6. $\chi^{2}(a_{0}, a_{1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\gamma_{i} - a_{0} - a_{1} \times_{i})^{2}$ Para miniminar esta función, derivamos respecto a 00 y 01, igualamos a cero, y despejamos. $0 = \frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\gamma_i - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \times i)^2}{\partial \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(\gamma_i - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \times i)(-1)}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1$ $\Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i - \alpha_i \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_i$ 5: designamon $\overline{X} = \frac{2}{12}, \overline{X}i$ "el valor medio de las juntor" y $\overline{Y} = \frac{2}{12}, \overline{Y}i$ "el valor medio de las imagener", obtenemos: a = y - a, x De navera similar, para as obtenemes la signiente: $0 = 3 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - Q_0 - Q_1 X_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(y_i - Q_0 - Q_1 X_i) (-X_i)$ $= 90 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - a_0 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - a_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i - a_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2\right) - a_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ $\Rightarrow 0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i + \alpha_1 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \right)$ $- \lambda Q_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^2$

Para 2º (ao, a, a2) = \(\hat{\Si}\) (\(\gamma\)i - 00 - 0, \(\gamma\)i - 00 \(\gamma\)i 2\(\gamma\) aplicamen el nivro proceso Certer very despejando el término de yi) y obtenemos: $0 = \frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i - a_2 x_i^2)^2}{\partial a_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i^2) (-1)$ $= 10^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{0} + a_{1} x_{i} + a_{2} x_{i}^{2} = 1$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{0} + a_{1} x_{i} + a_{2} x_{i}^{2}$ $\frac{3\sum_{i=3}^{n}(y_{i}-\alpha_{0}-\alpha_{1}x_{i}-\alpha_{2}x_{i}^{2})^{2}}{3\alpha_{1}}=\sum_{i=3}^{n}\chi(y_{i}-\alpha_{0}-\alpha_{1}x_{i}-\alpha_{2}x_{i}^{2})(-x_{i})$ => $0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_0 x_i + a_1 x_i^2 + a_2 x_i^3$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_0 x_i + \alpha_1 x_i^2 + \alpha_2 x_i^3$ $\frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^{2} (Y_{i} - Q_{0} - Q_{1}X_{i} - Q_{2}X_{i}^{2})^{2}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} 2(Y_{i} - Q_{0} - Q_{1}X_{i} - Q_{2}X_{i}^{2})$ => 0 = $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_0 x_i^2 + Q_1 x_i^3 + Q_2 x_i^4$ $2) \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} y_{i}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 0_{0} x_{i}^{2} + Q_{1} x_{i}^{3} + Q_{2} x_{i}^{4}$ E estos tres resultados es fécil lesidencias un patrón (regularidad), les cual consiste en que el grado de cada término de la sumatoria (con respedo a z.;) aumentes en uno cada vez.