

# Introduction à la régression

## cours n°4

ENSM.SE – axe MSA

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# Résidus et validation

## ex 3 des distributeurs de boisson

- réponse = temps
- prédicteurs = distance, nombre de caisses
- 25 observations
- Après analyses graphiques préliminaires, modèle candidat :

$$\text{temps} = \beta_0 + \beta_{nb} \text{ nb} + \beta_{\text{dist}} \text{ dist}$$

# Exemple 3 - résumé modèle

Call:

```
lm(formula = temps ~ nb + distance, data = boissons)
```

Residuals:

| Min     | 1Q      | Median | 3Q     | Max    |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| -5.7771 | -0.6576 | 0.4817 | 1.1395 | 7.4093 |

Coefficients:

|             | Estimate | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t ) |     |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------|----------|-----|
| (Intercept) | 2.353134 | 1.095117   | 2.149   | 0.042918 | *   |
| nb          | 1.615100 | 0.170484   | 9.474   | 3.2e-09  | *** |
| distance    | 0.014373 | 0.003608   | 3.984   | 0.000627 | *** |

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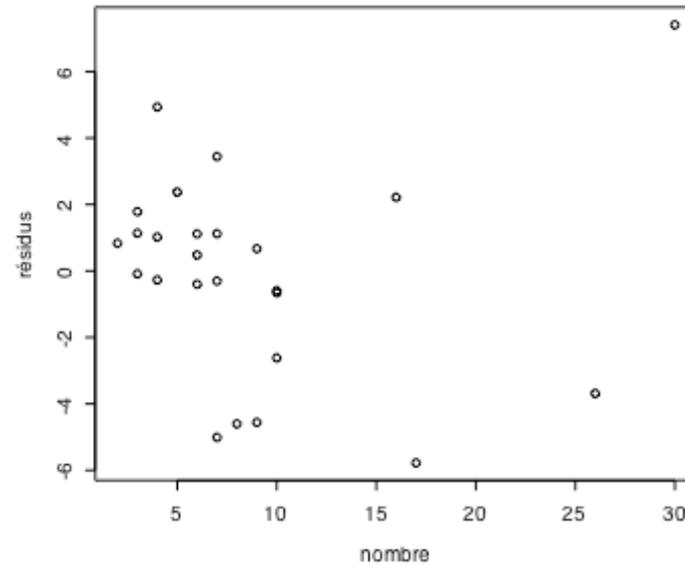
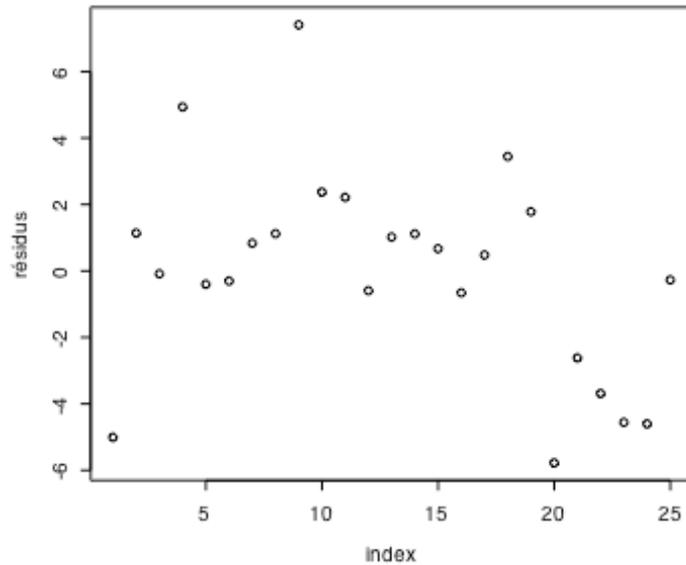
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Residual standard error: 3.255 on 22 degrees of freedom

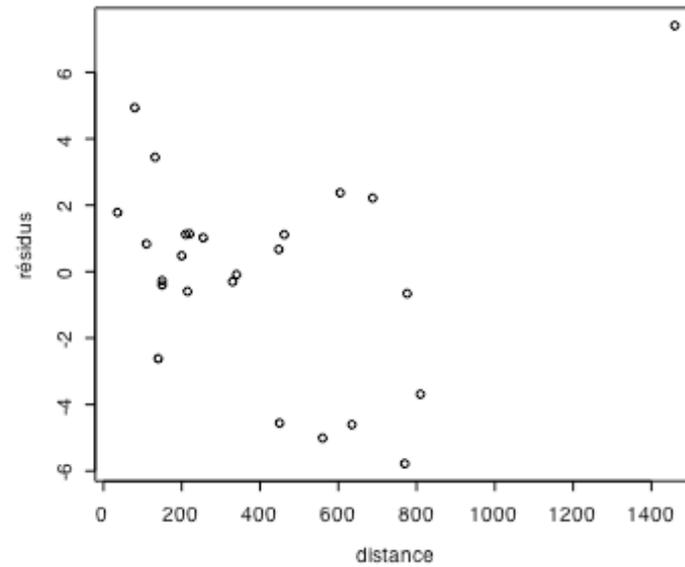
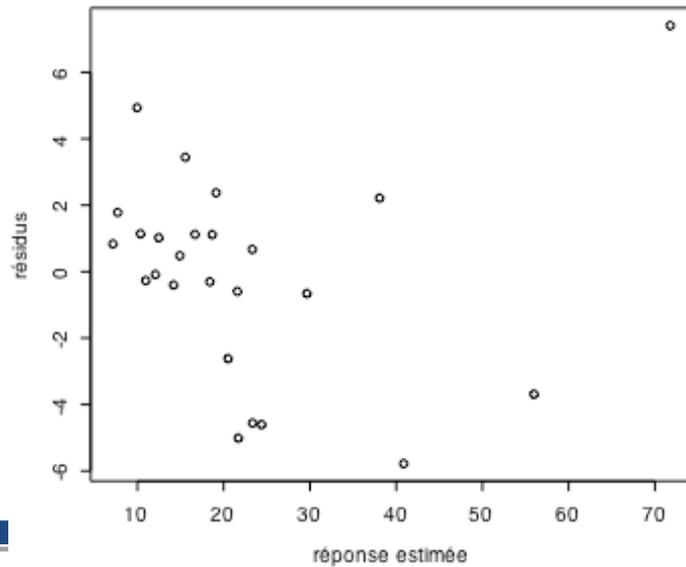
Multiple R-Squared: 0.9597, Adjusted R-squared: 0.956

