

# DEA Analyse et Modélisation des Systèmes Biologiques

## Introduction au logiciel S-PLUS©

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## 5 - Quelques fonctions

### Résumé

La fiche illustre diverses fonctions de base utiles en biostatistique. Sont abordées l'analyse en composante principales (`princomp`), la classification automatique (`mcclust`), l'estimation des modèles non linéaires (`nls`, `logistic`), les ajustements à des distributions de probabilités (`ms`), l'estimation des modèles autorégressifs (`arma`, `arima`). On utilise dans chaque cas les illustrations d'un ouvrage de référence. La richesse du langage tant statistique que graphique fait de S-PLUS un outil incomparable.

### Plan

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# 1 - Analyse en composantes principales

Lancer S-PLUS et s'assurer qu'on est bien dans le dossier de travail désiré :  
Working data will be in D:\Data\DEA4\\_Data

Implanter le tableau V<sup>1</sup> :

```
> read.table("D:\\Data\\Dea4\\V.txt",header=T,row.names=1)
      cyl pui vit poi lon lar
Honda.Civic 1396  90 174  850 369 166
Renault.19 1721  92 180  965 415 169
Fiat.Tipo 1580  83 170  970 395 170
Peugeot.405 1769  90 180 1080 440 169
Renault.21 2068  88 180 1135 446 170
Citroen.BX 1769  90 182 1060 424 168
BMW.530i 2986 188 226 1510 472 175
Rover.827i 2675 177 222 1365 469 175
Renault.25 2548 182 226 1350 471 180
Opel.Omega 1998 122 190 1255 473 177
Peugeot.405.break 1905 125 194 1120 439 171
Ford.Sierra 1993 115 185 1190 451 172
BMW.325iX 2494 171 208 1300 432 164
Audi.90.Quattro 1994 160 214 1220 439 169
Ford.Scorpio 2933 150 200 1345 466 176
Renault.Espace 1995 120 177 1265 436 177
Nissan.Vanette 1952  87 144 1430 436 169
VW.Caravelle 2109 112 149 1320 457 184
Ford.Fiesta 1117  50 135  810 371 162
Fiat.Uno 1116  58 145  780 364 155
Peugeot.205 1580  80 159  880 370 156
Peugeot.205.Rallye 1294 103 189  805 370 157
Seat.Ibiza.SX 1461 100 181  925 363 161
Citroen.AX.Sport 1294  95 184  730 350 160
> V<-read.table("D:\\Data\\Dea4\\V.txt",header=T,row.names=1)
```

On cherche à reproduire les résultats décrits dans l'ouvrage cité (recommandé) pp. 115-144 ce qui permet la comparaison avec les sorties de Statgraphics et SPAD.N. les variables sont la cylindrée, la puissance, la vitesse, le poids, la longueur et la largeur.

Statistiques élémentaires

```
> apply(V,2,mean)
      cyl   pui   vit   poi   lon   lar
1906 113.7 183.1 1111 421.6 168.8
> apply(V,2,var)
      cyl   pui   vit   poi   lon   lar
278688 1504 635.8 53034 1709 58.58
```

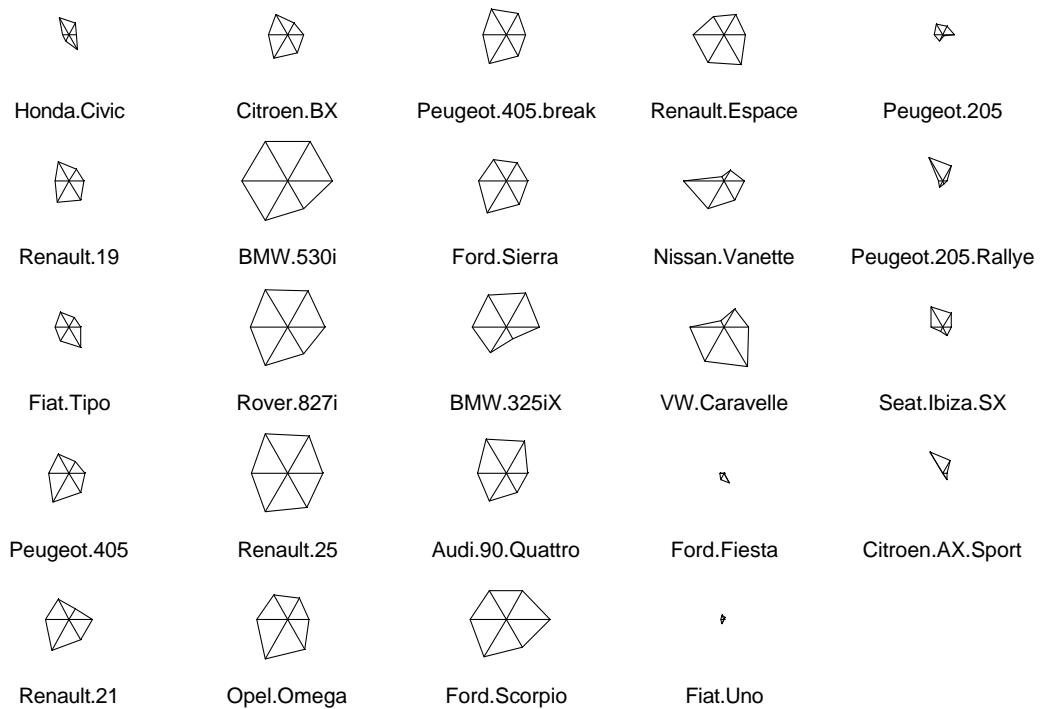
Graphiques en étoiles (p. 117) :

## stars

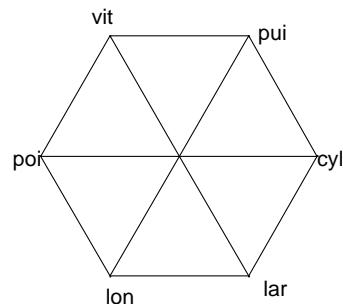
Each star represents one row of the input x. Variables (columns) start on the right and wind counterclockwise around the star. The size of a (scaled) column is shown by the distance from the center to the point on the star representing the variable.

<sup>1</sup> Tenenhaus, M. (1994) Méthodes statistiques en gestion. Dunod, Paris. 1-373.

```
> stars(as.matrix(V))
```



```
> starsymb(matrix(1,nrow=1,ncol=6))
> starsymb(matrix(1,nrow=1,ncol=6),collab=names(V))
```



*Comparer avec Figures 1 et 2 op.cit. p.116-117*

## Variances et biais

```
> apply(V,2,var,unbiased=F)
      cyl   pui   vit   poi   lon   lar
  267076 1442 609.3 50824 1638 56.14
> apply(V,2,min)
      cyl   pui   vit   poi   lon   lar
    1116    50  135  730  350  155
> apply(V,2,max)
      cyl   pui   vit   poi   lon   lar
  2986  188  226 1510  473  184

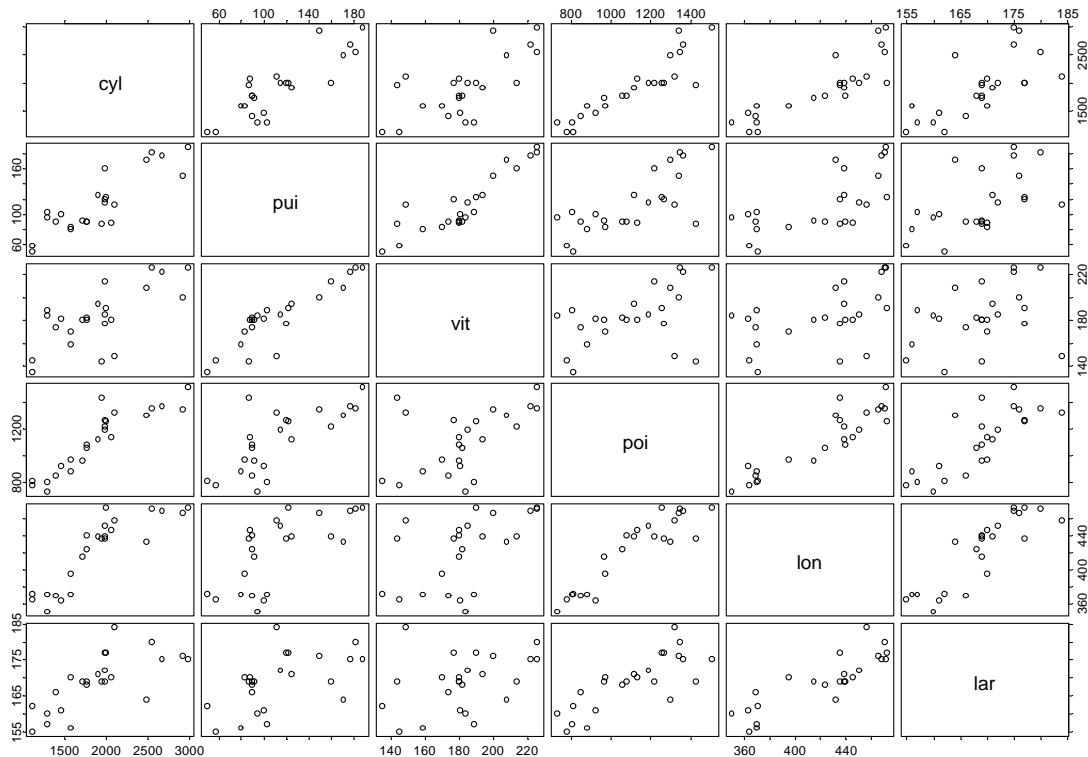
> cor(V)
      cyl   pui   vit   poi   lon   lar
cyl  1.0000 0.8610 0.6933 0.9049 0.8642 0.7091
pui  0.8610 1.0000 0.8940 0.7461 0.6885 0.5523
vit  0.6933 0.8940 1.0000 0.4914 0.5319 0.3632
poi  0.9049 0.7461 0.4914 1.0000 0.9171 0.7909
lon  0.8642 0.6885 0.5319 0.9171 1.0000 0.8638
```

```
lar 0.7091 0.5523 0.3632 0.7909 0.8638 1.0000
```

*Comparer avec Tableau 2 op.cit. p.118*

## pairs

```
> pairs(V)
```



*Comparer avec Figure 3 op.cit. p.119*

## princomp

```
> princomp(V, cor=T)
Standard deviations:
Comp. 1 Comp. 2 Comp. 3 Comp. 4 Comp. 5 Comp. 6
2.158 0.9567 0.4903 0.3205 0.2543 0.1448
```

The number of variables is 6 and the number of observations is 24

Component names:

```
"sdev" "loadings" "correlations" "scores" "center" "scale"
```

```
"n.obs" "call" "factor.sdev" "coef"
```

