Aproximación de Funciones

Objetivo

Dado un conjunto de Puntos (datos) encontrar una función $f^*(x)$ que aproxime lo mejor posible dichos puntos.

$$f^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x)$$

X	У
1	2
2	5
4	7
5	11

- n+1 Funciones preestablecidas (funciones base)
- m+1 datos (puntos x,y)

Aproximación de Funciones

Evalúo la función de aproximación en los m+1 puntos que son dato:

$$f^*(x_0) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} C_j \varphi_j(x_0)$$

$$f^*(x_1) = \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x_1)$$

$$f^*(x_2) = \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x_2)$$

$$f^*(x_m) = \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x_n)$$

$$f^*(x_1) = \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x_1) \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_0(x_0) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_0) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_m) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f^*(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ f^*(x_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

Sistema de $(m+1) \times (n+1)$

Si m < n = > mas incógnitas que datos

Si m=n => SEL => Interpolación

Si m>n => Ajuste

Aproximación de Funciones: Ajuste

Defino Criterio: Cuadrados Mínimos

$$e_i = f_i - f^*(x_i)$$

Error del punto i

Defino el error global como:

$$e = \sum_{i=0}^{m} (f_i - f^*(x_i))^2$$

Minimizo "e" derivando e igualando a cero:

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial C_k} = 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial C_k} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m \left(f_i - \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x_i) \right)^2 \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial C_k} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m R_i^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} 2R_i \frac{\partial R_i}{\partial C_k} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} 2\left(f_i - \sum_{j=0}^{n} C_j \varphi_j(x_i)\right) \varphi_k(x_i) = 0$$

Aproximación de Funciones: Ajuste

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} f_i \varphi_k(x_i) - \sum_{i=0}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n} C_j \varphi_j(x_i) \right) \varphi_k(x_i) = 0$$

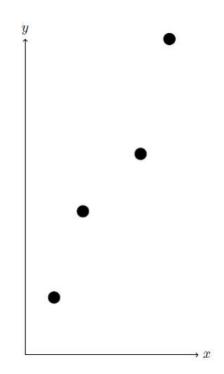
$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} f_i \varphi_k(x_i) - \sum_{j=0}^{n} C_j \sum_{i=0}^{m} \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i) = 0$$

Generalizo las sumatorias en "m" como productos internos:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n} C_j \langle \varphi_j, \varphi_k \rangle = \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle \qquad => n+1 \text{ ecuaciones normales}$$

Ajuste: Ejemplo Lineal

$$f^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n C_j \varphi_j(x)$$



$$\frac{\varphi_o(x) = 1}{\varphi_1(x) = x} \implies f^*(x) = C_0 + C_1 x$$

Matriz Resultante:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_1 \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, \varphi_0 \rangle \\ \langle f, \varphi_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle g, h \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{m} g_i h_i$$

