Problem 4  
  
Since we are given a continuous function and are tasked with finding the least squares trigonometric function, we can use the same linear system as in problem 3 to find the coefficients, where   
  
   
  
Next, we show that these functions form a set that is orthogonal on *[-1, 1]*.

at the associated curve is defined by

Since is an orthogonal set on *[-1, 1]*, we can find the coefficients simply by solving  
  
   
  
the results of which are shown in table 2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **k** | **k’th Degree Coefficient** |
| 0 | 0.5 |
| 1 | 0.31828282031 |
| 2 | 0.00000000353 |
| 3 | -0.07551094820 |
| 4 | 0.00003409977 |
| 5 | 0.04268419894 |

Table 2. The coefficients of the n’th degree least squares polynomial for the given data.

As can be seen by the graphs, the approximating functions are periodic with a period of 2. If *f*(*x*)is itself periodic, then these approximating functions would be a good choice to approximate it.

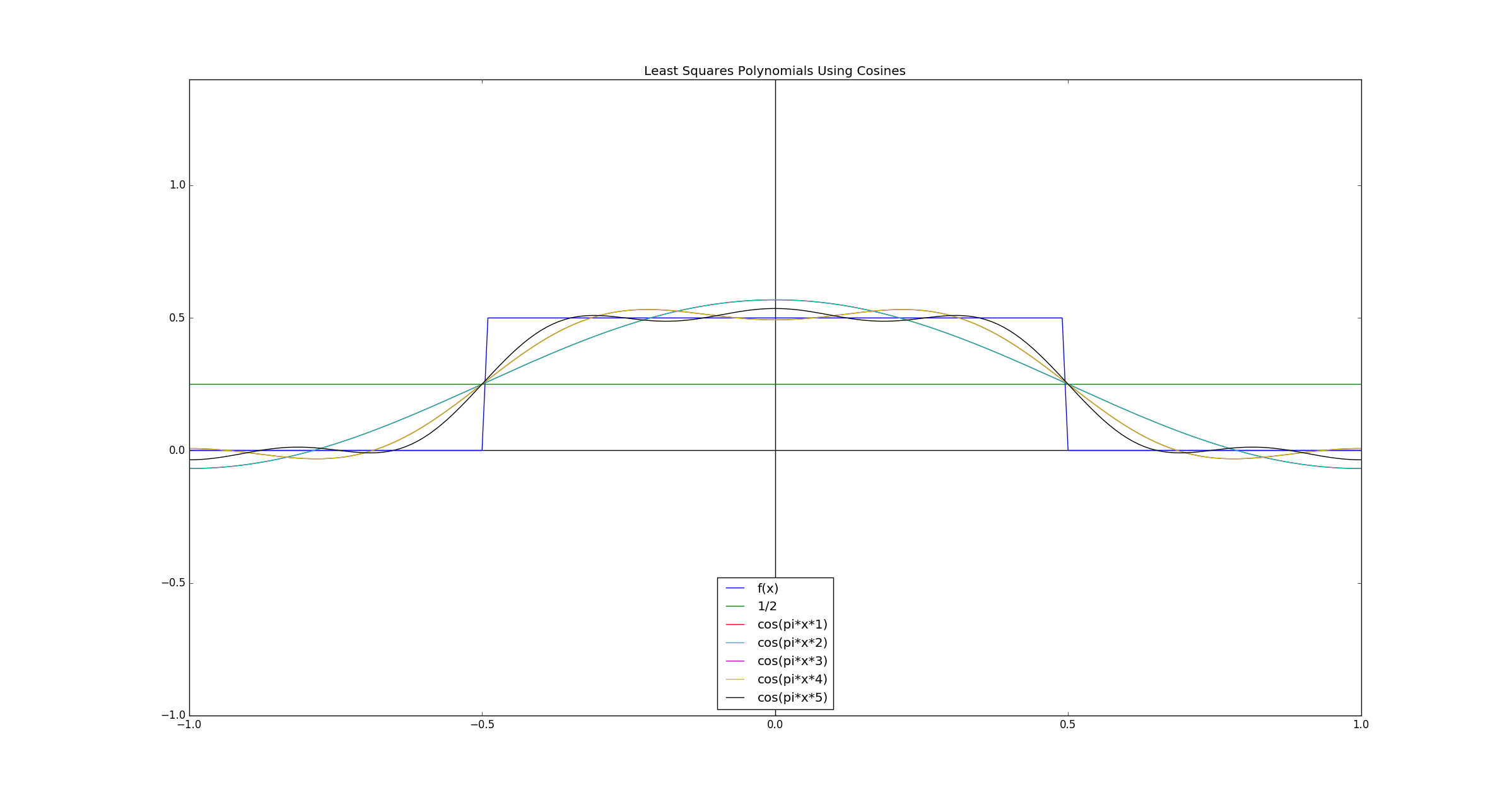


Figure 1. Least squares trigonometric approximations to *f*(*x*)on [-1, 1]. Where the legend reads , it means that the associated curve is defined by .

