Elementos de Cálculo Numérico/Cálculo Numérico

Clase 12

Primer Cuatrimestre 2021

Dada una tabla

\boldsymbol{x}	x_1	x_2	 x_N
y	y_1	y_2	 y_N

Dada una tabla

Buscamos $f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$ que ajuste con el menor error

Dada una tabla

Buscamos $f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$ que ajuste con el menor error

El número de parámetros no depende del número de datos:

Dada una tabla

Buscamos $f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$ que ajuste con el menor error

El número de parámetros no depende del número de datos: $p \ll N$

Dada una tabla

Buscamos $f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$ que ajuste con el menor error

El número de parámetros no depende del número de datos: $p \ll N$

El error se define

$$S(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p) = \frac{1}{2}(r_1^2 + \dots + r_N^2) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^N (y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p))^2$$

Dada una tabla

Buscamos $f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$ que ajuste con el menor error

El número de parámetros no depende del número de datos: $p \ll N$

El error se define

$$S(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p) = \frac{1}{2}(r_1^2 + \dots + r_N^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^N (y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p))^2$$

Residuo: $r_j = y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$



lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada



lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)



lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)

■ Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:



- \blacksquare No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases:



- \blacksquare No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: P, T



- \blacksquare No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: *P*, *T*
 - Ley de Ohm:

- \blacksquare No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: *P*, *T*
 - Ley de Ohm: V, I

- lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- **Se** conoce la ley que relaciona $x \in y$:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: *P*, *T*
 - Ley de Ohm: V, I
 - Ley de Planck:



- lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- **Se** conoce la ley que relaciona $x \in y$:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: *P*, *T*
 - Ley de Ohm: V, I
 - Ley de Planck: I, ν



- lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: *P*, *T*
 - Ley de Ohm: V, I
 - Ley de Planck: I, ν
 - Desintegración radiactiva:



- lacktriangle No queremos que f(x) sea complicada (polinomio de grado muy alto)
- Se conoce la ley que relaciona x e y:
 - Ecuación de estado de los gases: *P*, *T*
 - Ley de Ohm: V, I
 - Ley de Planck: I, ν
 - lacktriangle Desintegración radiactiva: N,t



Se propone:



Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$



Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha + \beta x_1 \\ y_2 = \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \alpha + \beta x_N \end{cases}$$

Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha + \beta x_1 \\ y_2 = \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \alpha + \beta x_N \end{cases}$$

Con dos valores obtenemos α, β



Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha + \beta x_1 \\ y_2 = \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \alpha + \beta x_N \end{cases}$$

Con dos valores obtenemos α, β

Si N > 2 el sistema es sobredeterminado

Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha + \beta x_1 \\ y_2 = \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \alpha + \beta x_N \end{cases}$$

Con dos valores obtenemos α, β

Si ${\cal N}>2$ el sistema es sobredeterminado (más ecuaciones que incógnitas)

Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha + \beta x_1 \\ y_2 = \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \alpha + \beta x_N \end{cases}$$

Con dos valores obtenemos α, β

Si ${\cal N}>2$ el sistema es sobredeterminado (más ecuaciones que incógnitas)

En general no tiene solución



Se propone: $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha + \beta x_1 \\ y_2 = \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \alpha + \beta x_N \end{cases}$$

Con dos valores obtenemos α, β

Si N>2 el sistema es sobredeterminado (más ecuaciones que incógnitas)

En general no tiene solución, buscamos la solución con mínimo error



Modelo lineal: mínimo error

Error en función de los parámetros

$$S(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \alpha - \beta x_j)^2$$

Modelo lineal: mínimo error

Error en función de los parámetros

$$S(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \alpha - \beta x_j)^2$$

En el mínimo las derivadas parciales son nulas

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, \beta) = -\sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \alpha - \beta x_j) = -\sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j + \alpha N + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j$$
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta}(\alpha, \beta) = -\sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \alpha - \beta x_j) x_j = -\sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j x_j + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j^2$$

Ecuaciones normales

De
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha,\beta)=0$$
 y $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta}(\alpha,\beta)=0$ despejamos



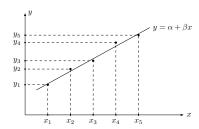
Ecuaciones normales

De
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha,\beta)=0$$
 y $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta}(\alpha,\beta)=0$ despejamos

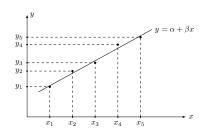
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j = \alpha N + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j x_j = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j^2 \end{cases}$$

\boldsymbol{x}	y
1	2.657 07
2	4.042 18
3	4.768 12
4	6.36685
5	7.03401

\boldsymbol{x}	y
1	2.657 07
2	4.042 18
3	4.768 12
4	6.36685
5	7.03401



\boldsymbol{x}	y
1	2.65707
2	4.042 18
3	4.768 12
4	6.36685
5	7.034 01

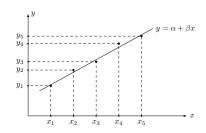


Ecuaciones normales

$$\begin{cases} 24.8682 = 5\alpha + 15\beta \\ 85.6833 = 15\alpha + 55\beta \end{cases}$$



x	y
1	2.65707
2	4.042 18
3	4.768 12
4	6.36685
5	7.034 01



Ecuaciones normales

$$\begin{cases} 24.8682 = 5\alpha + 15\beta \\ 85.6833 = 15\alpha + 55\beta \end{cases}$$

Parámetros: $\alpha=1.65008$, $\beta=1.10786$, $S\cong0.095$



Linealización

En muchas casos de interés la relación y=f(x;k,b) no es lineal



Linealización

En muchas casos de interés la relación y=f(x;k,b) no es lineal A veces podemos tomar nuevas variables $X=g(x),\,Y=h(y)$

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X$$

Linealización

En muchas casos de interés la relación y=f(x;k,b) no es lineal A veces podemos tomar nuevas variables X=g(x), Y=h(y)

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X$$

Ejemplos de linealización:

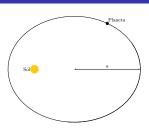
Modelo	Transformación			
Wiodelo	Y = h(y)	X = g(x)	$Y = \alpha + \beta X$	
Exponencial: $y = k e^{bx}$	$Y = \ln(y)$	X = x	$Y = \ln(k) + bX$	
Potencia: $y = k x^b$	$Y = \ln(y)$	$X = \ln(x)$	$Y = \ln(k) + bX$	
Logarítmica: $y = k + b \ln(x)$	Y = y	$X = \ln(x)$	Y = k + bX	
Hiperbólico: $y = k x/(b+x)$	Y = 1/y	X = 1/x	Y = 1/k + b/k X	

Relación potencial entre el período orbital (año) τ y el semieje mayor de su órbita a

$$\tau = k \, a^b$$

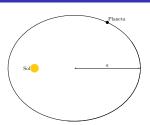
Relación potencial entre el período orbital (año) τ y el semieje mayor de su órbita a

$$\tau = k \, a^b$$



Relación potencial entre el período orbital (año) τ y el semieje mayor de su órbita a

$$\tau = k \, a^b$$



Planeta	<i>a</i> (m)	au (d)
Mercurio	5.79092270×10^{10}	$8.796934 imes 10^{1}$
Venus	$1.08209475 imes 10^{11}$	2.247010×10^{2}
Tierra	$1.49598262 imes 10^{11}$	3.652570×10^2
Marte	$2.27938824 imes 10^{11}$	6.869601×10^2
Júpiter	7.78340821×10^{11}	4.335355×10^3
Saturno	$1.42666642 imes 10^{12}$	1.075774×10^4
Urano	$2.87065819 \times 10^{12}$	3.079910×10^4
Neptuno	4.49839644×10^{12}	6.022490×10^4



