

Exo 1: (04 points)

1. C'est la matrice des variances - (01)

Covariances des erreurs $\Sigma_{\varepsilon} = E(\varepsilon \varepsilon')$
Justification: (01)

2. Les variances des erreurs (diagonale) ne sont pas constantes, il se pose le problème d'hétéroscédasticité des erreurs.

- Les ε_i ne sont pas autocorrélés puisque $E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j$ (01)

3. Pour rendre le modèle homocédastique, il faut procéder à la transformation suivante:

On pose:
 $v_1 = \varepsilon_1; v_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\sqrt{2}}; v_3 = \frac{\varepsilon_3}{\sqrt{3}}; \dots; v_{25} = \frac{\varepsilon_{25}}{\sqrt{25}}$

ainsi: $V(v_1) = V(v_2) = \dots = V(v_{25}) = 1$ (01)

$$y_1 = a_0 + a_1 u_{11} + a_2 u_{21} + v_1$$

$$\frac{y_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{2}} + a_1 \frac{u_{11}}{\sqrt{2}} + a_2 \frac{u_{21}}{\sqrt{2}} + v_2$$

$$\frac{y_3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{3}} + a_1 \frac{u_{11}}{\sqrt{3}} + a_2 \frac{u_{21}}{\sqrt{3}} + v_3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{y_{25}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{25}} + a_1 \frac{u_{11}}{\sqrt{25}} + a_2 \frac{u_{21}}{\sqrt{25}} + v_{25}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2/\sqrt{2} \\ y_3/\sqrt{3} \\ \vdots \\ y_{25}/\sqrt{25} \end{pmatrix}; X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{11} & u_{21} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{u_{11}}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{u_{21}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{u_{11}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{u_{21}}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} & \frac{u_{11}}{\sqrt{25}} & \frac{u_{21}}{\sqrt{25}} \end{pmatrix}; v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ \vdots \\ v_{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ainsi } \hat{a} = (X'X)^{-1} X'y \quad (01)$$

Exo 2 (12 points)

1/- Tableau des calculs (1)

$$\sum_{t=2}^{20} (t - t_{t-1})^2 = 11346,86; \sum_{t=1}^{20} t^2 = 11303,87$$

$$DW = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^{20} (t - t_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{20} t^2} = 1,004 \quad (1)$$

$DW < d_1 = 1,10$, on est en présence (1)

d'autocorrélation positive des erreurs.

On rejette $H_0: \rho = 0$ et on accepte $H_1: \rho \neq 0$

$$2) \rho = 1 - \frac{DW}{2} = 0,498 \quad \text{ou } \rho = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{20} e_t e_{t+1}}{\sum_{t=1}^{20} e_t^2} = \frac{5225,71}{11303,87}$$

$$3) \Sigma_{\varepsilon} = E(\varepsilon \varepsilon') = \begin{pmatrix} E(\varepsilon_1^2) & E(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2) & \dots & E(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_n) \\ E(\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_1) & E(\varepsilon_2^2) & \dots & E(\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ E(\varepsilon_n \varepsilon_1) & \dots & \dots & E(\varepsilon_n^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- E(\varepsilon_t^2) = E(\varepsilon_{t-1}^2) = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$$

$$E(\varepsilon_t^2) = E(\rho \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + v_t^2) = \rho^2 E(\varepsilon_{t-1}^2) + E(v_t^2)$$

$$\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 (1 - \rho^2) = \sigma_v^2 \Rightarrow \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 = \frac{\sigma_v^2}{1 - \rho^2} \quad (01)$$

$$- E(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t+1}) = \rho \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \quad (01)$$

$$- E(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t+2}) = \rho^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \quad (01)$$

$$- E(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t+i}) = \rho^i \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \quad (01)$$

$$\Sigma_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\sigma_v^2}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho^2 & \dots & \rho^{19} \\ \rho & 1 & \rho & \dots & \rho^{18} \\ \rho^2 & \rho & 1 & \dots & \rho^{17} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho^{19} & \rho^{18} & \rho^{17} & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (01)$$

$$\text{avec } \rho = 0,521 \quad \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 = \frac{\sum e_t^2}{n - k - 1} = 664,93 \quad (01)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_v^2 = (1 - \rho^2) \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 = (1 - 0,498^2) \cdot 664,93 = 500,02$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_v^2 = 500,02 \quad (01)$$

$$4. \Sigma_{\varepsilon}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_v^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\rho & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -\rho & 1 + \rho^2 & -\rho & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -\rho & 1 + \rho^2 & -\rho & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 + \rho^2 & -\rho \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & -\rho & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

On remplace ρ par 0,521 et $\hat{\sigma}_v^2 = 500,02$

Exo 3 (04 points)

$$1. y_t = \frac{k}{1 + e^{-(\frac{t-a}{b})}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{k}{y_t} - 1 \right) = e^{-\left(\frac{t-a}{b} \right)} \quad (01)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{k}{y_t} - 1 \right) = -\left(\frac{t-a}{b} \right) = -\frac{1}{b} t + \frac{a}{b} \quad (01)$$

$$\text{On pose } z = \log \left(\frac{k}{y_t} - 1 \right); a_1 = -\frac{1}{b}; a_0 = \frac{a}{b} \quad (01)$$

$$\text{On aura } z = a_0 + a_1 \cdot t \quad (01)$$

$$2. \frac{k}{y_t} > 1 \Rightarrow k > y_t \quad \text{et } \frac{1}{b} \neq 0 \quad \text{avec } (b \neq 0)$$