

Eğrisi Uydurma

①

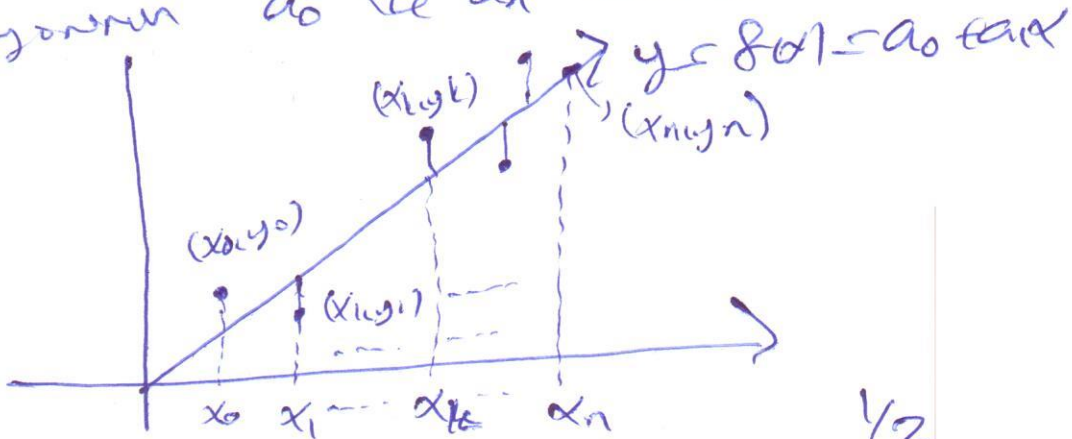
Bu kısımda vereceğimiz yöntem (kuvvetli) başlıca verdiğimizden de değişik adlandırmaları mevcuttur. Eğrisi uydurma metodları, doğrusal optimizasyonu, en küçük kareler yöntemi, veriden tahmin metodları şeklinde isimlendirilmektedir.

Söz edilen polinomun verilen bazı nokta noktasından geçmesi beklenir, bununla birlikte bir çok noktasızlık ve fonksiyonlar (örneğin, kırılgan...) araştırılmadıkça bu yöntem sürekli kullanılmamalıdır.

En küçük kareler yöntemi

n tane x_k lar farklı olarak seçilerek (x_k, y_k) noktası doğrudan verilmemiş olsun. Benzer şekilde y_k lar da bu noktalardan yararlanarak $y_k = f(x_k)$ biçiminde bir $f(x)$ fonksiyonu elde edebiliriz. Burada söz edilen $f(x)$ fonksiyonu herhangi bir fonksiyon tipinde olabilmektedir. Özellikle $y = f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$

şeklinde bir fonksiyon elde edebiliriz. Bu eğri uydurma yaparak bulacağımız $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$ fonksiyonunun a_0 ve a_1 katsayılarını



$$H_2(f) = \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |f(x_k) - y_k| \right] \quad \text{hata değeri}$$

minimum olarak seçilerek belirlenecektir. Bununla ilgili

$$H_2(a_0, a_1) = H_2(\beta) = \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k| \right]^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

aldım. Bu $H_2(a_0, a_1)$ fonksiyonunun acağı hangi a_0, a_1 değerleri için minimum olacağını belirleyelim. Bunun için

$$H(a_0, a_1) = n \cdot h_2(a_0, a_1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k)^2$$

Fonksiyonunun minimum değeri bulmak yetenli olacaktır. Bunun için $H(a_0, a_1)$ fonksiyonunun a_0 ve a_1 değişkenlerine göre kısmi türevlerini elde edelim.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial a_0}(a_0, a_1) = \sum_{k=1}^n 2(a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k) \quad \text{ve}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial a_1}(a_0, a_1) = \sum_{k=1}^n 2x_k(a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k) \quad \text{olur.}$$

Bu kısmi türevlerin sıfıra eşitlenirse

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n 2(a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k) &= 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^n 2x_k(a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \cdot a_0 + a_1 \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - \sum_{k=1}^n y_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_0 = - \sum_{k=1}^n a_1 x_k + \sum_{k=1}^n y_k$$

$$a_0 \cdot n = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k - a_1 \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \quad \text{olur,}$$

$$\forall k \quad \sum_{k=1}^n x_k (a_0 + a_1 x_k - y_k) = 0 \quad \text{ise} \quad (4.4)$$

$$a_0 \sum_{k=1}^n x_k + a_1 \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k$$

