

Solution TD 1

	y	x	$x_t - \bar{x}$	$y_t - \bar{y}$	$(x_t - \bar{x})(y_t - \bar{y})$	$(x_t - \bar{x})^2$	\hat{y}_t	e_t	e_t^2	$\hat{y}_t - \bar{y}$	$(\hat{y}_t - \bar{y})^2$	$(y_t - \bar{y})^2$
1	38	7	-9.63	13.88	-133.55	92.64	38.19	-0.19	0.04	14.06	197.78	192.52
2	35	10	-6.63	10.88	-72.05	43.89	33.81	1.19	1.43	9.68	93.70	118.27
3	30	13	-3.63	5.88	-21.30	13.14	29.42	0.58	0.33	5.30	28.05	34.52
4	25	15	-1.63	0.88	-1.42	2.64	26.50	-1.50	2.25	2.37	5.64	0.77
5	20	19	2.38	-4.13	-9.80	5.64	20.65	-0.65	0.43	-3.47	12.04	17.02
6	17	21	4.38	-7.13	-31.17	19.14	17.73	-0.73	0.54	-6.39	40.86	50.77
7	15	23	6.38	-9.13	-58.17	40.64	14.81	0.19	0.04	-9.31	86.76	83.27
8	13	25	8.38	-11.13	-93.17	70.14	11.89	1.11	1.24	-12.24	149.74	123.77
Sum	193.00	133.00	0.00	0.00	-420.63	287.88	193.00	0.00	6.28		614.59	620.88
Moy	24.13	16.63										

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Exercice 1:

1) l'équation de la droite de régression

$$\hat{a}_1 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{-420,63}{287,88} = -1,46$$

$$\hat{a}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{a}_1 \bar{x} = 24,13 + 1,46(16,63) = 48,41$$

$$y = 48,41 - 1,46x$$

2) Test unilatéral

soit $H_0: a_1 = -1$

$$H_1: a_1 < -1$$

$$t_{\hat{a}_1}^* = \frac{|\hat{a}_1 - a_1|}{\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{a}_1}} = \frac{|-1,41 + 1|}{\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{a}_1}}$$

avec $\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{a}_1}^2 = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{(\sum e_i^2) / (n-2)}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{a}_1}^2 = \frac{(6,28)/6}{287,88} = 0,00364$$

$$\text{donc: } t_{\hat{a}_1}^* = \frac{|-1,46 + 1|}{\sqrt{0,00364}} = 7,645 > t_6^{0,05}$$

le coefficient \hat{a}_1 est significativement inférieur à (-1)

3) Qualité d'ajustement (R^2)

$$R^2 = \frac{SCE}{SCT} = \frac{614,59}{620,88} = 98,98\%$$

ajustement presque parfait.

Test de Fisher

$$F^* = \frac{SCE}{\frac{SCR}{n-2}} = \frac{614,59}{\frac{6,28}{6}} = 586,81$$

$F^* > F_{1;6}^{0,05}$ le modèle est globalement significatif.

4) Prédiction

Prédiction ponctuelle:

$$\hat{y}_9 = \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 x_9 = 48,41 - 1,46(26) = 10,43$$

$$\hat{y}_{10} = \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 x_{10} = 48,41 - 1,46(30) = 4,58$$

Prédiction par intervalle de prédiction:

$$y_g \in \left[\hat{y}_g \pm t^{1/2}_{n-2} \hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + 1 + \frac{(x_g - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} \right]$$

$$y_9 \in \left[10,43 \pm 2,447 \sqrt{1,047} \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + 1 + \frac{(26 - 16,63)^2}{287,88}} \right]$$

$$y_9 \in [7,432 ; 13,421]$$

$$y_{10} \in [1,273 ; 7,892]$$