F-statistic: 261.7 on 2 and 22 DF, p-value: 4.601e-16

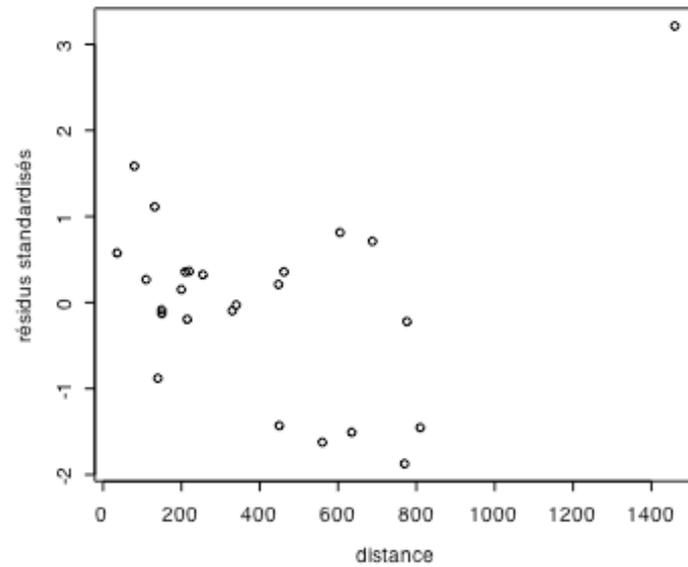
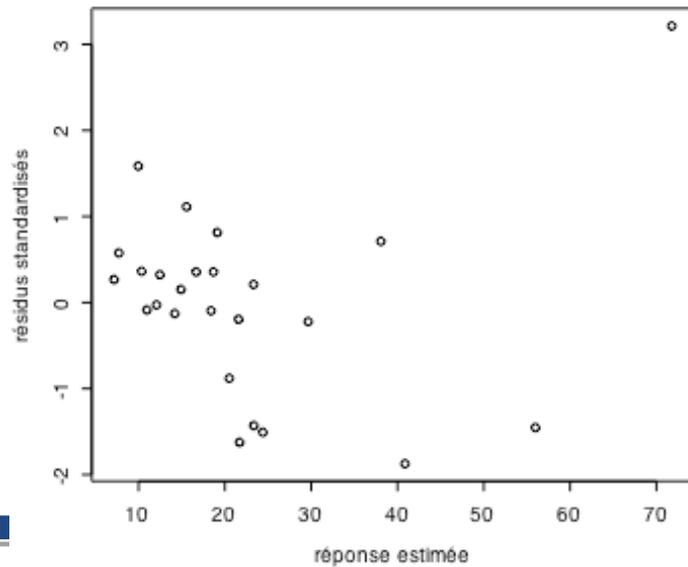
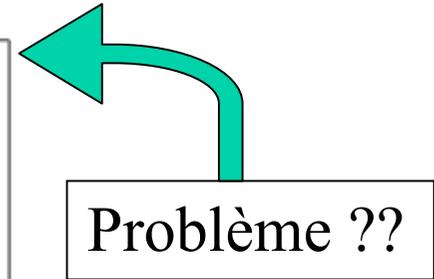
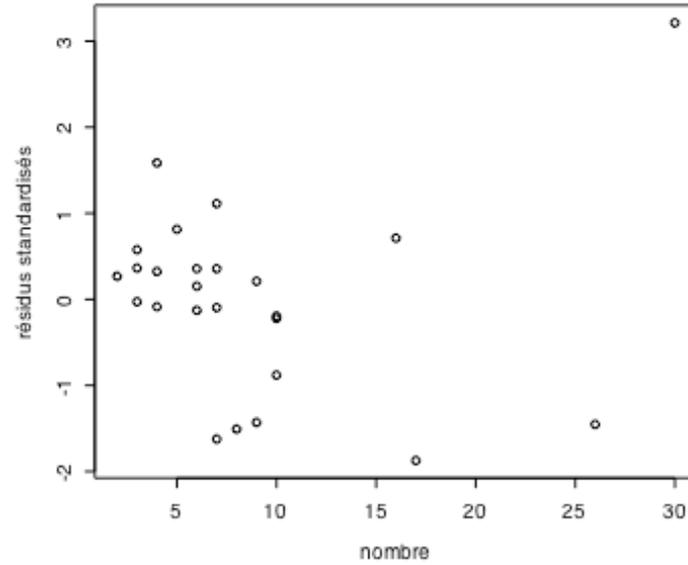
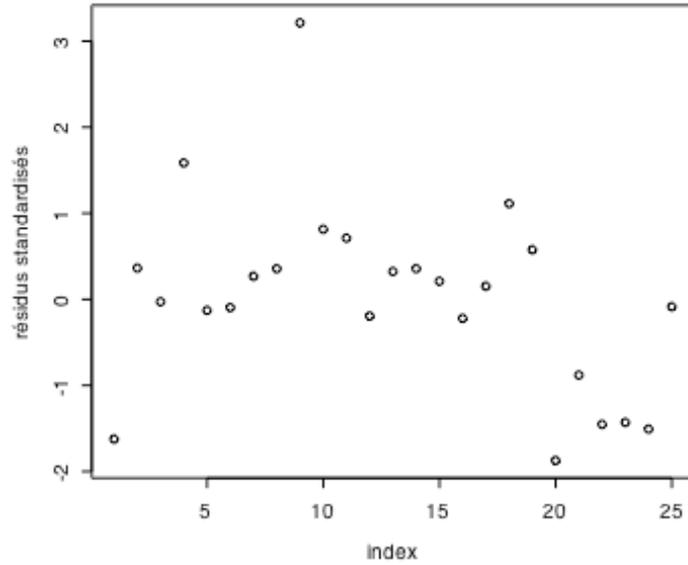
# Exemple 3 - résidus bruts



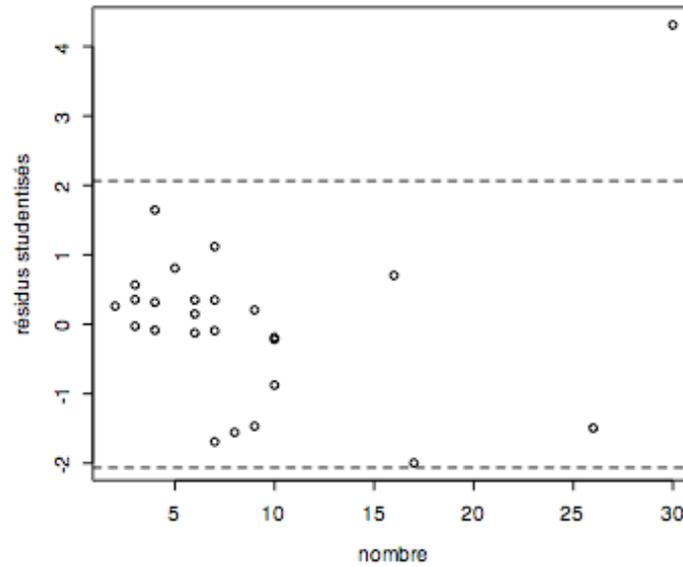
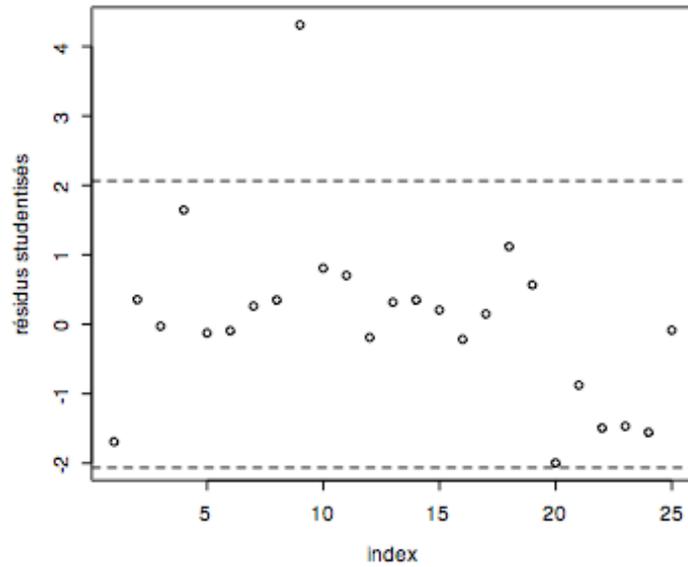
←  
Problème ??



