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Plan du cours

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Statistique descriptive séries univariées
- 3. Calcul des probabilités
- 4. Arbres de décision
- 5. Variables aléatoires et lois de probabilité
- 6. Statistique descriptive séries bivariées
- 7. Méthodes de prévision

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Prévisions?

Mobile phone parts makers say can't meet demand

Reuters, Fri December 5, 2003 02:49 AM ET

By Baker Li

TAIPEI, Dec 5 (Reuters) - Makers of handset components in Taiwan are struggling to supply big mobile phone companies with colour displays and camera lenses, and one company said the shortage of parts would continue into next year.

The problems are running through the supply chain, the component makers said on Friday, hampering phone makers' efforts to meet booming Christmas demand for camera phones.

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Série chronologique (SC)

- Suite de valeurs observées d'une variable Y au cours du temps.
- Instants d'observation :

$$\left\{t_{\scriptscriptstyle 1},t_{\scriptscriptstyle 2},...,t_{\scriptscriptstyle n}\right\}$$

Valeurs observées :

$$\{y_{t_1}, y_{t_2}, ..., y_{t_n}\}$$

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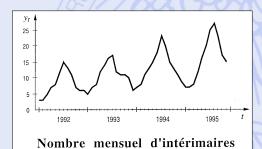
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Hypothèses simplificatrices

- Dates d'observations sont équidistantes,
- Unité de temps :

 $\{y_1, y_2, ..., y_t, ..., y_n\}$

• Exemple :



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Classification

• Variables d'intensité:

- Niveau - à un moment donné

- Exemples:

• Température, taux de change, stocks, ...

• Variables de débit:

- Flux - sur une période donnée

- Exemples:

• Production, ventes, accidents de la route, ...

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Prévisions

• À court terme :

- Ventes, météo, ...

• À moyen terme :

- Rendements financiers, ...

• À long terme :

- Besoins énergétiques, infrastructures, ...

• Origine de la prévision (T): moment où la prévision est faite,

• Horizon de la prévision (h): intervalle entre T et l'instant pour lequel la prévision est faite.

• Prévision ponctuelle :

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Composantes d'une SC

- T = tendance,
- C = composante cyclique,
- S = composante saisonnière,
- E = composante résiduelle (irrégulière).
- ➤ Principe de décomposition d'une SC :
 - Identifier les 4 composantes.

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Modèles

• Modèle additif:

$$y_{t} = \underbrace{T_{t} + C_{t}}_{f_{t}} + S_{t} + E_{t}$$

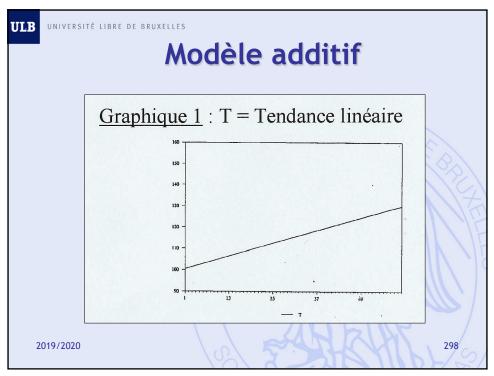
Modèle multiplicatif :

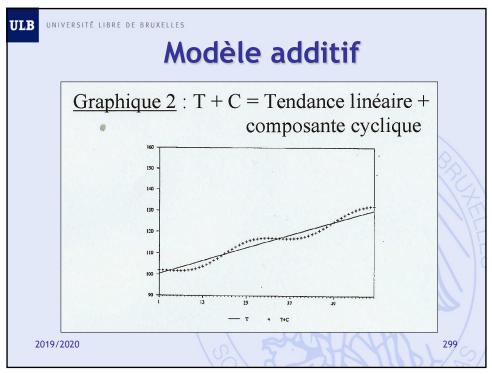
$$y_{t} = \underbrace{T_{t} \times C_{t}}_{f_{t}} \times S_{t} \times E_{t}$$

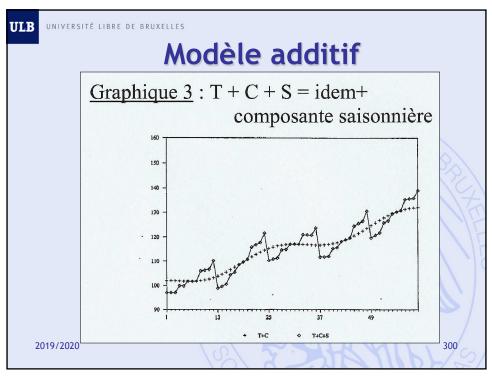
• Modèle mixte : combinaison des deux.

