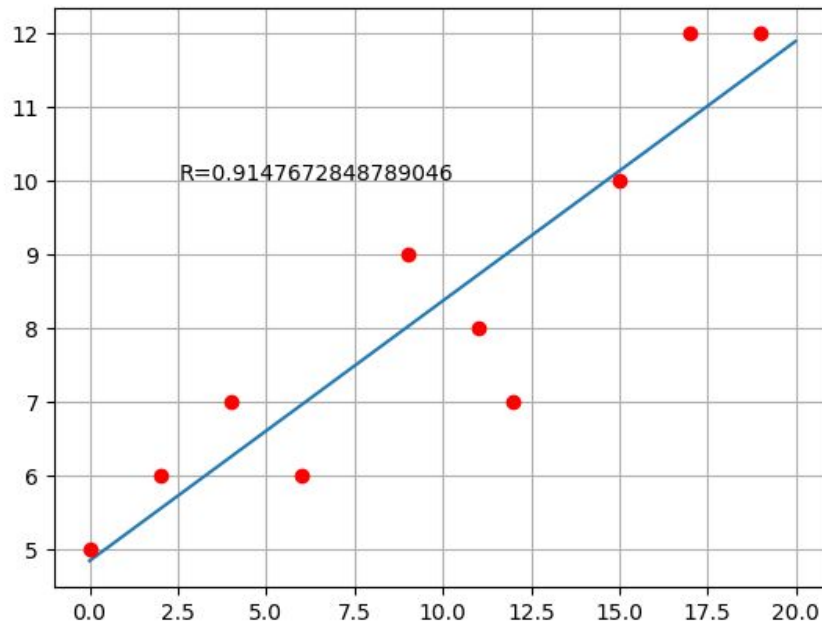


Questão 1.

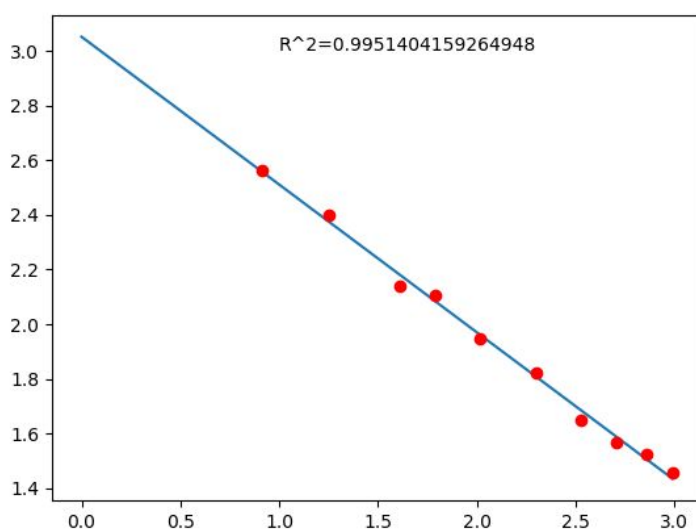
a)



b) [0.05973196864824789, 0.17844388475672526, 0.297155800865203, -0.3887949542050495, 0.3927699233417144, -0.2931808317285388, -0.8373218770583473, -0.05575699951158335, 0.46528625218625946, 0.1816668327053721]

c) $R = 0.9147672848789046$

Questao 2.



$$\ln(y) = a + b \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$\ln(y|x=9) = \text{estimativa}(\ln(9))$$

$$y = e^{(\text{estimativa}(\ln(9)))}$$

$$y(9) = 6.451452952701598$$

Questao 3.

