

Exercise 10.1. Find the optimal polynomial p of the second degree, i.e.

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2,$$

which minimizes the distance to the following points in the least squares sense:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$$

Sketch the points and the optimal p in a Cartesian coordinate system.

Exercise 10.2. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let the following arbitrary pairs of points of \mathbb{R}^2 be given:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ \hline y & y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \end{array}$$

Here, the x_i should not all be the same. Let the arithmetic mean values of the x_i and y_i be denoted by \bar{x} and \bar{y} , i.e.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i.$$

Show that

$$\beta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha = \bar{y} - \beta\bar{x}$$

are the optimal parameters of the regression line $y = \alpha + \beta x$ in the least squares sense.

Exercise 10.3. Consider the model function

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2e^x + a_3e^{-x}.$$

This is to be optimally fitted to the data points

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} x & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & e^{-2} & e^{-1} & 1 & e^{-1} & e^{-2} \end{array}$$

in least squares sense.

(a) Determine a matrix A and a vector y , s.t. this is equivalent to minimizing

$$\mathcal{E}(z) = \|Az - y\|_2^2$$

over \mathbb{R}^2 .

(b) Calculate the optimal model parameters by solving the Gaussian normal equations with **Octave**.

(c) Graph the data points and the best model function (e.g. with **Octave**).

Remark: For part (c) you can use the **Octave** built-in function **plot** (see e.g. Ferreira - MATLAB Codes...)

Exercise 10.4. Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be symmetric and $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Consider the following mappings

$$\begin{aligned} f: \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x \mapsto \langle x, Ax \rangle, \\ g: \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x \mapsto \langle x, b \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Show that it then holds for the derivative of f or g :

$$\nabla f = 2Ax \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla g = b.$$

The exercises can be discussed in the Tuesday lecture next week.