

# Alec Zitzelberger & Brandon Lee Dring

## Implementation 3 Report:

### Part 1:

- a.** *The linear program for the general problem written as an objective and set of constraints*

Minimum  $m$  (Max abs deviation)

Subject To:

$m \geq 0$  // we only need positive maxes from an absolute value

$m \geq -(x^* a + b - y)$

$m \geq (x^* a + b - y)$

- B.** *The best solution for the specific problem above*

solver objective: 0.57142857

Val of a: 1.7142857

Val of b: 1.8571429

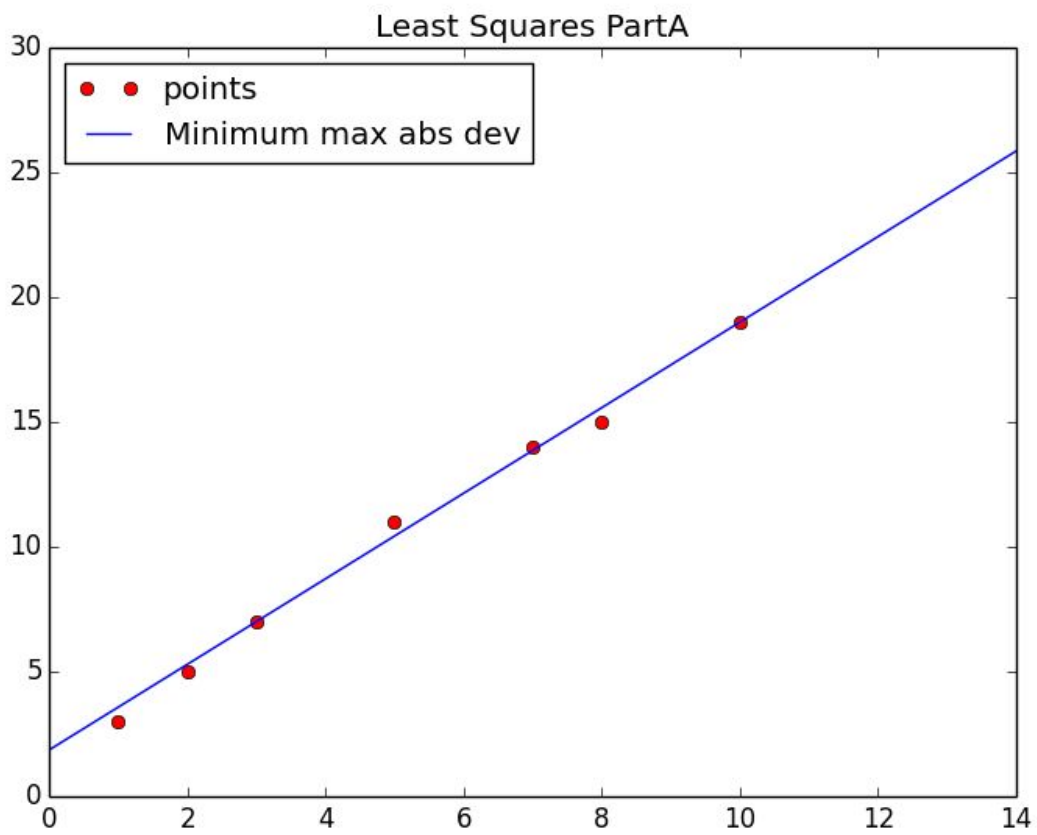
- C.** *The output of the LP solver that you used (showing that an optimal solution was found)*

Val of a: 1.7142857

Val of b: 1.8571429

SOLUTION:  $y = 1.7142857x + 1.8571429$

D. A plot of the points and your solution for the instance



## Part 2:

- a.** *A description for a linear program for finding the best fit curve for temperature data.*

Minimum  $m$ (Max abs dev):

Subject to:

