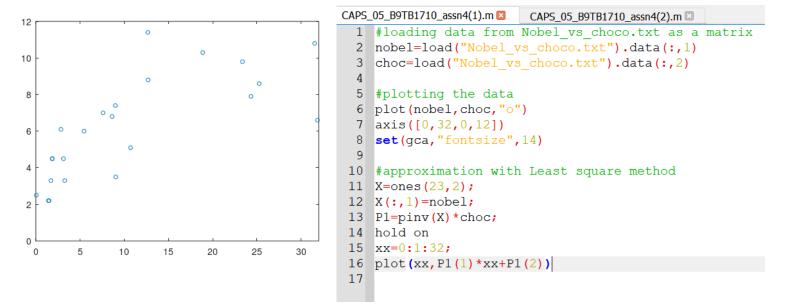
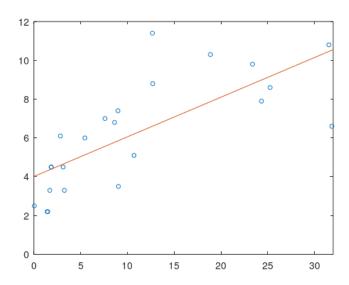
## Joanna Masikowska

## B9TB1710

First, I load the file "Nobel\_vs\_choco.txt" to import the data. By adding to the function **load** command .data I can change the data structure into two matrices of size 23 × 1: matrix "nobel" which contains information about number of Nobel prize laureates in a given country, and "choc" which has information about consumption of chocolate per capita in kg/y/head. I plot this data. The graph is shown below.



Next, I want to find line of best fit y = ax + b to my data. In order to find a and b, I use Least square method. I create a matrix X with its column 1 being the Nobel laureates data, and column 2 being all ones. With pseudoinverse of matrix X, I calculate matrix  $P1 = {a \choose b}$ . I use command **hold on** in order to have the line on the same graph as my data. I plot the line as one the right.



In a separate file, I add the data of imaginary kingdom CAPS to "nobel" and "choc" matrices.

```
CAPS_05_B9TB1710_assn4(1).m
                        CAPS_05_B9TB1710_assn4(2).m
    #loading data from Nobel vs choco.txt as a matrix
    nobel=load("Nobel_vs_choco.txt").data(:,1)
    choc=load("Nobel_vs_choco.txt").data(:,2)
 3
 4
 5
    #adding imaginary kingdom CAPS
  6
   A=1;
 7
    B=7;
 8
    C=1;
 9
    D=0;
10
11 nobel (24) = 10 * (A+B);
12
    choc(24) = 0.5*(C+D);
13
    #plotting the data
14
15
    plot (nobel, choc, "o")
16
    axis([0,82,0,12])
17
    set(gca, "fontsize", 14)
18
19
    #approximation with Least square method
20 Y=ones(24,2);
21 Y(:,1) = nobel;
22 P2=pinv(Y) *choc;
23 hold on
24 xxx=0:1:82;
25 plot(xxx, P2(1)*xxx+P2(2))
26
```

Then, I repeat all steps as in the first code. Resulting graph is below. Line of the best fit is noticeably different from the first one.

