



## MECH 3750 - W3

Quiz 1 - Friday 9-10AM 8-139 -> Sample Quiz on BB 3 20 mins -> 4Q @ 10 marks each

Content i WI + 2 material

-> Taylor Series } Multi-dimensional.

-> Newton's Method

-> Least Squares -> data or Smuction based -> discrete/ctg.

. Theory not Practical (Python).

Least Squares - cont.

Last week > Sit polynomial to discrete data.

i) destre Error squared term

2) derive W.RT. coefficients -> set to zero

3) Write in Matrix Form

4) Rearrange to solve for coefficients.



Solving > non-linear Sunctions eg Sin(ax+b) Ja 18 non-linear > use Newton's Method.

Fitting also useful when approximenting complex Sunctions w simpler ones.

ie  $E = \sum_{a}^{b} (x_{1} + x_{1} - \xi_{1})^{z} \rightarrow \sum_{a}^{D} (x_{0} + x_{1} \times - \xi x)^{z} dx$ 

Discrete Continuous.

General  $E = \int_{a}^{b} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N} P_{i}(x) - \delta(x) \right)^{i} dx$ 

Polynomials  $P_0 = ($   $P_1 = \times$   $P_2 = x^2$ .

Trig  $P_0 = \sin(0x) \quad P_1 = \sin(x) \quad P_2 = \sin(2x) = 1$ 

-> rearrange to AX = D

A = (Spopode Spopi Spopi

Trig Sin(nx)sin(mx)dx = SOm + n  $m,n \in \mathbb{Z}$  m = n

Fourier Analysis -> viz Vibrations & harmonics in MECH3200.

W3 lectures.

operation giving a scalar. Inner product: (u, v)

Must hold

i)  $(u+v, \omega) = (u, \omega) + (v, \omega)$ 2)  $(xu, \omega) = x(y, v)$ 

 $(V, \omega) = (\omega, \nu)$ 

(4, 4) 7,0 2=0 only if

Norm 1(Ull- (4,U)

Distance d(4,0) = 11U-V/- T(u-v, u-v)

Orthogonal (4, V) 20 4 llull= llull=1