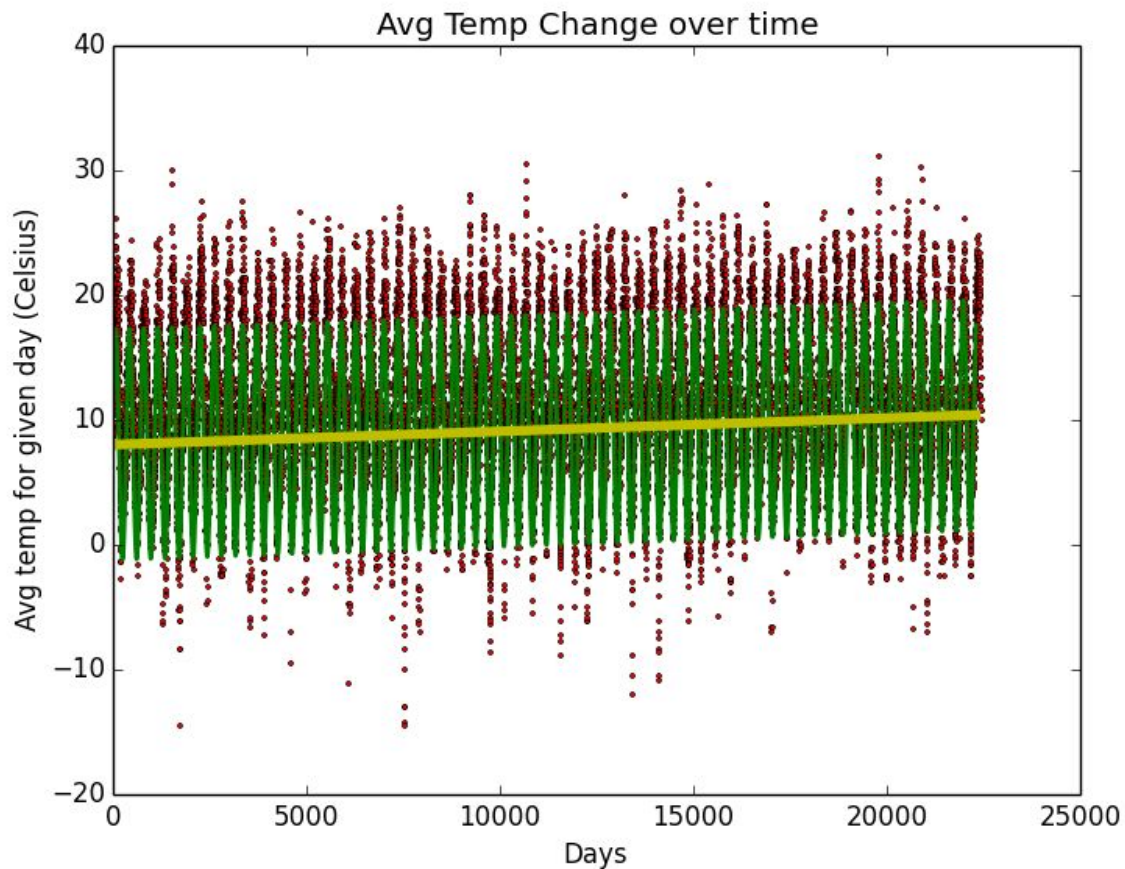
$$\begin{aligned} m &\geq 0 \text{ // we only need the positive values from the absolute value} \\ m &\geq -(x + (x_1 * d) + (x_2 * \text{math.cos}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / 365.25)) + (x_3 * \\ &\text{math.sin}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / 365.25)) + (x_4 * \text{math.cos}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / (365.25 * 10.7))) + (x_5 * \\ &\text{math.sin}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / (365.25 * 10.7))) - T(d)) \\ m &\geq (x + (x_1 * d) + (x_2 * \text{math.cos}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / 365.25)) + (x_3 * \\ &\text{math.sin}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / 365.25)) + (x_4 * \text{math.cos}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / (365.25 * 10.7))) + (x_5 * \\ &\text{math.sin}((2 * \text{math.pi} * d) / (365.25 * 10.7))) - T(d)) \end{aligned}$$

- B.** *The values of all of the variables to your linear program in the optimal solution that your linear program solver finds for the Corvallis data. Solving this LP may take a while depending on your computer. Be patient. Include the output of the LP solver that you use (showing that an optimal solution was found)*

Values(For raw data):

Solver: 14.23554  
Val of x: 8.0214197  
Val of x1/slope: 0.00010694836  
Val of x2: 4.2808907  
Val of x3: 8.1868578  
Val of x4: -0.79063079  
Val of x5: -0.29536021

c.



D.  $x_1$  is the slope of temperature increase by day for the raw data.

So  $x_1 * 365 * 100 = \mathbf{3.9036151400000003}$  degrees per century.. But!