Call:

```
princomp(x = V, cor = T)
```

## Une ACP est un objet liste

```
> pcal<-princomp(V, cor=T)
```

## Axes principaux

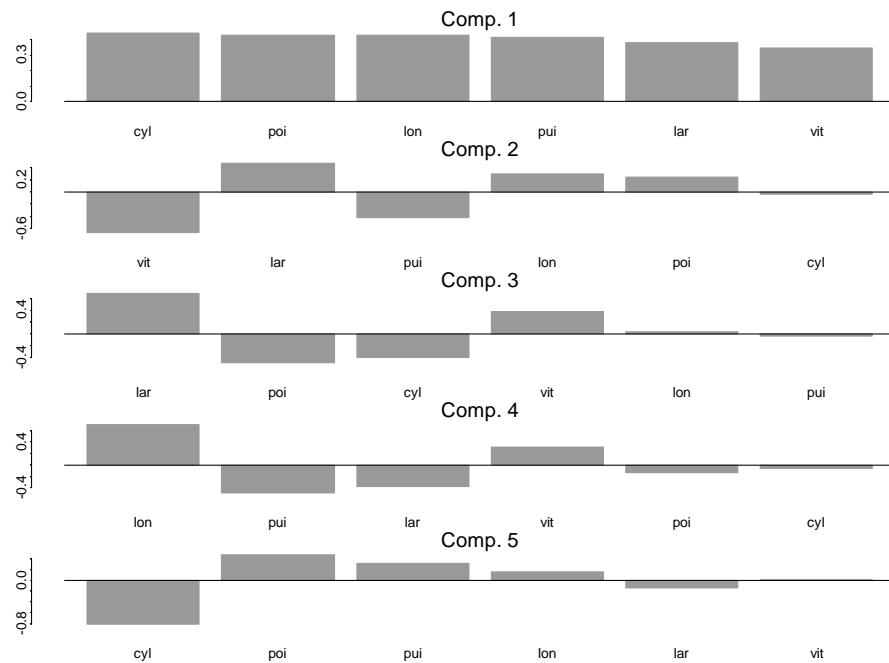
```
> pcal$loadings
   Comp. 1 Comp. 2 Comp. 3 Comp. 4 Comp. 5 Comp. 6
cyl  0.444      -0.401      -0.799
pui  0.414     -0.421      -0.490     0.307    -0.562
vit  0.344     -0.663      0.370     0.320      0.450
poi  0.430      0.255     -0.484     -0.123     0.473     0.526
lon  0.430      0.296          0.712     0.166    -0.437
lar  0.378      0.478      0.681     -0.365    -0.131     0.119
> print.matrix(pcal$loadings) à méditer !
```

	Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Comp. 4	Comp. 5	Comp. 6
cyl	0.4442	-0.03396	-0.40143	-0.05002	-0.798600	-0.01086
pui	0.4145	-0.42122	-0.03956	-0.48972	0.306665	-0.56155
vit	0.3435	-0.66344	0.36993	0.31991	0.007185	0.45010
poi	0.4303	0.25517	-0.48446	-0.12315	0.472589	0.52584
lon	0.4302	0.29558	0.04398	0.71185	0.165972	-0.43743
lar	0.3776	0.47832	0.68103	-0.36529	-0.131360	0.11880

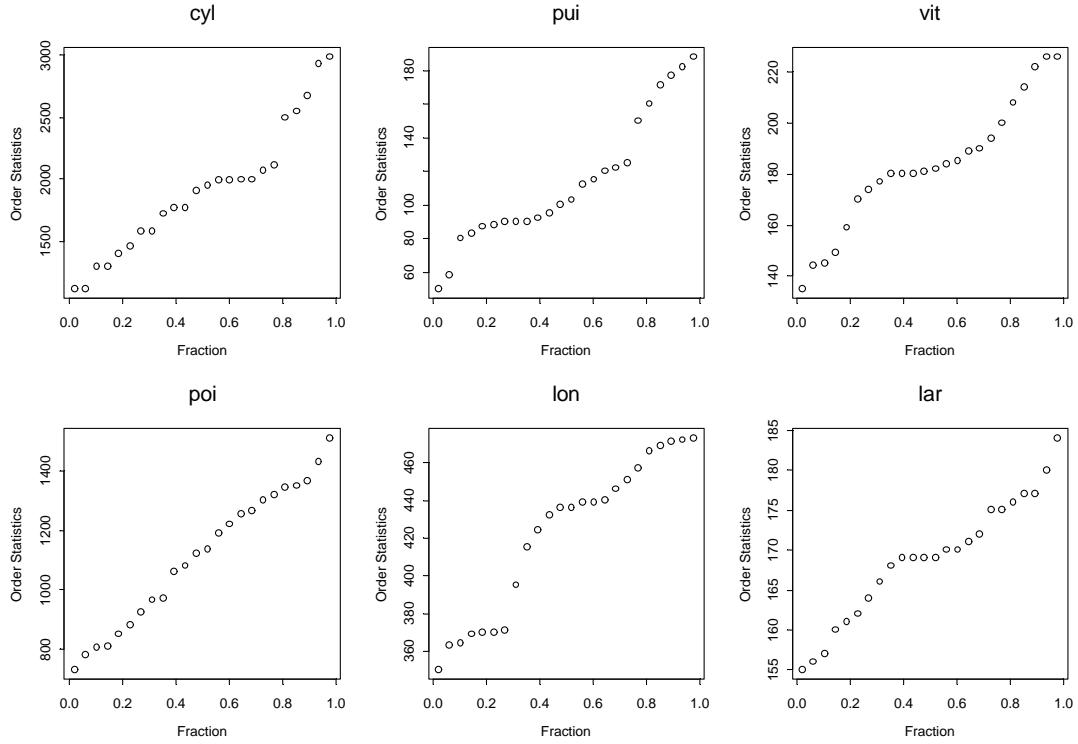
*Comparer avec Tableau 4 op.cit. p.124*

### **plot est une fonction générique : voir ?plot.xxx**

```
> plot(loadings(pca1))
> plot(pca1$loadings)
> plot.loadings(pca1$loadings)
```



```
> plot.dataframe(V)
```

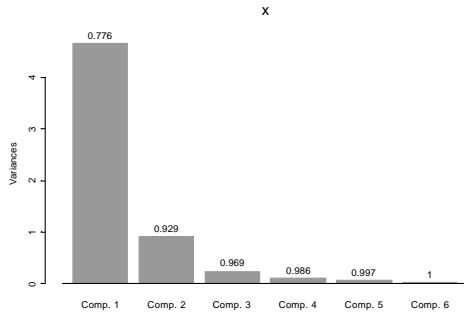


## Valeurs propres et valeurs singulières

```

> names(pcal)
[1] "sdev"           "loadings"        "correlations"   "scores"
[5] "center"         "scale"           "n.obs"          "call"
[9] "factor.sdev"    "coef"
> pcal$sdev
Comp. 1 Comp. 2 Comp. 3 Comp. 4 Comp. 5 Comp. 6
2.158 0.9567 0.4903 0.3205 0.2543 0.1448
> pcal$sdev2
NULL
> pcal$sdev^2
Comp. 1 Comp. 2 Comp. 3 Comp. 4 Comp. 5 Comp. 6
4.656 0.9152 0.2404 0.1027 0.06466 0.02096
> var(pcal$scores,unbiased=F)
            Comp. 1      Comp. 2      Comp. 3      Comp. 4
Comp. 1 4.656e+000 -1.665e-016 3.516e-016 -6.800e-016
Comp. 2 -1.665e-016 9.152e-001 8.789e-017 -2.012e-016
Comp. 3 3.516e-016 8.789e-017 2.404e-001 -1.272e-016
Comp. 4 -6.800e-016 -2.012e-016 -1.272e-016 1.027e-001
Comp. 5 -1.041e-016 -7.517e-017 -7.864e-017 1.457e-016
Comp. 6 -4.684e-016 1.318e-016 -2.220e-016 -3.601e-016
...
            Comparer avec Tableau 4 op.cit. p.124
> plot(pcal)
[1] 0.7 1.9 3.1 4.3 5.5 6.7

```



## Cercle des corrélations

```
> cor(V,pca1$scores)
   Comp. 1  Comp. 2  Comp. 3  Comp. 4  Comp. 5  Comp. 6
cyl  0.9585 -0.03249 -0.19684 -0.01603 -0.203065 -0.001573
pui  0.8944 -0.40297 -0.01940 -0.15695  0.077978 -0.081301
vit  0.7413 -0.63469  0.18139  0.10253  0.001827  0.065164
poi  0.9285  0.24411 -0.23755 -0.03947  0.120168  0.076130
lon  0.9283  0.28278  0.02157  0.22814  0.042203 -0.063330
lar  0.8148  0.45759  0.33393 -0.11707 -0.033402  0.017199
```

Comparer avec Tableau 6 op.cit. p.125

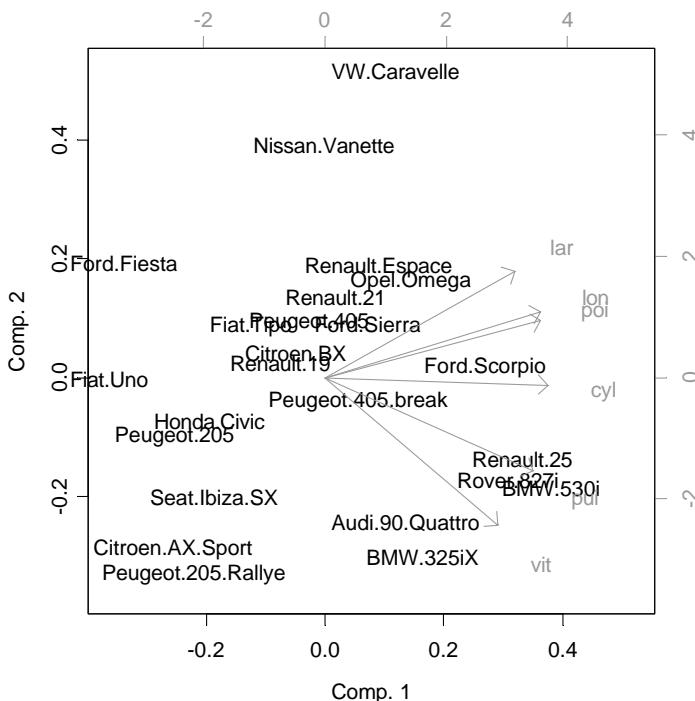
## Coordonnées factorielles

```
> pca1$scores
   Comp. 1  Comp. 2  Comp. 3  Comp. 4  Comp. 5
Honda.Civic -2.02290 -0.31994  0.53062 -0.407377 -0.11826
Renault.19  -0.77851  0.13290  0.44155  0.213162 -0.22545
Fiat.Tipo   -1.28979  0.43421  0.46900 -0.189979 -0.17224
Peugeot.405 -0.27382  0.46470  0.18639  0.611229  0.02782
Renault.21   0.18051  0.63715 -0.06456  0.634822 -0.32801
Citroen.BX  -0.50465  0.20761  0.15106  0.415396 -0.06161
BMW.530i    3.94563 -0.83539 -0.51558 -0.138997 -0.12044
Rover.827i   3.19390 -0.77144 -0.01415  0.007588 -0.04612
...
Peugeot.205 -2.61879 -0.41507 -0.79900 -0.001865 -0.24542
Peugeot.205.Rallye -2.28877 -1.47879  0.10085  0.110174  0.21629
Seat.Ibiza.SX -1.93307 -0.90142 -0.04755 -0.354670  0.08438
Citroen.AX.Sport -2.65026 -1.29510  0.44636 -0.308521 -0.14162
```

Comparer avec Tableau 5 op.cit. p.126

## biplot (Version Windows)

```
> biplot(pca1)
```



*Comparer avec Figure 10 op.cit. p.137*

#### DESCRIPTION

Produces a biplot corresponding to the model.

#### USAGE

```
biplot.princomp(x, choices=1:2, scale=1, ...)
biplot.factanal(x, choices=1:2, scale=1, ...)
```

#### REQUIRED ARGUMENTS

**x** an object of class "princomp" or "factanal".

#### OPTIONAL ARGUMENTS

**choices** length 2 vector stating which components or factors to plot.

**scale** a number between 0 and 1, inclusive that tells what kind of scaling to perform. The basic scaling factors, lambda, are the singular values of the data in the case of principal components and the square root of the sum of squared loadings in the case of factor analysis. The variables are scaled by lambda ^ scale and the observations are scaled by lambda ^ (1-scale). See Gabriel (1971).

