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cout << shortRepontOnLSA << endl;

The main implementation of the LSA algorithm By the way, the names of the function and variables describe themselves, so for now I attach only the int main() function from my implementation. (There are can be some changes in code during the plotting procedure to, for instance, make LEGEND visible if graphs are intersect with it)

```cpp
#ifdef WIN64
#define GNUPLOT_NAME "D:\\Studying\\gnuplot\\bin\\gnuplot -persist"
#else
#define GNUPLOT_NAME "gnuplot -persist"
#endif

int main() {

#ifdef WIN64
    FILE* plotter = _popen(GNUPLOT_NAME, "w");
#else
    ...
#endif

    if (plotter == nullptr) {
        return -1;
    }

    int datasetLength;
    vector<double> t;
    vector<double> b;
    int degreeOfPolynomial;

    // Parsing data
    cin >> datasetLength;
    for (int i = 0; i < datasetLength; i++) {
        double t1;
        double b1;

        cin >> t1 >> b1;

        t.push_back(t1);
        b.push_back(b1);
    }
    cin >> degreeOfPolynomial;

    // Creating vector of free coefficients
    ColumnVector vector(datasetLength);
    for (int i = 0; i < datasetLength; i++) {
        vector.getVector()[i] = b[i];
    }

    // Creating matrix
    int rowsCount = datasetLength;
    int columnsCount = degreeOfPolynomial + 1;
    Matrix augmentedMatrix(rowsCount, columnsCount);
    for (int i = 0; i < rowsCount; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < columnsCount; j++) {
            augmentedMatrix.getMatrix()[i][j] = pow(t[i], j);
        }
    }

    // Print Augmented matrix itself
    cout << "A:" << endl << augmentedMatrix;
```

```
796
797         // Create and print converted to squared augmented matrix
798         Matrix convertedToSquared = augmentedMatrix.transpose() * augmentedMatrix;
799         cout << "A_T*A:" << endl << convertedToSquared;
800
801         // Create and print inverse matrix of squared augmented matrix
802         try {
803             if (fabs(findDeterminant(convertedToSquared)) < pow(10, -10)) throw ZeroDet();
804
805             getInverseMatrix(convertedToSquared);
806         } catch (ZeroDet& e) {
807             cout << e.what() << endl;
808         }
809         Matrix inverseMatrix = getInverseMatrix(convertedToSquared);
810         cout << "(A_T*A)^-1:" << endl << inverseMatrix;
811
812         // Create and print transposed matrix multiplied by free coefficients vector
813         Matrix temporary = augmentedMatrix.transpose() * vector;
814         cout << "A_T*b:" << endl << temporary;
815
816         // The final answer
817         Matrix vec = inverseMatrix * temporary;
818         cout << "x~:" << endl << vec << endl;
819
820         // Formatting plot
821         fprintf(plotter, "%s\n", "set border linewidth 1.5\n"
822                                  "set style line 1 linecolor rgb '#0060ad' linetype 1 linewidth 2\n"
823                                  "set style line 2 linecolor rgb '#dd181f' linetype 1 linewidth 2");
824
825         // Formatting legend
826         fprintf(plotter, "%s\n", "set key at 95,70\n"
827                                  "set xlabel 'x'\n"
828                                  "set ylabel 'y'\n"
829                                  "set xrange [-100:100]\n"
830                                  "set yrange [-75:75]\n"
831                                  "set xtics 1\n"
832                                  "set ytics 1\n"
833                                  "set tics scale 0.75");
834
835         // Plotting fit and raw data data
836         fprintf(plotter, "%s", "f(x) = ");
837         fprintf(plotter, "%f", vec.getMatrix()[0][0]);
838         for (int i = 1; i < degreeOfPolynomial + 1; i++) {
839             fprintf(plotter, "%s", " + ");
840             fprintf(plotter, "%f", vec.getMatrix()[i][0]);
841             fprintf(plotter, "%s", " * x**");
842             fprintf(plotter, "%d", i);
843         }
844         fprintf(plotter, "%s\n", "");
```

```
845
846         fprintf(plotter, "%s\n", "plot '-' title 'rawData' with lines linestyle 1, [x=-100:100] f(x) title 'fittetData' with
847                                  "lines linestyle 2");
848         for (int i = 0; i < datasetLength; i++) {
849             fprintf(plotter, "%f%f\n", t[i], b[i]);
850         }
851         fprintf(plotter, "%c\n", 'e');
852
853
854     #ifdef WIN64
855         _pclose(plotter);
856     #else
857         pclose(plotter);
858     #endif
859
860         return 0;
861     }
862
```

A set of points will be generated through the Python programming language. I created a pythonTest.py program that generates a fixed amount of number N, which is input by the user. There are described two sets of points: the first one contains only the integer points, and the second one contains all values ∈ R.