$$y = ae^{xb}$$

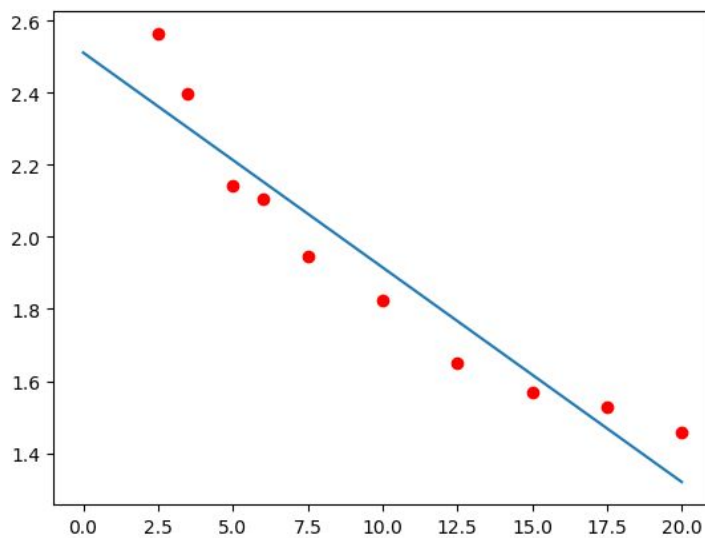
$$\ln(a) = 2.5106545175538253$$

$$a = 12.312986489483091$$

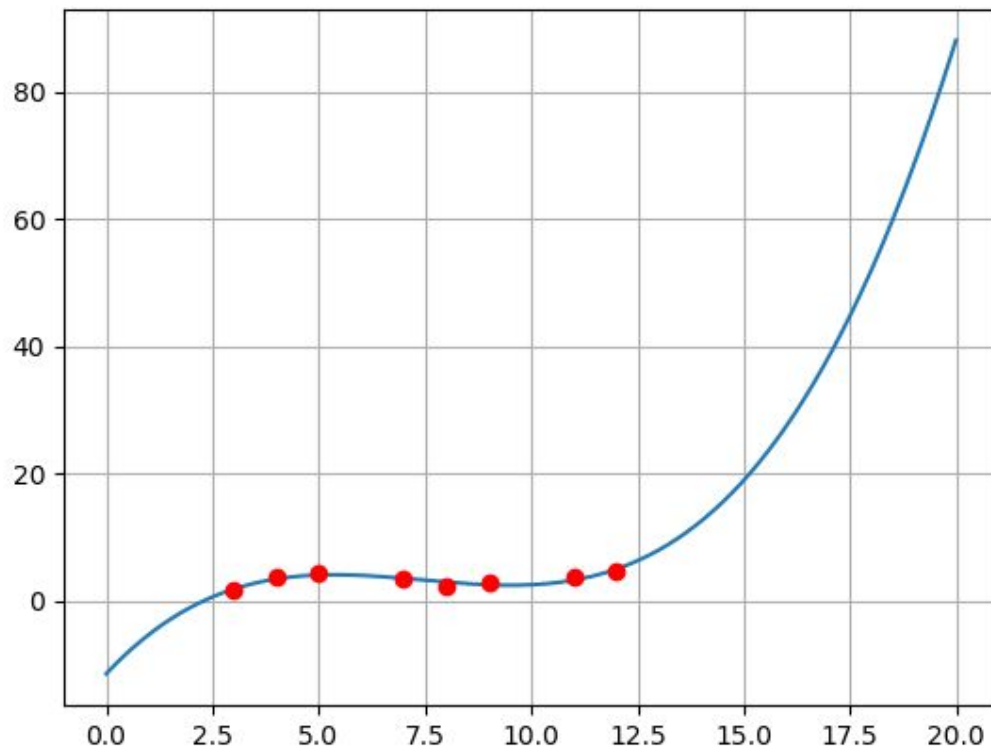
$$b = -0.05956879313276094$$

$$R = -0.9531290632489029$$

Como $|R|$ é muito próximo de 1, o modelo proposto fornece uma boa aproximação.



Questao 4.



$$y = -11.488707178891229 + x \cdot 7.143817219170349 + x^2 \cdot -1.0412069207159973 + x^3 \cdot 0.04667601649403619$$

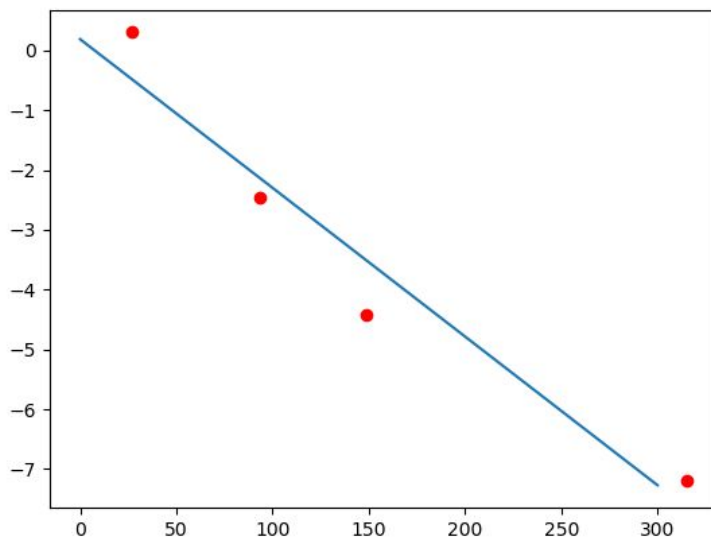
Questao 5.

-Basta compilar Questao5a.py e Questao5b.py.