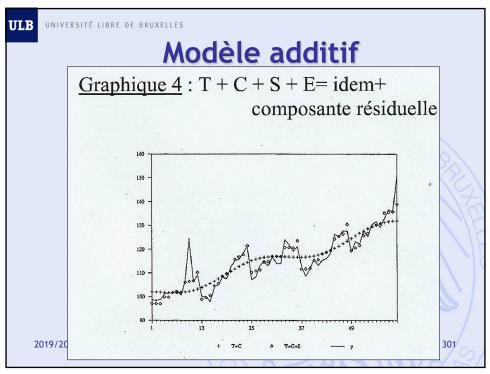
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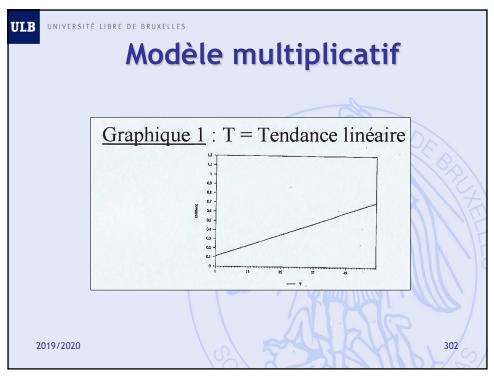
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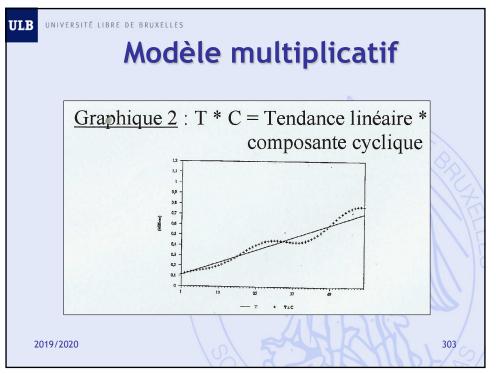


