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%Roshan Jaiswal-Ferri
%Section - 03
%Aero 300 Lab 4 - Iterative Methods to Solve Matrix Equations: 4/26/24
```

Workspace Prep

```
format long      %Allows for more accurate decimals
close all;       %Clears all
clear all;       %Clears Workspace
clc;             %Clears Command Window
```

PART 1:

```
%Define x and y as coordinate points
x = [-5, -2, 4, 5];
y = [4, -1, 2, -5];

p = polyfit(x,y,3); %using Polyfit for x and y finding degree 3 coefficients

disp(p) %displaying results, each coefficient is for their respective degree

% Define x and y domain to plot line graph of polyfit
x1 = -5:0.1:5; %Plotting along x axis -5 to 5
y1 = polyval(p,x1); %using polyval to create y values

% Plot figure
figure
plot(x,y,'x','MarkerEdgeColor','r','MarkerSize',12)
hold on
grid on
plot(x1,y1)
xlabel('X Domain')
ylabel('Y Domain')
title('Line of Best Fit via polyfit Command')

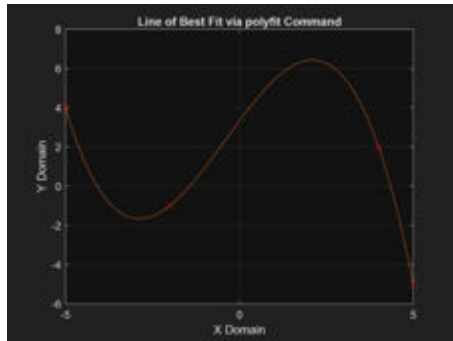
%Polyfit() looks like it uses newton's divided difference because they both
%use interpolation methods to find a line with best fit that uses a
%polynomial of a certain degree. QR factorization could relate to the least
%squares method which finds approx silution for a system to fit a curve.

Columns 1 through 3

-0.131216931216931   -0.152910052910053    2.380423280423280

Column 4

3.322751322751321
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