La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$



La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$



La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$

Se trasforma en $T = \alpha + \beta A$

 $T = \ln(\tau)$

La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$

La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k a^b$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$
- $A = \ln(a)$
- $\alpha = \ln(k)$

La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k a^b$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$
- $A = \ln(a)$
- $b = \beta$

La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$

Se trasforma en $T = \alpha + \beta A$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$
- $A = \ln(a)$
- $b = \beta$

Las ecuaciones normales son

$$\begin{cases} 61.3237 = 8.0 \alpha + 215.260 b \\ 1677.42 = 215.260 \alpha + 5810.35 b \end{cases}$$

La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$

Se trasforma en $T = \alpha + \beta A$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$
- $A = \ln(a)$
- $\alpha = \ln(k)$
- $b = \beta$

Las ecuaciones normales son

$$\begin{cases} 61.3237 = 8.0 \,\alpha + 215.260 \,b \\ 1677.42 = 215.260 \,\alpha + 5810.35 \,b \end{cases}$$

Solución $\alpha = -32.7041$ y b = 1.50031, es decir



La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k \, a^b$

Se trasforma en $T = \alpha + \beta A$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$
- $A = \ln(a)$
- $\alpha = \ln(k)$
- $b = \beta$

Las ecuaciones normales son

$$\begin{cases} 61.3237 = 8.0 \,\alpha + 215.260 \,b \\ 1677.42 = 215.260 \,\alpha + 5810.35 \,b \end{cases}$$

Solución $\alpha = -32.7041$ y b = 1.50031, es decir

$$\tau = 6.263\,17 \times 10^{-15} a^{1.500\,31}$$

La tercera ley de Kepler $\tau = k a^b$

Se trasforma en $T = \alpha + \beta A$

- $T = \ln(\tau)$
- $\blacksquare A = \ln(a)$
- $\alpha = \ln(k)$
- $b = \beta$

Las ecuaciones normales son

$$\begin{cases} 61.3237 = 8.0 \,\alpha + 215.260 \,b \\ 1677.42 = 215.260 \,\alpha + 5810.35 \,b \end{cases}$$

Solución $\alpha = -32.7041$ y b = 1.50031, es decir

$$\tau = 6.26317 \times 10^{-15} a^{1.50031}$$
 $\tau = 6.31183 \times 10^{-15} a^{1.5}$



Modelo no lineal: $\hat{y}_j = f(x_j; k, b)$ donde k, b son los parámetros óptimos:



Modelo no lineal: $\hat{y}_j = f(x_j; k, b)$ donde k, b son los parámetros óptimos:

$$\min S_N = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2$$

Modelo no lineal: $\hat{y}_j = f(x_j; k, b)$ donde k, b son los parámetros óptimos:

$$\min S_N = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2$$

Si X = g(x) e Y = h(y) entonces

$$Y_j - \hat{Y}_j = h(y_j) - h(\hat{y}_j) \cong h'(y_j) (y_j - \hat{y}_j)$$

Modelo no lineal: $\hat{y}_j = f(x_j; k, b)$ donde k, b son los parámetros óptimos:

$$\min S_N = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2$$

Si X = g(x) e Y = h(y) entonces

$$Y_j - \hat{Y}_j = h(y_j) - h(\hat{y}_j) \cong h'(y_j) (y_j - \hat{y}_j)$$

Vale la aproximación

$$S_N \cong \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{h'(y_j)^2} (Y_j - \hat{Y}_j)^2$$



Planteamos $\hat{Y}_j = \alpha + \beta X_j$ donde α, β minimiza



Planteamos $\hat{Y}_j = \alpha + \beta X_j$ donde α, β minimiza

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1}{h'(y_j)^2} (Y_j - \alpha - \beta X_j)^2$$

Planteamos $\hat{Y}_j = \alpha + \beta X_j$ donde α, β minimiza

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1}{h'(y_j)^2} (Y_j - \alpha - \beta X_j)^2$$

donde $Y_j = h(y_j)$ y $X_j = g(x_j)$



Planteamos $\hat{Y}_j = \alpha + \beta X_j$ donde α, β minimiza

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1}{h'(y_j)^2} (Y_j - \alpha - \beta X_j)^2$$

$$\mathrm{donde}\; Y_j = h(y_j) \; \mathrm{y} \; X_j = g(x_j)$$

Planteando
$$\frac{\partial S_G}{\partial \alpha} = 0, \frac{\partial S_G}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{Y_j}{h'(y_j)^2} = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1}{h'(y_j)^2} + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{X_j}{h'(y_j)^2}$$
$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{X_j Y_j}{h'(y_j)^2} = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{X_j}{h'(y_j)^2} + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{X_j^2}{h'(y_j)^2}$$

Modelo exponencial $y = k e^{b x}$

Modelo exponencial $y = k e^{bx}$

x	y	ln(y)	x	y	ln(y)
0.068 005	1.816 13	0.59671	1.110 41	9.0719	2.205 18
0.251 188	1.85042	0.61541	1.296 46	12.6341	2.536 40
0.293 132	1.458 38	0.37733	1.326 62	13.8117	2.625 52
0.559 454	3.399 98	1.22377	1.524 57	20.1724	3.004 32
0.667651	3.160 39	1.15070	1.65131	27.8109	3.325 43
0.710 296	5.28771	1.665 39	1.801 58	37.2007	3.616 33
0.955 559	6.37366	1.85217	1.974 99	51.1806	3.935 36
0.962632	6.81148	1.91861	1.97986	52.8378	3.967 23

Modelo exponencial $y = k e^{b x}$

x	y	ln(y)	x	y	ln(y)
0.068 005	1.816 13	0.59671	1.11041	9.0719	2.205 18
0.251 188	1.85042	0.61541	1.296 46	12.6341	2.536 40
0.293 132	1.458 38	0.37733	1.326 62	13.8117	2.625 52
0.559 454	3.399 98	1.22377	1.524 57	20.1724	3.004 32
0.667 651	3.160 39	1.15070	1.65131	27.8109	3.325 43
0.710 296	5.28771	1.665 39	1.80158	37.2007	3.61633
0.955 559	6.37366	1.852 17	1.974 99	51.1806	3.935 36
0.962632	6.81148	1.91861	1.97986	52.8378	3.967 23

Linealización: $Y = \ln(y), X = x, \alpha = \ln(k), \beta = b$



Modelo lineal:

$$S_L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (\ln(y_j) - \alpha_L - \beta_L x_j)^2$$

Modelo lineal:

$$S_L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (\ln(y_j) - \alpha_L - \beta_L x_j)^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} 34.6158 = 16.0 \, \alpha_L + 17.1337 \, \beta_L \\ 47.9919 = 17.1337 \, \alpha_L + 24.0476 \, \beta_L \end{cases}$$