İki bilinmeyenli iki lineer denklemler elde edilir. Bu denklemler sisteminde ise istenilen a_0 ve a_1 bilinmeyenler bulunur.

mesela Cramer yöntemiyle

$$ax + by = e$$

$$cx + dy = f$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & e \\ c & f \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}} =$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e & b \\ f & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{ed - bf}{ad - bc}$$

$ad - bc \neq 0$ ile yapıyoruz

$$n \cdot a_0 + a_1 \sum x_k = \sum y_k \quad (\text{sistemden})$$

$$a_0 \sum x_k + a_1 \sum x_k^2 = \sum x_k y_k$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \sum y_k & \sum x_k \\ \sum x_k y_k & \sum x_k^2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum x_k \\ \sum x_k & \sum x_k^2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\sum x_k^2 \cdot \sum y_k - \sum x_k \cdot \sum x_k y_k}{n \cdot \sum x_k^2 - (\sum x_k)^2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum y_k \\ \sum x_k & \sum x_k y_k \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum x_k \\ \sum x_k & \sum x_k^2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{n \cdot \sum x_k y_k - \sum x_k \cdot \sum y_k}{n \cdot \sum x_k^2 - (\sum x_k)^2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum y_k \\ \sum x_k & \sum x_k y_k \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum x_k \\ \sum x_k & \sum x_k^2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{n \cdot \sum x_k y_k - \sum x_k \cdot \sum y_k}{n \cdot \sum x_k^2 - (\sum x_k)^2} \quad \text{elde edilir}$$

Erreiler	x_k	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
	y_k	3.6	7.3	10.9	14.5	18.2

(4)

$$n, a_0 + a_1 \sum x_k = \sum y_k$$

$$a_0 \sum x_k + a_1 \sum x_k^2 = \sum x_k y_k$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 x_k = 3, \quad \sum_{k=1}^5 x_k^2 = 2.2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 x_k y_k = 39.98, \quad \sum_{k=1}^5 y_k = 54.5 \quad \text{Se}$$

$$5 \cdot a_0 + 3 a_1 = 54.5$$

$$3 a_0 + 2.2 a_1 = 39.98$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = -0.02 \quad \text{ve} \quad a_1 = 18.2 \quad \text{bisher}$$

$$y = f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$$

$$f(x) = -0.02 + 18.2 x \quad \text{jetzt bisher}$$

x	y
3	3
4	8
5	7

$$\sum x = 12, \quad \sum y = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x = ?$$

$$n = 3$$

$$\sum x^2 = 9 + 16 + 25 = 50$$

$$\sum x \cdot y = 9 + 32 + 35 = 76$$

$$3 \cdot a_0 + 12 \cdot a_1 = 18$$

$$a_0 = -2$$

$$12 a_0 + 50 a_1 = 76$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x = -2 + 2x \quad \text{bisher}$$

(5)

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	2	5	3	8	7

$$\sum x = 15, \quad \sum y = 25, \quad \sum xy = 88, \quad \sum x^2 = 55$$

a) $y = a_0 + a_1 x = ?$

$$n \cdot a_0 + a_1 \sum x = \sum y$$

$$a_0 \sum x + a_1 \sum x^2 = \sum xy$$

$$5 \cdot a_0 + 15 a_1 = 25 \quad (I)$$

$$a_0 \cdot 15 + 55 a_1 = 88 \quad (II)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{11}{10} = 1.1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{13}{10} = 1.3$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(x) = 1.1 + 1.3x}$$

b) $\sum (y - f(x)) = ?$

$$\text{error} = \sum (y - f(x)) = (2 - 2.4) + (5 - 3.7) + (7 - 7.6)$$

$$= -0.4 + 1.3 - 2 + 1.7 - 0.6 = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1.1 + (1.3) \cdot (1) = 2.4$$

$$f(2) = 1.1 + (1.3) \cdot (2) = 3.7$$

$$f(5) = 1.1 + (1.3) \cdot (5) = 7.6$$

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X (saat)		y (ton)	
Görüşlü Saak mükderi		Devirleme Sözleş mükderi	
1-9-20	2 saat	4	ton
1	3	5	
1	5	7	
1	7	10	
5-9-20	9	15	