The chosen range for both tests: x[-100, 100], y[-75, 75]; polynomial degree[1:15]; length of the input[1:1000]

cout << Set of Points I << endl;

Python code for generator

```
from random import randint

def generate():
        length = randint(1, 1000 + 1)
        print(length)

        for i in range(0, length):
                print(randint(-100, 100 + 1), end=" ")
                print(randint(-75, 75 + 1))

        polynomialDegree = randint(1, 15 + 1)
        print(polynomialDegree)

generate()
```

Obtained input from generator (according to the input format from the Yandex.Contest, assignment 2, Task 1):

86

81 -58

13 19

23 62

88 4

-35 58

86 -36

41 -67

-14 14

99 -6

-20 71

13 69

20 -45

-19 72

86 72

-4 -11

-52 33

34 -71

71 -53

63 57

-40 47

99 -56

-43 -65

-4 -21

71 -24

41 47

32 22

73 45

27 5

3 -39

51 12

-67 21

-39 45

30 -35

-38 -42

-61 11

69 -19

-25 72

10 -18

91 22

-81 -58

-95 1

-79 64

-61 13

53 47

-67 62

75 57

-68 -58

60 1

55 72

7 22

92 62

-63 62

45 41

90 -41

76 -43

62 -36

45 -35

-69 26

83 -16

-38 -9

67 -54

-15 -58

-48 -60

-61 4

94 61

37 -30

9 36

-91 -68

4 -33

44 49

83 -26

66 18

5 -34

-98 -39

-84 -28

-60 24

-55 -7

77 12

-62 64

92 1

-36 51

-2 -73

-50 -35

-74 -17

44 -70

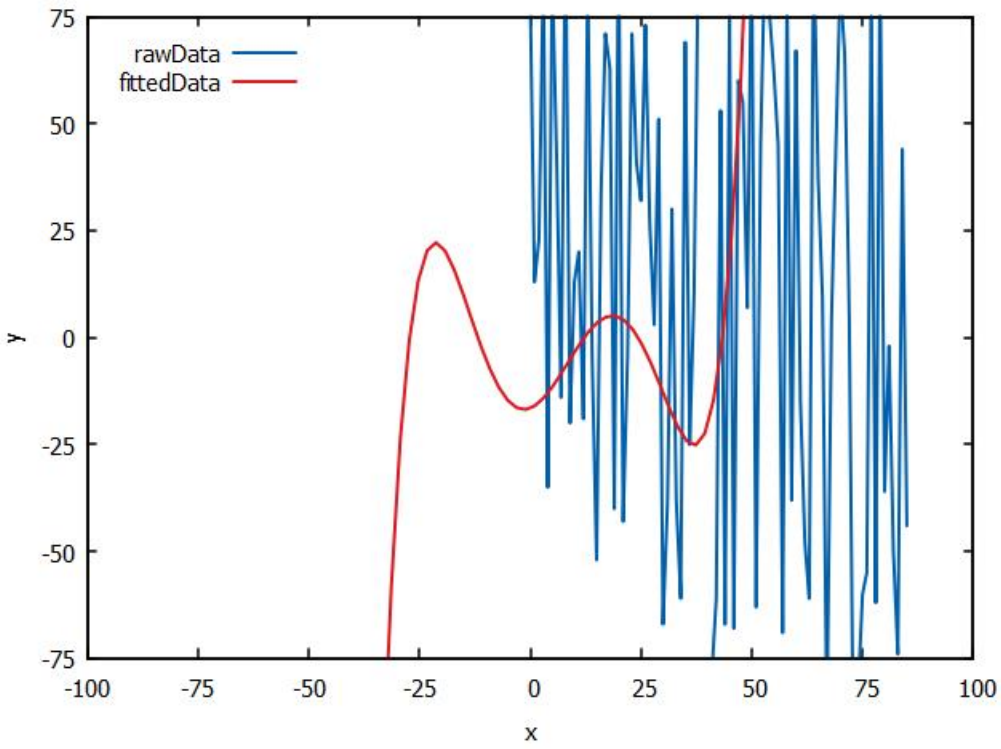
-44 15

13

Obtained output of the c++ program (only the last vector):

```
x~:
-16.5728
0.4055
0.1397
-0.0037
-0.0002
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
```

The graph from GNUplot:



cout << Set of Points II << endl;

Python code for generator

```
from random import*

def generate():
        length = randint(1, 1000 + 1)
        print(length)

        for i in range(0, length):
                print(uniform(-100, 100), end=" ")
                print(uniform(-75, 75))

        polynomialDegree = randint(1, 15 + 1)
        print(polynomialDegree)

generate()
```

Obtained input from generator (according to the input format from the Yandex.Contest, assignment 2, Task 1):

