Least Squares Adjustments with Non-Linear Equations

(1) Solve, numerically,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\cos x & - & y & = & 0 \\
x & - & y^2 & = & 0
\end{array}$$

(2) Find a matrix C such that

$$C^2 = A$$
 where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

We will learn how to solve this problem using eigenvalues. For now, we are faced with a system of non-linear equations given

$$C = \left[\begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{array} \right]$$

and

(3) You are trying to measure the coordinates of stations A and B. Your provisional estimate is (8.3995, 3.0161) and (-2.872, 1.4937). Then you observe the length between A and B to be 11.391. How would you report your least squares adjusted coordinates for A and B, given that you weigh equally the errors for A and B's coordinates as well as the distance between them?

Setting up the first four yave equations is simple. The fifth one, however, is non-linear.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 x & = & 8.3995 + \epsilon_1 \\
 y & = & 3.0161 + \epsilon_2 \\
 z & = & -2.872 + \epsilon_3 \\
 w & = & 1.4937 + \epsilon_4 \\
 \sqrt{(z-x)^2 + (w-y)^2} & = & 11.391 + \epsilon_5
 \end{array}$$

Linearize the fifth equation using the Taylor polynomial expansion of the function $G(x, y, z, w) = \sqrt{(z - x)^2 + (w - y)^2}$.

(4) There are three points whose coordinates with measurement errors are

$$I = (595.74, 537.76)$$

 $J = (800.92, 658.44)$ (1)
 $K = (302.96, 168.88)$

From station I, you observe an angle of $158^{\circ}49'21''$ instead of the expected $158^{\circ}54'5.9107''$ between \vec{IJ} and \vec{IK} . How should you least squares adjust the coordinates of I, J, K in light of your angle measurement? (Note that it is unnatural to give equal weight to the errors in coordinate measurements and angle measurements: this can be addressed by weight factors, but let us skip this step here for simplicity.)