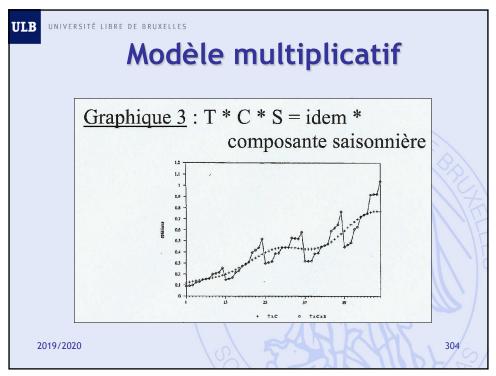


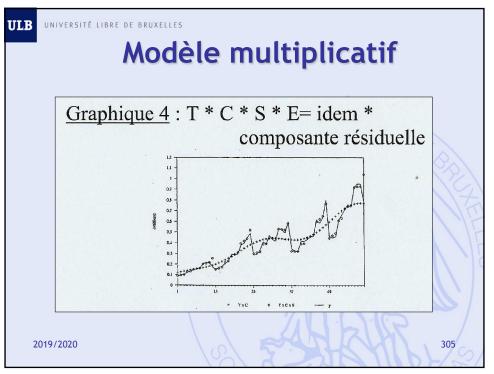










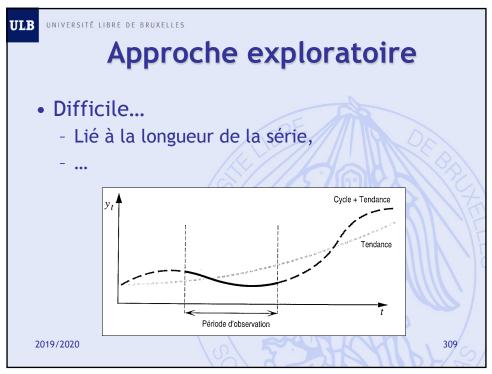


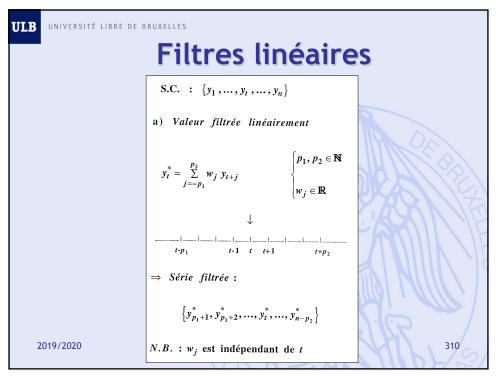
UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES Composantes d'une SC • T = tendance, • C = composante cyclique, • S = composante saisonnière, • E = composante résiduelle (irrégulière). ➤ Principe de décomposition d'une SC : - Identifier les 4 composantes. 2019/2020

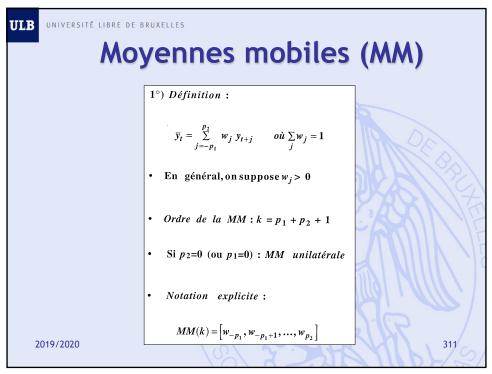
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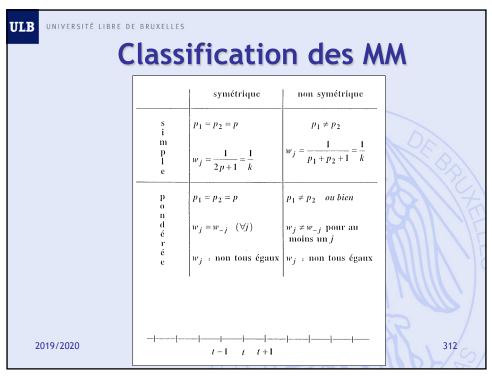


