3. Cuadrados mínimos

miércoles. 2 de noviembre de 2022 08:06

1) Considere los altros bi = 0,8,8,20 alcantadas en ti= 0,1,3,4.

Cuol es la megos recta c+Dt que aproxima en el sertido de

los cuodrodos mínimos?

los cuodrodos múnimos?.

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} > a_{1}b_{max}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ (1/2) & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 2 \\ a_{21} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ a_{21} & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 2 \\ a_{21} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{$$

Sol:
$$C + D \cdot 0 = 0$$

 $C + D \cdot 1 = 8$
 $C + D \cdot 3 = 8$
 $C + D \cdot 4 = 20$

$$C + D \cdot 4 = 20$$

A

$$C + D \cdot 4 = 20$$

Pen podemon buscon \hat{x} tq $A\hat{x}$ esté la mos cerc à de b y como $P = A\hat{x}$ = comb line à de les culs de $A \longrightarrow P$ vive en el cubes

comb lines de les des de A — res de cubesponde el cubesponde de
$$A$$
 — A $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$ $Col(A)$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
u.\left(b-A\hat{x}\right) &= 0 & \mu^{T}\left(b-A\hat{x}\right) = 0 \\
v.\left(b-A\hat{x}\right) &= 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\left(b-A\hat{x}\right) &= 0 \\
V^{T}\left(b-A\hat{x}\right) &= 0
\end{array}$$

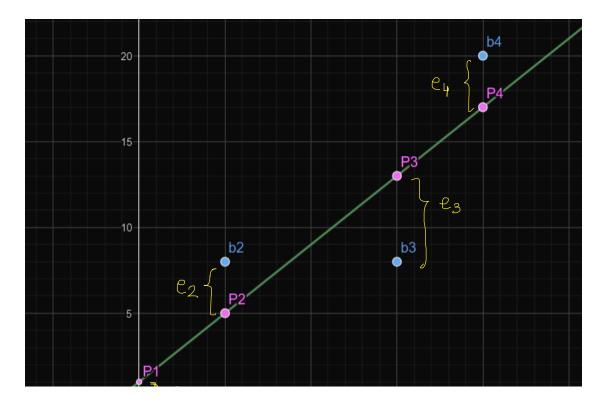
$$\begin{array}{lll}
\left(b-A\hat{x}\right) &= 0
\end{array}$$

$$A^{T}b = A^{T}A\hat{x} \qquad \sum_{P=A\hat{x}=A(A^{T}A)^{-1}A^{T}b} P = A^{T}N^{T}b$$

13 avents do
$$\hat{X} = (1, 4)$$

$$P = (1, 5, 13, 17)$$

$$e = (-1, 3, -5, 3)$$



Como se hoce utilizando anolisis? ¿ Como sero utilizar las ecuocuones mormoles (la formula)?

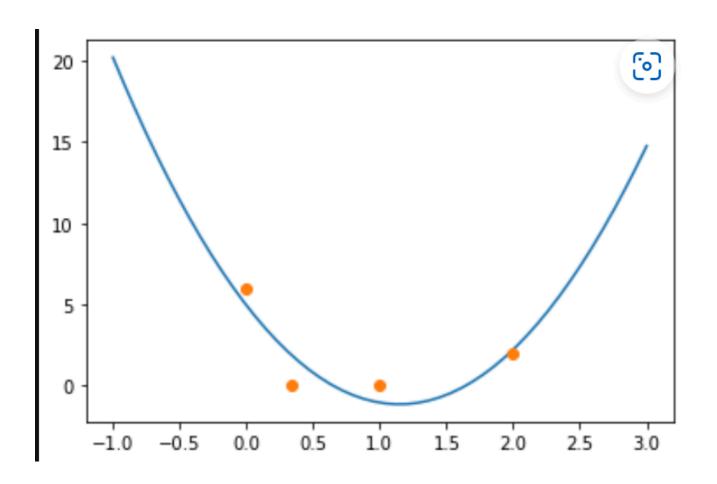
2) ¿ (mól es lo_ megor poriobola $C+Dt+Et^2$ que aproximales alturas b=6,0,0,2 mondo t=0,1/3,1,2? Resolver Por álgebra y Por análisis. Ubicar los l_i y los e_i .

$$C + D.0 + E0 = 6$$

$$C + D_2 + t \cdot 4 = 2$$

P = Proyección sobre col(A) 050; Ahoro col(A) riere dum Se que $b - A\hat{x} \perp col(A)$ y eso me llevor a $A^{\dagger}A\hat{x} = A^{\dagger}b$

 $\frac{\Lambda}{\chi}$ = (4.939393939393943, -10.636363636363635, 4.636363636363634)



$$\frac{dP}{dt} = r.P$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\overrightarrow{F} + \overrightarrow{g} \right) = \frac{dF}{dt} + \frac{dg}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\overrightarrow{F} + \overrightarrow{g} \right) = \frac{dF}{dt} \left(\overrightarrow{g} \times \overrightarrow{g} \right) \cdot \frac{dg}{dg}$$

$$= \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dt}$$