ECE 133A HW 4

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November 9, 2022

Exercise T13.3

(a)

With the following julia code we get:

```
using MAT
using LinearAlgebra
using PyPlot
# using Statistics

include("mooreslaw.m")
# println(T)
Years,Transistors=T[:,1],T[:,2]
# println(Years)
# println(Transistors)
A=transpose([reshape(ones(size(Years)),1,:);reshape(Years.-1970,1,:)])
# println(A)
log_Transistors=log10.(Transistors)
theta=A\log_Transistors
println("theta_1=",theta[1])
println("theta_2=",theta[2])
#plot out
plot(Years,log_Transistors,"o")
plot(Years,A*theta)
xlabel("Years")
ylabel("Transistors (log10)")
title("Moore's Law")
legend(["Data","Fit"])
savefig("Moore's Law.png")
close()
```

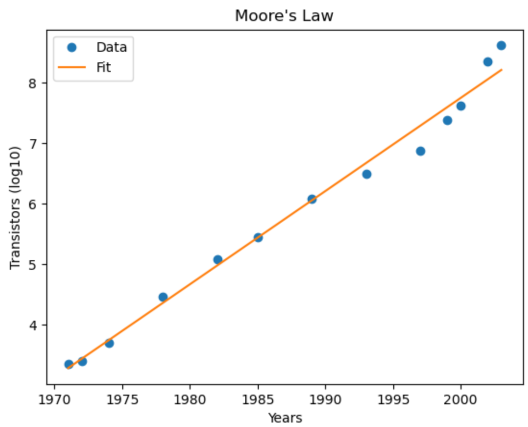
that

$$\theta_1 = 3.125592633829346$$

and

$$\theta_2 = 0.1540181798438225$$

which results in the following fit:



(b)

From our fit we expect the number of transistors to be:

$$10^{\theta_1+\theta_2(2015-1970)} \approx 10^{10}$$

Which is more than the acutally number of $4 \cdot 10^9$ transistors:

(c)

This is in line with Moore's law since $2\theta_2 = 0.30803635968$ which is close to $\log_{10}(2) = 0.30102999566$

Exercise T12.12

(a)

Exercise A8.3

We can get that

$$\alpha t_i + \beta = \ln(\frac{y_i}{1-y_i})$$

So therefore we can have a least squares problem, with

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} t_1 & 1 \\ t_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ t_n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$b = [\ln(\frac{y_1}{1-y_1}), \ln(\frac{y_2}{1-y_2}), \ldots, \ln(\frac{y_n}{1-y_n})]^T$$

and

$$x = [\alpha, \beta]^T$$

Then we have a least squares problem of

$$||Ax - b||^2$$

To find α and β I used the following code:

```
using PyPlot
include("logistic_fit.jl")

t,y=logistic_fit()

A=ones(length(t),2)
A[:,1]=t
b=log.(y./(ones(length(t)).-y))

x=A\b
# println(x)
# println(x[1].*t)
# println(x[2])
t1=LinRange(-1,5,50)
y1=exp.(x[2].+(x[1].*t1))./(ones(length(t1)).+exp.(x[2].+(x[1]*t1)))
println("alpha=",x[1])
println("beta=",x[2])
plot(t,y,"o",label="data")
```

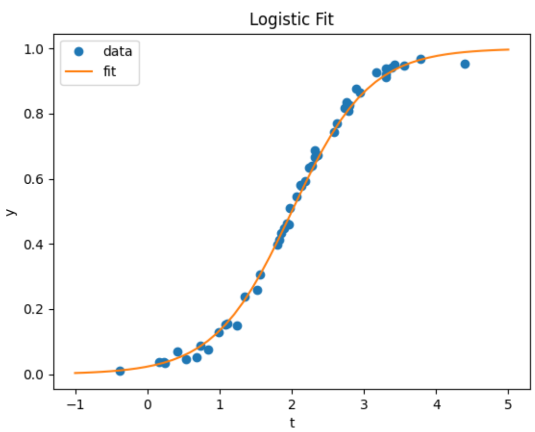
```
plot(t1,y1,label="fit")
xlabel("t")
ylabel("y")
title("Logistic Fit")
legend()
savefig("fig2.png")
close()
```

which results in

$$\alpha = 1.8676293241597044$$

$$\beta = -3.7396732388611 26$$

and the following fit:



Exercise A5.11

(a)

we have that

$$
\begin{aligned}
x &= A^{\dagger}b \\
x &= (A^TA)^{-1}A^Tb \\
x &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10^{-k} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 10^{-k} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 10^{-k} & 0 \\ 0 & 10^{-k} \end{bmatrix}\right)^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10^{-k} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 10^{-k} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -10^{-k} \\ 1+10^{-k} \\ 1-10^{-k} \end{bmatrix} \\
x &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1+10^{-2k} & 1 \\ 1 & 1+10^{-2k} \end{bmatrix}\right)^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} 10^{-2k} \\ -10^{-2k} \end{bmatrix} \\
x &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+10^{-2k}}{10^{-4k}+2\cdot 10^{-2k}} & -\frac{1}{10^{-4k}+2\cdot 10^{-2k}} \\ -\frac{1}{10^{-4k}+2\cdot 10^{-2k}} & \frac{1+10^{-2k}}{10^{-4k}+2\cdot 10^{-2k}} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 10^{-2k} \\ -10^{-2k} \end{bmatrix} \\
x &= \frac{10^{-2k}}{10^{-4k}+2\cdot 10^{-2k}}\begin{bmatrix} 1+2\cdot 10^{-2k} \\ -1-2\cdot 10^{-2k} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

thus we have for $k = 6$:

$$x = \frac{10^{-12}}{10^{-24}+2\cdot 10^{-12}}\begin{bmatrix} 1+2\cdot 10^{-12} \\ -1-2\cdot 10^{-12} \end{bmatrix}$$

And for $k = 7$ we have

$$x = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-28}+2\cdot 10^{-14}}\begin{bmatrix} 1+2\cdot 10^{-14} \\ -1-2\cdot 10^{-14} \end{bmatrix}$$

And for $k = 8$ we have

$$x = \frac{10^{-16}}{10^{-32}+2\cdot 10^{-16}}\begin{bmatrix} 1+2\cdot 10^{-16} \\ -1-2\cdot 10^{-16} \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

Exercise A8.12

(a)

$$f(y) = ||Ay - b||^2 + (c^T y - d)^2$$

To minimize we take the derivative of it with respect to y_i for all $1 \leq n \leq N$ and set it to zero have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} f(y) = 2(A^T(Ay - b))_i + 2(c^T y - d)c_i = 0$$

Thus we have

$$\nabla f(y) = 2(A^T(Ay - b) + c(c^T y - d)) = 0$$

which gives us

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(y) &= 0 \\ 2(A^T(Ay - b) + c(c^T y - d)) &= 0 \\ A^T(Ay - b) + c(c^T y - d) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

if $\hat{y}$ is a solution then we must have that

$$A^T(A\hat{y} - b) + c(c^T \hat{y} - d) = 0$$

we can confirm this, since

$$\hat{y} = \hat{x} + \frac{d - c^T \hat{x}}{1 + c^T (A^T A)^{-1} c} (A^T A)^{-1} c$$

we have:

$$
\begin{aligned}
A^T(A\hat{y} - b) + c(c^T\hat{y} - d) &= 0 \\
A^TA\frac{d - c^T\hat{x}}{1 + c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c}(A^TA)^{-1}c + cc^T\hat{x} + c(c^T\frac{d - c^T\hat{x}}{1 + c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c}(A^TA)^{-1}c - d) &= 0 \\
dc - c^T\hat{x}c + cc^T(d - c^T\hat{x})(A^TA)^{-1}c - c(d - c^T\hat{x})(1 + c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c) &= 0 \\
cc^T(d - c^T\hat{x})(A^TA)^{-1}c - c(d - c^T\hat{x})(c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c) &= 0 \\
cc^T(d - c^T\hat{x})(A^TA)^{-1}c - cc^T(d - c^T\hat{x})(A^TA)^{-1}c &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)

We first compute the QR factorization fo A, which will cost us $2mn^2$ flops, then we can compute $\hat{x}$ with an additonal $2mn + n^2$ flops. Likewise, since we can rewrite $(A^TA)^{-1}c$ as $(R^TQ^TQR)^{-1}c = (R^TR)^{-1}c$, which we can solve in $2n^2$ flops. then computing $c^T\hat{x}$ and $c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c$ will each cost us an additional $2n-1$ flops, then computing $\frac{d-c^T\hat{x}}{1+c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c}$ will cost us 3 flops.Then computing $\hat{x} + \frac{d-c^T\hat{x}}{1+c^T(A^TA)^{-1}c}(A^TA)^{-1}c$ will cost us $2n$ flops, so in total this algorithm will cost us $\boxed{2mn^2 + 2mn + 3n^2 + 6n - 1}$ flops.