

NM Lab Sheet
II Year / II Part
Faculty: Computer/Electrical

Labsheet#9

Objective

1. To Implement **Curve Fitting** by Least Square Method.

Fit the straight line: $y = a + bx$ **Algorithm**

1. Start
2. Input no. of observations
3. For $i = 1$ to n
 Input X_i
 Input Y_i
Next i
4. Initialize $\text{sum}x = \text{sum}x^2 = \text{sum}y = \text{sum}xy = 0$
5. Calculate all required sum as:
6. For $i = 1$ to n
 $\text{sum}x = \text{sum}x + X_i$
 $\text{sum}y = \text{sum}y + Y_i$
 $\text{sum}x^2 = \text{sum}x^2 + (X_i * X_i)$
 $\text{sum}xy = \text{sum}xy + (X_i * Y_i)$
Next i
7. Calculate the required constants as:
 $b = (n * \text{sum}xy - \text{sum}x * \text{sum}y) / (n * \text{sum}x^2 - \text{sum}x * \text{sum}x)$
 $a = (\text{sum}y - b * \text{sum}x) / n$
8. Print a and b as output & display best fit equation
9. Stop

Fit the exponential model: $y = ab^x$ **Algorithm**

1. Start
2. Input no. of observations
3. For $i = 1$ to n
 Input X_i
 Input Y_i
Next i
4. Initialize $\text{sum}x = \text{sum}x^2 = \text{sum}Y = \text{sum}xY = 0$
5. Calculate all required sum as:
6. For $i = 1$ to n
 $\text{sum}x = \text{sum}x + X_i$
 $\text{sum}Y = \text{sum}Y + \log(Y_i)$

$$\text{sumx2} = \text{sumx2} + (X_i * X_i)$$

$$\text{sumxY} = \text{sumxY} + (X_i * \log(Y_i))$$

Next i

7. Calculate the required constants as:

$$B = (n * \text{sumxY} - \text{sumx} * \text{sumY}) / (n * \text{sumx2} - \text{sumx} * \text{sumx})$$

$$A = (\text{sumY} - B * \text{sumx}) / n$$

$$b = \text{antilog}(B)$$

$$a = \text{antilog}(A)$$

8. Print a and b as output & display best fit equation
9. Stop

Lab Assignment#9

- Fit a second-degree polynomial $y = a + bx + cx^2$ to the data (0, 1), (1, 6) and (2, 17).
- Write an algorithm, pseudo-code, flowchart & program code in any high-level language to fit the
 - Straight line $y = a + bx$, where a, b & c are constants
 - Exponential Curve $y = e^x$.
- Fit a curve of the form $y = x / (a + bx)$ to the data: (3, 7.148), (5, 10.231), (8, 13.509), (12, 16.434).
- Fit the saturation growth rate model to the data given below:

x	2	4	6	8
y	1.4	2	2.4	2.6

5. Fit the Gaussian Bell Curve $y = ae^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{2c^2}}$ to the data:

x	2	3	4.5	8	8.2
y	0.92528	3.42482	7.48226	0.18674	0.11978

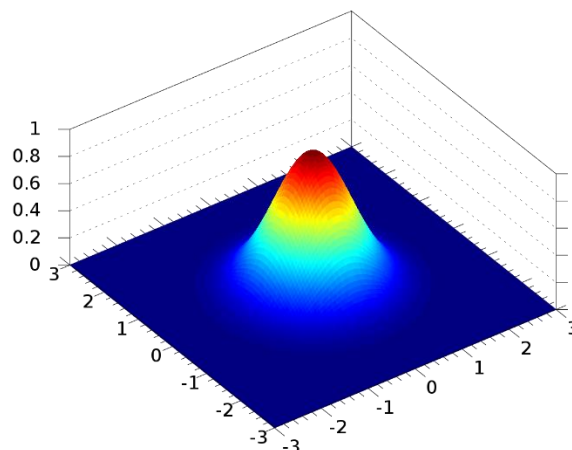


Figure 1: Gaussian curve with a two-dimensional domain