Modelo lineal:

$$S_L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (\ln(y_j) - \alpha_L - \beta_L x_j)^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} 34.6158 = 16.0 \,\alpha_L + 17.1337 \,\beta_L \\ 47.9919 = 17.1337 \,\alpha_L + 24.0476 \,\beta_L \end{cases}$$

Parámetros: $\alpha_L = 0.111283, \beta_L = 1.91642$

Modelo lineal:

$$S_L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (\ln(y_j) - \alpha_L - \beta_L x_j)^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} 34.6158 = 16.0 \,\alpha_L + 17.1337 \,\beta_L \\ 47.9919 = 17.1337 \,\alpha_L + 24.0476 \,\beta_L \end{cases}$$

Parámetros: $\alpha_L = 0.111283, \beta_L = 1.91642$

Modelo: $y = 1.11771 e^{1.91642 x}$



Modelo lineal generalizado: $1/h'(y)^2 = y^2$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} y_j^2 \left(\ln(y_j) - \alpha_G - \beta_G x_j \right)^2$$

Modelo lineal generalizado: $1/h'(y)^2 = y^2$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} y_j^2 \left(\ln(y_j) - \alpha_G - \beta_G x_j \right)^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} 31\,512.0 = 8553.6\,\alpha_G + 15\,761.2\,\beta_G \\ 59\,012.9 = 15\,761.2\,\alpha_G + 29\,515.6\,\beta_G \end{cases}$$

Modelo lineal generalizado: $1/h'(y)^2 = y^2$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} y_j^2 \left(\ln(y_j) - \alpha_G - \beta_G x_j \right)^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} 31\,512.0 = 8553.6\,\alpha_G + 15\,761.2\,\beta_G \\ 59\,012.9 = 15\,761.2\,\alpha_G + 29\,515.6\,\beta_G \end{cases}$$

Parámetros: $\alpha_G = -4.01117 \times 10^{-3}, \beta_G = 2.00152$

Modelo lineal generalizado: $1/h'(y)^2 = y^2$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} y_j^2 \left(\ln(y_j) - \alpha_G - \beta_G x_j \right)^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} 31\,512.0 = 8553.6\,\alpha_G + 15\,761.2\,\beta_G \\ 59\,012.9 = 15\,761.2\,\alpha_G + 29\,515.6\,\beta_G \end{cases}$$

Parámetros: $\alpha_G = -4.01117 \times 10^{-3}, \beta_G = 2.00152$

Modelo: $y = 0.995997 e^{2.00152 x}$



Comparación usando S_N

$$S_N(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (y_j - e^{\alpha + \beta x_j})^2$$

Comparación usando S_N

$$S_N(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (y_j - e^{\alpha + \beta x_j})^2$$

$$S_N(\alpha_L, \beta_L) = 11.54$$

Comparación usando S_N

$$S_N(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (y_j - e^{\alpha + \beta x_j})^2$$

$$S_N(\alpha_L, \beta_L) = 11.54 \ S_N(\alpha_G, \beta_G) = 2.73$$

Mínimos cuadrados generalizados: ejemplo

Comparación usando S_N

$$S_N(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (y_j - e^{\alpha + \beta x_j})^2$$

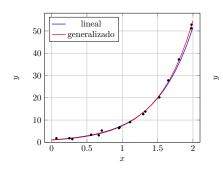
$$S_N(\alpha_L, \beta_L) = 11.54 \ S_N(\alpha_G, \beta_G) = 2.73 \ S_N(\alpha_N, \beta_N) = 2.69$$

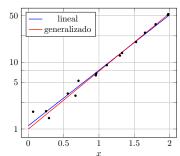
Mínimos cuadrados generalizados: ejemplo

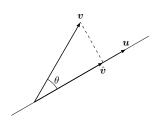
Comparación usando S_N

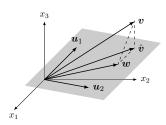
$$S_N(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{16} (y_j - e^{\alpha + \beta x_j})^2$$

$$S_N(\alpha_L, \beta_L) = 11.54 \ S_N(\alpha_G, \beta_G) = 2.73 \ S_N(\alpha_N, \beta_N) = 2.69$$



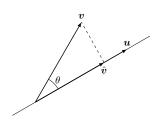


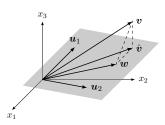




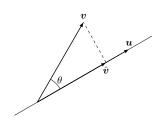
 $\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1$

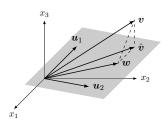




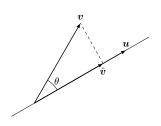


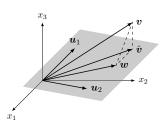
$$\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0$$





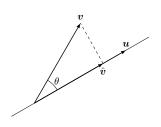
$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

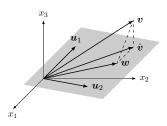




$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

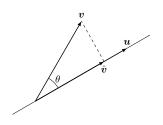
$$\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_2$$

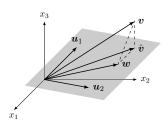




$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

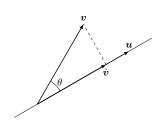
$$\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_2 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = 0$$

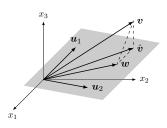




$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_2 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2$$

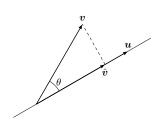


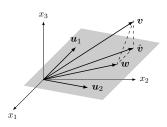


$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_2 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{v}} = \alpha \, \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta \, \boldsymbol{u}_2$$





$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_1 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}} \perp \mathbf{u}_2 \implies (\mathbf{v} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{v}} = \alpha \, \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta \, \boldsymbol{u}_2 \quad \Longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{\boldsymbol{v}}.\boldsymbol{u}_1 = \alpha \, \boldsymbol{u}_1.\boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta \, \boldsymbol{u}_1.\boldsymbol{u}_2 \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{v}}.\boldsymbol{u}_2 = \alpha \, \boldsymbol{u}_1.\boldsymbol{u}_2 + \beta \, \boldsymbol{u}_2.\boldsymbol{u}_2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1)$$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N)$$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1)$$
 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N)$ $\mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$$



$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

- $N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$
- $\sum_{j=1}^N x_j = \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{x}$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

- $N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$
- $\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j = \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{x}$
- $\sum_{j=1}^N x_j^2 = \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{x}$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

- $N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$
- $\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j = \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{x}$
- $\sum_{j=1}^N x_j^2 = \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{x}$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N x_j = \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N x_j^2 = \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N y_j = \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N x_j y_j = \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{y}$$



$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j = \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j = \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

Ecuaciones normales

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{y} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{1} + \beta \, \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}.\mathbf{y} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{x} + \beta \, \mathbf{x}.\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{y} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{x} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1) \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1 \dots x_N) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1 = 1.1$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j = \mathbf{1}.\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j^2 = \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$lacksquare$$
 $\sum\limits_{j=1}^{N}y_{j}=\mathbf{1}.oldsymbol{y}$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N x_j y_j = \boldsymbol{x}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

