Methode der kleinsten Quadrate

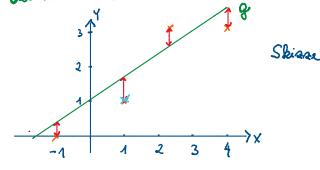
Tuesday, 22 November 2022

(dusglichrechnung B266)

Linear Regression

Bap. Gegeben sind die Punkle (1/1), (2/3), (4/3), (-1/0)

Gesuch ist eine Geracle so, doss die Summe der Quadrale der reetikalen abstände mininal wird.



$$F(k,d) = (k.1+d-1)^2 + (k.2+d-3)^2 + (4k+d-3)^2 + (-k+d)^2$$

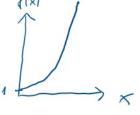
2)
$$\frac{\partial F(R,d)}{\partial d} = \mathcal{Z}(R+d-1) + \mathcal{Z}(2R+d-3) + \mathcal{Z}(4R+d-3) + \mathcal{Z}(-R+d)$$

2)
$$\frac{68 + 4d = 7}{268 = 17}$$

$$8 = \frac{17}{26}$$

$$d = \frac{10}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{17}{26} \times + \frac{10}{13}$$



 $f(x) = \alpha'$ $f(x) = e^{x}$

Qn(y)

Exponentialfentis

f(x) = C.e.x

- C. e ----

tλt

N(t) = No · e