**...** optional arguments to biplot.default may be given.

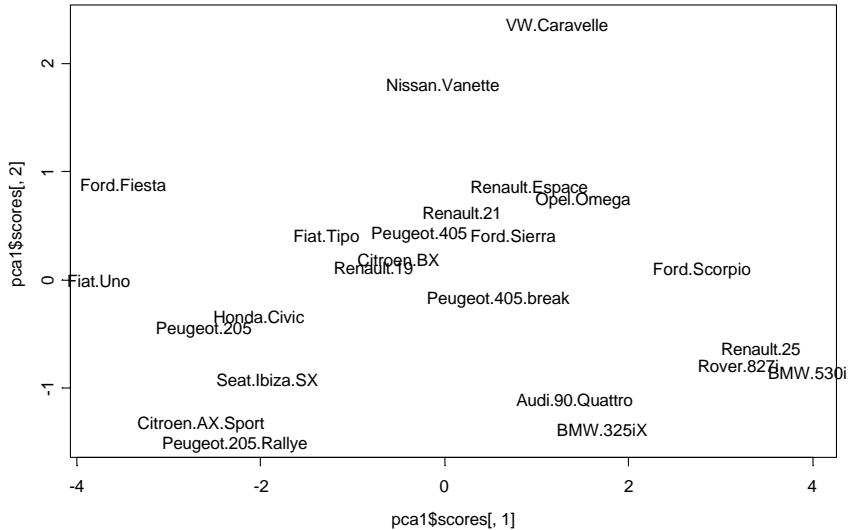
#### REFERENCES

Gabriel, K. R. (1971). The biplot graphical display of matrices with applications to principal component analysis. Biometrika 58 453-467.

Moralité : S-PLUS représente toujours une école de statistique.

## Cartes factorielles

```
> plot(pca1$scores[,1],pca1$scores[,2],type="n")
> text(pca1$scores[,1],pca1$scores[,2],row.names(V))
```

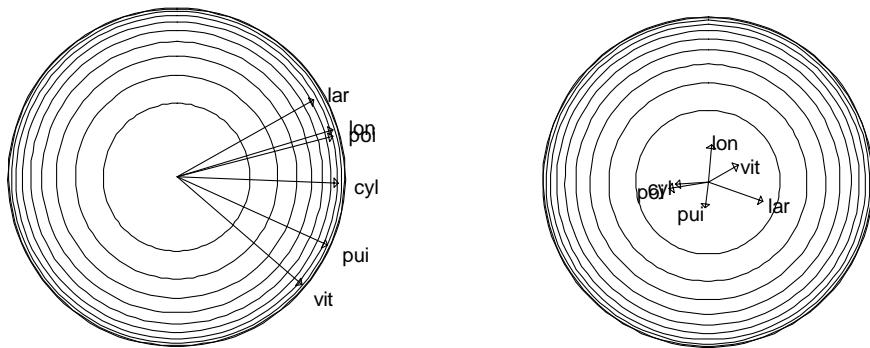


Par exemple :

```
corcircle<-function (pca.object, axex=1,axey=2) {
  if (class(pca.object)!="princomp") stop("Illegal call")
  cool<-pca.object$coef[,axex]*pca.object$sdev[axex]
  coo2<-pca.object$coef[,axey]*pca.object$sdev[axey]
  old.par<-par()
  par(pty="s")
  par(mai=c(0,0,0,0))
  x0<-sin(seq(0,2*pi,le=100))
  y0<-cos(seq(0,2*pi,le=100))
  plot(x0,y0,xlim=c(-1,1),ylim=c(-1,1),type="l",axes=F)

  arrows(0,0,cool,coo2)
  for(i in cos(asin(seq(0.1,1,by=0.1)))) {
    lines( i*x0,i*y0)
  }
  nomvar<-names(eval(pca.object$call[[2]]))
  for (i in 1:length(cool)) {
    if (cool[i]<0) posi<-1 else posi<-0
    text(1.1*cool[i],1.1*coo2[i],nomvar[i],cex=2,adj=posi)
  }
  par(old.par)
  return("ok")
}

> corcircle(pca1,1,2)
> corcircle(pca1,3,4)
```



## 2 - Classification

Nous avons réalisé une classification ascendante hiérarchique des données centrées-réduites de l'exemple à l'aide du critère de Ward (*op. cit. p. 139*) :

```
> norma<-function (x) {
+   return ((x-mean(x))/sqrt(var(x,unbiased=T)))
+ }
> apply(V,2,norma)
      cyl      pui      vit      poi      lon      lar
Honda.Civic -0.966313 -0.61021 -0.36023 -1.1326 -1.27196 -0.37019
Renault.19  -0.350676 -0.55864 -0.12228 -0.6333 -0.15925  0.02178
Fiat.Tipo   -0.617768 -0.79070 -0.51886 -0.6115 -0.64303  0.15243
Peugeot.405 -0.259751 -0.61021 -0.12228 -0.1339  0.44549  0.02178
...
> Vnor<-apply(V,2,norma)
```

### **mcclust**

#### DESCRIPTION

Performs hierarchical clustering via a wide range of clustering options, calculates a Bayesian criterion for choosing the number of clusters, and optionally allows for noise or "outliers".

#### USAGE

```
mcclust(x, method = "S*", signif = rep(0, dim(x)[2]), noise = F,
        scale = rep(1, dim(x)[2]), shape = c(1, rep(0.2, (dim(x)[2]-1))),
        workspace = <<see below>>)
```

#### REQUIRED ARGUMENTS

x n by p matrix containing n p-dimensional data points (NAs not allowed).

#### OPTIONAL ARGUMENTS

method a character string to select the clustering criterion. Possible values are : "S\*", "S", "spherical" (with varying sizes), "sum of squares" or "trace" (Ward's method), "unconstrained", "determinant", "centroid", "weighted average link", "group average link", "complete link" or "farthest neighbor", "single link" or "nearest neighbor". Only enough of the string to determine a unique match is required.

**signif** vector giving the number of significant decimal places in each column of **x**. Nonpositive components are allowed. Used in initializing clustering in some methods.

**noise** indicates whether or not Poisson noise should be assumed.

**scale** vector for scaling the observations. The *i*th column of **x** is multiplied by **scale[i]** before cluster analysis begins.

**shape** vector determining the shape of clusters for methods "S\*" and "S".

**workspace** size of the workspace provided to the underlying Fortran program. The default is  $(\text{dim}(\mathbf{x})[1] * (\text{dim}(\mathbf{x})[1]-1)) + 10 * \text{dim}(\mathbf{x})[1]$ .

#### VALUE

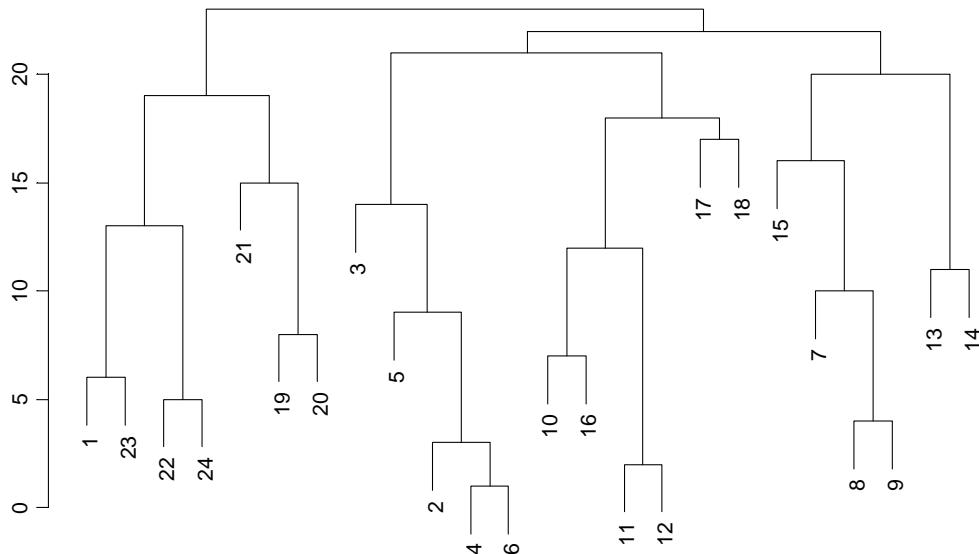
**tree** list with components **merge**, **height**, and **order** conforming to the output of the function **hclust**, but here **height** is just the stage of the merge. This output can be used with several functions such as **plclust** and **subtree**.

**lr** list of objects merged at each stage, in which a new cluster inherits the number of the lowest-numbered object or cluster from which it is formed (used for classification by function **mclass**).

**awe** a vector in which the *k*th element is the approximate weight of evidence for *k* clusters. This component is present only for the model-based methods : "S\*", "S", "spherical" (with varying sizes), "sum of squares" or "trace" (Ward's method), "unconstrained", and "determinant".

call a copy of the call to **mclust**.

```
> clust0<-mclust(Vnor,method="sum of squares")  
> plclust(clust0$tree)
```



Comparer avec Tableau 7 et Figure 11 op.cit. p.141-142

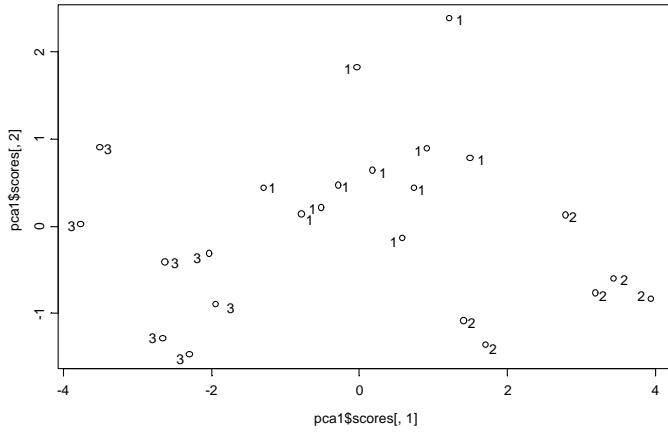
```
> clust0$awe  
[1] 0.000 24.591 45.526 7.555 -24.657 -51.727 -71.279  
[8] -91.060 -127.983 -159.480 -198.526 -235.657 -271.927 -297.796  
[15] -326.963 -360.426 -384.421 -403.986 -429.384 -456.138 -481.252
```

```

[22] -507.415 -530.126 -565.490

> cutree(clust0$tree,k=3)
[1] 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3
attr(, "height"):
[1] 21 20 19
> numgroup<-cutree(clust0$tree,k=3)
> numgroup
[1] 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3
attr(, "height"):
[1] 21 20 19
plot(pca1$scores[,1],pca1$scores[,2])
> identify(pca1$scores[,1],pca1$scores[,2],labels=as.vector(numgroup))

```



*Comparer avec Figure 12 op.cit. p.143*

```

> apply(V[numgroup==1,],2,mean)
  cyl  pui  vit  poi  lon  lar
1896 102.2 175.5 1163 437.5 172.4
> apply(V[numgroup==2,],2,mean)
  cyl  pui  vit  poi  lon  lar
2605 171.3 216 1348 458.2 173.2
> apply(V[numgroup==3,],2,mean)
  cyl  pui  vit  poi  lon  lar
1323 82.29 166.7 825.7 365.3 159.6

```

*Comparer avec Tableau 8 op.cit. p.141*

### 3 - Modèle exponentiel

Lancer S-PLUS et s'assurer qu'on est bien dans le dossier de travail désiré :  
Working data will be in D:\Data\DEA3\\_Data

Le problème est posé par Didier Pont<sup>2</sup>. Dans plusieurs stations (STA) de Camargue, à plusieurs dates (DAT en semaines), est mesuré le taux (DEG, pourcentage, sur [0,1]) de dégradation des feuilles d'une espèce de Salicornes. Les erreurs de mesure peuvent conduire à une valeur plus grande que 1 :

<sup>2</sup> Rioual P., Torre, F. & D. Pont (1996) - Primary production of Salicornia-type vegetation within the Rhone delta. MEDDELT Program "Impact of Climate Change on Northwestern Mediterranean Deltas. Final report to the Commission of the European Communities (DG XII, contract EV5V-CT94-0465). 17 p.