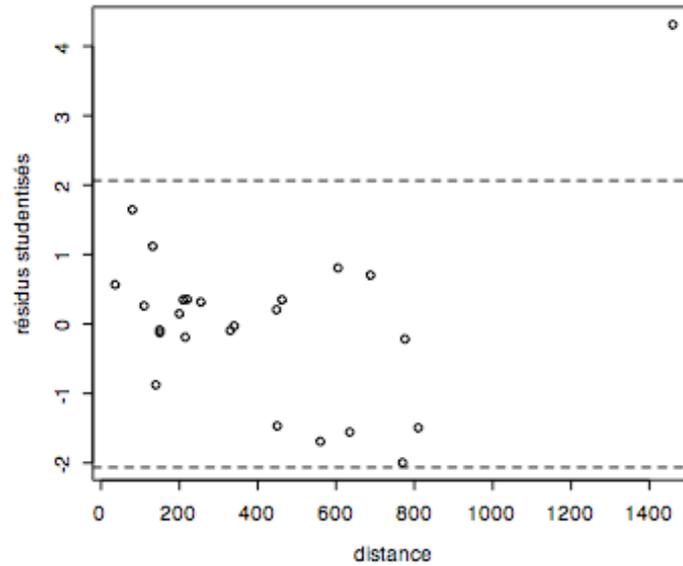
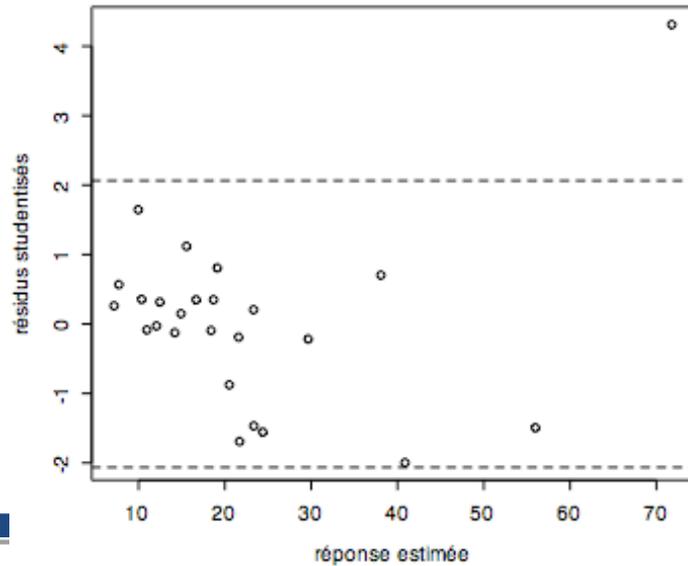
# Exemple 3 - résidus standardisés



# Exemple 3 - résidus studentisés



← Problème !!



# Observations aberrantes

# Observations influentes

## ➤ Retour sur l'exemple 3

- Observation n°9 aberrante (résidus studentisés)
- Résidus bruts, standardisés, studentisés très différents pour cette observation

# Exemple 3 - rappel modèle 25 données

Call:

```
lm(formula = temps ~ nb + distance, data = boissons)
```

Residuals:

| Min     | 1Q      | Median | 3Q     | Max    |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| -5.7771 | -0.6576 | 0.4817 | 1.1395 | 7.4093 |

Coefficients:

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Residual standard error: 3.255 on 22 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.9597, Adjusted R-squared: 0.956

F-statistic: 261.7 on 2 and 22 DF, p-value: 4.601e-16

# Exemple 3 - modèle sans obs. n° 9

Call:

```
lm(formula = temps ~ nb + distance, data = boissons2)
```

Residuals:

|  | Min      | 1Q       | Median  | 3Q      | Max     |
|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | -4.01359 | -1.21265 | 0.03958 | 1.47758 | 4.79225 |

Coefficients:

|             | Estimate | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t ) |     |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------|----------|-----|
| (Intercept) | 4.456173 | 0.951015   | 4.686   | 0.000126 | *** |
| nb          | 1.497050 | 0.130008   | 11.515  | 1.55e-10 | *** |
| distance    | 0.010318 | 0.002849   | 3.621   | 0.001601 | **  |

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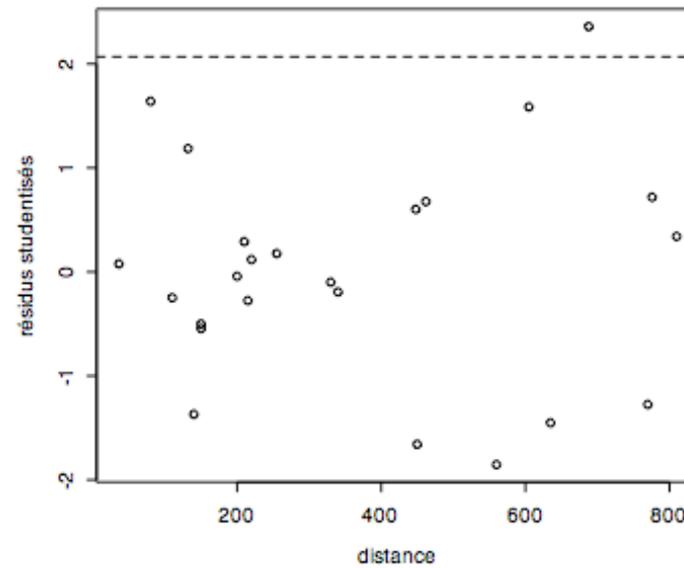
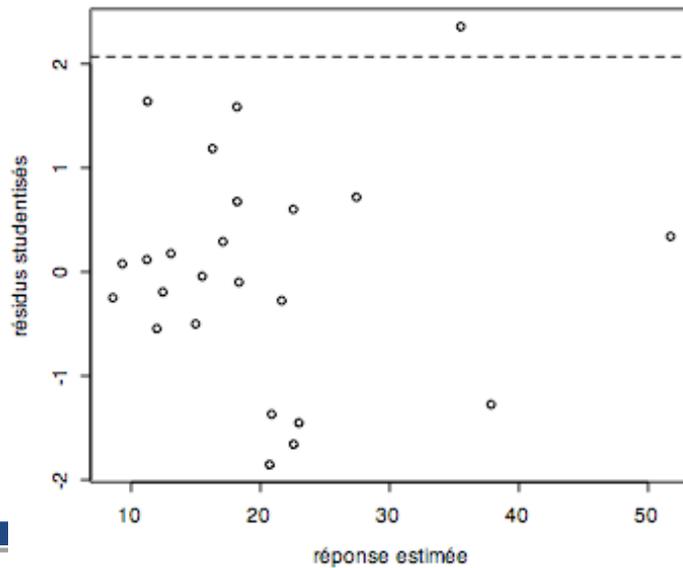
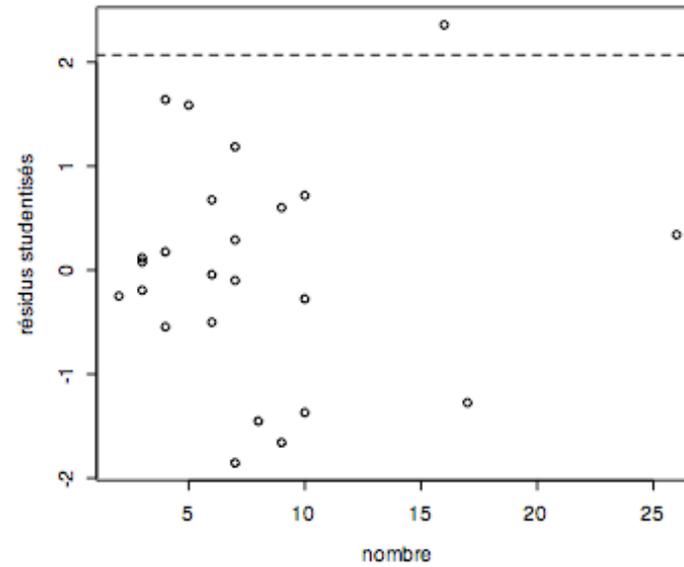
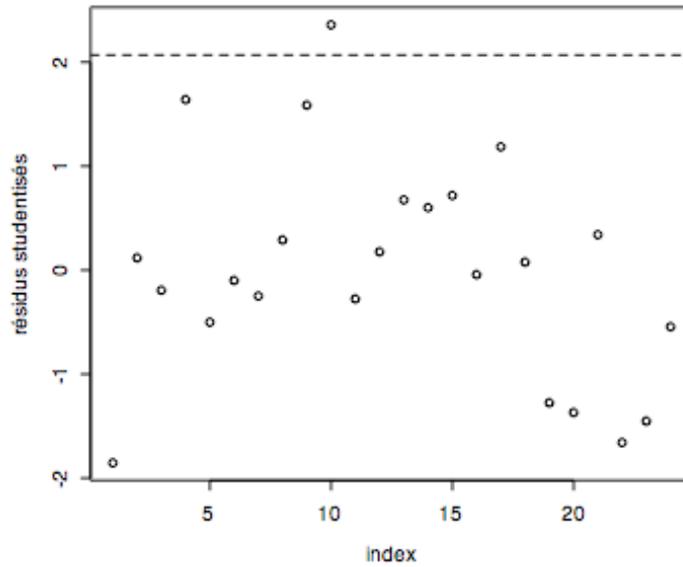
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.426 on 21 degrees of freedom