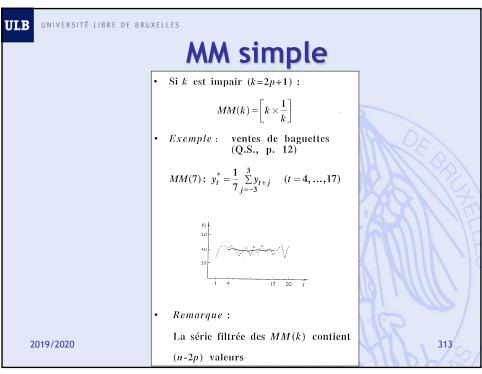


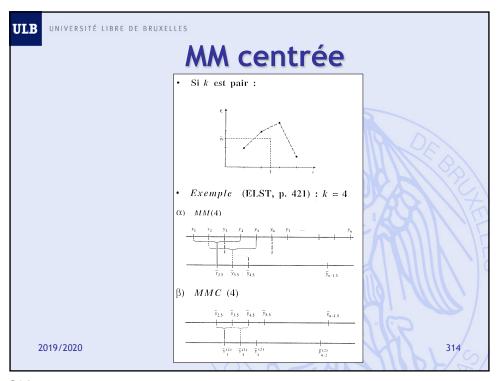


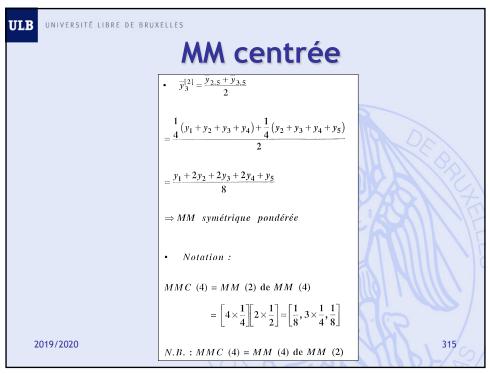


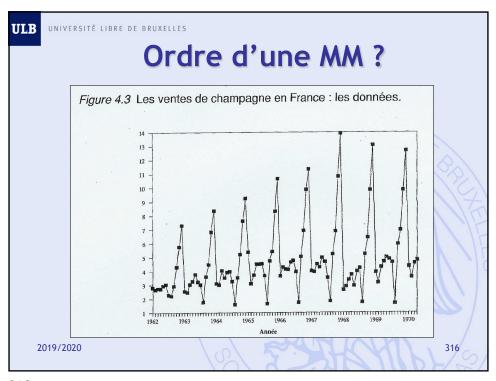


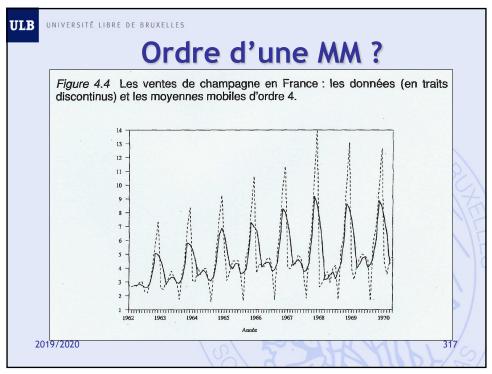


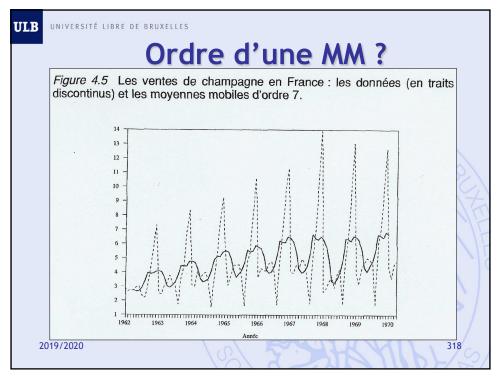


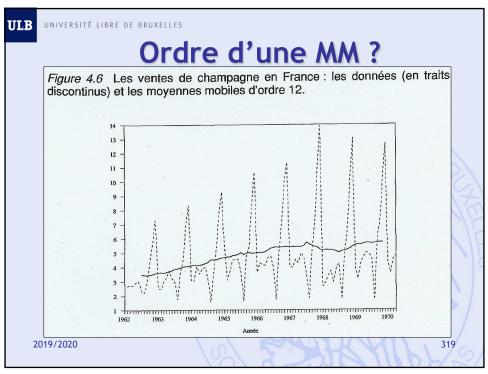


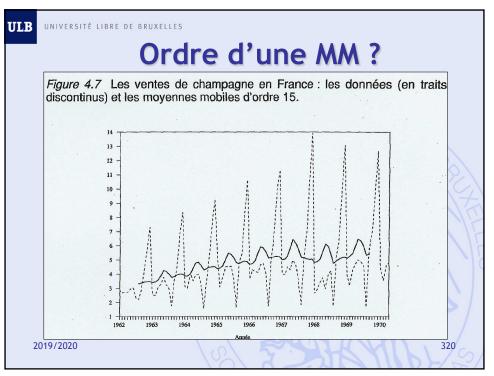


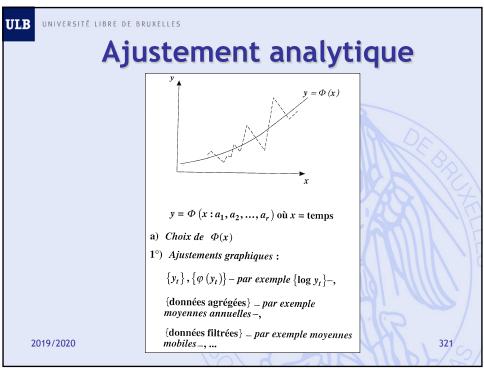