<b>STA</b>	<b>DAT</b>	<b>DEG</b>									
PAL	0	1	DS	0	1	DN	0	1	TDV	0	1
PAL	1	1.018	DS	1	0.941	DN	1	0.976	TDV	1	0.934
PAL	4	0.921	DS	4	0.836	DN	4	0.86	TDV	4	0.697
PAL	8	0.648	DS	8	0.652	DN	8	0.566	TDV	8	0.632
PAL	16	0.392	DS	16	0.409	DN	16	0.471	TDV	16	0.579
PAL	43	0.166	DS	43	0.249	DN	43	0.278	TDV	43	0.317
PAL	0	1	DS	0	1	DN	0	1	TDV	0	1
PAL	1	1.038	DS	1	0.962	DN	1	0.977	TDV	1	0.969
PAL	4	0.93	DS	4	0.886	DN	4	0.852	TDV	4	0.711
PAL	8	0.657	DS	8	0.601	DN	8	0.628	TDV	8	0.591
PAL	16	0.356	DS	16	0.357	DN	16	0.509	TDV	16	0.548
PAL	43	0.159	DS	43	0.244	DN	43	0.241	TDV	43	0.367

On veut estimer un modèle de la cinétique de dégradation du type :

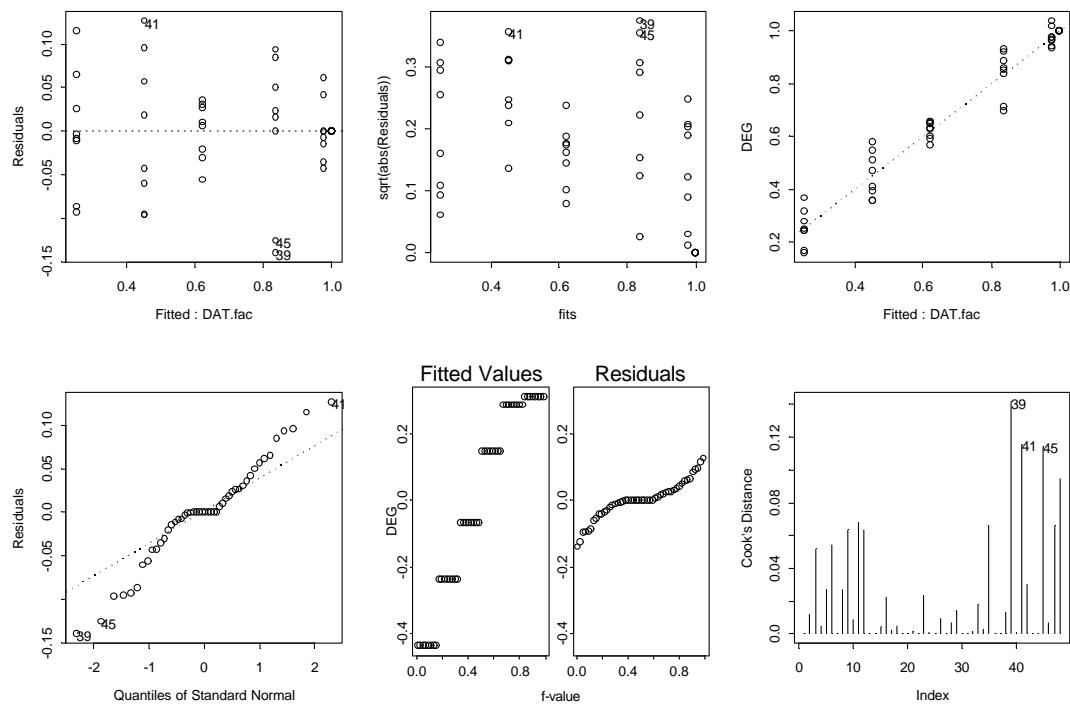
$$y = pe^{kt} + (1-p)$$

Planter le data.frame :

```
> salicor
  STA DAT  DEG
1 PAL 0 1.000
2 PAL 1 1.018
...
47 TDV 16 0.548
48 TDV 43 0.367
```

## attach

```
> attach(salicor) Les variables de salicor sont directement accessibles
> search()
[1] "D:\\Data\\Dea3\\_Data"
[2] "salicor"
[3] "d:\\asplus\\splus\\_Functio"
...
> is.factor(STA)
[1] T
> levels(STA)
[1] "DN"   "DS"   "PAL"  "TDV"
```



Graphique standard associé à un modèle linéaire

1) Résidus en fonction des valeurs prédictes

2) Racine des valeurs absolues des résidus en fonction des valeurs prédictes

3) Valeurs observées en fonction des valeurs prédictes

4) Graphique quantile-quantile normal des résidus (normalité des résidus). N.B. Chacun des graphiques proposés est issu d'une recherche approfondie. Le qq-plot est de Wilk M.B. & Gnanadesikan R. (1968). Probability plotting methods for the analysis of data. Biometrika, 55, 1-17 validé par Cleveland W.S. (1994) The elements of graphing data. Hobart Press, Summit, New Jersey, p. 143. Les modes de lecture sont décrits dans des ouvrages célèbres comme Tukey J.W. (1977) Exploratory data analysis, Adisison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts. Ici, les résidus sont sur-dispersés par rapport à une loi normale (cf. du Toit S.H.C., Steyn A.G.W. & Stumpf R.H. (1986) Graphical Exploratory data analysis, Springer-Verlag, , New-York, p. 49). Ouvrages classiques : Chambers J.M., Cleveland W.S., Kleiner B. & Tukey P.A. (1983) Graphical methods for data analysis, Wadsworth, Belmont, California. Cleveland W.S. (1993) Visualizing data, Hobart Press, Summit, New Jersey.

5) graphique r-f (r pour residuals, f pour fitted). A gauche, en abscisse le rang des valeurs prédictes sur [0,1], en ordonnée les valeurs prédictes centrées (fonction de répartition inversée des prédictions). A droite à la même échelle en abscisse le rang des résidus sur [0,1], en ordonnée les valeurs observées des résidus(fonction de répartition inversée des résidus). Le couple permet de comparer l'étendue de la distribution des observations qu'on espère beaucoup plus grande que celle des résidus. Ce graphe exprime le rapport variance expliquée - variance résiduelle.

6) Graphe des distances de Cook. Donne pour chacun des points de mesure la distance entre les paramètres estimés par la régression avec et sans ce point. Si l'importance du rôle de chaque point est concentré sur quelques valeurs, la régression n'est pas bonne (prise en compte de points aberrants). Voir Cook, R. D. and Weisberg, S. (1982). Residuals and Influence in Regression. Chapman and Hall, New York.

La question est bien posée :

```
> DAT.fac<-factor(DAT)
> lm1<-lm(DEG~STA*DAT)
> anova(lm1)
Analysis of Variance Table
```

```

Response: DEG

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
      Df Sum of Sq Mean Sq F Value Pr(F)
STA    3     0.003   0.001     0.0 0.9856
DAT    1     3.005   3.005   170.6 0.0000
STA:DAT 3     0.063   0.021     1.2 0.3246
Residuals 40     0.704   0.018

> lm1<-lm(DEG~DAT*STA)

> anova(lm1)
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: DEG

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
      Df Sum of Sq Mean Sq F Value Pr(F)
DAT    1     3.005   3.005   170.6 0.0000
STA    3     0.003   0.001     0.0 0.9856
DAT:STA 3     0.063   0.021     1.2 0.3246
Residuals 40     0.704   0.018

> lm1<-lm(DEG~DAT.fac)
> anova(lm1)
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: DEG

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
      Df Sum of Sq Mean Sq F Value Pr(F)
DAT.fac 5     3.617   0.7235   192.7     0
Residuals 42     0.158   0.0038

```

## tapply

```

> tapply(DEG,list(DAT,STA),mean)
      DN    DS    PAL    TDV
0 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
1 0.9765 0.9515 1.0280 0.9515
4 0.8560 0.8610 0.9255 0.7040
8 0.5970 0.6265 0.6525 0.6115
16 0.4900 0.3830 0.3740 0.5635
43 0.2595 0.2465 0.1625 0.3420
> datsta<-tapply(DEG,list(DAT,STA),mean)

```

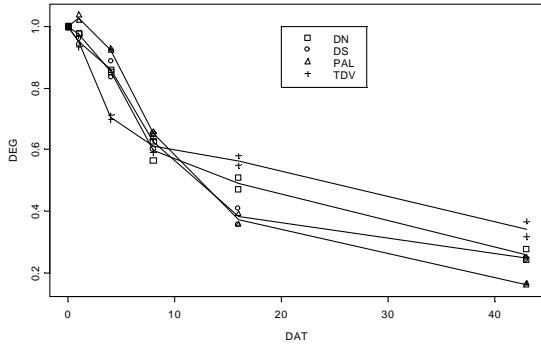
## function

```

f1<- function () {
  plot(DAT,DEG,type="n")
  for (i in 1:4) {
    nomsta<-levels(STA)[i]
    points(DAT[STA==nomsta],DEG[STA==nomsta],pch=i-1)
    lines(unique(DAT),datsta[,i])
  }
  legend(20,1,levels(STA),marks=c(0,1,2,3))
}

> f1()

```



### Mettre en place la formule (*objet*) du modèle :

```
> formule<-DEG~p*exp(a*DAT)+(1-p)
> formule
DEG ~ p * exp(a * DAT) + (1 - p)
```

### Associer aux données une liste de paramètres :

```
> parameters(salicor)<-list(a=-1,p=0.8)
> parameters(salicor)
$a:
[1] -1

$p:
[1] 0.8
> class(salicor)
[1] "pframe"      "data.frame"
```

salicor est un tableau de données paramétré (*pframe*) sous-classe des *data.frame*.

### Estimer les paramètres par la procédure nls :

#### nls

##### DESCRIPTION

**Fits a nonlinear regression model via least squares.**

##### USAGE

```
nls(formula, data, start=<<see below>>, control=<<see below>>,
    algorithm="default", trace=F)
```

##### REQUIRED ARGUMENTS

**formula** a formula which specifies the nonlinear regression model.

**data** a data frame in which to do the computations. In addition to the usual data variables, the data frame may contain parameters (set, typically, by using the assignment form of **parameters** or **param**) that establish initial values for the model parameters.

##### OPTIONAL ARGUMENTS

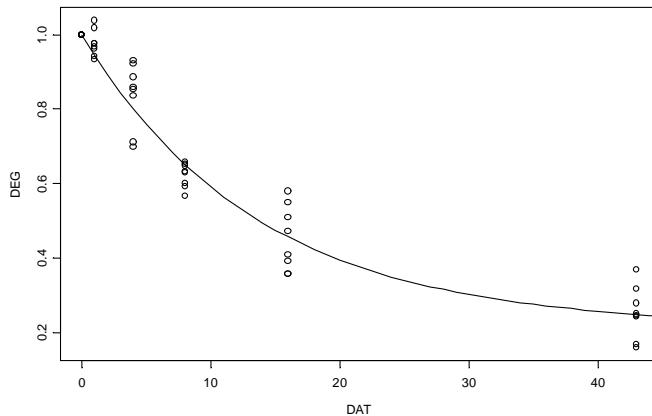
**start** a list or numerical vector. Although it is optional, use of **start** is recommended for unambiguous specification of the parameters. If **start** is omitted, the assumption is that any names occurring in **formula** that are not variables in the data frame are parameters. The list form of **start** allows the individual parameter names to refer to subsets of the parameters of arbitrary length. If a numeric starting vector is supplied, the named parameters must each be of length 1. In the case of partially

```
linear models (algorithm = "plinear"), only the nonlinear parameters
should be supplied.
```

```
> nls(formule, salicor)
Residual sum of squares : 0.1839
parameters:
  a      p
-0.07371 0.7844
formula: DEG ~ p * exp(a * DAT) + (1 - p)
48 observations
> nls1<-nls(formule, salicor)
> class(nls1)
[1] "nls"
> names(nls1)
[1] "parameters"      "formula"          "call"            "residuals"
[5] "R"                "fitted.values"   "assign"

> x0<-seq(from=0, to=43, by=1)
> y0<-0.7844 * exp(-0.07369 * x0) + (1 - 0.7844)
> plot(DAT,DEG)
> lines(x0,y0)
```

On obtient une première approche satisfaisante :



## 4 - Courbe gamma

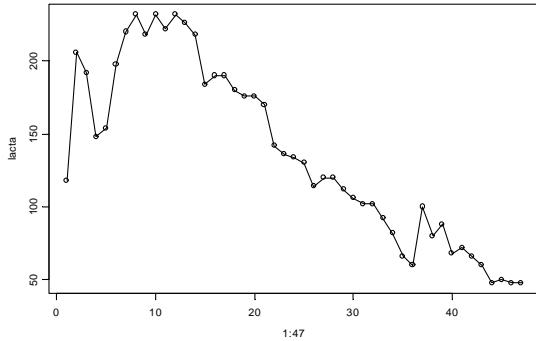
L'exercice est proposé par R. Tomassone & al.<sup>3</sup> p. 380. Il porte sur une courbe de lactation (47 semaines) :

```
> lacta
[1] 118 206 192 148 154 198 220 232 218 232 222 232 226 218 184 190
[17] 190 180 176 176 170 142 136 134 130 114 120 120 112 106 102 102
[33] 92 82 66 60 100 80 88 68 72 66 60 48 50 48 48
```

On veut ajuster aux données une fonction Gamma :

$$y = ax^d e^{cx}$$

<sup>3</sup> Tomassone R., Dervin C. & Masson J.P. (1993) Biométrie Modélisation des phénomènes biologiques, Masson, Paris, 553 p.



