

BALITAAN, AXEL O. 2022 - 05153

PART 1

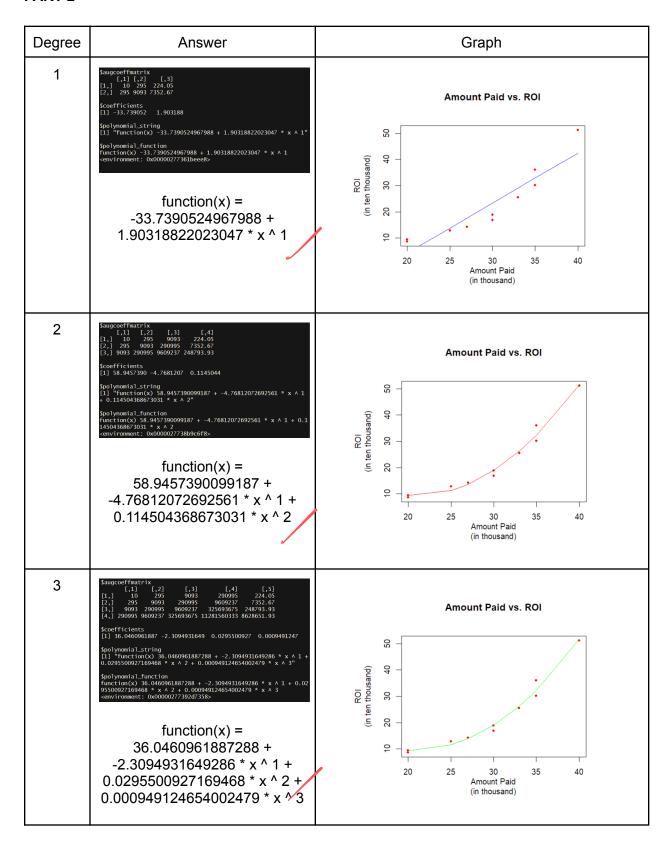
```
$augcoeffmatrix
     [,1] [,2]
                [,3]
                        [,4] [,5]
                                82
[1,]
       4
            17
                 95
                        587
[2,]
       17
           95
                 587
                               415
                        3779
[3,]
       95 587
               3779 24827 2491
[4,] 587 3779 24827 165035 15973
$coefficients
[1] -12.150000 30.191667 -8.816667
                                        0.775000
$polynomial_string
[1] "function(x) -12.149999999995 + 30.1916666666647 * x ^ 1 +
-8.81666666666664 * x \wedge 2 + 0.77499999999946 * x \wedge 3"
$polynomial_function
function(x) -12.1499999999985 + 30.1916666666647 * x <math>\land 1 + -8.8
1666666666604 * x \land 2 + 0.77499999999946 * x \land 3
<environment: 0x00000277349a07a8>
```

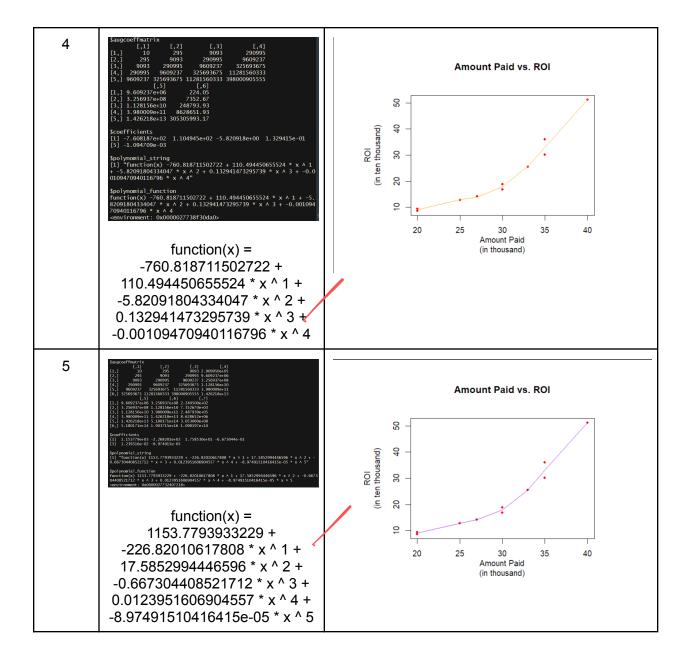
Figure 1. Sample Run from Exercise.

```
$augcoeffmatrix
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
                       [,4]
           15
[1,]
        6
                55
                    152.6
[2,]
            55
       15
               225
                    585.6
[3,]
       55
           225 979 2488.8
$coefficients
[1] 2.478571 2.359286 1.860714
$polynomial_string
[1] "function(x) 2.47857142857141 + 2.35928571428574 * x ^ 1 + 1.860714285714 28 * x ^ 2"
$polynomial_function
function(x) 2.47857142857141 + 2.35928571428574 * x ^ 1 + 1.86071428571428 *
x 1 2
<environment: 0x0000027735bb0908>
```

Figure 2. Sample Run from Lab Handout.

PART 2





Amount Paid vs. ROI

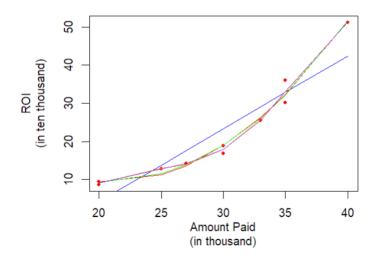


Figure 3. Consolidated graphs of degrees one to five.

The figure above shows how different polynomial regression models fit the data. The data points represent the relationship between the amount paid and the return on investment (ROI). The models range from degree one (linear) to degree five (quintic). The main findings are:

- There is a positive correlation between the amount paid and the ROI, meaning that paying more leads to higher returns. This is especially highlighted by the linear model (degree one), which has a positive slope.
- The regression exhibits curvature from the second to the fifth degree. This is because the variables have a higher degree, which leads to a polynomial regression function.
- Moreover, it is worth noting that the function has only slight variations in its curvature after the second degree.