# Atv8

#### Bruna Kariny Fontes Rodrigues

# 19/06/2022

#### Atividade 8 - Cálculo Númerico

#### Ajuste lineares

```
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.1.3
## -- Attaching packages ------ 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5
                    v purrr 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.6 v dplyr 1.0.7
## v tidyr 1.1.4 v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr 2.1.1
                    v forcats 0.5.1
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 4.1.2
## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 4.1.2
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 4.1.2
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
teste<- tibble(x = c(1,2,3,4), y = c(3,5,6,8))
teste_linear<- mutate(teste, xy = teste$x*teste$y,`x²` = teste$x*teste$x )</pre>
soma_linear<- apply(teste_linear,2,sum)</pre>
n <- nrow(teste)</pre>
a_linear<- function(soma,n){</pre>
 aa \leftarrow (n*soma[3] - soma[1]*soma[2])/(n*soma[4] - (soma[1]^2))
 return(aa)
}
a_l<-a_linear(soma_linear,n)</pre>
b_linear <- function(soma,n){</pre>
bb<- (soma[1]*soma[3] - soma[2]*soma[4])/((soma[1]^2) - n*soma[4])
```

```
return(bb)
}

b_l<-b_linear(soma_linear,n)
g_linear<-function(a,b,x){
  g1<- (a*x + b)
  return(g1)
}</pre>
```

### Ajuste Logaritmico

```
g(x) = a*log(x) +b

teste_log<- mutate(teste, x= log(teste$x), `lnx*y` =(log(teste$x)*teste$y), `lnx²` <- ((log(teste$x))^2
soma_log<- apply(teste_log,2, sum)

a_log<-a_linear(soma_log, n)
b_log<- b_linear(soma_log, n)

g_log<- function(a,b,x){
    g2<- (a*log(x) + b)
        return(g2)
    }
</pre>
```

# Ajuste Exponecial

```
g(x) = be^ax y = ax +b

teste_exp<- mutate(teste, y= log(teste$y), `x*lny` =(log(teste$y)*teste$x), `x²` = (((teste$x))^2))
soma_exp<- apply(teste_exp,2, sum)
a_exp<- a_linear(soma_exp,n)
b_exp<- exp(b_linear(soma_exp,n))

g_exp<- function(a,b,x){
    g3<- (b*exp(a*x))
    return(g3)
}</pre>
```

# Ajuste Potência

```
g4(x) = b*x^2

teste_pot<- mutate(teste, x= log(teste$x),y= log(teste$y), `lnx*lny` =(log(teste$x)*log(teste$y)), `lnx
soma_pot<- apply(teste_pot,2, sum)
a_pot<- a_linear(soma_pot,n)
b_pot <-exp(b_linear(soma_pot,n))
g_pot<- function(a,b,x){</pre>
```

```
g4<- (b*(x^(a)))
return(g4)
}
```

# $\mathbb{R}^2$

próximo de 0 <- ruim próximo<br/>de 1<- bom

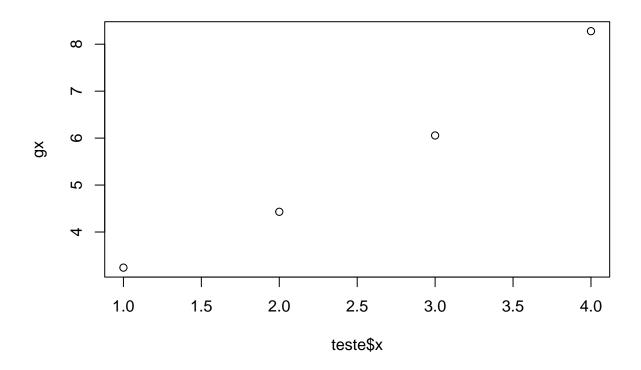
## Lista de Exercícios

```
Q1- a) \mathbb{R}^2 da exp
```

```
y_med<- soma_exp[2]/n
gx<- g_exp(a_exp,b_exp,teste$x)
print(gx)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 3.241679 4.430765 6.056023 8.277444
```

```
plot(teste$x, gx)
```



```
for (i in 1:nrow(teste)) {
SQreg[i] \leftarrow ((gx[i] -y_med))^2
}
SQtot<-0
for (i in 1:nrow(teste)) {
SQtot[i] \leftarrow ((teste\$y[i] -y_med))^2
}
print(cbind(SQreg, SQtot))
##
             SQreg
                        SQtot
## [1,] 2.549982 1.836532
## [2,] 7.761532 11.257281
## [3,] 19.458773 18.967656
## [4,] 43.991794 40.388404
`R<sup>2</sup>`<- (sum(SQreg))/(sum(SQtot))</pre>
print(`R2`)
```