**lacta n'est pas un data.frame :**

```
> is.data.frame(lacta)
[1] F
```

**Modifier la structure des données :**

```
> lacta<-data.frame(lacta)
> lacta<-cbind.data.frame(lacta,1:47)
> names(lacta)
[1] "lacta" "X2"
> names(lacta)<-c("lacta","t")
> names(lacta)
[1] "lacta" "t"
```

**Obtenir une première estimation des paramètres par une régression linéaire :**

```
> loglacta<-log(lacta$lacta)

> lm(loglacta~t+log(t),data=lacta)
Call:
lm(formula = loglacta ~ t + log(t), data = lacta)
Coefficients:
(Intercept)          t      log(t)
        4.851   -0.0616   0.4929
> exp(4.851)
[1] 127.9
> 0.4929/0.0616
[1] 8.002 (Ok, p. 380)
```

**Implanter la formule :**

```
> lacta.form<-lacta~a*t^d*exp(c*t)
```

**Paramétriser le data.frame. Quelle est la classe du résultat ?**

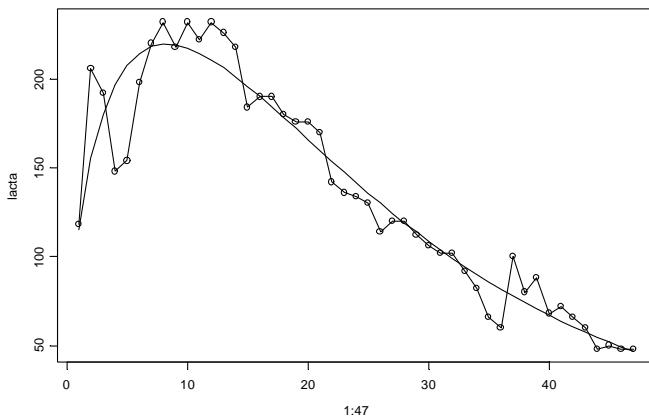
```
> parameters(lacta)<-list(a=127.88,d=0.4929,c=-0.0616)
```

**Estimer le modèle :**

```
> nls2<-nls(lacta.form,lacta)
> nls2
Residual sum of squares : 12772
parameters:
    a      d      c
122.7 0.5243 -0.06347
formula: lacta ~ a * t^d * exp(c * t)
47 observations
```

**Tracer le modèle :**

```
> lines(lacta$t,predict(nls2))
```



*Donner la précision des paramètres fournie par le jackknife.*

## 5 - Modèle logistique

Pour le modèle logistique, il n'est même pas la peine de donner une valeur initiale aux paramètres. S-PLUS s'en occupe pour vous. Pourtant c'est un problème réel :

*Le problème, que nous n'avons pas abordé jusqu'à présent, est délicat car un bon comportement d'un algorithme de minimisation dépend fortement de la qualité des estimations initiales. Pour le modèle exponentiel on peut proposer de prendre les estimations obtenues par régression linéaire sur les logarithmes, par contre pour des modèles plus compliqués on est souvent réduit à des bricolages plus ou moins avouables.<sup>4</sup> (p. 513)*

Un exemple est proposé par D. Nandris (Cf. <sup>5</sup>). Dans une parcelle de caféier, lors de 9 visites en 1992, une note de synthèse de développement de la rouille est enregistrée.

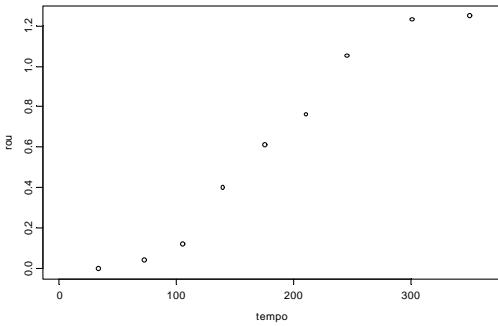
```
> tempo
[1] 34 73 106 140 176 211 246 302 351
> rou
[1] 0.00 0.04 0.12 0.40 0.61 0.76 1.05 1.23 1.25
```

Représenter les données en imposant le rang sur l'axe des x :

```
> plot(tempo,rou,xlim=c(0,364))
```

<sup>4</sup> Pavé A. (1994) Modélisation en biologie et écologie. Aléas, Lyon, 559 p.

<sup>5</sup> Lamouroux, N., Pellegrin, F., Nandris, D. & Kohler, F. (1995) The Coffea arabica fungal pathosystem in New Caledonia: interactions at two different spatial scales. *Journal of Phytopathology* : 143, 403-413.



```
> ?logistic
```

#### DESCRIPTION

A self-starting nonlinear regression function for the three-parameter logistic function. The parameters to be fit are **Asym**, **T50**, and **scal**. An expression for the model is

$$y = \frac{Asym}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{t_{50} - t}{scal}\right)}$$

#### USAGE

```
logistic(time, Asym, T50, scal)
```

#### REQUIRED ARGUMENTS

**time** the "independent" variable - usually time or concentration.  
**Asym** the parameter giving the asymptotic response as time goes to infinity. It has the same units as the response.  
**T50** the parameter giving the time at which the response reaches 50% of Asym. It has the same units as the time variable.  
**scal** a scale parameter. When the time is  $T50 + scal$  the response is roughly 75% of Asym. This parameter has the same units as the time variable.

Ceci correspond à l'écriture :

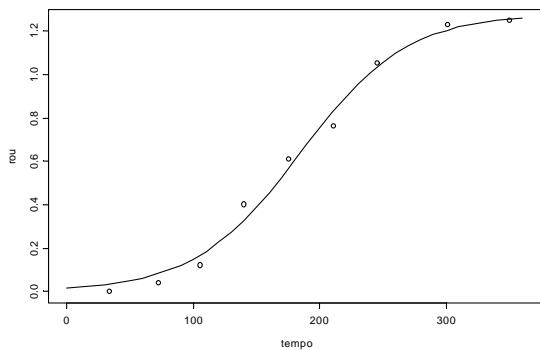
$$y(t) = \frac{K}{1 + e^{-r(t-t_m)}} \text{ avec } r = \frac{1}{scal}$$

```
> rou.lis<-nlsList(rou ~ logistic(tempo, Asym, T50,
scal), cluster=rep(1,9), data=rou)
> rou.lis
$"1":
Residual sum of squares : 0.01828
parameters:
  Asym   T50   scal
  1.283 185.1 42.19
formula: rou ~ logistic(tempo, Asym, T50, scal)
9 observations

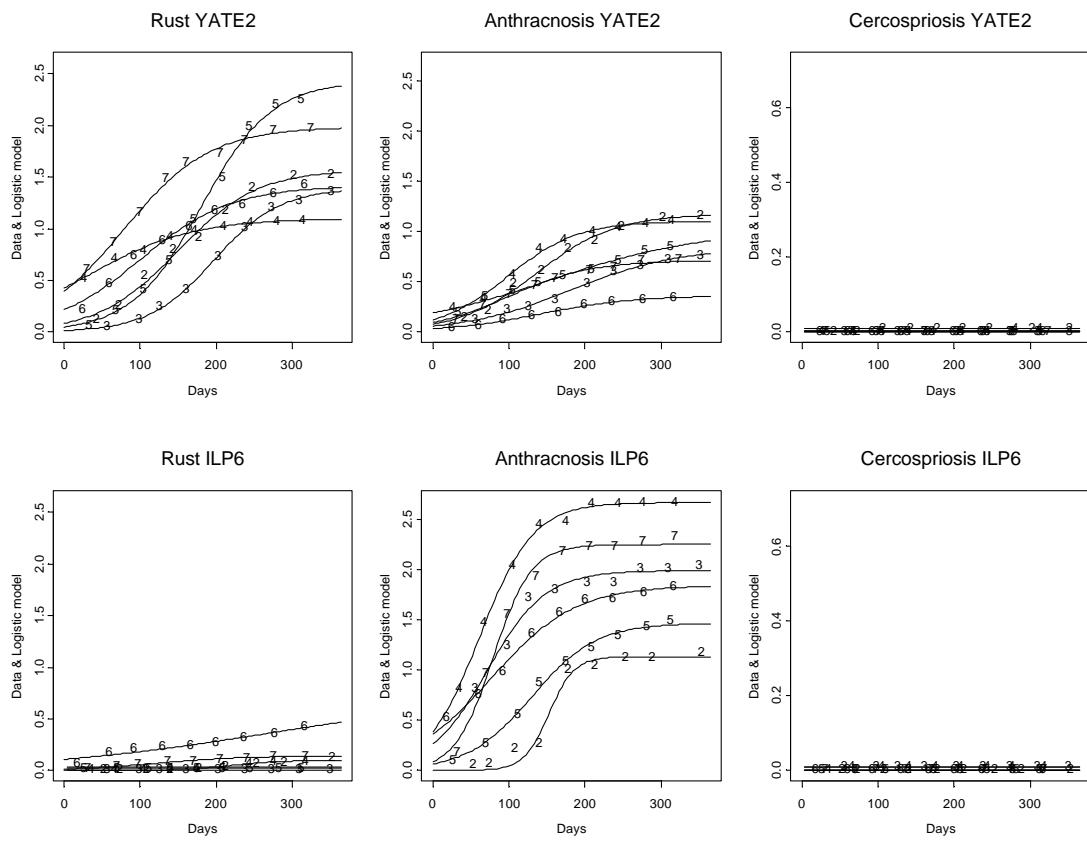
attr(, "class"):
[1] "nlsList" "lmList"
attr(, "call"):
nlsList(formula = rou ~ logistic(tempo, Asym, T50, scal), data = rou,
        cluster = rep(1, 9))

> provi<-seq(0,365,10)
> provi
```

```
[1]   0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160
[24] 170 180 190 200 210 220
[24] 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360
> lines(provi,1.283/(1+exp((185.1-provi)/42.19)))
```



Le paramètre `cluster` permet de calculer un modèle par groupe de lignes. On peut ainsi estimer des familles de modèles, par exemple pour plusieurs années, plusieurs stations et plusieurs maladies :



## 6 - Mélange de lois normales

```
> read.table("D:\\\\Data\\\\Dea4\\\\donax.txt", header=F, row.names=1)
V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 V7 V8 V9 V10 V11 V12 V13 V14 V15 V16
```

```

Mars   0   0   0   0   3   2   4   7   12   21   22   6   1   1   0
Avril   0   0   0   0   1   3   20   28   42   79   47   18   2   1
Mai    25   18   5   5   1   0   6   6   16   53   93   83   20   6   0
Juin    9   11   5   7   6   7   5   2   12   34   92   77   24   1   0
Juillet  11   9   5   2   6   8   4   1   2   9   35   30   16   6   0
Aout    235  79   26   6   5   7   4   4   7   6   29   52   23   3   0
Septembre 21   13   24   14   26   19   13   3   10   13   10   28   13   1   2
Octobre   10   5   6   11   12   3   6   8   3   7   7   17   18   8   0
Novembre  5   4   13   6   6   8   11   5   6   14   12   26   7   2   0
> donax<-read.table("D:\\Data\\Dea4\\donax.txt",header=F,row.names=1)

```

Les lignes sont des échantillons de *Donax Trunculus*<sup>6</sup> d'une population échantillonnée chaque mois. En colonnes, on a des classes de tailles d'amplitude 2 mm et de centre respectif 3, 5, ..., 31 mm. On veut représenter la distribution en classes de taille et son évolution.