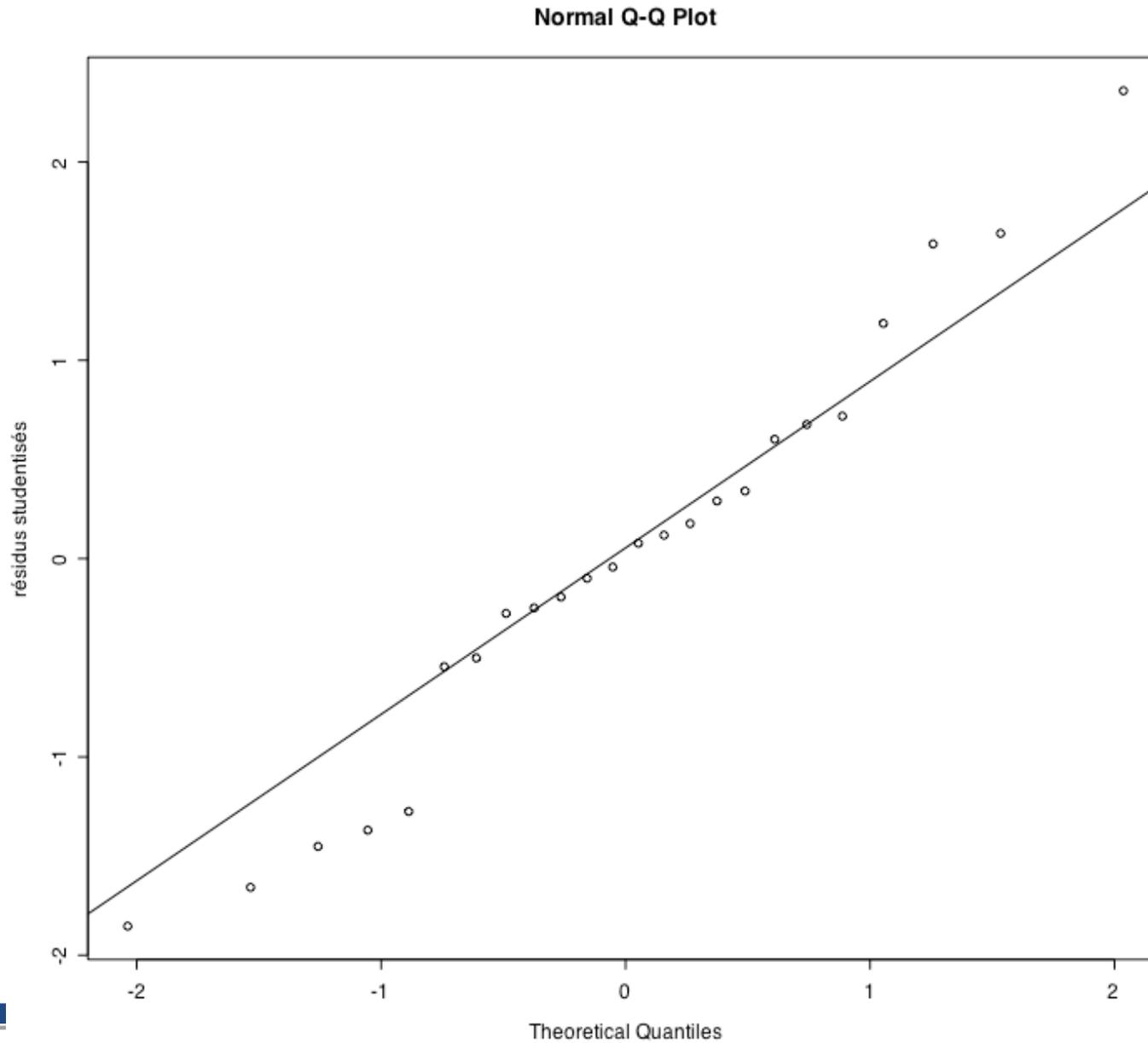
Multiple R-Squared: 0.9488, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9439

F-statistic: 194.6 on 2 and 21 DF, p-value: 2.798e-14

# sans obs n°9 - résidus studentisés



# Sans obs n°9 - droite de Henri



# Tests d'adéquation

|             | Kolmogorov<br>Student                  | Kolmogorov<br>Gaussienne                   | Shapiro-Wilk<br>Gaussienne          |
|-------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| commandes   | <code>ks.test(res,<br/>"pt",df)</code> | <code>ks.test(res,<br/>"pnorm",0,1)</code> | <code>shapiro.test<br/>(res)</code> |
| 25 données  | D = 0.18                               | D = 0.17                                   | W = 0.87                            |
|             | p-value = 0.38<br>OK                   | p-value = 0.39<br>OK                       | p-value = 0.004<br>NON              |
| sans obs. 9 | D = 0.10                               | D = 0.11                                   | W = 0.97                            |
|             | p-value = 0.95<br>OK                   | p-value = 0.92<br>OK                       | p-value = 0.69<br>OK                |

# Prévisions

- Nouvelle valeur des prédicteurs  $x_{\text{new}}$
- Prédiction pour  $y$  :

$$\hat{y}_{\text{new}} = x_{\text{new}} \beta$$

- Intervalle de confiance pour  $x_{\text{new}} \beta$  (réponse espérée) ?
- Intervalle de prévision pour la réponse  $y_{\text{new}}$  ?

# Intervalles de confiance/prévision

De la forme :

$$[x_{\text{new}} \hat{\beta} - s(x_{\text{new}}) t_{n-p-1}^{-1}(1-\alpha/2), x_{\text{new}} \hat{\beta} + s(x_{\text{new}}) t_{n-p-1}^{-1}(1-\alpha/2)]$$

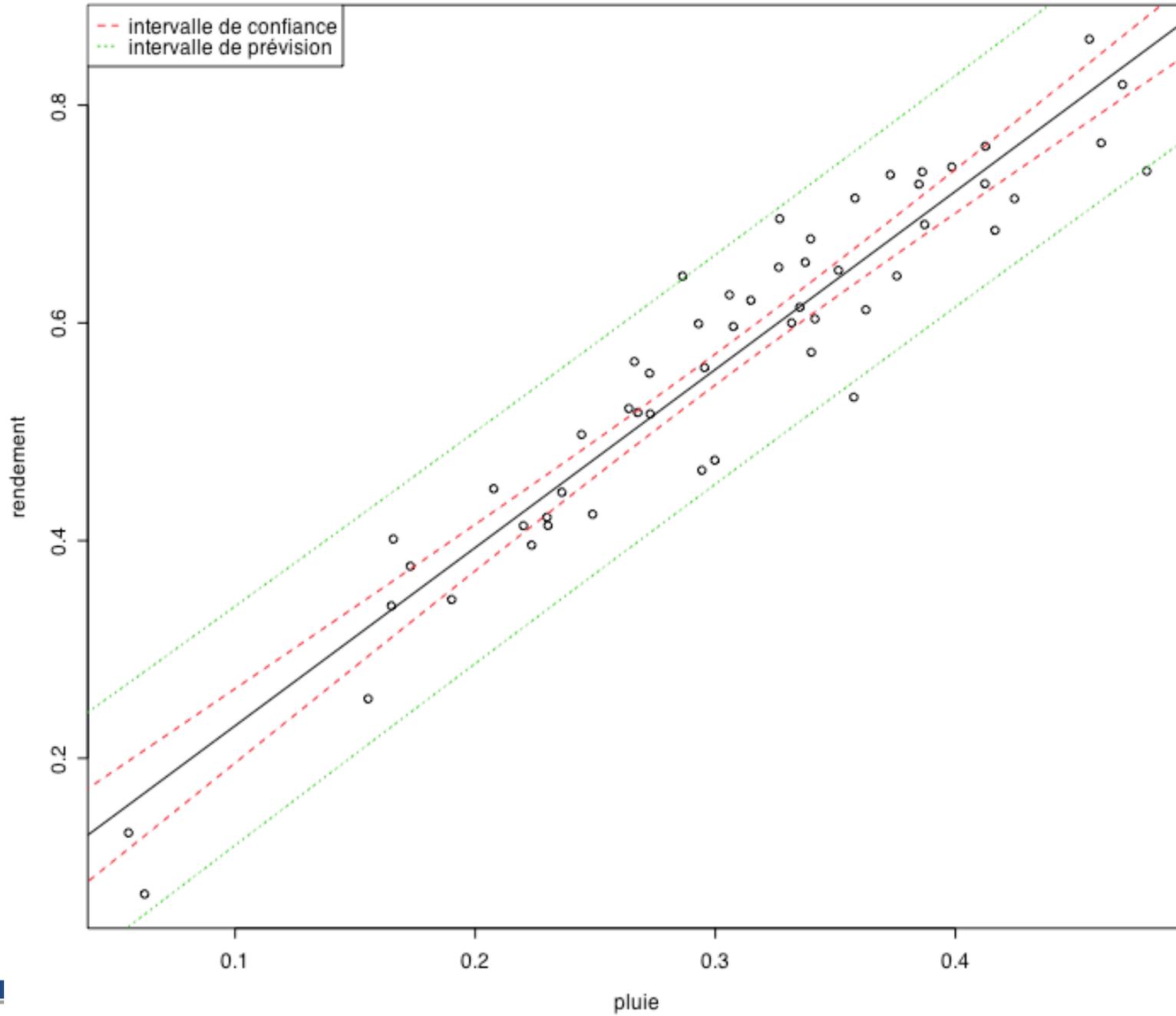
- Confiance :