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$$

$$\sum x = 26,$$

$$\sum y = 41$$

$$\sum x^2 = 168 \quad \sum xy = 263$$

$$n = 5$$

$$5 \cdot a_0 + a_1 \cdot 26 = 41$$

$$26 \cdot a_0 + a_1 \cdot 168 = 263$$

$$a_0 = 0.305, \quad a_1 = 1.518$$

$$f(x) = 0.305 + 1.518x$$

$$\text{Error} = y - f(x) = 4 - (0.305 + (1.518) \cdot (2)) = -0.66$$

$$a_0 = \frac{25}{82} = 0.305, \quad a_1 = \frac{249}{164} = 1.518$$

$$f(8) = ?$$

$$f(8) = 0.305 + 8 \cdot (1.518) = \underline{12.45}$$

Error
-0.66
-0.14
0.89
0.93
-1.03

arew

(7)

x	1	3	5	7	10	12	13	16	18	20
y	4	5	6	5	8	7	6	9	12	11

$n=10$ $\sum x_i = 105$, $\sum y_i = 73$, $\sum x_i^2 = 1477$, $\sum xy = 906$

$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$

$a_0 = 3.3888$

$a_1 = 0.3725$

$f(x) = 3.3888 + 0.3725 x$

* $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ polynomial degree
Egvr systema

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x & \sum x^2 \\ \sum x & \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 \\ \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 & \sum x^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum xy \\ \sum x^2 y \end{bmatrix}$$

arew:

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	2.1	7.2	13.6	27.2	40.9	61.1

$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$

$n=6$, $\sum x = 15$, $\sum x^2 = 55$, $\sum x^3 = 225$, $\sum x^4 = 979$
 $\sum y = 152.6$, $\sum xy = 585.6$, $\sum x^2 y = 2488.6$

$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ $a_0 = 2.479$, $a_1 = 2.359$, $a_2 = 1.861$

$f(x) = 2.479 + 2.359 x + 1.861 x^2$

$S_t = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - f(x_k))^2$

$S_r = \sum_{k=1}^n e_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (y - f(x_k))^2$

$r^2 = \frac{S_t - S_r}{S_t} = \frac{2573.4 - 375}{2573.4}$

$r^2 = 0.999$

$r = 0.999$

(8)

 $r^2 \Rightarrow$ bekwikkte ketsgetst

$$r^2 = \frac{S_t - S_r}{S_t}$$

 $r \Rightarrow$ koreksyen ketsgetst

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{(n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)} \sqrt{(n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

 $r=0 \Rightarrow$ flwks yob $r=1$ ke makkemal flwks vanden $S_r = S_t \Rightarrow r=0$ flwks yobamela: $n=10$, $\sum x_i = 105$, $\sum y_i = 73$

$$\bar{x} = 10.5 \quad \sum x^2 = 1472$$

$$\bar{y} = 7.3 \quad \sum x \cdot y = 906$$

$$S_t = \sum (y - \bar{y})^2 = 64.1$$

$$S_r = \sum (y - (a_0 + a_1 x_i))^2 = 12.14$$

$$r^2 = \frac{S_t - S_r}{S_t} = 0.8102$$

$$r = 0.9$$

[illegible]

$$y = \frac{A}{x} + B, \quad y = \frac{1}{(Ax+B)^2}, \quad y = \frac{1}{Ax+B}, \quad y = \frac{x}{Ax+B}$$

$$y = A \cdot \ln x + B, \quad y = B e^{Ax}, \quad y = B x^A, \quad y = A x e^{-x}$$

2. Zgleda de de okleblin,

Zpільnde de okubur
 Verloer u guburuburacet. Sin Antistogen segidrisinte,
 Verloer u guburuburacet. Sin Antistogen segidrisinte, $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x$