## Transposition

```

> donax.t<-t(donax)
> donax.t
      Mars Avril Mai Juin Juillet Aout Septembre Octobre Novembre
V2       0     0  25     9    11  235        21      10      5
V3       0     0  18    11     9   79        13      5      4
V4       0     0   5     5     5   26        24      6     13
V5       0     0   5     7     2   6        14     11      6
V6       3     0   1     6     6   5        26     12      6
V7       2     1     0    7     8   7        19      3      8
V8       4     3     6    5     4   4        13      6     11
V9       7    20     6    2     1   4        3      8      5
V10      12    28    16   12     2   7        10      3      6
V11      21    42    53   34     9   6        13      7     14
V12      22    79   93   92    35   29        10      7     12
V13      6    47   83   77    30   52        28     17     26
V14      1    18   20   24    16   23        13     18      7
V15      1     2     6    1     6   3        1      8      2
V16      0     1     0     0     0   0        2      0      0

```

## Extraction

```

> as.vector(donax.t[,1])
[1] 0 0 0 0 3 2 4 7 12 21 22 6 1 1 0

```

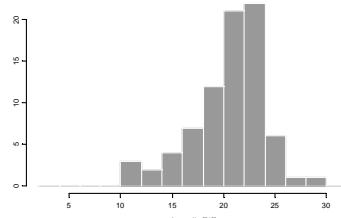
## Une liste d'échantillons

```

> donax.list<-as.list(1:9)
> tref<-seq(3,31,by=2)
> tref
[1] 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31
> rep(tref,as.vector(donax.t[,1]))
[1] 11 11 11 13 13 15 15 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 19 19 19 19
[22] 19 19 19 19 19 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
[43] 21 21 21 21 21 21 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23
[64] 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 27 29
> for (i in 1:9) {
+ donax.list[[i]]<-rep(tref,as.vector(donax.t[,i]))
+ }
> donax.list
[[1]]:
[1] 11 11 11 13 13 15 15 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 19 19 19 19
[22] 19 19 19 19 19 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
[43] 21 21 21 21 21 21 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23
[64] 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 27 29
[[2]]:
[1] 13 15 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17

```

<sup>6</sup> Moueza, M. & Chessel, D. (1976) Contribution à l'étude de la biologie de *Donax trunculus* L. dans l'algérois: analyse statistique de la dispersion le long d'une plage en baie de Bou-Ismaïl. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* : 21, 211-221.

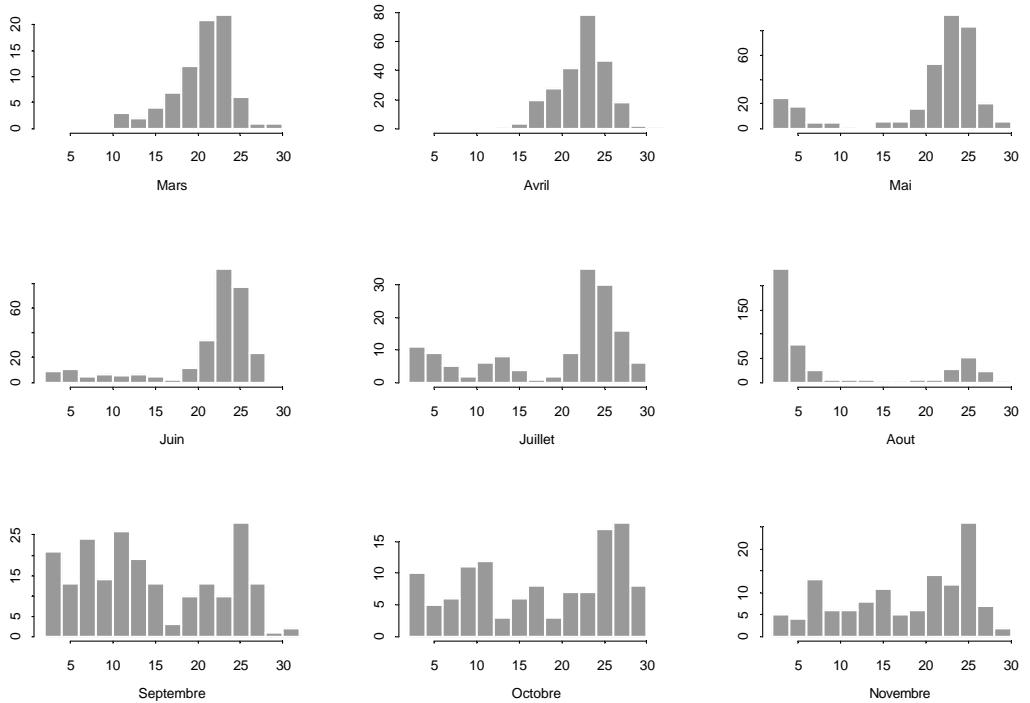


```

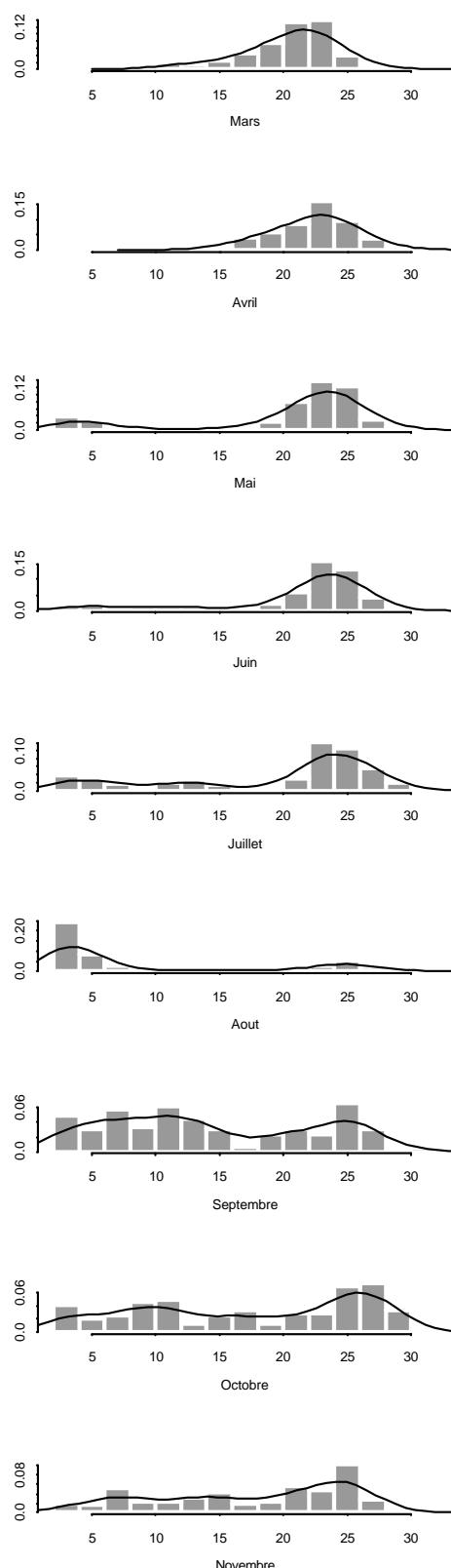
donax.f1<-function() {
  allpar<-par()
  par(mfrow=c(3,3))
  for (i in 1:9) {

hist(donax.list[[i]],breaks=break.donax,xlab=row.names(donax)[i])
  }
  par(allpar)
  return("ok")
}

```



```
donax.f1<-function() {
  allpar<-par()
  par(mfrow=c(9,1))
  for (i in 1:9) {
    x0<-donax.list[[i]]
    hist(x0, breaks=break.donax, xlab=row.names(donax)[i], proba=T)
    lines(density(x0, width=8))
  }
  par(allpar)
  return("ok")
}
```



On se pose la question de l'estimation des mélanges de lois normales. On écrit une petite fonction pour générer des échantillons de mélanges de lois normales :

```

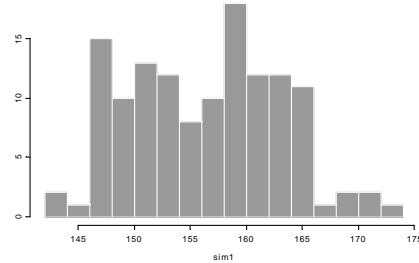
simmmix<-function(n1 = 150, m1 = -1, v1 = 1, n2 = 50, m2 = 2, v2 = 4) {
  x1 <- rnorm(n1, m = m1, sd = sqrt(v1))
  x2 <- rnorm(n2, m = m2, sd = sqrt(v2))
  xsim <- append(x1, x2)
  return (xsim)
}

```

```

> sim1<-simmmix(n1=50,m1=150,v1=10,n2=80,m2=160,v2=20 )
> hist(sim1,nclass=20)

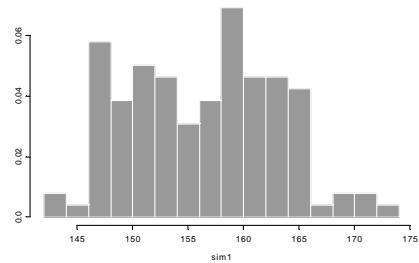
```



```

> hist(sim1,nclass=20,proba=T)

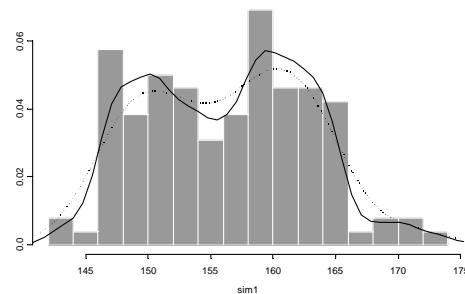
```



```

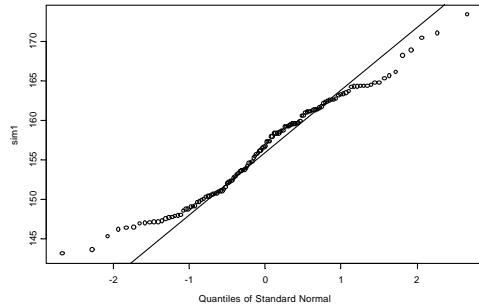
> lines(density(sim1,width=5),lty=1)
> lines(density(sim1,width=10),lty=2)

```



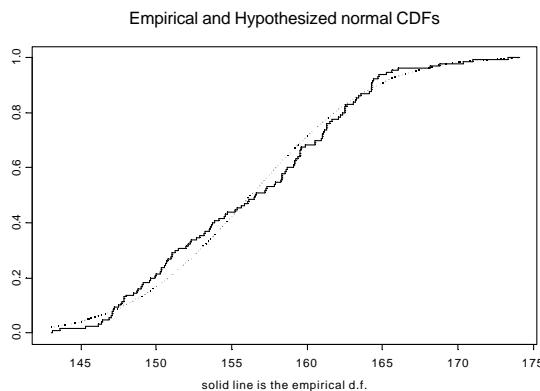
Le résultat dépend de la largeur de la fenêtre de lissage. La documentation donne les références bibliographiques incontournables sur les estimations non paramétriques de densité<sup>7</sup>. Pour tracer un graphe quantile-quantile en référence à la loi normale<sup>8</sup> :

```
> qqnorm(sim1)
> qqline(sim1)
```



La déviation par rapport à la loi normale apparaît moins clairement dans le graphe de la fonction de répartition empirique de l'échantillon :

```
> cdf.compare(sim1,distri="normal",mean=mean(sim1),sd=sqrt(var(sim1)))
```



Pour tester la normalité en utilisant la fonction de répartition :

```
> ks.gof(sim1,distri="normal")
One sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of Composite Normality

data: sim1
ks = 0.0809, p-value = 0.0362
alternative hypothesis:
True cdf is not the normal distn. with estimated parameters
sample estimates:
```

<sup>7</sup> Silverman, B. W. (1986). *Density Estimation for Statistics and Data Analysis*. Chapman and Hall, London. Wegman, E. J. (1972). Nonparametric probability density estimation. *Technometrics*, 14, 533-546.

