

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x2	.326873	.0213509	15.31	0.000	.2776377	.3761082
_cons	2.118167	.8191656	2.59	0.032	.2291679	4.007166

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-11.19605	2	26.39211	26.99728

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
.
. regres y x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	158.434997	1	158.434997	F(1, 8)	=	157.16
Residual	8.06498806	8	1.00812351	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	R-squared	=	0.9516
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9455
				Root MSE	=	1.0041

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x3	.5164114	.0411933	12.54	0.000	.4214193 .6114034
_cons	-38.51904	4.201378	-9.17	0.000	-48.20743 -28.83064

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-13.11412	2	30.22824	30.83341

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
.
. regres y x4
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	162.759877	1	162.759877	F(1, 8)	=	348.14
Residual	3.74010803	8	.467513504	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	R-squared	=	0.9775
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9747
				Root MSE	=	.68375

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x4	.6632432	.0355464	18.66	0.000	.581273 .7452135
_cons	-53.65081	3.632179	-14.77	0.000	-62.02663 -45.27499

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-9.272032	2	22.54406	23.14923

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
.
. *Les équations à 2 variables avec x1
```

```
. regres y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.799225	2	82.8996126	F(2, 7)	=	828.10
Residual	.700760383	7	.100108626	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9958
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9946
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.3164

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.1315059	.0190021	6.92	0.000	.0865731	.1764387
x2	-.0389117	.0534792	-0.73	0.490	-.1653699	.0875465
_cons	-1.598613	.6214703	-2.57	0.037	-3.068157	-.1290696

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-.8985135	3	7.797027	8.704782

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
. regres y x1 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.77666	2	82.8883301	F(2, 7)	=	802.15
Residual	.723325284	7	.103332183	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9957
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9944
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.32145

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.1257807	.0149223	8.43	0.000	.0904952	.1610663
x3	-.0362983	.066885	-0.54	0.604	-.1944561	.1218596
_cons	1.419154	4.925379	0.29	0.782	-10.22752	13.06583

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-1.056979	3	8.113957	9.021713

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
. regres y x1 x4
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.818918	2	82.9094589	F(2, 7)	=	852.14
Residual	.681067776	7	.097295397	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9959
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9947
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.31192

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.1022706	.0182391	5.61	0.001	.0591419	.1453994

x4	.0895408	.1035923	0.86	0.416	-.155416	.3344977
_cons	-8.364023	8.244755	-1.01	0.344	-27.85977	11.13172

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-.7559926	3	7.511985	8.41974

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

.
 . *Les équations à 2 variables avec x2
 . regres y x2 x3

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	162.324613	2	81.1623064	F(2, 7)	=	136.07
Residual	4.17537262	7	.596481803	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9749
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9678
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.77232

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x2	.2088557	.0817884	2.55	0.038	.0154569 .4022545
x3	.1937766	.1302572	1.49	0.180	-.1142329 .501786
_cons	-13.29898	10.39153	-1.28	0.241	-37.87105 11.27309

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-9.822478	3	25.64496	26.55271

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

.
 . regres y x2 x4

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	164.467779	2	82.2338895	F(2, 7)	=	283.26
Residual	2.03220657	7	.290315224	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9878
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9843
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.53881

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x2	.1373108	.056612	2.43	0.046	.0034448 .2711768
x4	.3945965	.1142477	3.45	0.011	.1244438 .6647493
_cons	-31.24009	9.672898	-3.23	0.014	-54.11286 -8.367324

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-6.222071	3	18.44414	19.3519

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
. * Les équations à 2 variables avec x3
. regres y x3 x4
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
				F(2, 7)	=	164.26
Model	163.026254	2	81.5131269	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	3.47373175	7	.496247393	R-squared	=	0.9791
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9732
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.70445

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x3	-.1656458	.2260902	-0.73	0.488	-.7002643	.3689726
x4	.8714197	.2864908	3.04	0.019	.1939765	1.548863
_cons	-58.03863	7.061944	-8.22	0.000	-74.73748	-41.33979

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-8.902607	3	23.80521	24.71297

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
.
. *Les équations à 3 variables
. regres y x1 x2 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
				F(3, 6)	=	492.78
Model	165.826958	3	55.2756525	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.673027873	6	.112171312	R-squared	=	0.9960
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9939
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.33492

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.1387447	.0248301	5.59	0.001	.0779877	.1995017
x2	-.0379303	.056644	-0.67	0.528	-.1765331	.1006726
x3	-.0346712	.0697293	-0.50	0.637	-.2052928	.1359503
_cons	.9552902	5.178261	0.18	0.860	-11.71546	13.62604

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-.6966172	4	9.393234	10.60357

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
. regres y x1 x4 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
				F(3, 6)	=	985.46
Model	166.162757	3	55.3875858	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.337228115	6	.056204686	R-squared	=	0.9980
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9970
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.23708

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.10364	.0138737	7.47	0.000	.0696924	.1375876
x4	.3185646	.1215445	2.62	0.040	.0211558	.6159734
x3	-.1883462	.0761491	-2.47	0.048	-.3746764	-.0020159
_cons	-12.7468	6.512113	-1.96	0.098	-28.68136	3.18777

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	2.758519	4	2.482963	3.693303

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

. regress y x1 x2 x4

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.844968	3	55.281656	F(3, 6)	=	506.38
Residual	.655017402	6	.109169567	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9961
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9941
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.33041

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.114955	.0323655	3.55	0.012	.0357596	.1941505
x2	-.0284088	.0581563	-0.49	0.643	-.1707121	.1138945
x4	.0739674	.1142691	0.65	0.541	-.205639	.3535738
_cons	-7.38386	8.960917	-0.82	0.441	-29.31043	14.54271

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-.5609925	4	9.121985	10.33233