Ecuaciones normales

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{y} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{1} + \beta \, \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}.\mathbf{y} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1}.\mathbf{x} + \beta \, \mathbf{x}.\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j = \alpha N + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j y_j = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j + \beta \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j^2 \end{cases}$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Para
$$oldsymbol{w} = \gamma \, oldsymbol{1} + \delta \, oldsymbol{x}$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Para
$${m w} = \gamma\, {m 1} + \delta\, {m x} \Longrightarrow \hat{{m y}} - {m w} = (\alpha - \gamma)\, {m 1} + (\beta - \delta)\, {m x}$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Para
$${m w} = \gamma\,{m 1} + \delta\,{m x} \Longrightarrow \hat{{m y}} - {m w} = (\alpha - \gamma)\,{m 1} + (\beta - \delta)\,{m x}$$

$$m{r} \perp (\hat{m{y}} - m{w})$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Para
$$\boldsymbol{w} = \gamma \, \mathbf{1} + \delta \, \boldsymbol{x} \Longrightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} = (\alpha - \gamma) \, \mathbf{1} + (\beta - \delta) \, \boldsymbol{x}$$

$$r \perp (\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{r} + \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{r} \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 + \boldsymbol{r} \cdot (\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w})$$

Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Para
$${m w} = \gamma\, {m 1} + \delta\, {m x} \Longrightarrow \hat{{m y}} - {m w} = (\alpha - \gamma)\, {m 1} + (\beta - \delta)\, {m x}$$

$$r \perp (\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{r} + \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{r} \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 + \boldsymbol{r}.(\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w})$$

Como
$$r.(\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w}) = 0$$



Si
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \alpha \, \mathbf{1} + \beta \, \boldsymbol{x}, \quad \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \Longrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \, \|\boldsymbol{r}\|^2$$

Para
$$\mathbf{w} = \gamma \mathbf{1} + \delta \mathbf{x} \Longrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{w} = (\alpha - \gamma) \mathbf{1} + (\beta - \delta) \mathbf{x}$$

$$r \perp (\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{r} + \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{r} \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 + \boldsymbol{r}.(\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w})$$

Como
$$\boldsymbol{r}.(\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}-\boldsymbol{w})=0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = S + \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \ge S$$

Si
$$\tilde{y} = k y + \mu$$
 (cambio de unidades) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\beta} x$

Si
$$\tilde{y} = k \, y + \mu$$
 (cambio de unidades) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\beta} \, x$

$$\tilde{\alpha} = k \alpha + \mu$$

Si
$$\tilde{y}=k\,y+\mu$$
 (cambio de unidades) $\tilde{y}=\tilde{\alpha}+\tilde{\beta}\,x$

- $\tilde{\alpha} = k \, \alpha + \mu$
- $\tilde{\beta} = k \beta$

Si
$$\tilde{y} = k y + \mu$$
 (cambio de unidades) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\beta} x$

- $\tilde{\alpha} = k \, \alpha + \mu$
- $\bullet \ \tilde{\beta} = k \, \beta$
- $\quad \blacksquare \ \tilde{S} = k^2 \, S$

Si
$$\tilde{y} = k y + \mu$$
 (cambio de unidades) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\beta} x$

- $\tilde{\alpha} = k \, \alpha + \mu$
- $\bullet \ \tilde{\beta} = k \, \beta$
- $\quad \blacksquare \ \tilde{S} = k^2 \, S$

Si
$$\tilde{y} = k y + \mu$$
 (cambio de unidades) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\beta} x$

- $\tilde{\alpha} = k \alpha + \mu$
- $\bullet \tilde{\beta} = k \beta$
- $\quad \blacksquare \ \tilde{S} = k^2 \, S$

Promedios:

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j$$

$$\overline{\tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{y}_{j} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (k y_{j} + \mu) = k \overline{y} + \mu$$



Queremos una medida de bondad del ajuste que sea invariante

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2}{\| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2} \right)$$

Queremos una medida de bondad del ajuste que sea invariante

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2}{\| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2} \right)$$

Si
$$oldsymbol{w}=\overline{y}\, oldsymbol{1}$$

Queremos una medida de bondad del ajuste que sea invariante

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2}{\| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2} \right)$$

Si
$$oldsymbol{w}=\overline{y}\, oldsymbol{1}$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}} = k \, \boldsymbol{y} + \mu \boldsymbol{1}$$

Queremos una medida de bondad del ajuste que sea invariante

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2}{\| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2} \right)$$

Si $oldsymbol{w}=\overline{y}\, oldsymbol{1}$

- $\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}} = k \, \boldsymbol{y} + \mu \boldsymbol{1}$
- $\hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}} = k\,\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} + \mu\,\mathbf{1}$

Queremos una medida de bondad del ajuste que sea invariante

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2}{\| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2} \right)$$

Si $oldsymbol{w}=\overline{y}\, oldsymbol{1}$

- $\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}} = k \, \boldsymbol{y} + \mu \boldsymbol{1}$
- $\hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}} = k\,\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} + \mu\,\mathbf{1}$
- $\tilde{\boldsymbol{w}} = (k\,\overline{y} + \mu)\,\mathbf{1}$

Queremos una medida de bondad del ajuste que sea invariante

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\| \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2}{\| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w} \|^2} \right)$$

Si $oldsymbol{w}=\overline{y}\, oldsymbol{1}$

- $\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}} = k \, \boldsymbol{y} + \mu \boldsymbol{1}$
- $\hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}} = k\,\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} + \mu\,\mathbf{1}$
- $\tilde{\boldsymbol{w}} = (k\,\overline{y} + \mu)\,\mathbf{1}$

$$\frac{\|\hat{\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{w}}\|^2}{\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{w}}\|^2} = \frac{\|\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^2}{\|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^2}$$

Definimos

$$R^{2} = \frac{\|\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^{2}}{\|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^{2}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (\hat{y}_{j} - \overline{y})^{2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_{j} - \overline{y})^{2}}$$

Definimos

$$R^{2} = \frac{\|\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^{2}}{\|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^{2}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (\hat{y}_{j} - \overline{y})^{2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_{j} - \overline{y})^{2}}$$

$$0 \le R^2 \le 1$$



Definimos

$$R^{2} = \frac{\|\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^{2}}{\|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{w}\|^{2}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (\hat{y}_{j} - \overline{y})^{2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_{j} - \overline{y})^{2}}$$

$$0 \le R^2 \le 1$$

 R^2 cercano a uno \Longrightarrow el ajuste es bueno

Temperatura (°C) de fusión del hielo para distinta presiones (MPa)

Temperatura (°C) de fusión del hielo para distinta presiones (MPa)

Presión	Temp	Presión	Temp	Presión	Temp
6.1×10^{-4}	0.01	2.0×10^{1}	-1.54	9.0×10^{1}	-7.91
$1.0 imes 10^{-1}$	0.003	$3.0 imes 10^{1}$	-2.36	$1.0 imes 10^2$	-8.94
1.0	-0.064	$4.0 imes 10^{1}$	-3.21	1.2×10^{2}	-11.09
2.0	-0.14	$5.0 imes 10^{1}$	-4.09	1.4×10^{2}	-13.35
5.0	-0.37	6.0×10^{1}	-5.00	1.6×10^{2}	-15.73
$1.0 imes 10^{1}$	-0.75	$7.0 imes 10^{1}$	-5.94	1.8×10^{2}	-18.22
$1.5 imes 10^{1}$	-1.14	$8.0 imes 10^1$	-6.91	2.0×10^{2}	-20.83

Ecuaciones normales:



Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = 21 \alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \beta, \end{cases}$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = & 21 \,\alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \,\beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \,\alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \,\beta, \end{cases}$$

Parámetros $\alpha=0.5116$, $\beta=-1.007$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = 21 \alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \beta, \end{cases}$$

Parámetros
$$\alpha=0.5116,~\beta=-1.007$$
 $S=2.71,~R^2=0.993$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = 21 \alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \beta, \end{cases}$$

Parámetros
$$\alpha = 0.5116, \; \beta = -1.007$$
 $S = 2.71, \; R^2 = 0.993$

En grados Fahrenheit: $T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{F}\right)=32+1.8\,T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{C}\right)$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = 21 \alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \beta, \end{cases}$$

Parámetros
$$\alpha = 0.5116, \ \beta = -1.007$$
 $S = 2.71, \ R^2 = 0.993$

En grados Fahrenheit:
$$T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{F}\right)=32+1.8\,T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{C}\right)$$

Parámetros
$$\alpha=32.920,\ \beta=-1.813$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = 21 \alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \beta, \end{cases}$$

Parámetros
$$\alpha = 0.5116, \ \beta = -1.007$$
 $S = 2.71, \ R^2 = 0.993$

En grados Fahrenheit:
$$T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{F}\right)=32+1.8\,T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{C}\right)$$

Parámetros
$$\alpha = 32.920, \ \beta = -1.813$$
 $S = 8.77, \ R^2 = 0.993$

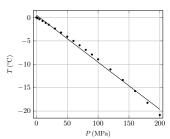
Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{cases} -1.2757 \times 10^2 = 21 \alpha + 1.3731 \times 10^2 \beta, \\ -1.6498 \times 10^3 = 1.3731 \times 10^2 \alpha + 1.7075 \times 10^3 \beta, \end{cases}$$

Parámetros $\alpha=0.5116,~\beta=-1.007$ $S=2.71,~R^2=0.993$

En grados Fahrenheit: $T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{F}\right)=32+1.8\,T\left(^{\circ}\mathrm{C}\right)$

Parámetros $\alpha = 32.920, \; \beta = -1.813$ $S = 8.77, \; R^2 = 0.993$



Mínimos cuadrados para suma de funciones

Modelo suma de funciones:

$$y = f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \alpha_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + \alpha_m \phi_m(x)$$

Mínimos cuadrados para suma de funciones

Modelo suma de funciones:

$$y = f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \alpha_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + \alpha_m \phi_m(x)$$

Elección de los parámetros

$$S(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m))^2$$

Mínimos cuadrados para suma de funciones

Modelo suma de funciones:

$$y = f(x; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \alpha_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + \alpha_m \phi_m(x)$$

Elección de los parámetros

$$S(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m))^2$$

Derivando

$$0 = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_1} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j) \, \phi_1(x_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)) \, \phi_1(x_j)$$

:

$$0 = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_m} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j) \, \phi_m(x_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - f(x_j; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)) \, \phi_m(x_j)$$

Las ecuaciones normales

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{1}(x_{j}) y_{j} = \alpha_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{1}(x_{j}) \phi_{1}(x_{j}) + \dots + \alpha_{m} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{1}(x_{j}) \phi_{m}(x_{j})$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{2}(x_{j}) y_{j} = \alpha_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{2}(x_{j}) \phi_{1}(x_{j}) + \dots + \alpha_{m} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{2}(x_{j}) \phi_{m}(x_{j})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{m}(x_{j}) y_{j} = \alpha_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{m}(x_{j}) \phi_{1}(x_{j}) + \dots + \alpha_{m} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_{m}(x_{j}) \phi_{m}(x_{j})$$

Definimos la matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_1(x_N) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

Definimos la matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_1(x_N) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

Las ecuaciones normales en forma matricial

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.oldsymbol{y} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi.egin{pmatrix} lpha_1 \ dots \ lpha_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Definimos la matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_1(x_N) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

Las ecuaciones normales en forma matricial

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{y} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi. \left(egin{array}{c} lpha_1 \ dots \ lpha_m \end{array}
ight)$$

Si $\operatorname{rg}(\Phi) = m \Longrightarrow \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi$ es definida positiva



Definimos la matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_1(x_N) & \cdots & \phi_m(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

Las ecuaciones normales en forma matricial

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.oldsymbol{y} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi.egin{pmatrix} lpha_1 \ dots \ lpha_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Si $\operatorname{rg}(\Phi) = m \Longrightarrow \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi$ es definida positiva (en particular es inversible)



Modelo polinomial de grado \boldsymbol{k}

$$y = f(x; \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_k) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \dots + \alpha_k x^k$$

Modelo polinomial de grado k

$$y = f(x; \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_k) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \dots + \alpha_k x^k$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} y_{j} = \alpha_{0} N + \alpha_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j} + \dots + \alpha_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{k}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j} y_{j} = \alpha_{0} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j} + \alpha_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{2} + \dots + \alpha_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{k+1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{k} y_{j} = \alpha_{0} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{k} + \alpha_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j}^{2}$$

La matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times (k+1)}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^k \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N & x_N^2 & \dots & x_N^k \end{pmatrix}$$

tiene rango completo $(\operatorname{rg}(\Phi)=k+1)$ si $x_i \neq x_i$ para $i \neq j$

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}. \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi. \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_p \end{pmatrix}$$

La matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times (k+1)}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^k \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N & x_N^2 & \dots & x_N^k \end{pmatrix}$$

tiene rango completo $(\operatorname{rg}(\Phi)=k+1)$ si $x_i \neq x_i$ para $i \neq j$

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}. \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi. \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_p \end{pmatrix}$$

Para $0 \le q, r \le k$

$$\left(\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi\right)_{q,r} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{j}^{q+r}$$



Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): pV = RT



Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): $p\,V=R\,T$

Constante universal de los gases ideales: $R=8.314\,472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$

Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): pV = RT

Constante universal de los gases ideales: $R=8.314\,472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$

$$Z = \frac{p \, V}{R \, T} \equiv 1$$

Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): $p\,V=R\,T$

Constante universal de los gases ideales: $R=8.314\,472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$

$$Z = \frac{p \, V}{R \, T} \equiv 1$$

Para el gas neón y altas densidades

Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): $p\,V=R\,T$

Constante universal de los gases ideales: $R=8.314\,472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$

$$Z = \frac{pV}{RT} \equiv 1$$

Para el gas neón y altas densidades (bajas temperaturas y altas presiones)

Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): pV = RT

Constante universal de los gases ideales: $R=8.314\,472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$

$$Z = \frac{pV}{RT} \equiv 1$$

Para el gas neón y altas densidades (bajas temperaturas y altas presiones)

$$Z = Z(p, T)$$

Ecuación de estado de un gas ideal (para un mol): pV = RT

Constante universal de los gases ideales: $R=8.314\,472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$

$$Z = \frac{pV}{RT} \equiv 1$$

Para el gas neón y altas densidades (bajas temperaturas y altas presiones)

$$Z = Z(p,T)$$

Streett, W. B., *Pressure-volume-temperature data for neon from 80-130.deg.K and pressures to 2000 atmospheres*, Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data, vol 16 (3), pag. 289-292, 1971.