Deze functie is een lineaire functie $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x$
 De functie is een lineaire functie van x en y .
 en heeft de vorm $y = ax + b$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x$$

Dantel m

$$y = \frac{A}{x} + B$$

$$y = \frac{1}{A} \cdot x + B$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2}, Y = 2$$

$$a_0 = B, \quad a_1 = A$$

$$y = \frac{A}{x+B}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{B}(xy) + \frac{A}{B}$$

$$X = X - y, \quad Y = 4$$

$$a_0 = \frac{A}{B} \quad a_1 = -\frac{1}{B}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{A+B}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = B + \frac{A}{x}$$

$$x = \alpha, \quad y = \gamma$$

$$a_0 = B, \quad a_1 = A$$

$$y = Ax + e^{Bx}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\beta x + \ln c$$

$$X = x, \quad Y = \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$a \in (e^A), \quad a \in -B$$

$$y = B e^{Ax}$$

$$\ln y = A \ln x + \ln B$$

$$x = \ln a, \quad y = \ln b$$

$$\alpha_0 = \ln \beta_1 \quad \alpha_1 = A$$

$$y = \frac{1}{Ax+B}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = Ax + B,$$

$$X = \alpha, \quad Y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_0 = B, \quad a_1 = A$$

$$y = \frac{1}{(Ax+B)^2}$$

$$\bar{y}^{\frac{1}{2}} = A\alpha + B,$$

$$x = x, y = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a_0 = \beta, \quad a_1 = A$$

model BM pertumbuhan populasi

(10)

(day) t	0	2	3	5	8	10	12
(pop) P	12	23	26	60	170	300	690

$$P(t) = A e^{bt} = ?$$

$$\ln P = bt \ln e + \ln A = bt + \ln A$$

$$Y = \ln P, \quad X = t, \quad a_0 = \ln A, \quad a_1 = b$$

$$Y = a_0 + a_1 X$$

X	0	2	3	5	8	10	12
Y	$\ln 12$ 2.4849	$\ln 23$ 3.1355	$\ln 26$ 3.2581	$\ln 60$ 4.0940	$\ln 170$ 5.1358	$\ln 300$ 5.7038	$\ln 690$ 6.5367

$$\sum_{k=1}^7 X_k = 40, \quad \sum_{k=1}^7 X_k^2 = 346, \quad n = 7$$

$$\sum Y_k = 31.73191, \quad \sum X_k Y_k = 219.8604$$

$$7a_0 + a_1 40 = 31.73191 \Rightarrow a_0 = 2.65795$$

$$40a_0 + 346a_1 = 219.8604 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0.328156$$

$$a_0 = \ln A \Rightarrow A = e^{a_0} = e^{2.65795} = 14.2670$$

$$P(t) = A e^{bt} = 14.2670 e^{0.328156t}$$

Solomon

(11)

<u>ancher</u>	<u>x</u>	-2	-1	1	2	3
	<u>y</u>	0.67	0.98	0.34	0.405	0.43

$$y = \frac{x}{A+Bx} \quad \text{egnsamlingen}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = A \cdot \frac{1}{x} + B, \quad X = \frac{1}{x}, \quad Y = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$a_0 = B \quad a_1 = A$$

<u>X</u>	-0.5	-1	1	0.5	0.33333
<u>Y</u>	1.49253	1.0204	2.9411	2.4691	2.92558

$$n=5, \quad \sum X = 0.33333, \quad \sum Y = 10.24821$$

$$\sum X^2 = 2.61111, \quad \sum X \cdot Y = 3.18418$$

$$5a_0 + 0.33333a_1 = 10.24821$$

$$0.33333a_0 + 2.61111a_1 = 3.18418$$

$$a_0 = 1.9853, \quad a_1 = 0.96603$$

$$a_0 \approx 2, \quad a_1 \approx 1$$

$$B = a_0 = 2, \quad A = a_1 = 1$$

$$y = \frac{x}{A+Bx} = \frac{1}{1+2x} \quad \text{Svarene}$$

a) odeler

<u>x</u>	1	2	3	4	5
<u>y</u>	2	5	10	17	26

$$y = \frac{A}{x+B}$$

b)