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

. regress y x2 x3 x4

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.28	3	55.0933334	F(3, 6)	=	270.95
Residual	1.21998537	6	.203330895	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9927
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9890
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.45092

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x2	.1637814	.0491942	3.33	0.016	.0434076	.2841552
x3	-.3003369	.1502703	-2.00	0.093	-.6680351	.0673613
x4	.7202575	.1889219	3.81	0.009	.2579823	1.182533
_cons	-34.87546	8.296955	-4.20	0.006	-55.17738	-14.57355

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	10	-28.25144	-3.670654	4	15.34131	16.55165

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```
.
. * Un fois les estimations réalisées on constate qu'il faut éliminer celles dont un ou
plusieurs ratios de Student sont inférieurs
. * au seuil critique (t=2.30).
.
. *On peut donc conserver les modèles M1, M2, M3 M4, M9 et M13.
.
. *Parmi les 6 équations restantes on sélectionne celles dont le critère de Akaiké/Schartz
est le plus faible.
. * Il s'agit du modèle M13 avec x1, X4 et X3 comme variables explicatives.
.
. *2ème méthode : la sélection progressive.
.
. *On calcule les coefficients de corrélation simple entre les variables et on prend la
variable qui a le coefficient le plus élevé
. * et significatif au seuil de 5%.
.
. pwcorr y x1 x2 x3 x4, sig star(5)
```

	y	x1	x2	x3	x4
y	1.0000				
x1	0.9977* 0.0000	1.0000			
x2	0.9834* 0.0000	0.9883* 0.0000	1.0000		
x3	0.9755* 0.0000	0.9804* 0.0000	0.9700* 0.0000	1.0000	
x4	0.9887* 0.0000	0.9877* 0.0000	0.9695* 0.0000	0.9918* 0.0000	1.0000

```
.
. *Il apparait que x1 a le coefficient le plus élevé. Donc on fait 3 estimations :
.
. * x1 et x2 ; x1 et x3; x1 et x4
. regress y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.799225	2	82.8996126	F(2, 7)	=	828.10
Residual	.700760383	7	.100108626	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	166.499986	9	18.4999984	R-squared	=	0.9958
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9946
				Root MSE	=	.3164

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.1315059	.0190021	6.92	0.000	.0865731	.1764387
x2	-.0389117	.0534792	-0.73	0.490	-.1653699	.0875465
_cons	-1.598613	.6214703	-2.57	0.037	-3.068157	-.1290696

```
. regress y x1 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	165.77666	2	82.8883301	F(2, 7)	=	802.15
				Prob > F	=	0.0000

Residual		.723325284	7	.103332183	R-squared	=	0.9957
	+				Adj R-squared	=	0.9944
Total		166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.32145

y		Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1		.1257807	.0149223	8.43	0.000	.0904952	.1610663
x3		-.0362983	.066885	-0.54	0.604	-.1944561	.1218596
_cons		1.419154	4.925379	0.29	0.782	-10.22752	13.06583

```
. regress y x1 x4
```

Source		SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
	+				F(2, 7)	=	852.14
Model		165.818918	2	82.9094589	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual		.681067776	7	.097295397	R-squared	=	0.9959
	+				Adj R-squared	=	0.9947
Total		166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.31192

y		Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1		.1022706	.0182391	5.61	0.001	.0591419	.1453994
x4		.0895408	.1035923	0.86	0.416	-.155416	.3344977
_cons		-8.364023	8.244755	-1.01	0.344	-27.85977	11.13172

```
.
. *Dans les trois modèles la nouvelle variable explicative n'est jamais significative. On
garde le modèle avec juste x1 (M1)
.
. * 3ème méthode : La régression pas à pas.
.
. * Dans le cas présent elle est identique à la précédente, puisque on doit commencer avec 1
variable, puis 2, puis 3.
. *Mais ici après x1 plus aucune variable n'est significative.
.
. * 4ème méthode : La régression par étage.
.
. *On calcule les coefficients de corrélation simple entre les variables et on prend la
variables qui à le coefficient
. *le plus élevé (et significatif au seuil de 5%!) c'est à dire une fois de plus x1.
. * On réalise la régression et on récupère les résidus de la régression notés "e1".
.
. regress y x1
```

Source		SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
	+				F(1, 8)	=	1759.14
Model		165.746227	1	165.746227	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual		.753758641	8	.09421983	R-squared	=	0.9955
	+				Adj R-squared	=	0.9949
Total		166.499986	9	18.4999984	Root MSE	=	.30695

y		Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1		.1178415	.0028096	41.94	0.000	.1113625	.1243204
_cons		-1.245267	.3762207	-3.31	0.011	-2.112833	-.3777002

```
. predict e1, re
```

```
. mkmat e1, mat(résidus)
```

```
. mat list résidus
```

```
résidus[10,1]
           e1
r1  -.12379023
```



```

r2   .47521931
r3   -.12709492
r4   .23656105
r5   -.42467204
r6   .00803627
r7   -.41883597
r8   .07734121
r9   .0172853
r10  .27995005

```

```

.
. * Calculer les coefficients de corrélation simple entre les résidus et les variables : e1
et x2, e1 et x3 et e1 et x4.
. * Le coefficient de corrélation entre e1 et x1 est forcément nul.
.
. pwcorr e1 x2 x3 x4, sig star(5)

```

	e1	x2	x3	x4
e1	1.0000			
x2	-0.0404 0.9117	1.0000		
x3	-0.0396 0.9135	0.9700* 0.0000	1.0000	
x4	0.0486 0.8939	0.9695* 0.0000	0.9918* 0.0000	1.0000

```

.
. *Les autres coefficients ne sont pas significativement différents de zéro, la procédure
s'arrête.
.
end of do-file

```