Pressure-Volume-Temperature Data for Neon from 80–130° K and Pressures to 2000 Atmospheres

WILLIAM B. STREETT

Science Research Laboratory and Department of Chemistry, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. 10996

The gas expansion method has been used in an experimental study of the equation of state of neon, at temperatures from $80-130^{\circ}$ K, and at pressures to 2000 atm. The isotherms have been fitted to polynomial equations, and these have been used to calculate values of the dimensionless ratio, Z (Z = PV/RT), and isothermal compressibility at regular intervals of pressure. The results are compared to published data at pressures below 300 atm.

Para $T=100\,\mathrm{K}$ (Tabla I)

p (Pa)	Z	p (Pa)	Z
1.43178×10^{7}	1.023 97	6.25105×10^7	1.76259
1.73278×10^{7}	1.052 36	6.59553×10^7	1.820 34
2.11782×10^7	1.097 05	6.94002×10^7	1.878 00
2.47187×10^7	1.144 61	7.62899×10^7	1.99251
2.81212×10^{7}	1.19388	8.31794×10^7	2.106 23
3.15105×10^7	1.245 90	9.00695×10^7	2.21883
3.49548×10^7	1.301 04	9.69603×10^{7}	2.33030
3.83990×10^7	1.357 25	1.03851×10^8	2.440 45
4.18432×10^7	1.414 25	1.10741×10^{8}	2.54983
4.52876×10^{7}	1.471 68	1.24523×10^{8}	2.765 54
4.87322×10^7	1.529 74	1.38307×10^8	2.978 11
5.21766×10^7	1.588 02	$1.58983 imes 10^8$	3.29010
5.56212×10^7	1.646 41	1.79661×10^{8}	3.596 27
5.90658×10^7	1.704 55	2.07235×10^8	3.997 17

Para k=5

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 28.000 & 20.809 & 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 \\ 20.809 & 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 \\ 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 \\ 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 \\ 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 & 996.022 \\ 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 & 996.022 & 1954.655 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para k=5

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 28.000 & 20.809 & 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 \\ 20.809 & 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 \\ 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 \\ 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 \\ 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 & 996.022 \\ 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 & 996.022 & 1954.655 \end{pmatrix}$$

Los parámetros son: $\alpha_0=0.888004, \alpha_1=0.598849, \alpha_2=2.37705, \alpha_3=-2.33492, \alpha_4=1.01936, \alpha_5=-0.166439$

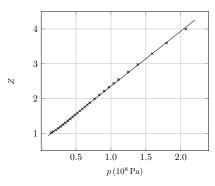
Para k=5

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 28.000 & 20.809 & 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 \\ 20.809 & 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 \\ 22.304 & 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 \\ 30.287 & 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 \\ 47.396 & 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 & 996.022 \\ 80.756 & 145.087 & 269.859 & 514.033 & 996.022 & 1954.655 \end{pmatrix}$$

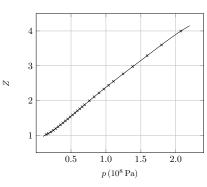
Los parámetros son: $\alpha_0=0.888004, \alpha_1=0.598849, \alpha_2=2.37705,$ $\alpha_3=-2.33492, \alpha_4=1.01936, \alpha_5=-0.166439$

$$Z = 0.888 + 0.598882 x + 2.37695 x^{2} - 2.33479 x^{3} + 1.01929 x^{4} - 0.166425 x^{5}$$





(a) Para
$$k = 1$$
, $S = 1.127 \times 10^{-2}$



(b) Para k = 5, $S = 2.748 \times 10^{-4}$.

Table II. Coefficients for Neon Isotherms $(Z=A+BP+CP^{c}+DP^{c}+EP^{c}+FP^{b}+GP^{c}+HP^{c}+IP^{x}+JP^{a}+KP^{cc})$

	Temperature, ° K				
	80°	90°	100°	110°	130°
Maximum deviation	0.388 × 10 "	0.371×10^{-3}	0.327×10^{-3}	0.391×10^{-3}	0.517×10^{-3}
Standard deviation	0.102×10^{-3}	0.098×10^{-1}	0.089×10^{-6}	0.150×10^{-3}	0.194×10^{-3}
A	0.983225	1.04852	1.02477	1.01592	1.01003
$B \times 10^{-4}$	-25.5356	-24.7680	-11.9687	-5.51171	0.0827598
$C \times 10^{-5}$	2.38491	2.11535	1.12765	0.685546	0.381871
$D \times 10^{-8}$	-6.70334	-5.89678	-2.40663	-1.10273	-0.645753
$E \times 10^{-11}$	11.8679	10.6380	3.02046	0.585743	0.601496
$F \times 10^{-14}$	-13.8895	-12.9732	-2.08344	0.978473	-0.121170
$G \times 10^{-17}$	10.8345	10.7772	0.411159	-2.22031	-0.416927
$H \times 10^{-20}$	-5.53135	-6.00484	0.493488	2.01589	0.537341
$I \times 10^{-23}$	1.75542	2.14493	-0.425900	-0.991489	-0.305891
$J \times 10^{-27}$	-3.08854	-4.43397	1.37049	2.58557	0.871834
$K \times 10^{-31}$	2.23443	4.02882	-1.66046	-2.80475	-1.00664

Consideramos

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_p x_p$$

Consideramos

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_p x_p$$

A partir de N mediciones de las variables

x_1	x_2		x_p	y
$x_{1,1}$	$x_{1,2}$		$x_{1,p}$	y_1
$x_{2,1}$	$x_{2,2}$		$x_{2,p}$	y_2
:	:	٠	:	:
$x_{N,1}$	$x_{N,2}$		$x_{N,p}$	y_N

$$\boldsymbol{x}_0 = (1 \dots 1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}_0 = (1 \dots 1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}_1 = (x_{11} \dots x_{N1})$$

Definimos los vectores $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p \in \mathbb{R}^N$:

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = (1 \dots 1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = (x_{11} \dots x_{N1})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mathbf{x}_p = (x_{1p} \dots x_{Np})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = (1 \dots 1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = (x_{11} \dots x_{N1})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mathbf{x}_p = (x_{1p} \dots x_{Np})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = (y_1 \dots y_N)$$

Definimos los vectores $x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_p \in \mathbb{R}^N$:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{x}_0 &= (1 \dots 1) \\ oldsymbol{x}_1 &= (x_{11} \dots x_{N1}) \\ &\vdots \\ oldsymbol{x}_p &= (x_{1p} \dots x_{Np})^{\mathrm{T}} \\ oldsymbol{y} &= (y_1 \dots y_N) \end{aligned}$$

Tomamos la matriz $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times (p+1)}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{1,1} & \dots & x_{1,p} \\ 1 & x_{2,1} & \dots & x_{2,p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{N,1} & \dots & x_{N,p} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{y} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi.\boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{y} = \Phi^{\mathrm{T}}.\Phi.\boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

Como sistema de ecuaciones

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j = \alpha_0 N + \alpha_1 \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,1} + \dots + \alpha_p \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,p}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,1} y_j = \alpha_0 \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,1} + \alpha_1 \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_p \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,1} x_{j,p}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,p} y_j = \alpha_0 \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,p} + \alpha_1 \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,p} x_{j,1} + \dots + \alpha_p \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j,p}^2$$

Tabla de datos:

$\mid n \mid$	x_1	x_2	x_3	y
1	0.146	0.287	14.458	-26.608
2	-0.108	7.031	14.428	-26.594
3	-0.160	-2.236	14.615	-27.559
4	0.006	4.022	14.639	-27.053
5	0.144	-5.107	14.574	-27.142
6	0.008	-5.486	14.598	-27.481
7	-0.176	-2.852	14.539	-27.627
8	0.191	6.584	14.606	-26.464
9	-0.033	-8.975	14.522	-27.559
10	-0.190	-8.862	14.478	-27.834

Modelo:

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3$$

Modelo:

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -271.920 \\ 5.115 \\ 446.130 \\ -3955.300 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10.000 & -0.172 & -15.594 & 145.460 \\ -0.172 & 0.184 & 2.627 & -2.483 \\ -15.594 & 2.627 & 337.430 & -226.650 \\ 145.460 & -2.483 & -226.650 & 2115.800 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Modelo:

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -271.920 \\ 5.115 \\ 446.130 \\ -3955.300 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10.000 & -0.172 & -15.594 & 145.460 \\ -0.172 & 0.184 & 2.627 & -2.483 \\ -15.594 & 2.627 & 337.430 & -226.650 \\ 145.460 & -2.483 & -226.650 & 2115.800 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solución: $\alpha_0 = 2.486, \alpha_1 = 1.880, \alpha_2 = 0.058, \alpha_3 = -2.032$

Modelo:

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -271.920 \\ 5.115 \\ 446.130 \\ -3955.300 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10.000 & -0.172 & -15.594 & 145.460 \\ -0.172 & 0.184 & 2.627 & -2.483 \\ -15.594 & 2.627 & 337.430 & -226.650 \\ 145.460 & -2.483 & -226.650 & 2115.800 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solución:
$$\alpha_0=2.486, \alpha_1=1.880, \alpha_2=0.058, \alpha_3=-2.032$$

$$y = 2.486 + 1.880 x_1 + 0.058 x_2 - 2.032 x_3$$

Si
$$x_1 = (100.2 99.3 \dots 101.0)$$

Si
$$x_1 = (100.2 99.3 \dots 101.0)$$
 $x_1 \cong 100$

Si
$$x_1 = (100.2 99.3 \dots 101.0)$$
 $x_1 \cong 100$



Si definimos

Si
$$x_1 = (100.2 99.3 \dots 101.0)$$

$$x_1 \cong 100$$

Si definimos

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{x_{1,1} + x_{2,1} + \ldots + x_{N,1}}{N}$$

Si
$$x_1 = (100.2 99.3 \dots 101.0)$$
 $x_1 \cong 100$

Si definimos

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{x_{1,1} + x_{2,1} + \ldots + x_{N,1}}{N}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \left(\frac{(x_{1,1} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + (x_{2,1} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \dots + (x_{N,1} - \bar{x}_1)^2}{N} \right)^{1/2}$$

Si
$$x_1 = (100.2 99.3 \dots 101.0)$$
 $x_1 \cong 100$

Si definimos

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{x_{1,1} + x_{2,1} + \ldots + x_{N,1}}{N}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \left(\frac{(x_{1,1} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + (x_{2,1} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \dots + (x_{N,1} - \bar{x}_1)^2}{N} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$x_{j,1}^* = \frac{x_{j,1} - \bar{x}_1}{\sigma_1}$$

Proponemos

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1^* + \dots + \beta_p x_p^*,$$



Dada
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $\mathrm{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \mathrm{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m}$

Dada
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $\mathrm{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \mathrm{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m}$

Como
$$\boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

Dada
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $\mathrm{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \mathrm{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m}$

Como
$$\boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$\operatorname{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} = \{ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = 0, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathrm{n}} \} = \operatorname{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}})$$

Dada
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $Nu(A^T) = Ran(A)^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$

Como
$$oldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}.oldsymbol{x} = oldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.oldsymbol{y}$$

$$\operatorname{Ran}(A)^{\perp} = \{ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.A.\boldsymbol{x} = 0, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \} = \operatorname{Nu}(A^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{b}_1 + \boldsymbol{b}_2 \in \operatorname{Ran}(A) \oplus \operatorname{Ran}(A)^{\perp}$$

Dada
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $Nu(A^T) = Ran(A)^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$

Como
$$\boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$\operatorname{Ran}(A)^{\perp} = \{ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.A.\boldsymbol{x} = 0, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \} = \operatorname{Nu}(A^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{b}_1 + \boldsymbol{b}_2 \in \operatorname{Ran}(A) \oplus \operatorname{Ran}(A)^{\perp} \Longrightarrow A^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{b} = A^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{b}_1$$

Dada
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $Nu(A^T) = Ran(A)^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\mathsf{Como}~ \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$\operatorname{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} = \{ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = 0, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathrm{n}} \} = \operatorname{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{b}_1 + \boldsymbol{b}_2 \in \operatorname{Ran}(A) \oplus \operatorname{Ran}(A)^{\perp} \Longrightarrow A^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{b} = A^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{b}_1$$

$$\boldsymbol{b}_1 = \mathrm{A.}\boldsymbol{x}$$

Dada
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
, $\mathrm{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \mathrm{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m}$

Como
$$oldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}.oldsymbol{x} = oldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.oldsymbol{y}$$

$$\operatorname{Ran}(\mathbf{A})^{\perp} = \{ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} = 0, \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathrm{n}} \} = \operatorname{Nu}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{b}_1 + \boldsymbol{b}_2 \in \operatorname{Ran}(A) \oplus \operatorname{Ran}(A)^{\perp} \Longrightarrow A^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{b} = A^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{b}_1$$

$$\boldsymbol{b}_1 = \mathrm{A.} \boldsymbol{x} \Longrightarrow \mathrm{A^T.} \boldsymbol{b} = \mathrm{A^T.} \boldsymbol{b}_1 = \mathrm{A^T.} \mathrm{A.} \boldsymbol{x}$$

Descomposición en valores singulares

Proposición

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, existen matrices $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ortogonales y $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ con $\Sigma_{ij} = 0$ si $i \neq j$ y $\Sigma_{ii} \geq 0$, que verifican $A = V.\Sigma.U^T$.

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T A$

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T.A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

 $\{oldsymbol{u}_1,\ldots,oldsymbol{u}_n\}$ base ortonormal de autovectores de $\mathrm B$

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T \cdot A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

 $\{u_1,\ldots,u_n\}$ base ortonormal de autovectores de B

autovalores $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \geq 0$

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T.A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

 $\{u_1,\ldots,u_n\}$ base ortonormal de autovectores de B

autovalores $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \geq 0$

$$\lambda_1,\ldots,\lambda_k>0$$
 y $\lambda_{k+1}=\cdots=\lambda_n=0$

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

 $\{u_1,\ldots,u_n\}$ base ortonormal de autovectores de B

autovalores
$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1,\ldots,\lambda_k>0$$
 y $\lambda_{k+1}=\cdots=\lambda_n=0$

$$\{\boldsymbol{v}_1,\ldots,\boldsymbol{v}_k\}$$
 base ortonormal de $\mathrm{Ran}\left(\mathrm{A}\right)$

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T \cdot A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

