Q3

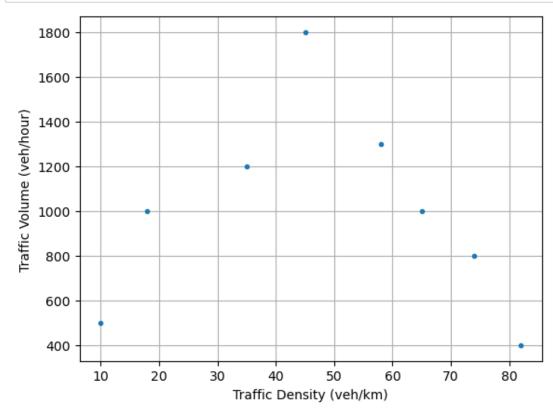
Update the sample data set inherited from Q1.

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
X = np.array([10,35,18,45,58,65,82,74])
Y = np.array([500,1200,1000,1800,1300,1000,400,800])
```

Ploting the data

```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(X, Y, '.', label='raw data')
plt.xlabel('Traffic Density (veh/km)')
plt.ylabel('Traffic Volume (veh/hour)')
plt.grid()
```



Since the model to be built is in 2nd order derivitive, create the design matrix up to 2nd order

Using the close form matrix solution to solve for w

Plot out the data

```
In [8]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(X, Y, '.', label='raw data')

# create 1000 equally spaced points between -10 and 10

px = np.linspace(min(X), max(X), 100)

py = np.vander(px,3,increasing=True)@w

plt.plot(px,py, '-r', label='model')

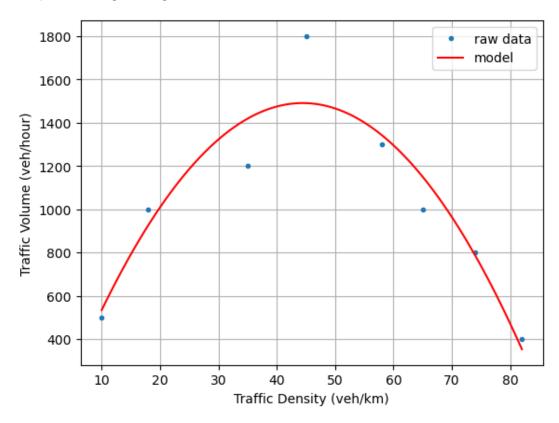
plt.xlabel('Traffic Density (veh/km)')

plt.ylabel('Traffic Volume (veh/hour)')

plt.grid()

plt.legend(loc=0)
```

Out[8]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2545178a650>



If the predicted traffic using this arterial is 1000 veh/hour, what will be the estimated traffic density?

```
In [12]: quad_equation=np.flip(w.reshape(-1))-[0,0,1000]
    ans1 = np.roots(quad_equation)
    print(f'The traffic density for that predict the traffic volume at 1000 veh/hour are {ans1[0]:.3f} veh/km and {ans1[1]:.3-
```

The traffic density for that predict the traffic volume at 1000 veh/hour are 69.104 veh/km and 19.780 veh/km

What will be the traffic volume if the density goes to 90 veh/km?

```
In [10]: ans2 = np.vander(np.full(1,90),3,increasing=True)@w
print(ans2[0])
```

[-183.70373998]

The predicted traffic volume is outside the estimated maximum traffic capacity of the road