Ajuste: Ejemplo Exponencial

$$f^*(x) = C_0 e^{C_1 x}$$

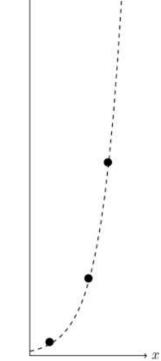
\mathbf{X}	У
1	0.71
3	4
4	10
5	21

Aplico Transformación para Linealizar

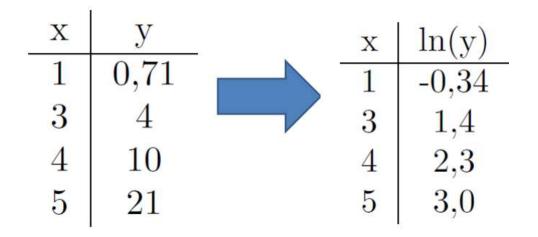
$$\ln(f^*(x)) = \ln(C_0) + C_1 x$$

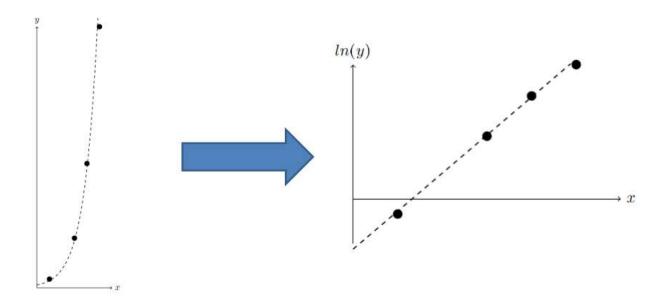
$$C'_0 = \ln(C_0)$$

$$\ln(f^*(x)) = C'_0 + C_1 x$$



Ajuste: Ejemplo Exponencial





Ajuste: Ejemplo Potencial

$$f^*(x) = C_0 x^{C_1}$$

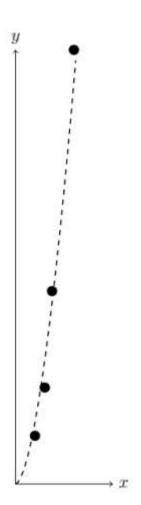
X	У
0,4	1
0,6	2
0,75	4
1,2	9

Aplico Transformación para Linealizar

$$\ln(f^*(x)) = \ln(C_0) + C_1 \ln(x)$$

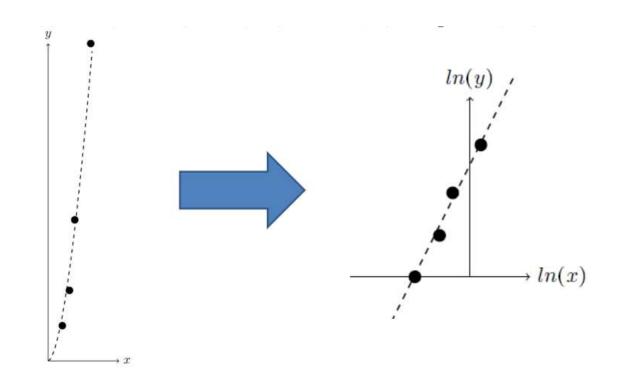
$$C'_0 = \ln(C_0)$$
 $x' = \ln(x)$

$$\ln(f^*(x)) = C'_0 + C_1 x'$$



Ajuste: Ejemplo Potencial

X	У	ln(x)	ln(y)
0,4	1	-0,92	0
0,6	2	-0,51	0,69
0,75	4	-0,29	1,4
$1,\!2$	9	$0,\!18$	2,2



Ajuste: Ejemplo Continuo

$$f(x) = sen(\pi x) \qquad x \in [0,1]$$

$$f^*(x) = C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2$$

Planteo mismo SEL pero calculando los productos internos de forma continua

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_1 \rangle & \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_2 \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_1 \rangle & \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_2, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_2, \varphi_1 \rangle & \langle \varphi_2, \varphi_2 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, \varphi_0 \rangle \\ \langle f, \varphi_1 \rangle \\ \langle f, \varphi_2 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_1(x) = x \\ \varphi_2(x) = x^2 \end{array}$$

$$\langle g, h \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} g(x)h(x)dx$$

Ajuste: Ejemplo Continuo

$$\langle \varphi_0, \varphi_0 \rangle = \int_{0_1}^{1} \varphi_0(x) \varphi_0(x) dx = \int_{0_1}^{1} 1 dx = 1$$

$$\langle \varphi_0, \varphi_1 \rangle = \int_{0_1}^{1} \varphi_0(x) \varphi_1(x) dx = \int_{0_1}^{1} x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

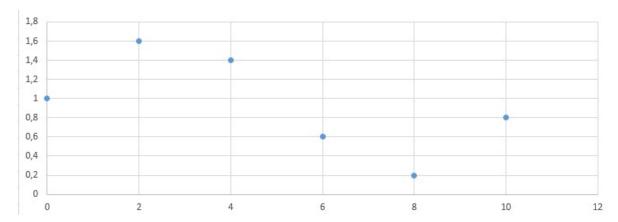
$$\langle \varphi_0, \varphi_2 \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} \varphi_0(x) \varphi_2(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\langle f, \varphi_0 \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \varphi_0(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} sen(\pi x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\langle f, \varphi_1 \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \varphi_1(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} sen(\pi x) x dx = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\langle f, \varphi_2 \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \varphi_2(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} sen(\pi x) x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{\pi^3}$$

Ajuste: Ejemplo Trigonométrico 1



t	H(t)
0	1
2	1,6
4	1,4
6	0,6
8	0,2
10	0,8

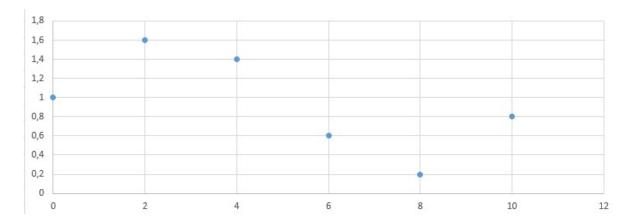
$$H^*(t) = C_0 + C_1 sen\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_1 \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle H, \varphi_0 \rangle \\ \langle H, \varphi_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad \varphi_0(x) = 1$$
$$\varphi_0(x) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

$$\varphi_o(x) = 1$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = sen\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

Ajuste: Ejemplo Trigonométrico 2



t	H(t)
0	1
2	1,6
4	1,4
6	0,6
8	0,2
10	0,8

$$H^*(t) = C_0 + C_1 sen\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right) + C_2 cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0} \rangle & \langle \varphi_{0}, \varphi_{1} \rangle & \langle \varphi_{0}, \varphi_{2} \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_{1}, \varphi_{0} \rangle & \langle \varphi_{1}, \varphi_{1} \rangle & \langle \varphi_{1}, \varphi_{2} \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_{2}, \varphi_{0} \rangle & \langle \varphi_{2}, \varphi_{1} \rangle & \langle \varphi_{2}, \varphi_{2} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{0} \\ C_{1} \\ C_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle H, \varphi_{o} \rangle \\ \langle H, \varphi_{1} \rangle \\ \langle H, \varphi_{2} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad \varphi_{1}(x) = sen\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

$$\varphi_{2}(x) = cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

Ajuste con funciones Trigonométricas

$$f(t) = C_0 + C_1 sen\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right) + C_2 cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right) + C_3 sen\left(\frac{4\pi t}{12}\right) + C_4 cos\left(\frac{4\pi t}{12}\right) + C_5 sen\left(\frac{6\pi t}{12}\right) + C_6 cos\left(\frac{6\pi t}{12}\right) + \cdots$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1 \qquad \varphi_1(x) = sen\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right) \qquad \varphi_2(x) = cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{12}\right)$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = sen\left(\frac{4\pi t}{12}\right) \qquad \varphi_4(x) = cos\left(\frac{4\pi t}{12}\right)$$

Dado que esta base de funciones es ortogonal, los coeficientes se pueden calcular directamente como:

$$C_j = \frac{\langle f, \varphi_j \rangle}{\|\varphi_j\|^2}$$