & \gamma(q-1) & \dots & \gamma(q-p+1) \\ \gamma(q+1) & \gamma(q) & \dots & \gamma(q-p+2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma(q+p-1) & \gamma(q+p-2) & \dots & \gamma(q) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) \text{ soit } Y_t = X_t - \varphi_1 X_{t-1} - \dots - \varphi_p X_{t-p} = \theta_0 Z_t + \dots + \theta_q Z_{t-q}$$

$$\gamma_{YY}(k) = \begin{cases} \theta_0 \theta_k + \theta_1 \theta_{k+1} + \dots + \theta_{q-k} \theta_q & \text{si } k \leq q \\ 0 & \text{si } k > q \end{cases}$$

$$S_{YY}(f) = S_{XX}(f) | \varphi(e^{j2\pi f}) |^2 = \sum_{k=-q}^q \gamma_{YY}(k) e^{-j2\pi f k}$$

$$\hat{S}_{XX}(f) = \frac{\sum \hat{\gamma}_{YY}(k) e^{-j2\pi f k}}{|\hat{\varphi}(e^{j2\pi f})|^2}$$

problème: le numérateur n'est pas nécessairement positif

Second cas = estimons aussi la partie MA (B6)

a) $\gamma_{yy}(k) \quad k = 0, L \gg q$

Méthode de Durbin.

On voudrait trouver $\theta_0 \dots \theta_q$ t.q. $S_{yy}(f) = |\theta(e^{j2\pi f})|^2$

Appliquer Levinson pour trouver un AR(L)
sur les $\gamma_{yy}(k) \rightarrow [\bar{\varphi}_{1,L} \dots \bar{\varphi}_{L,L}]$ t.q.:

$$\hat{S}_{yy}(f) = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{|\bar{\varphi}_L(e^{j2\pi f})|^2}$$

puis $|\bar{\varphi}_L(e^{j2\pi f})|^2 = \sum_{k=-L}^L \gamma_L(k) e^{-j2\pi f k}$

Sur les $\gamma_L(k)$, estimer par Levinson un AR(q)

$\rightarrow \varphi_{1,q} \dots \varphi_{q,q}$ t.q.:

$$|\bar{\varphi}_L(e^{j2\pi f})|^2 = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{|\psi_q(e^{j2\pi f})|^2} \quad \text{avec} \quad \psi_q(z) = \sum_{k=0}^q \psi_{k,q} z^{-k}$$

donc $\hat{S}_{yy}(f) = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{|\bar{\varphi}_L(f)|^2} = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \cdot |\psi_q(e^{j2\pi f})|^2$

et finalement $\hat{S}_{xx}(f) = \sigma_3^2 \frac{|\hat{\psi}_q(e^{j2\pi f})|^2}{|\hat{\varphi}_p(e^{j2\pi f})|^2}$