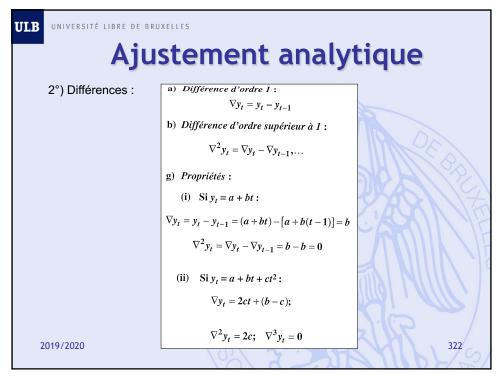


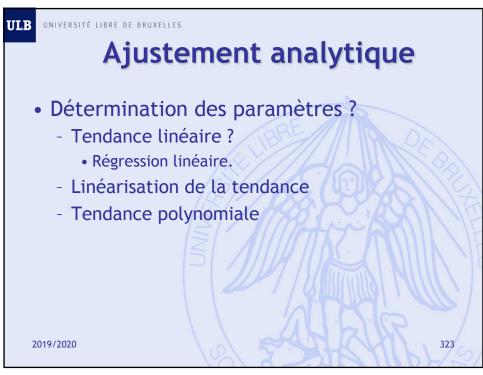


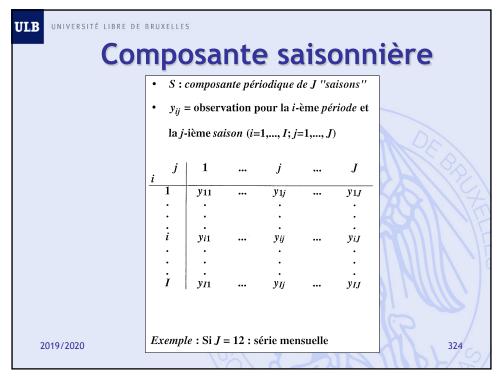


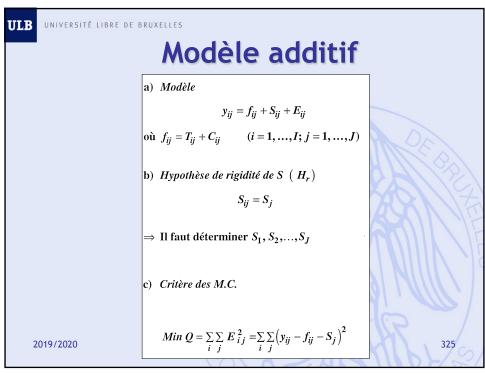


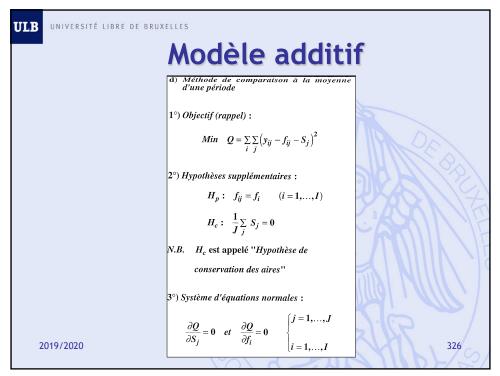


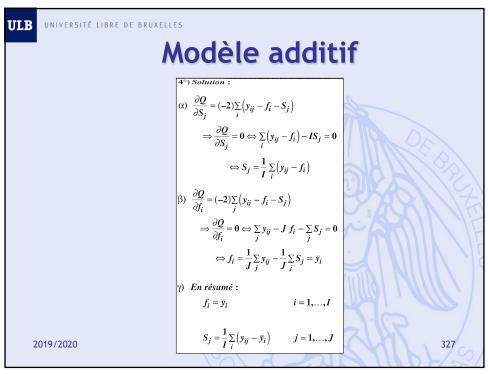


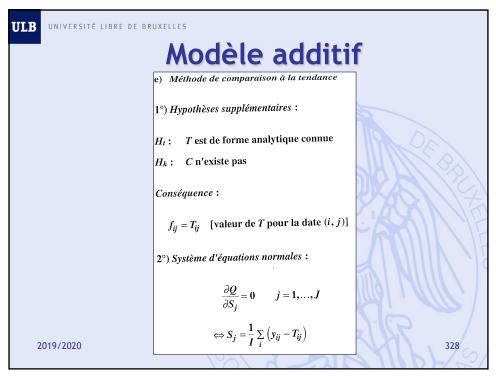


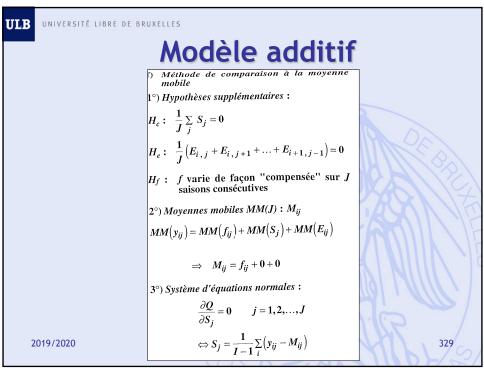


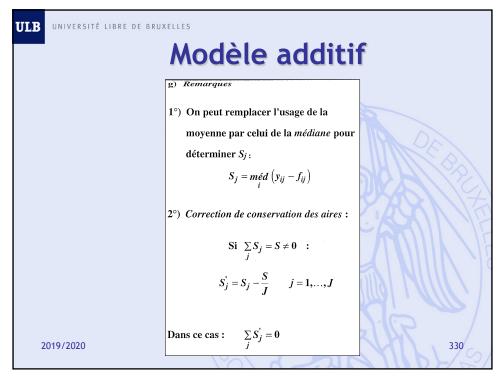


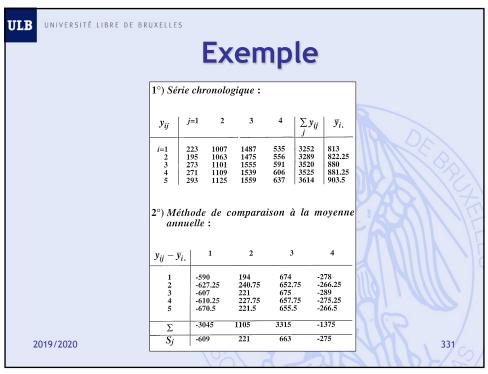