La pente est-elle  $>1$  ? la droite passe-t-elle par 0 ?

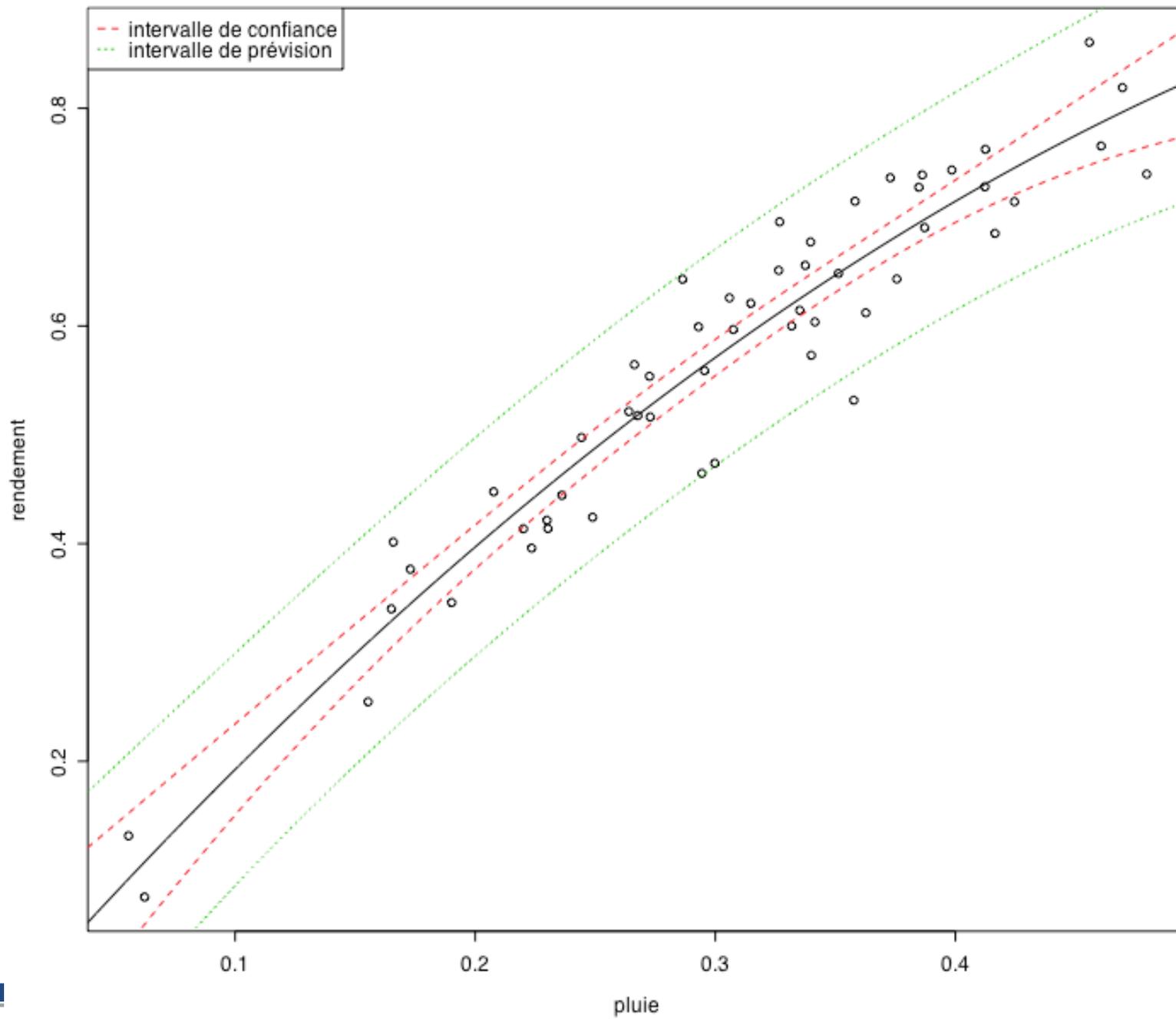
- Prévision :

A quel rendement s'attendre pour 20 mm de pluie ?

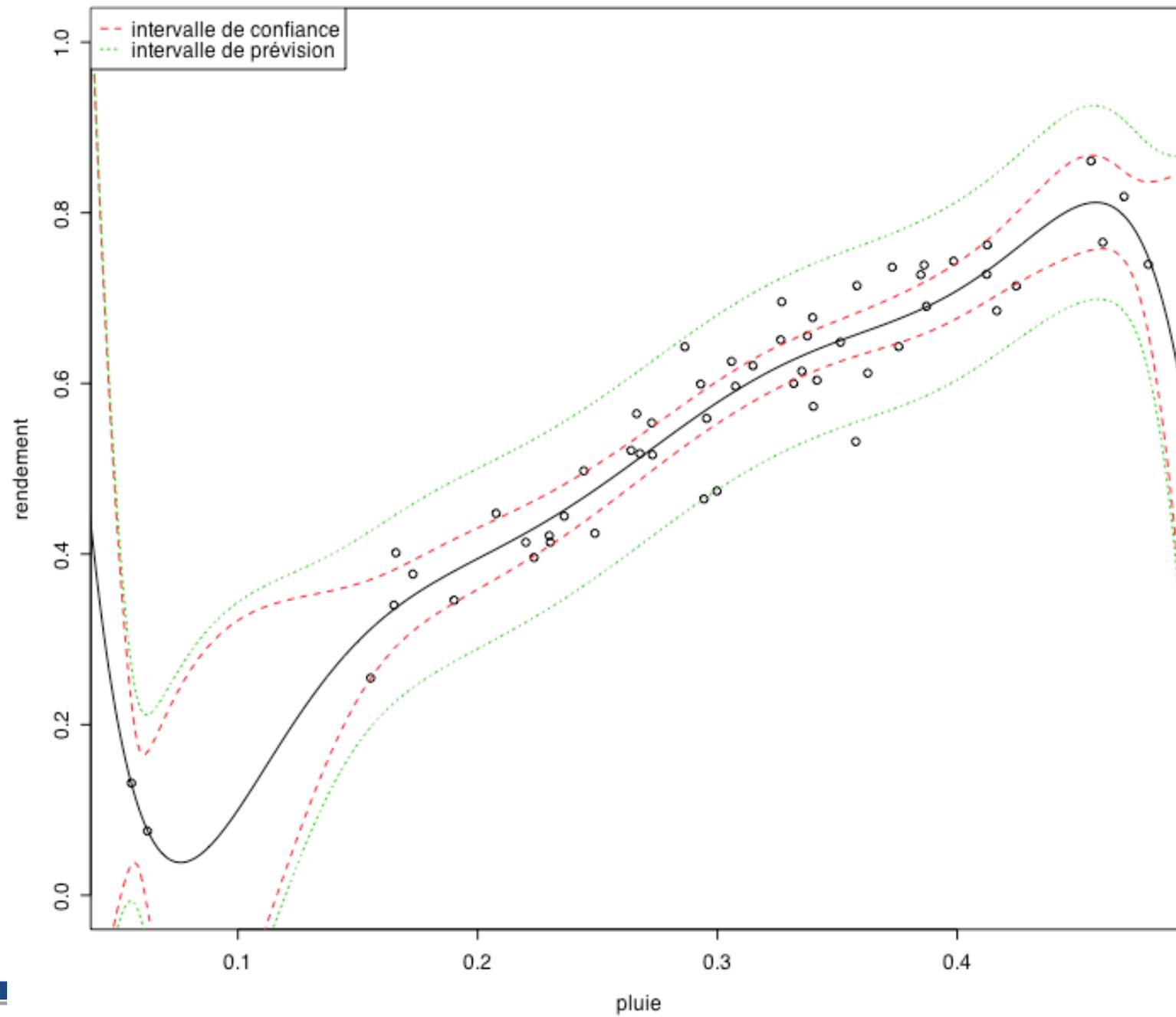
### intervalles de confiance et de prévision pour le modèle de degré 1



