Task 3

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [82]: def read_data():
    X = np.array(pd.read_csv('X.txt', header=None))
    Y = np.array(pd.read_csv('Y.txt', header=None))
    ones = np.ones((X.shape[0], 1))
    X = np.c_[ones, X]
    return X, Y
```

a) n=4

```
In [98]: def task_a(X: np.ndarray, Y: np.ndarray, n: int=4) -> None:
           X = X[:n]
           Y = Y[:n]
           xtx = np.linalg.inv(np.matmul(X.T, X))
           ls = np.matmul(xtx, np.matmul(X.T, Y))
           return (xtx, ls.flatten())
         X, Y = read data()
         xtx, betas = task_a(X, Y, n=4)
         print(f'XTX^(-1): \n{xtx}')
         print(f'Least-Squares for n=4:\nBeta 0: {betas[0]}\nBeta 1: {betas[1]}\nBeta 2:
         XTX^{(-1)}:
         [[1.86905258e+09 1.73429460e+08 7.85725234e+07 3.79496696e+08]
          [1.73429460e+08 1.60950983e+07 7.28635452e+06 3.52145345e+07]
          [7.85725234e+07 7.28635452e+06 3.31066733e+06 1.59517851e+07]
          [3.79496696e+08 3.52145345e+07 1.59517851e+07 7.70542826e+07]]
         Least-Squares for n=4:
         Beta 0: 6294.731056213379
         Beta 1: 612.530839920044
         Beta 2: 218.07334327697754
         Beta 3: 1287.5460586547852
```

b) Update step X^T X (n+1)

-1.86569571e+09]])

```
In [89]:
         # Read the data
         X, Y = read_data()
         # Create a sub-matrix with n=4
         X_4 = X[:4,]
         Y_4 = Y[:4]
         # Calculate the new design matrix X^T X (n+1)
         XTX = np.linalg.inv(X_4 @ X_4.T)
         u = XTX @ X[4].T
         v = 1 / (1 + X[4] @ u)
         XTX = XTX - v * (u @ u.T)
         XTX
Out[89]: array([[-1.86739490e+09, -2.25935268e+09, -1.67065732e+09,
                 -2.06428681e+09],
                [-2.25935268e+09, -1.08404739e+09, -2.84929596e+09,
                 -1.66895707e+09],
                 [-1.67065732e+09, -2.84929596e+09, -1.07902509e+09,
                 -2.26273272e+09],
```

[-2.06428681e+09, -1.66895707e+09, -2.26273272e+09,

c) Sequential LS estimator for n > 4 using Sherman-Morrison formula

```
In [93]: | X, Y = read data()
         X_4 = X[:4]
         Y_4 = Y[:4]
         # Calculate A = (X^TX)^-1 for n = 4
         A = np.linalg.inv(X 4.T @ X 4)
         # Calculate the LS estimator for n = 201 using the batch formula
         beta_201 = np.linalg.inv(X.T @ X) @ X.T @ Y
         # List for ||beta_i - beta_201||
         beta diff = []
         # Sequentially update (X^TX)^{-1} and compute the LS estimator for n > 4
         for i in range(5, X.shape[0] + 1):
             # Add a new data point to X_4 and the corresponding value to Y_4
             new_X = X[i-1:i, :]
             new Y = Y[i-1:i]
             X_4 = np.vstack([X_4, new_X])
             Y_4 = np.append(Y_4, new_Y)
             # Sherman-Morrison formula
             u = A @ new_X.T
             v = 1 / (1 + new X @ u)
             A = A - v * (u @ u.T)
             # LS estimator for specific n
             beta_i = A @ X_4.T @ Y_4
             # ||beta_n - beta_201||
             norm_diff = np.linalg.norm(beta_i - beta_201)
             beta_diff.append(norm_diff)
```

d) Plotting the LS difference

```
In [97]: # Plotting
    plt.plot(range(4, 201), beta_diff, label=r'$||\hat{\beta}_n - \hat{\beta}_{201}
    plt.xlabel('n')
    plt.ylabel(r'$||\hat{\beta}_n - \hat{\beta}_{201}||$')
    plt.title('Task 3 (d)')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