<u>x</u>	1	2	3	4	5
<u>y</u>	0.2	2	4.2	8	13

$$y = A \cdot x^B$$

c)

<u>x</u>	-1	0	1	3
<u>y</u>	13.65	1.38	0.43	0.15

$$y = \frac{1}{(Ax+B)^2}$$

x	1	2	5	7
	2.1	2.9	6.1	8.3

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x = ?$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\sum x^2 = 79$$

$$\sum x = 15$$

$$\sum y = 19.4$$

$$\sum xy = 96.5$$

$$4. a_0 + 15 a_1 = 19.4$$

$$15. a_0 + 79 a_1 = 96.5$$

$$a_0 = 0.9352$$

$$a_1 = 1.0440$$

$$f(x) = 0.9352 + 1.0440x$$

$$e = y - f(x)$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$$

x	y	f(x)	e
1	2.1	1.9791	0.1209
2	2.9	3.0231	-0.1231
5	6.1	6.1549	-0.0549
7	8.3	8.2429	0.0571

$$\text{Solve: } \begin{bmatrix} 22.125 & 12.5 & 7.5 \\ 12.5 & 7.5 & 5 \\ 7.5 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.3 \\ 1.41 \\ 1.05 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(x) = -0.1086x^2 + 0.3611x + 0.0112$$

x	y	p(x)	e = y - p(x)
0	0	0.0112	-0.0112
0.5	1.9	0.1651	0.0249
1.0	0.26	0.2643	-0.0043
1.5	0.29	0.3091	-0.0191
2.0	0.31	0.2997	0.0103

ODEU: x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
y	1	0.5	0.30	0.2	0.2

$$y = \frac{1}{Ax+B} = ?$$

$$y = \frac{1}{y} = 1, 2, 3.3333, 5, 5$$

$$A = 2.2, B = 1.0667$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2.2x + 1.0667}$$

$$a_0 n + a_1 \sum X = \sum Y$$

$$a_0 \sum X + a_1 \sum X^2 = \sum XY$$

$$n=5, \quad \sum X = 273.1, \quad \sum X^2 = 18607.27000$$

$$\sum Y = 4438, \quad \sum XY = 254932.50000$$

$$a_0 = 702.2$$

$$a_1 = 3.39500$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = a_0 + a_1 x = 702.2 + 3.395x$$

Non-linear DATA

Bir çok analizde karşılaşılan

$y = Ax^B$, $y = A e^{Bx}$ gibi ilişkilerin olabilir.

$$\ln y = \ln A + B \ln x, \quad \ln y = \ln A + Bx$$

veya $y = A \cdot B^{cx} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = A + b e^{-x}$

Übung

x	0	2	4	6	8	10
y	1	5.1	9	13	17	21

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x = ?$$

x	y	x ²	xy
0	1	0	0
2	5.1	4	10.2
4	9	16	36
6	13	36	78
8	17	64	136
10	21	100	210

$$n = 6$$

$$\sum x = 30 \quad \sum y = 66.1, \quad \sum x^2 = 220, \quad \sum xy = 470.2$$

$$6 a_0 + 30 a_1 = 66.1$$

$$30 a_0 + 220 a_1 = 470.2$$

$$a_0 = 1.038, \quad a_1 = 1.996$$

$$f(x) = 1.038 + 1.996x$$

Beispiel

x	0	1	2
y	1	2	6

$$f(x) = A e^{Bx} = ? \quad y = A e^{Bx}$$

$$\ln y = \ln A + Bx \quad \ln e = \ln A + Bx$$

$$Y = \ln y, \quad X = x, \quad \ln A = a_0, \quad B = a_1$$

X	0	1	2
Y	$\ln 1$ 0	$\ln 2$ 0.69315	$\ln 6$ 1.79176

$$3 a_0 + 3 a_1 = 2.48491$$

$$3 a_0 + 5 a_1 = 4.27662$$

$$f(x) = 0.9 e^{0.89588x}$$

$$n = 3$$

$$\sum X = 3$$

$$\sum X^2 = 1 + 4 + 0 = 5$$

$$\sum Y = 2.48491$$

$$\sum XY = 4.27662$$

$$a_0 = -0.07 \quad A = e^{a_0} = e^{-0.07} = 0.9$$

$$a_1 = 0.89588$$

<u>örnek:</u> \tilde{x}	0	1	2	3	4	5
α	0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2
y	1	4.341	6.916	6.358	5.024	3.639