### intervalles de confiance et de prévision pour le modèle de degré 2



## intervalles de confiance et de prévision pour le modèle de degré 7



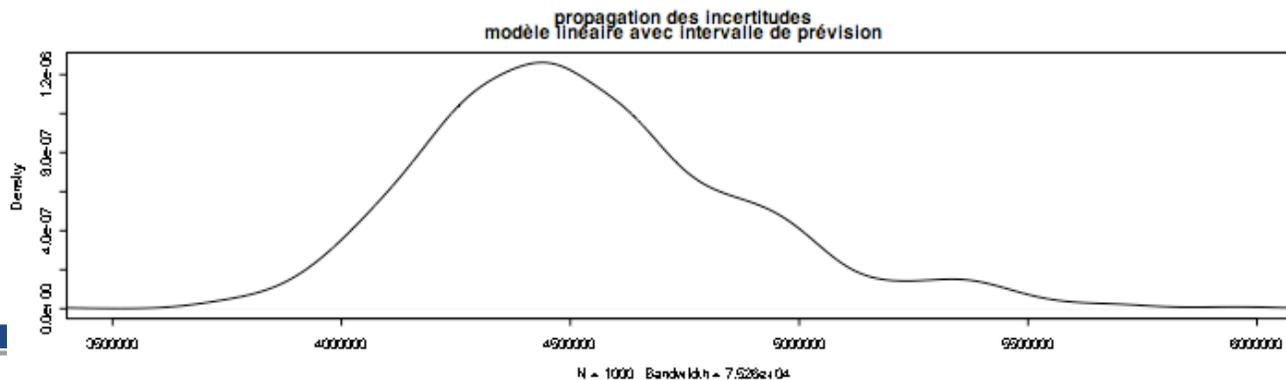
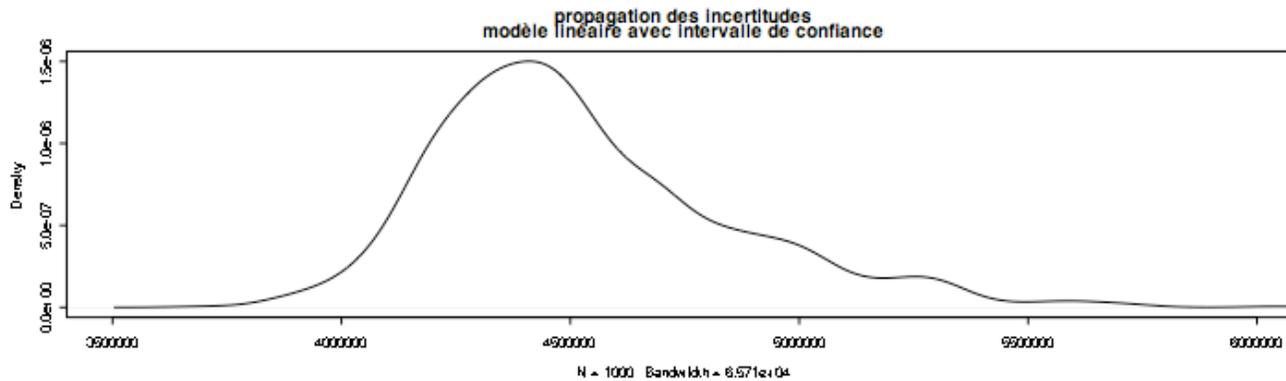
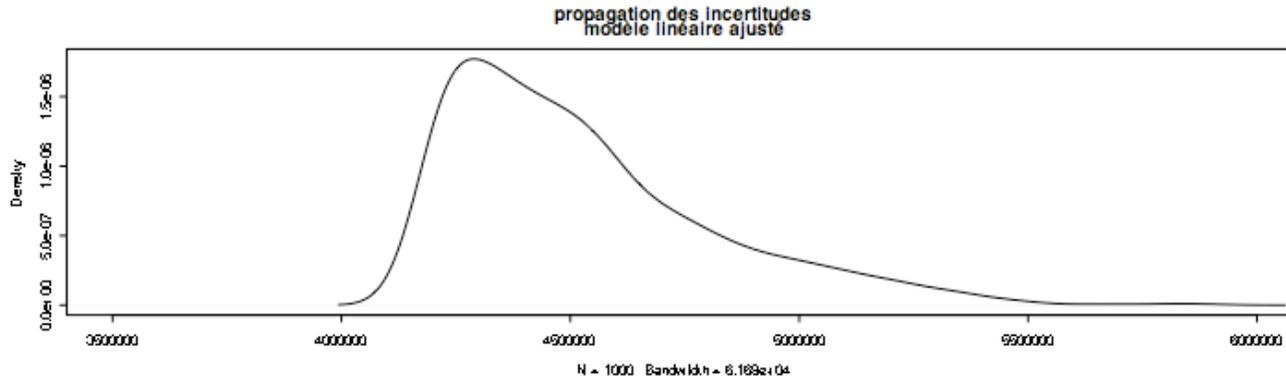
# Retour TP exploration pétrolière

- Compréhension du problème
  - Monte Carlo
  - Approximation du simulateur : plan d'expériences et régression
- Qualité des plans
  - Bonne répartition a priori
  - Critères (D, A...)
  - Aspects qualitatifs éventuels à l'issue