To find the line of best fit for the data:

$M = 4.0334403880277316e-05$

$B = 10.869131808331797$

So,

Change of average temperature over the data period for **line of best fit** is

$Y = M * 22305 + B$

Which comes out to 11.768658792

Then  $11.76 - 10.86 = 0.9$  degree difference over the course of 50 years in this case

***Which is indeed a warming trend***

e. Repeat b-d for SF

I. Values(For raw data):

Solver: 23.178256

Val of  $x$ : 15.114899

Val of x1/slope: -4.6730411e-06

Val of x2: -1.6643722

Val of x3: 2.4138607

Val of x4: -0.88761774

Val of x5: -0.53528776

Line of best fit data:

$M = 7.2151379710181921e-06$

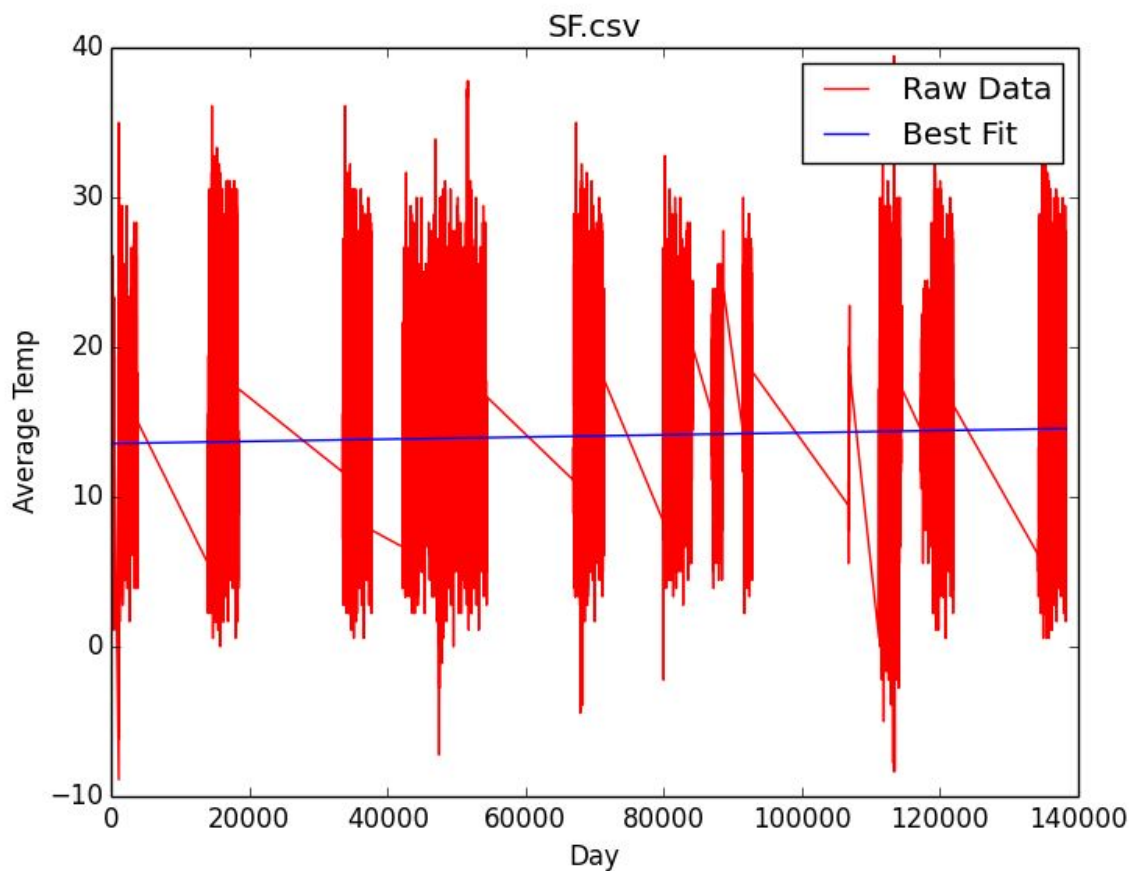
$B = 13.562575584085966$

$Y = M * 47795 + B$

$Y = 13.90742310341078$

So, there is a change of 0.34484751932481394 degree difference, but what is interesting with this data is that it is only over the past 12 years. **Which is a warming trend still.**

II.



III. 0.34484751932481394 degree difference over 12 years so 0.028737293 degree change on average per year. This \* 100 = 2.873729328 degree change in a century.

No sinusoidal data since the discontinuity in the years from NOAA