 $\{u_1,\ldots,u_n\}$ base ortonormal de autovectores de B

autovalores
$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k > 0$$
 y $\lambda_{k+1} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$

$$\{ oldsymbol{v}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{v}_k \}$$
 base ortonormal de $\mathrm{Ran}\left(\mathrm{A} \right) \, , oldsymbol{v}_j = \lambda_j^{-1/2} \mathrm{A} oldsymbol{u}_j$

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

$$\{u_1,\ldots,u_n\}$$
 base ortonormal de autovectores de B

autovalores
$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k > 0$$
 y $\lambda_{k+1} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$

$$\{ oldsymbol{v}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{v}_k \}$$
 base ortonormal de $\mathrm{Ran}\left(\mathrm{A} \right) \, , oldsymbol{v}_j = \lambda_j^{-1/2} \mathrm{A} oldsymbol{u}_j$

$$\{oldsymbol{v}_1,\ldots,oldsymbol{v}_m\}$$
 base ortonormal de \mathbb{R}^m

Sea
$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
, $B = A^T A$

B es simétrica y semidefinida positiva

$$\{u_1,\ldots,u_n\}$$
 base ortonormal de autovectores de B

autovalores
$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k > 0$$
 y $\lambda_{k+1} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$

$$\{ oldsymbol{v}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{v}_k \}$$
 base ortonormal de $\mathrm{Ran}\left(\mathrm{A} \right) \, , oldsymbol{v}_j = \lambda_j^{-1/2} \mathrm{A} oldsymbol{u}_j$

$$\{ oldsymbol{v}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{v}_m \}$$
 base ortonormal de \mathbb{R}^m

$$V = (\boldsymbol{v}_1 \dots \boldsymbol{v}_m) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$\Sigma = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda^{1/2} & 0_{k \times (n-k)} \\ \hline 0_{(m-k) \times k} & 0_{(m-k) \times (n-k)} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\Sigma = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda^{1/2} & 0_{k \times (n-k)} \\ \hline 0_{(m-k) \times k} & 0_{(m-k) \times (n-k)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Lambda^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{1/2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{1/2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_k^{1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda^{1/2} & 0_{k \times (n-k)} \\ \hline 0_{(m-k) \times k} & 0_{(m-k) \times (n-k)} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\Lambda^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{1/2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{1/2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_k^{1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

En forma matricial: $A.U = V.\Sigma$

$$\Sigma = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda^{1/2} & 0_{k \times (n-k)} \\ \hline 0_{(m-k) \times k} & 0_{(m-k) \times (n-k)} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\Lambda^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{1/2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{1/2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_k^{1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

En forma matricial: $A.U = V.\Sigma \Longrightarrow A = V.\Sigma.A^T$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{111}{65} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{4}{65} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{111}{65} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{4}{65} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{T}.A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{52}{25} & \frac{36}{25} \\ \frac{36}{25} & \frac{73}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{111}{65} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{4}{65} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{T}.A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{52}{25} & \frac{36}{25} \\ \frac{36}{25} & \frac{73}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

autovalores: $\lambda_1 = 4$, $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{111}{65} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{4}{65} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{52}{25} & \frac{36}{25} \\ \frac{36}{25} & \frac{73}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

autovalores: $\lambda_1=4$, $\lambda_2=1$

autovectores: $u_1 = (3/5 \ 4/5), u_2 = (-4/5 \ 3/5)$

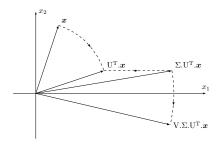
$$v_1 = \lambda_1^{-1/2} \text{A.} u_1 = (12/13 - 5/13)$$

$$v_2 = \lambda_2^{-1/2} A. u_2 = (5/13 \ 12/13)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \lambda_1^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 = (12/13 - 5/13)$$

$$v_2 = \lambda_2^{-1/2} A. u_2 = (5/13 \ 12/13)$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{13} & \frac{5}{13} \\ -\frac{5}{13} & \frac{12}{13} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$



Dado $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $(m \ge n)$ y $\boldsymbol{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ hallar $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Dado
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \ (m \geq n)$$
 y $\boldsymbol{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ hallar $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{b}\|$$

Ecuaciones normales

$$A^T.A.\boldsymbol{x} = A^T.\boldsymbol{b}$$

Dado $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $(m \ge n)$ y $\boldsymbol{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ hallar $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{b}\|$$

Ecuaciones normales

$$A^T.A.\boldsymbol{x} = A^T.\boldsymbol{b}$$

Si
$$A = V.\Sigma.U^T$$
 y $\boldsymbol{y} = U^T.\boldsymbol{x}$

$$A^{T}.A.\boldsymbol{x} = A^{T}.\boldsymbol{b} \iff \Sigma.\boldsymbol{y} = V^{T}.\boldsymbol{b}$$

Dado
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \ (m \geq n)$$
 y $\boldsymbol{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ hallar $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{b}\|$$

Ecuaciones normales

$$A^T.A.\boldsymbol{x} = A^T.\boldsymbol{b}$$

Si
$$A = V.\Sigma.U^T$$
 y $\boldsymbol{y} = U^T.\boldsymbol{x}$

$$A^{T}.A.\boldsymbol{x} = A^{T}.\boldsymbol{b} \Longleftrightarrow \Sigma.\boldsymbol{y} = V^{T}.\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\|x\| = \|y\|$$
, $\operatorname{Nu}(\Sigma) = \{(0, \dots, 0, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_n)\}$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{b}\|$$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{x} - oldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{y} - oldsymbol{b}\|$$
 y mínimo $\|oldsymbol{x}\|$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{b}\|=\min\|\mathbf{A}.\boldsymbol{y}-\boldsymbol{b}\|$$
 y mínimo $\|\boldsymbol{x}\|$

$${m x} = {
m U}.{m y}$$
 donde ${m y} = \Sigma^+.{
m V}^{
m T}.{m b}$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{x} - oldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{y} - oldsymbol{b}\|$$
 y mínimo $\|oldsymbol{x}\|$

$$x = U.y$$
 donde $y = \Sigma^+.V^T.b \Longrightarrow x = U.\Sigma^+.V^T.b = A^+.b$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{x} - oldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{y} - oldsymbol{b}\|$$
 y mínimo $\|oldsymbol{x}\|$

$$m{x} = \mathrm{U}.m{y}$$
 donde $m{y} = \Sigma^+.\mathrm{V}^\mathrm{T}.m{b} \Longrightarrow m{x} = U.\Sigma^+.\mathrm{V}^\mathrm{T}.m{b} = \mathrm{A}^+.m{b}$

$$\Sigma^{+} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda^{-1/2} & 0_{k \times (m-k)} \\ \hline 0_{(n-k) \times k} & 0_{(n-k) \times (m-k)} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{x} - oldsymbol{b}\| = \min \|\mathbf{A}.oldsymbol{y} - oldsymbol{b}\|$$
 y mínimo $\|oldsymbol{x}\|$

$${m x} = {
m U}.{m y}$$
 donde ${m y} = \Sigma^+.{
m V}^{
m T}.{m b} \Longrightarrow {m x} = U.\Sigma^+.{
m V}^{
m T}.{m b} = {
m A}^+.{m b}$

$$\Sigma^{+} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda^{-1/2} & 0_{k \times (m-k)} \\ \hline 0_{(n-k) \times k} & 0_{(n-k) \times (m-k)} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\Lambda^{-1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1/2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{-1/2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_k^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$