

Calcul numeric - temă de laborator

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Enunț: Capitolul 12, Subcapitolul II, Problema 1

Să se calculeze funcțiile de aproximare construite prin metoda celor mai mici patrate pentru metoda Gauss-Newton de forma și datele indicate ($t = 0:9$)

$$\varphi(t) = a \ln(bt + c) \quad y = 2 \ln(3t + 1)$$

Soluție

```
t = 0 : 9
y = 2 * log(3 * t + 1)
errors = @(params)y - model(params,t)
init_params = [1, 1, 1]
errors = @(params)y - model(params,t)
options = optimoptions('lsqnonlin','Display','iter')
estim_params = lsqnonlin(errors,init_params,[],[],options)
```

<i>Iter</i>	<i>Func - count</i>	<i>Resnorm</i>	<i>Normofstep</i>	<i>First - Orderoptim</i>
0	4	118.355		56.9
1	8	1.35224	3.12972	10.1
2	12	0.463972	1.41045	5.22
3	16	0.00089738	0.313499	0.24
4	20	$1.70337e - 10$	0.00984437	0.000105
5	24	$1.30888e - 24$	$2.06829e - 06$	$9.03e - 12$

$$estim_{param} = (2.0000 \quad 3.0000 \quad 1.0000)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t & y_{real} & y_{apprx} \\ 0 & 0 & 5.7732e-15 \\ 1 & 2.7726 & 2.7726 \\ 2 & 3.8918 & 3.8918 \\ 3 & 4.6052 & 4.6052 \\ 4 & 5.1299 & 5.1299 \\ 5 & 5.5452 & 5.5452 \\ 6 & 5.8889 & 5.8889 \\ 7 & 6.1821 & 6.1821 \\ 8 & 6.4378 & 6.4378 \\ 9 & 6.6644 & 6.6644 \end{pmatrix}$$

Observații

```
>> t = 0:9;
>> y = 2 * log(3 * t + 1);
>> model = @(params, t) params(1) * log(params(2) * t + params(3));
>> errors = @(params) y - model(params, t);
>> init_params = [1,1,1];
>> options = optimoptions('lsqnonlin', 'Display', 'iter');
>> estim_params = lsqnonlin(errors, init_params, [], [], options);
```

Iteration	Func-count	Resnorm	Norm of step	First-order optimality
0	4	118.355		56.9
1	8	1.35224	3.12972	10.1
2	12	0.463972	1.41045	5.22
3	16	0.00089738	0.313499	0.24
4	20	1.70337e-10	0.00984437	0.000105
5	24	1.30888e-24	2.06829e-06	9.03e-12

Local minimum found.

Optimization completed because the size of the gradient is less than the value of the optimality tolerance.

<stopping criteria details>

```
>> disp('Parametrii estimati:');
disp(estim_params);
```

Parametrii estimati:

```
2.0000 3.0000 1.0000
```

```
>> apprx_y = model(estim_params, t);
>> disp('Valorile reale si approximate');
disp(table(t, y, apprx_y, 'VariableNames', {'t', 'y_real', 'y_apprx'}));
```

Valorile reale si approximate		
t	y_real	y_apprx
-	-----	-----
0	0	5.7732e-15
1	2.7726	2.7726
2	3.8918	3.8918
3	4.6052	4.6052
4	5.1299	5.1299
5	5.5452	5.5452
6	5.8889	5.8889
7	6.1821	6.1821
8	6.4378	6.4378
9	6.6644	6.6644