50

96.18434080093161 62.54788847330627

39.24331293282583 40.07087775375325

18.940314629503447 44.288097991180905

78.4455594283952 63.82623173170276

0.16578642005642052 72.63132783468495

41.31211461819743 -2.71451676708287

-54.00471115861032 -8.352723921778363

10.739117971461226 57.88709735896546

13.174770003810309 -44.28159134224028

-86.56823032507172 -18.757530954397808

-98.99330877037646 29.864294002797863

77.60120831976101 -29.469692976292542

-92.16232138161757 57.70951768124948

-7.144582066051484 -3.4466414087787456

-25.5634583767324 37.525568169767155

-52.49866916085033 51.54681489556724

-22.498015010038557 -24.23610697060719

27.784108336271032 40.3735051917306

-10.491893793905405 -72.21661995525105

-26.011731588621274 19.731654165236833

52.9597843052278 9.785176140977228

-79.39794493247068 -41.29823712551018

-16.127021975889804 -27.468437143651535

17.235517441549433 -34.876171359588085

8.71886618466364 14.494787017545079

77.69871494403637 -38.274456636230106

-12.788502153900865 -69.02118996545276

-55.024438127375255 40.5393765442944

62.9137867926182 43.61456066627419

-94.51712338835108 -74.19975518574246

46.908805231706054 -9.289501348748374

-73.62057471011295 48.97858596903821

-53.16816626747256 -23.937849336015226

-47.820380036412956 44.67440661368245

-69.65029428106484 -63.73840459729146

-14.637327892614422 26.783208130943436

82.47098205211745 0.461451378266986

-70.08935955549674 -43.47923506697511

-23.264308708835316 3.314819718166504

-35.85708918654653 19.786402997419955

-8.371232296424893 -42.13292616532124

92.5875221693922 -9.107338441735152

-8.467386984756573 -59.960779571447915

25.423609521968544 36.20717003190754

19.91657162385347 -31.746351388980607

-19.14464674351406 8.945250239921933

-24.574795754117005 70.4162139390674

-44.650995095215485 -36.012307630366145

35.574412477040255 -6.180275365429864

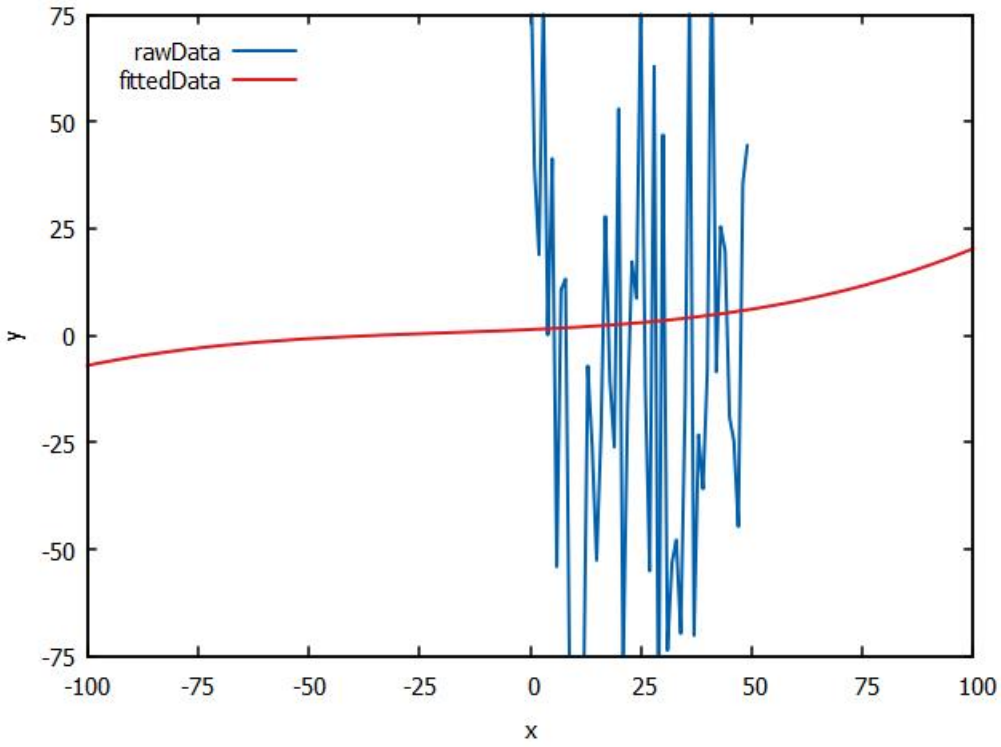
44.47011150513481 -13.830120892994707

3

Obtained output of the c++ program (only the last vector):

```
X~:
1.3771
0.0465
0.0005
0.0000
```

The graph from GNUplot:


rawData
fittedData
75
50
25
0
-25
-50
-75
y
-100
-75
-50
-25
0
25
50
75
100
x