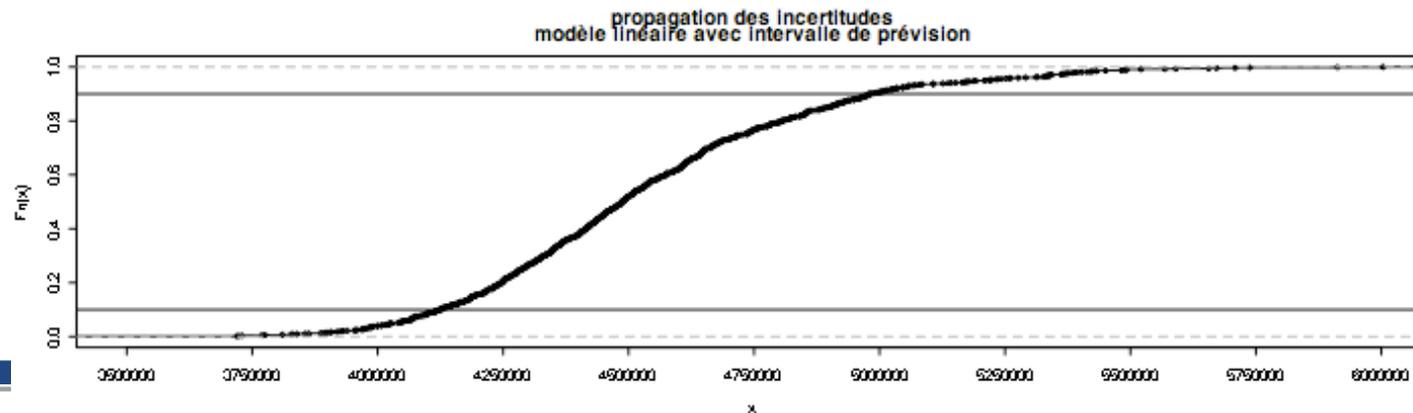
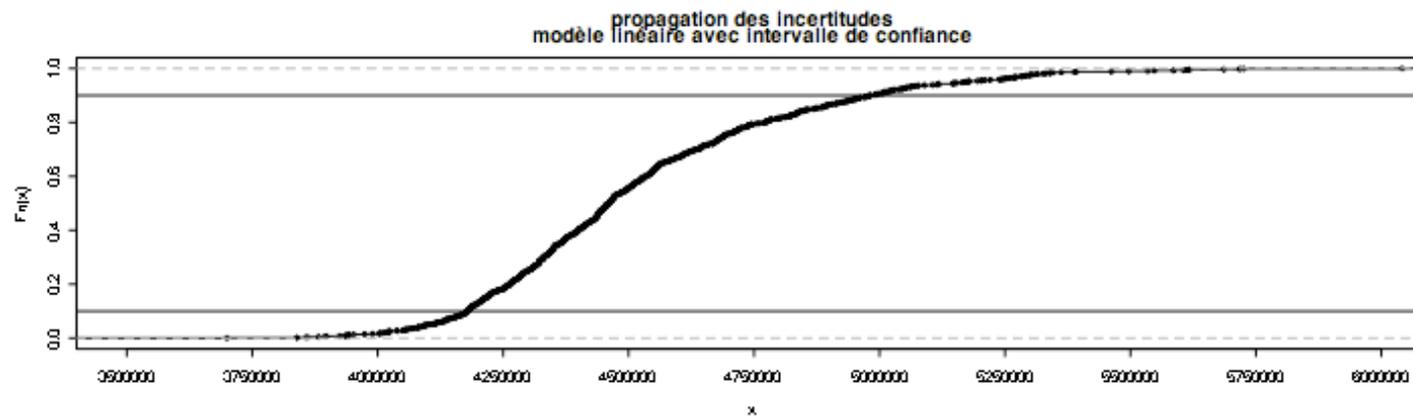
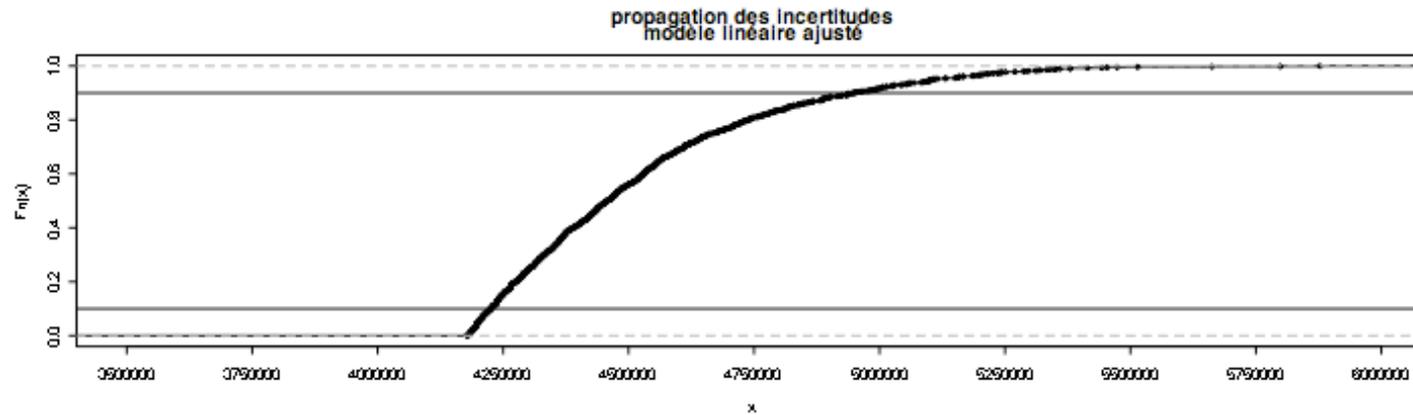
# Propagation des incertitudes

- Production à 10 ans : CP
- Facteurs : PORO, MK3, KR
- Simulateur :  
$$CP = \text{simu}(\text{PORO}, \text{MK3}, \text{KR}) = \text{simu}(x)$$
- Approximation de  $\text{simu}$  par un polynome de degré 2 :  $P(x) = X(x) \beta$ ,  $\beta$  de taille 10.
- Estimation de la régression à partir d'un plan d'expérience  $X$  de taille  $15 \times 10$

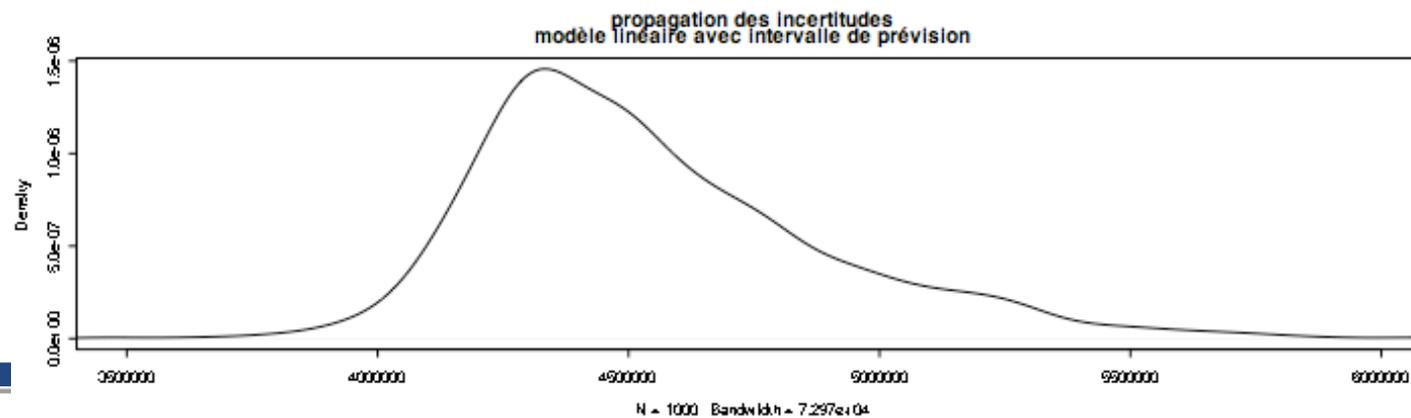
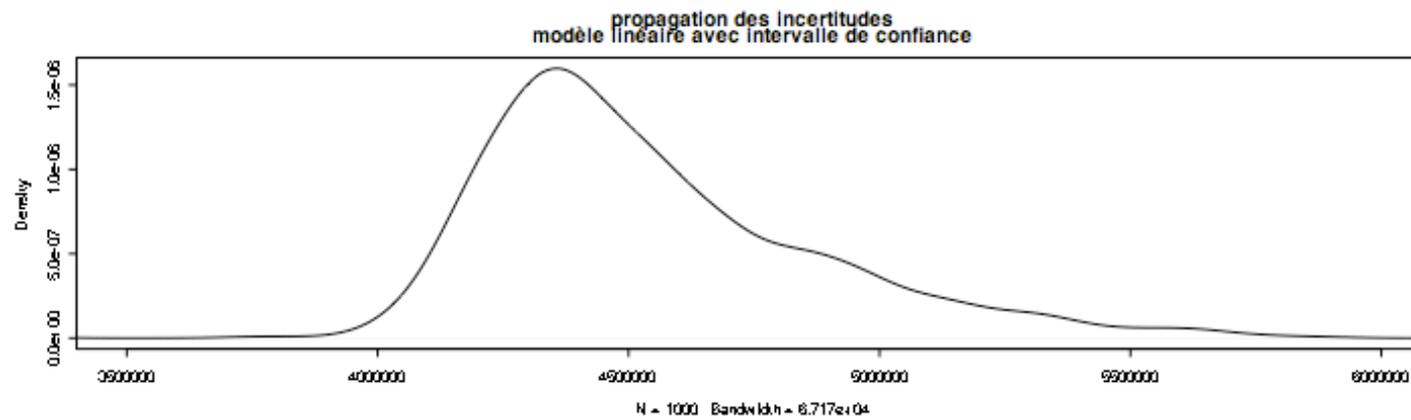
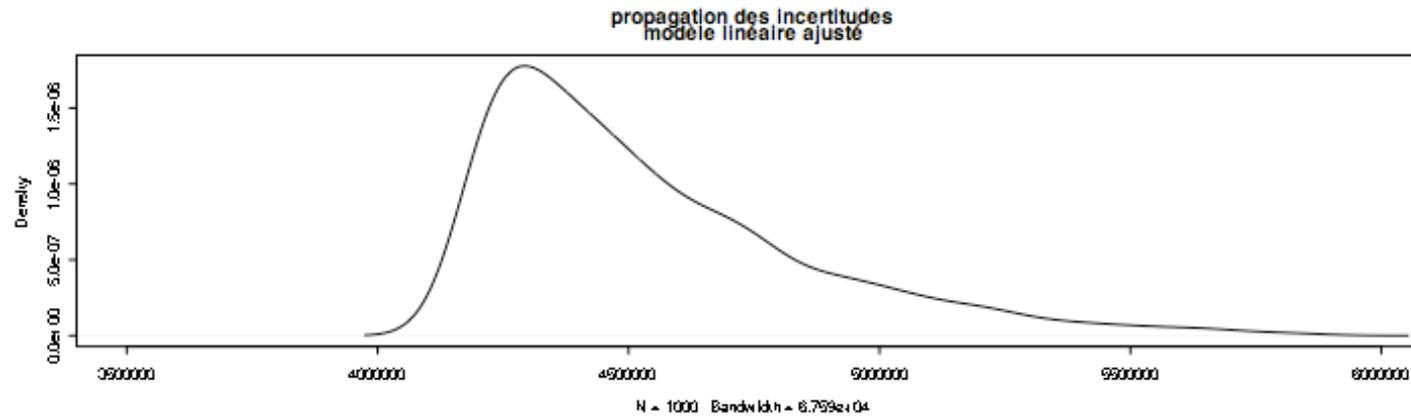
# Propagation des incertitudes sous les hypothèses du modèle linéaire