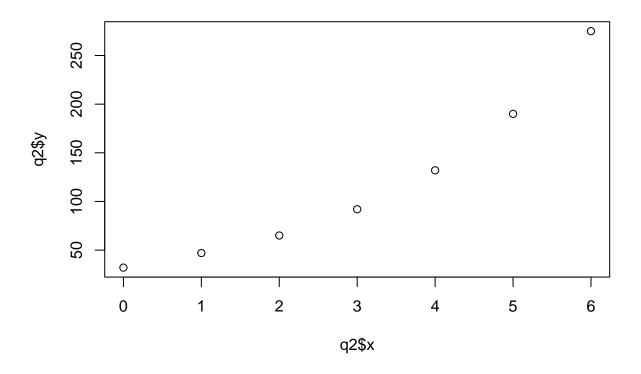
## [1] 1.018112

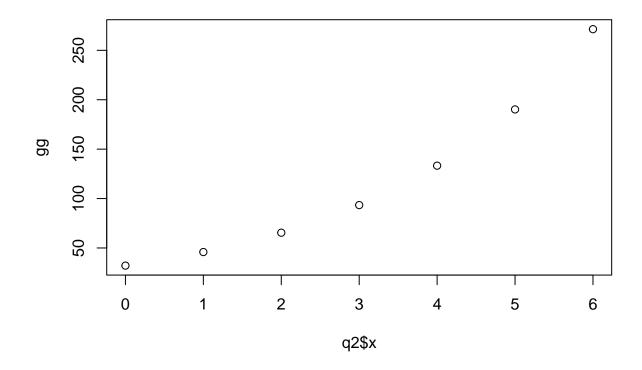
SQreg<-0

 $O\ R^2$ está maior que 1, logo há algum erro que não consegui identificar.

```
b) R^2 da log
```

```
y_med<- soma_log[2]/n
gx<- g_log(a_log,b_log,teste$x)</pre>
print(gx)
## [1] 2.811725 5.157022 6.528933 7.502319
SQreg<-((abs(gx-y_med))^2)
SQtot<- ((teste$y - y_med)^2)
print(cbind(SQreg, SQtot))
            SQreg SQtot
## [1,] 7.2268208 6.25
## [2,] 0.1176337 0.25
## [3,] 1.0587033 0.25
## [4,] 4.0092825 6.25
`R<sup>2</sup>`<- (sum(SQreg))/(sum(SQtot))</pre>
print(`R<sup>2</sup>`)
## [1] 0.9548031
Q2-
  a)
y = ae^{(bx)}
q2 \leftarrow tibble(x = c(0,1,2,3,4,5,6), y = c(32,47,65,92,132,190,275))
print(q2)
## # A tibble: 7 x 2
##
         X
##
     <dbl> <dbl>
## 1
         0
              32
## 2
         1
              47
## 3
        2 65
## 4
         3 92
        4 132
## 5
## 6
        5 190
## 7
        6 275
n<- nrow(q2)</pre>
plot(q2$x,q2$y)
```





```
Q2 - b)
```

## x ## 2000