<sup>8</sup> Chambers, J. M., Cleveland, W. S., Kleiner, B. and Tukey, P. A. (1983). *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Wadsworth, Belmont, California. Hoaglin, D. C., Mosteller, F. and Tukey, J. W., editors (1983). *Understanding Robust and Exploratory Data Analysis*. Wiley, New York

```

mean of x standard deviation of x
156.3           6.547

```

Le logiciel propose une citation<sup>9</sup>. Pour tester la normalité en utilisant le Khi2 :

```

> chisq.gof(sim1,distri="normal",n.param.est=2,mean=mean(sim1),
  sd=sqrt(var(sim1)))

Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test

data: sim1
Chi-square = 21.85, df = 12, p-value = 0.0393
alternative hypothesis:
  True cdf does not equal the normal Distn. for at least one sample point.

```

Le nombre de classes est optimisé automatiquement<sup>10</sup>.

L'estimation au maximum de vraisemblance des 5 paramètres d'un mélange de deux gaussiennes n'est pas difficile. On écrit une fonction qui montre le fonctionnement de la procédure. La fonction de vraisemblance :

```

vrai <- function(z, p, m1, m2, v1, v2) {
  - log((p * exp((-0.5 * (z - m1)^2)/v1))/sqrt(v1) + ((1 - p) *
    exp((-0.5 * (z - m2)^2)/v2))/sqrt(v2))
}

```

La densité de probabilité :

```

dens <- function(z, p, m1, m2, v1, v2) {
  (p * exp((-0.5 * (z - m1)^2)/v1))/sqrt(2 * pi * v1) + ((1 - p) *
    exp((-0.5 * (z - m2)^2)/v2))/sqrt(2 * pi * v2)
}

```

La procédure d'optimisation :

```

normix<- function(n1 = 150, m1 = -1, v1 = 1, n2 = 50, m2 = 3, v2 = 4,
trace = F)
{
  x1 <- as.data.frame(rnorm(n1, m = m1, sd = sqrt(v1)))
  x2 <- as.data.frame(rnorm(n2, m = m2, sd = sqrt(v2)))
  x3 <- rbind.data.frame(x1, x2)
  names(x3)[1] <- "z"
  minz <- min(x3$z)
  maxz <- max(x3$z)
  zz <- seq(from = minz, to = maxz, le = 100)
  p <- n1/(n1 + n2)
  n <- n1 + n2
  w0 <- vector(6, mode = "numeric")
  w0[1:6] <- c(n, p, m1, m2, v1, v2)
  names(w0) <- c("n", "p", "m1", "m2", "v1", "v2")
  parameters(x3) <- list(p = p, m1 = m1, m2 = m2, v1 = v1, v2 = v2)
  hist(x3$z, nclass = 20, proba = T)
  lines(zz, dens(zz, p, m1, m2, v1, v2), lty = 2)
  ms.fit <- ms(~ vrai(z, p, m1, m2, v1, v2), data = x3, control = T,
  trace = trace)

```

<sup>9</sup> Dallal, G. E. and Wilkinson, L. (1986). An analytic approximation to the distribution of Lilliefors test for normality. *The American Statistician* 40, 294-296.

<sup>10</sup> Moore, D. S. (1986). Tests of chi-squared type. In *Goodness-of-Fit Techniques*. R. B. D'Agostino and M. A. Stevens, eds. New York: Marcel Dekker.

```

w <- ms.fit$parameters
lines(zz, dens(zz, w[1], w[2], w[3], w[4], w[5]), lty = 1)
legend(locator(1), c("Estimation", "Observation"), lty = c(1, 2), cex
= 0.5)
list("simulation", w0, "estimation", w)
}
> normix()
[1] "simulation"

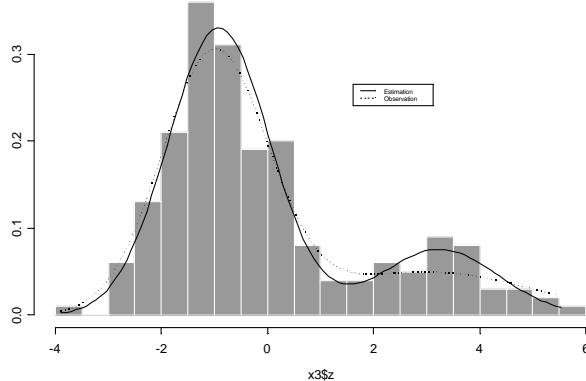
n      p   m1   m2   v1   v2
200 0.75 -1    3    1    4

[1] "estimation"

p          m1          m2          v1          v2
0.7901 -0.9136  3.241  0.9135  1.224

```

## Attention au locator



La fonction `ms`<sup>11</sup> fait l'essentiel du travail.

On peut essayer des situations variées (*à quoi sert cex ?*).

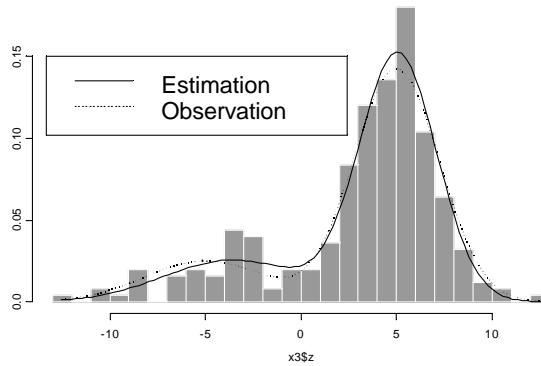
```

> normix(n1=50,n2=200,m1=-5,m2=5,v1=10,v2=5)
[1] "simulation"
n      p   m1   m2   v1   v2
250 0.2 -5    5  10    5

[1] "estimation"
p          m1          m2          v1          v2
0.2337 -3.566  5.071 13.19  4.091

```

<sup>11</sup> Chambers, J. M., and Hastie, T. J. (eds) (1992). *Statistical Models in S*, Chapter 10, "Nonlinear Models". Pacific Grove, CA.: Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

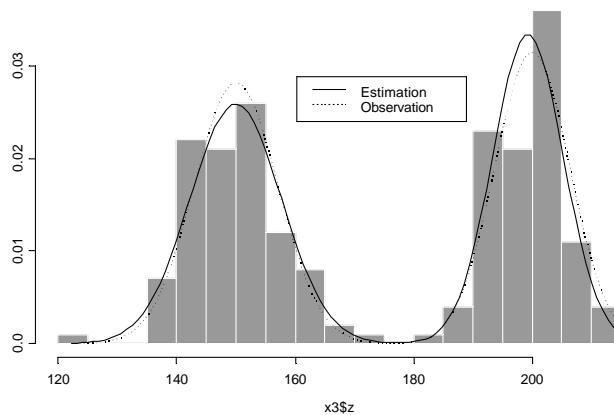


```
> normix(n1=100,n2=100,m1=150,m2=200,v1=50,v2=40)
[1] "simulation"

n      p      m1      m2      v1      v2
200  0.5  150  200  50  40

[1] "estimation"

      p      m1      m2      v1      v2
0.5 150 199.3 199.36 59.36 35.54
```



On peut maintenant aborder le problème :

```
"estmix" <- function(z, p, m1, m2, v1, v2, minz = 0, maxz = 32, break0 =
  break.donax, trace = F)
{
  if(is.vector(z) == F) # Une précaution
    stop("Vector need")
  x3 <- as.data.frame(z) # Installation d'un pframe depuis un data.frame
  names(x3) <- "z" # Nom de la variable dans le pframe
  if(is.na(minz)) # Pour introduire à la main des valeurs de départ
    minz <- min(z)
  if(is.na(maxz))
    maxz <- max(z)
  n <- length(z)
  zz <- seq(from = minz, to = maxz, le = 100)
  if(is.na(p))
    p <- 0.5
  if(is.na(m1))
    m1 <- mean(z[z <= quantile(z, p)])
  if(is.na(m2))
    m2 <- mean(z[z >= quantile(z, p)])
  if(is.na(v1))
```

```

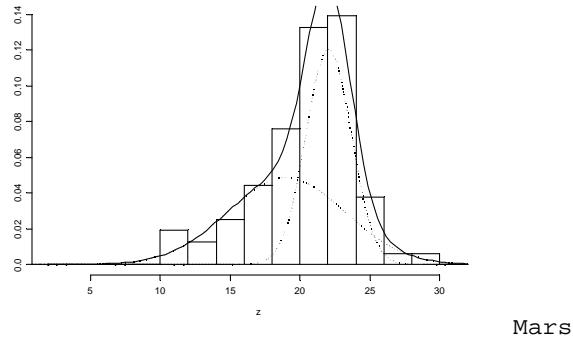
    v1 <- var(z[z <= quantile(z, p)])
if(is.na(v2))
    v2 <- var(z[z >= quantile(z, p)])
if(is.na(break0[1]))
    break0 <- quantile(z, probs = seq(0, 1, by = 0.05))
w0 <- vector(6, mode = "numeric")
w0[1:6] <- c(n, p, m1, m2, v1, v2)
names(w0) <- c("n", "p", "m1", "m2", "v1", "v2")
parameters(x3) <- list(p = p, m1 = m1, m2 = m2, v1 = v1, v2
    = v2) # Paramétrage du pframe
hist(z, breaks = break0, proba = T, density=-1) # Tracer de
l'histogramme
ms.fit <- ms(~ vrai(z, p, m1, m2, v1, v2), data = x3,
    control = T, trace = trace) # Estimation des paramètres
w <- ms.fit$parameters # Récupération des valeurs
lines(zz, dens(zz, w[1], w[2], w[3], w[4], w[5]), lty = 1)
lines(zz, w[1] * dnorm(zz, mean = w[2], sd = sqrt(w[4])),
    lty = 2) # Tracer des composantes du modèle
lines(zz, (1 - w[1]) * dnorm(zz, mean = w[3], sd = sqrt(w[5]
    )), lty = 2)
w # Retour des valeurs des estimations
}