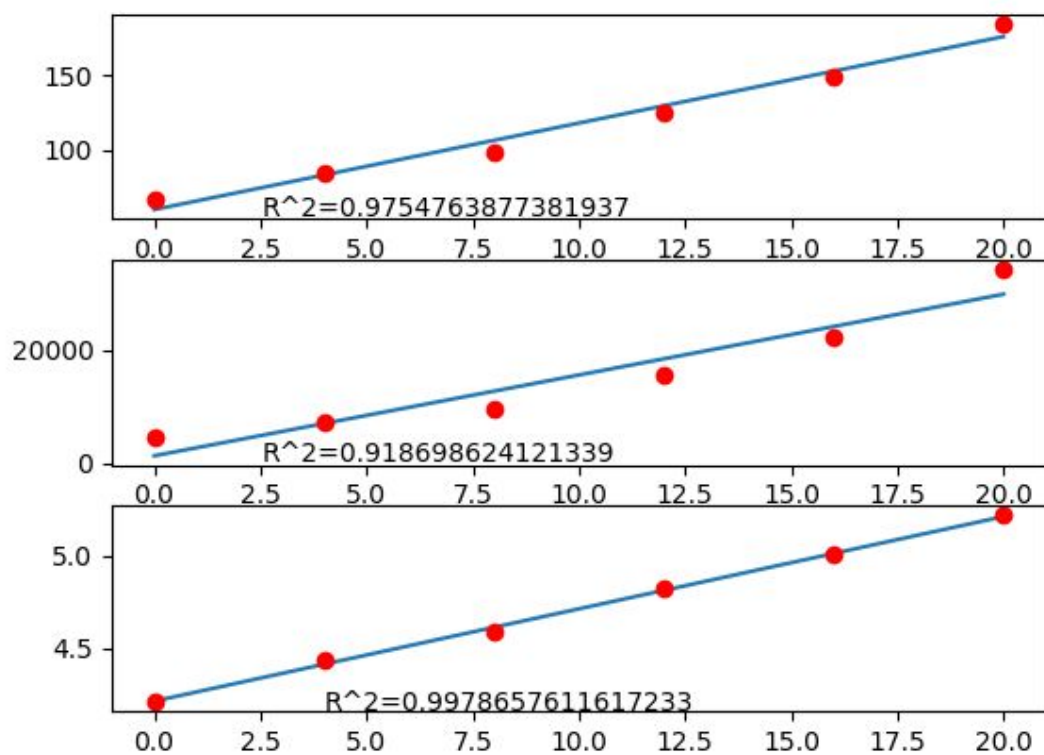
Questao 6.

$$\ln(\text{viscosidade}) = 0.18447830555730915 + \text{Temperatura} \cdot -0.02484592117871293$$

$$R^2 = 0.9416290782000157$$



Questao 7.



Dos R's obtidos verifica-se que a aproximação exponencial é a mais adequada.

Como:

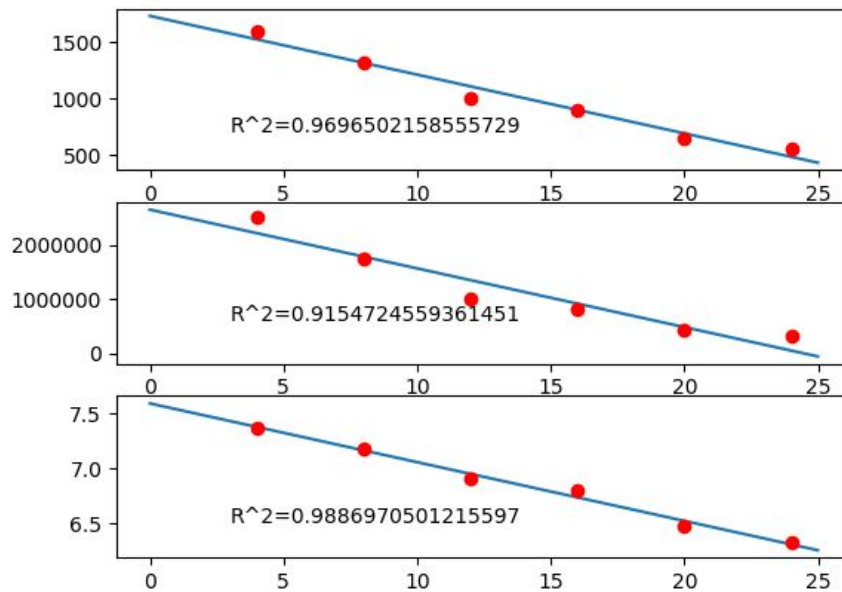
Coefficiente Angular da exponencial= 0.050293220059821155

Coeficiente Linear da exponencial= 4.209249926940278

Então:

Quantidade= $4.209249926940278 \cdot (\text{Dia})^{0.050293220059821155}$

Questao 8.



Logo a aproximação exponencial é a mais adequada.

Coeficiente Angular da exponencial= -0.053202621651110164

Coeficiente Linear da exponencial= 7.590159286402212

$\ln(y) = 7.590159286402212 - 0.053202621651110164 \cdot x$

(a) Em $t=0$:

$\ln(y(0)) = 7.590159286402212$

$y(0) = 1978.628657286528$

(b) Aplicando a inversa

$x(y=200) = x(\ln y = \ln(200))$

$x(y=200) = 43.07761250720908$ horas