tablosundan $f(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 \sin x + c_4 \sin 2x$
 spline ile bir fonksiyonu en iyi şekilde istersen

$$n=6$$

$$g_1(x) = 1$$

$$g_2(x) = x$$

$$g_3(x) = \sin x$$

$$g_4(x) = \sin 2x$$

branch:	x	0.5	1	2	4
	y	0.0625	0.5	4	32

given $y = A B^x = ?$

so we: $\ln y = \ln A + x \cdot \ln B$

$\ln A = a_0, \quad \ln B = a_1$
 $Y = \ln y, \quad X = x$

$Y = a_0 + a_1 X$

X	0.5	1	2	4
Y	$\ln(0.0625)$	$\ln(0.5)$	$\ln(4)$	$\ln(32)$
	$\ln(0.0625)$	$\ln(0.5)$	$\ln(4)$	$\ln(32)$
	-2.27259	-0.69315	1.38629	3.46574

$n = 4, \quad \sum X = 7.5, \quad \sum X^2 = \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 4 + 16 = 21.25$

$\sum Y = 1.88629, \quad \sum X \cdot Y = 14.806065$
 $= 14.8061$

$4 \cdot a_0 + 7.5 a_1 = 1.88629$
 $7.5 a_0 + 21.25 a_1 = 14.8061$ \Rightarrow $a_0 = -2.4682$
 $a_1 = 1.5679$

$\ln A = a_0 \Rightarrow A = e^{a_0} = e^{-2.4682} = 0.08474$

$\ln B = a_1 \Rightarrow B = e^{a_1} = e^{1.5679} = 4.79657$

$y = f(x) = 0.08474 \cdot (4.79657)^x$ for every value

Gegeben:

x	1	2	4	5
y	2	3	5	6

a) $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 = ?$

b) $y = B e^{Ax} = ?$

Gegeben:

x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
	-9.5	-1.5	8.5	-1.5

$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos x$

oder

Gegeben:

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} -9.5 \\ -1.5 \\ 8.5 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \pi/2 \\ \pi \\ 3\pi/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -9.5 \\ -1.5 \\ 8.5 \\ -1.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = -1 - 9 \cos x$$

x	0	0.5	1	1.5
	6.1	5.4	3.9	1.6

$y = a_0 + a_1 \cos x$ en koppel kansen ste

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum \cos x \\ \sum \cos x & \sum \cos^2 x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum \cos x \cdot y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0 = 1.27258$$

$$a_1 = 4.78565$$

$y = a_0 + a_1 \tan x$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum \tan x_k \\ \sum \tan x_k & \sum \tan^2(x_k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_k \\ \sum \tan x_k \cdot y_k \end{bmatrix}$$

α	0	0.5	1	1.5
	6.1	5.4	3.9	1.6

$$y = b + c \cos \alpha$$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (b + c \cos \alpha_i)]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = bn + \sum_{i=1}^n c \cos \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = b \cos(\alpha_i) + \sum c \cos^2 \alpha_i = \sum \cos \alpha_i \cdot y_i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum \cos \alpha_i \\ \sum \cos \alpha_i & \sum \cos^2 \alpha_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum \cos \alpha_i \cdot y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2.4886 & 2.067082 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 13.05931 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = A_0 + A_1 \cos \omega t + B_1 \sin \omega t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum \cos \omega t & \sum \sin \omega t \\ \sum \cos \omega t & \sum \cos^2 \omega t & \sum \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \omega t \\ \sum \sin \omega t & \sum \cos \omega t \sin \omega t & \sum \sin^2 \omega t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum y \cdot \cos \omega t \\ \sum y \cdot \sin \omega t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(0, -9.5), \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, -1.5\right), (\pi, 8.5), \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, -1.5\right)$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos x$$

local border
y=0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -9.5 \\ -1.5 \\ 8.5 \\ -1.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 9 \cos x$$