```

```

> estmix(donax.list[[1]],NA,NA,NA,NA,NA)
p      m1      m2      v1      v2
0.5118 19.02 22.04 17.68 2.6

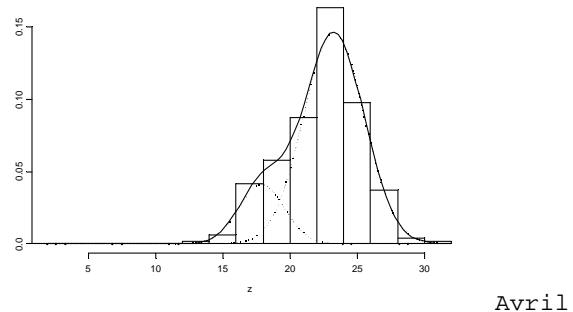
```



```

> estmix(donax.list[[2]],NA,NA,NA,NA,NA)
p      m1      m2      v1      v2
0.1748 17.88 23.26 2.886 5.041

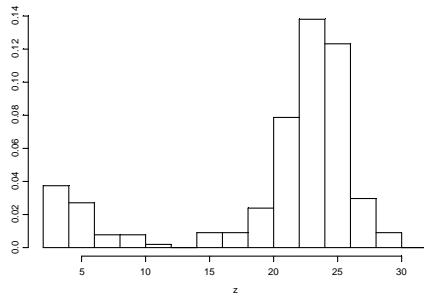
```



```

> estmix(donax.list[[3]],NA,NA,NA,NA,NA)
Error in ms(~ vrai(z, p, m1, m2, v1, v2), d..: 337 NAs found in value
Dumped
Premier échec

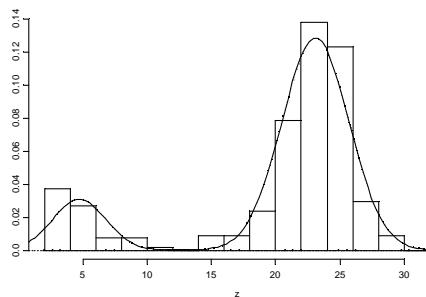
```



Premier essai à vue :

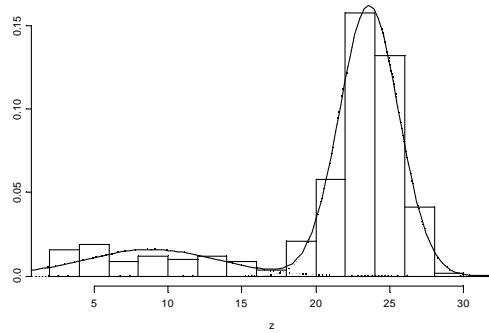
```
> estmix(donax.list[[3]],0.15,3,23,5,15)
  p   m1   m2   v1   v2
  0.1602 4.74 23.1 4.299 6.835
```

Gagné :



Mai

```
> estmix(donax.list[[4]],NA,NA,NA,NA,NA)
  p   m1   m2   v1   v2
  0.1821 8.84 23.6 20.99 4.035
```



Juin

...

## 7 - Séries temporelles

Planter les données de la chronique proposée dans le texte de référence Tomassone R., Charles-Bajard S. & Bellanger L. (1998) Introduction à la planification expérimentale, DEA « Analyse et modélisation des systèmes biologiques ». Sous Windows, utiliser la fonction Import du menu File. Sous UNIX, utiliser la fiche de J. Thioulouse.

```
> Class1
  V1    V2    V3    V4    V5    V6    V7    V8    V9    V10   V11   V12
1 0.66  0.70  0.74  0.63  0.70  0.66  0.61  0.52  0.60  0.61  0.70  1.10
```

```

2 1.17 1.23 0.85 0.78 0.71 0.55 0.56 0.74 0.80 0.75 0.74 0.79
3 0.78 1.00 1.05 1.09 1.05 0.75 0.73 0.77 0.77 0.84 0.66 0.68
4 0.67 0.56 0.62 0.73 0.70 0.74 0.93 1.00 1.50 1.30 1.18 1.15
5 1.34 1.37 1.13 1.04 0.92 1.15 0.99 1.32 1.46 1.24 1.01 1.04
6 1.08 0.94 0.81 1.00 0.98 1.02 1.16 0.96 1.23 1.10 1.02 1.08
7 1.30 0.97 0.96 0.80 0.62 0.51 0.56 0.84 0.87 0.87 0.76 0.86
8 0.81 0.77 0.74 0.80 0.78 0.72 0.66 0.92 0.99 0.98 0.70 0.65
9 0.78 0.57 0.41 0.61 0.85 0.85 1.11 1.05 0.96 1.31 1.49 1.35
10 1.32 1.24 1.47 1.32 1.23 1.33 1.48 1.49 1.48 1.49 1.55 1.73
11 1.70 1.43 1.44 1.37 1.20 1.19 1.39 1.41 1.40 1.39 1.62 1.59
12 1.36 1.31 0.99 0.89 0.87 0.94 1.03 1.27 1.20 1.10 0.93 1.00
13 1.04 1.10 1.10 1.09 1.05 0.70 0.88 0.81 1.08 1.39 1.16 0.49

```

**t**

```

> t(Class1)
      1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9     10    11    12    13
V1 0.66 1.17 0.78 0.67 1.34 1.08 1.30 0.81 0.78 1.32 1.70 1.36 1.04
V2 0.70 1.23 1.00 0.56 1.37 0.94 0.97 0.77 0.57 1.24 1.43 1.31 1.10
V3 0.74 0.85 1.05 0.62 1.13 0.81 0.96 0.74 0.41 1.47 1.44 0.99 1.10
V4 0.63 0.78 1.09 0.73 1.04 1.00 0.80 0.80 0.61 1.32 1.37 0.89 1.09
V5 0.70 0.71 1.05 0.70 0.92 0.98 0.62 0.78 0.85 1.23 1.20 0.87 1.05
V6 0.66 0.55 0.75 0.74 1.15 1.02 0.51 0.72 0.85 1.33 1.19 0.94 0.70
V7 0.61 0.56 0.73 0.93 0.99 1.16 0.56 0.66 1.11 1.48 1.39 1.03 0.88
V8 0.52 0.74 0.77 1.00 1.32 0.96 0.84 0.92 1.05 1.49 1.41 1.27 0.81
V9 0.60 0.80 0.77 1.50 1.46 1.23 0.87 0.99 0.96 1.48 1.40 1.20 1.08
V10 0.61 0.75 0.84 1.30 1.24 1.10 0.87 0.98 1.31 1.49 1.39 1.10 1.39
V11 0.70 0.74 0.66 1.18 1.01 1.02 0.76 0.70 1.49 1.55 1.62 0.93 1.16
V12 1.10 0.79 0.68 1.15 1.04 1.08 0.86 0.65 1.35 1.73 1.59 1.00 0.49

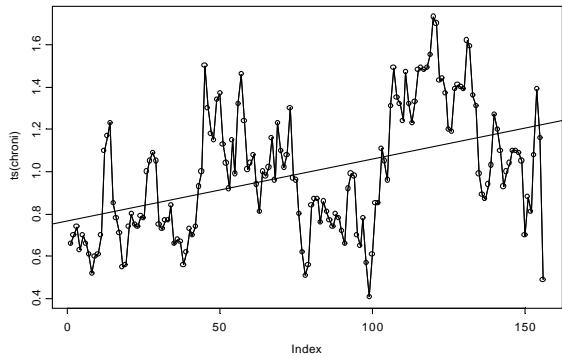
```

Transposer le tableau :

```

> chroni<-t(Class1)
> matrix(1:10,nrow=2)
  [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    1    3    5    7    9
[2,]    2    4    6    8   10
> matrix(1:10,ncol=2)
  [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    6
[2,]    2    7
[3,]    3    8
[4,]    4    9
[5,]    5   10
> matrix(1:10,ncol=2,byrow=T)
  [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    2
[2,]    3    4
[3,]    5    6
[4,]    7    8
[5,]    9   10
> chroni<-matrix(chroni,ncol=1)
> chroni[1:10]
[1] 0.66 0.70 0.74 0.63 0.70 0.66 0.61 0.52 0.60 0.61
> is.vector(chroni)
[1] F
> chroni<-chroni[,1]
> is.vector(chroni)
[1] T
> lines(chroni)
> x<-1:156
> abline(lm(chroni~x))

```



```

> lm(chroni~x)
Call:
lm(formula = chroni ~ x)

Coefficients:
(Intercept)      x
0.7666  0.002922

Degrees of freedom: 156 total; 154 residual
Residual standard error: 0.2635
> tsup<-c(157,158,159)
> 0.767+0.00292*tsup
[1] 1.23 1.23 1.23
> 0.767+0.00292*tsup
[1] 1.225 1.228 1.231

```

**ar**

```

> ?ar
DESCRIPTION

Fits a model of the form  $x(t) = a(1)x(t-1) + \dots + a(p)x(t-p) + e(t)$ .
```

**USAGE**

```
ar(x, aic=T, order.max=<<see below>>, method="yule-walker")
```

**REQUIRED ARGUMENTS**

```

x a univariate or multivariate time series, or a vector, or a matrix
with columns representing univariate components of a multivariate time
series. Missing values are allowed only at the beginning or end of
series.
```

## arima

```

> ?arima.lme
DESCRIPTION

Returns a list representing a univariate ARIMA model estimated by
Gaussian maximum likelihood.

USAGE

arima.mle(x, model, n.cond=<<see below>>, xreg=NULL, ...)

WARNING

```

Unlike the ar function, the mean of the series will not be estimated by arima.mle unless you use the xreg argument. arima.mle assumes a zero mean series.

```
> ar1<-arima.mle(chroni,list(order=c(1,0,0)),xreg=1)
> ar1
$model:
$model$order:
[1] 1 0 0

$model$ar:
[1] 0.85

$model$ndiff:
[1] 0

$var.coef:
      ar(1)
ar(1) 0.00179

$method:
[1] "Maximum Likelihood"

$series:
[1] "chroni"

$aic:
[1] -131.4

$loglik:
[1] -135.4

$sigma2:
[1] 0.02445

$n.used:
[1] 155

$n.cond:
[1] 1

$converged:
[1] T

$conv.type:
[1] "relative function convergence"

$reg.coef:
[1] 0.9918

$reg.series:
[1] "intercept"
```

## arima.forecast

### DESCRIPTION

Forecasts a univariate time series using an ARIMA model. Under the assumption that the model is known, predicted values and their standard errors are computed for future values.

### USAGE

```
arima.forecast(x, model, n, end, sigma2=<<see below>>, xreg=NULL,
               reg.coef=NULL)

> arima.forecast(t, model=ar1$model, n=3, xreg=rep(1,159),
```

```

reg.coef=ar1$reg.coef)
$mean:
[1] 0.5653 0.6293 0.6836

$std.error:
[1] 0.1564 0.2052 0.2342

```

## **Pour en savoir plus**

<http://www.mathsoft.com/splus/doc/index.htm>

The following zipped documents are in pdf format.

### **S-PLUS Programmers Guide, Version 4.5:**

In this book, we concentrate on describing how to use the language. As with any good book on programming, the goal of this book is to help you quickly produce useful S-PLUS functions, and then step back and delve more deeply into the internals of the S-PLUS language. Along the way, we will continually touch on those aspects of S-PLUS programming that are either particularly effective (such as vectorized arithmetic) or particularly troubling (memory use, for loops). This chapter aims to familiarize you with the language, starting with a comparison of interpreted and compiled languages. We then briefly describe object-oriented programming as it relates to S-PLUS, although a full discussion is deferred until chapter 10, Object-Oriented Programming in S-Plus. We then describe the basic syntax and data types in S-PLUS. Programming in S-PLUS does not require, but greatly benefits from, programming tools such as text editors and source control. We touch on these tools briefly in section The S-Plus Programming Environment (page 32). Finally we introduce the various graphics paradigms, and discuss when each should be used.

### **S-PLUS 4 Guide to Statistics:**

Welcome to the S-PLUS Guide to Statistics. This book is designed as a reference tool for S-PLUS users wanting to use the powerful statistical techniques in S-PLUS. The Guide to Statistics covers a wide range of statistical and mathematical modeling; no one user is likely to tap all of these resources since advanced topics such as survival analysis and time series are complete fields of study in themselves. All examples in this guide are run using input through the Commands window—the traditional method of accessing the power of S-PLUS. Many of the functions can also be run through the Statistics menu and dialogs available in the graphical user interface. We hope you will find this book a valuable aid for exploring both the theory and practice of statistical modeling.

### **S-PLUS Users Guide, Version 4.5**

### **S-PLUS Documentation Supplement, Version 4.5**

*Pour ceux qui se lève tôt ...*