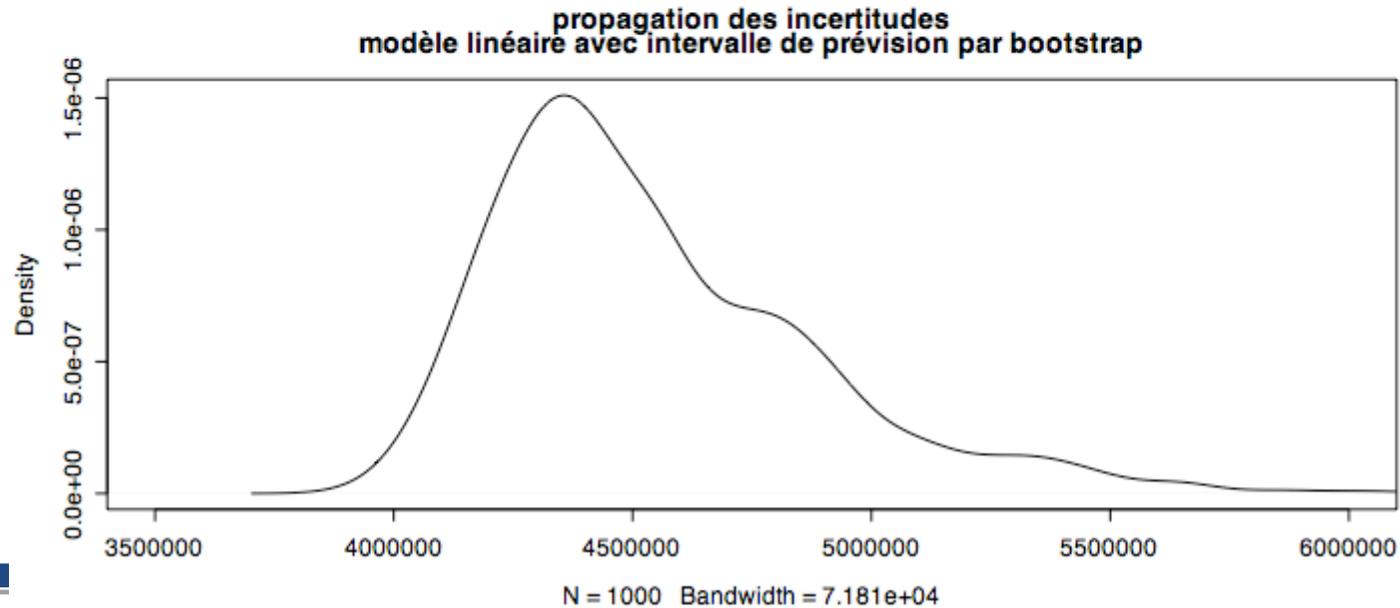
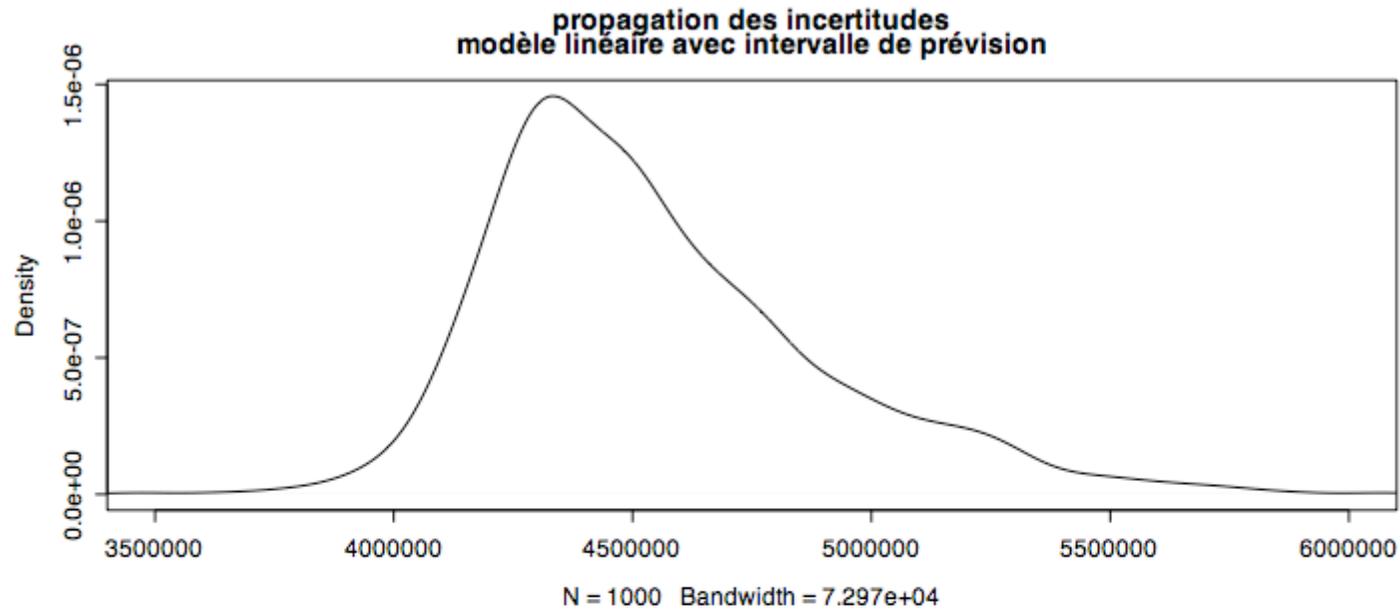
# Fonctions de répartition



# Par simulation



# Simulation gaussienne et bootstrap



# Impact du plan d'expériences