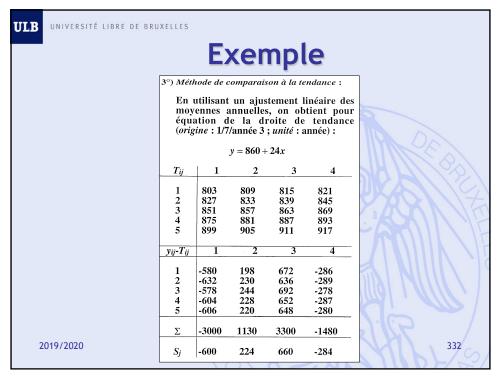


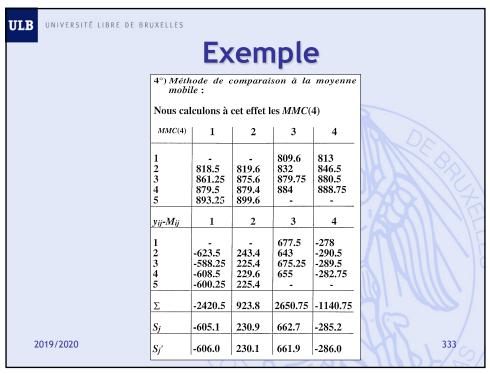


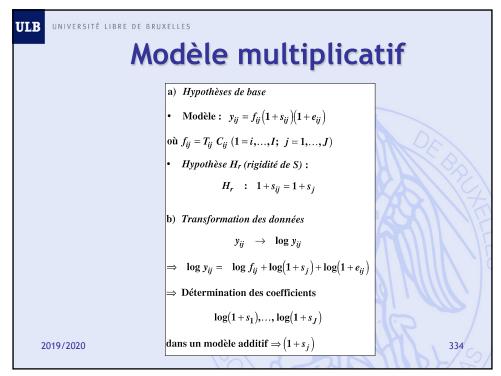


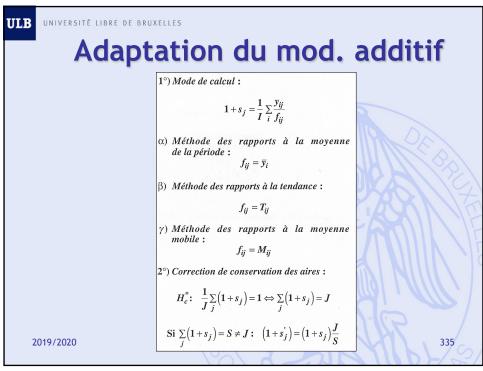












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Elimination de la tendance

- Détermination préalable de la tendance
 - Valeurs de T
 - Elimination de *T*
 - Cas additif:

$$y-T$$

Cas multiplicatif:

Utilisation de différences

- Tendance linéaire : $\nabla y_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$

$$\nabla y_{t} = y_{t} - y_{t}$$

- Tendance quadratique :

$$\nabla^2 y_{t} = \nabla y_{t} - \nabla y_{t-1} = y_{t} - 2y_{t-1} + y_{t-2}$$

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Désaisonnalisation

- Détermination préalable de S
- Données désaisonnalisées :
 - Cas additif:

$$d_{ij} = y_{ij} - S_{ij}$$

- Cas multiplicatif:
$$d_{ij} = y_{ij} / (1 + s_{ij})$$

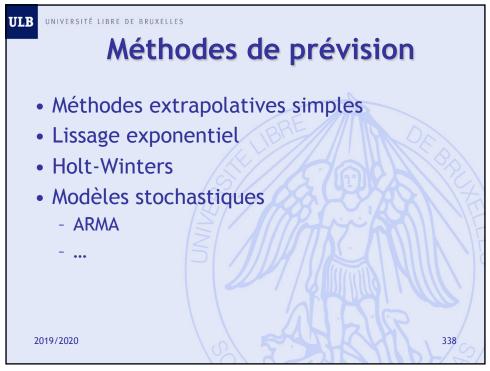
• Utilisation de différences saisonnières :

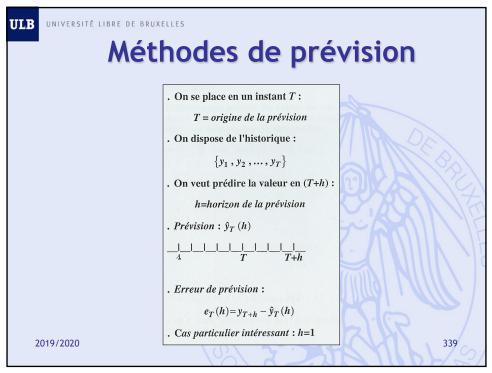
$$\nabla_{_J} y_{_t} = y_{_t} - y_{_{t-J}}$$

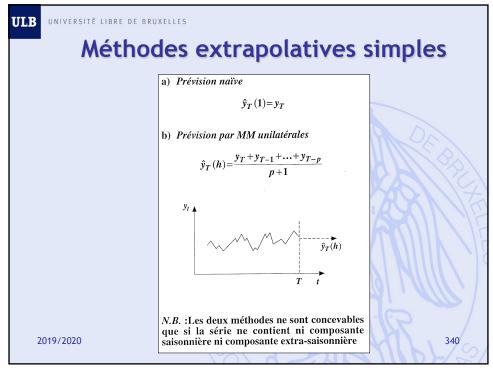
$$\nabla_{_{J}}^{2} y_{_{t}} = \nabla_{_{J}} y_{_{t}} - \nabla_{_{J}} y_{_{t-J}}$$

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 Prendre en compte les données passées avec des poids dégressifs :

$$\begin{split} \hat{y}_{T}(1) &= \alpha. \, y_{T} + (1-\alpha). \, \hat{y}_{T-1}(1) \\ \alpha &\in (0;1) \\ \hat{y}_{T}(1) &= \alpha. \, y_{T} + (1-\alpha). \, [\alpha. \, y_{T-1} + (1-\alpha). \, \hat{y}_{T-2}(1)] \\ \hat{y}_{T}(1) &= \alpha. \, y_{T} + (1-\alpha). \, \alpha. \, y_{T-1} + (1-\alpha)^{2}. \, \hat{y}_{T-2}(1) \\ \hat{y}_{T}(1) &= \alpha. \, y_{T} + (1-\alpha). \, \alpha. \, y_{T-1} + (1-\alpha)^{2}. \, \alpha. \, \hat{y}_{T-2} + \cdots \end{split}$$

- Limites:
 - Tendance non prise en compte.
 - Saisonnalité non prise en compte.

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