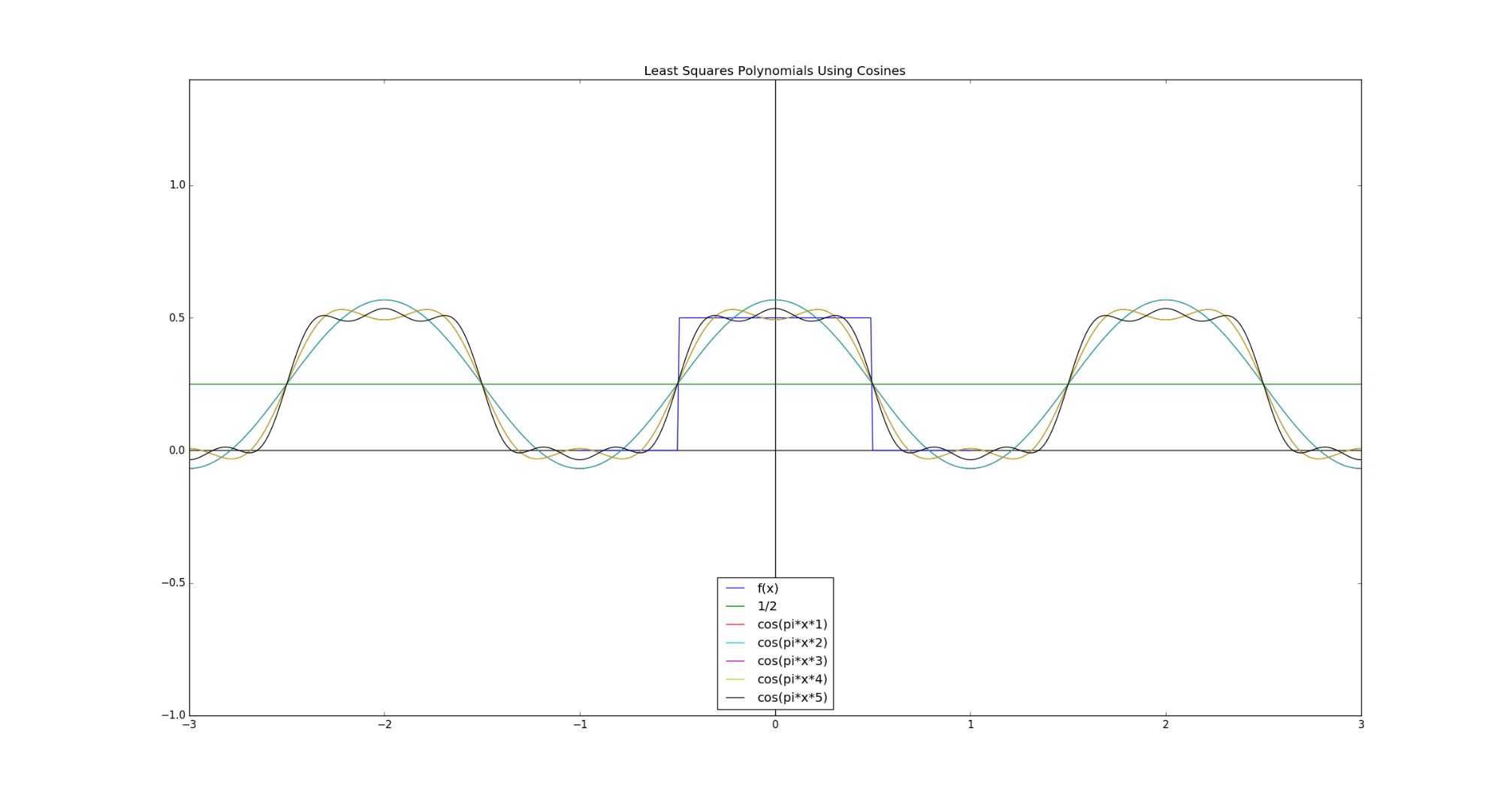


Figure 2. Least squares trigonometric approximations to *f*(*x*)outside of [-1, 1].