

Métodos Numéricos

Tarea:

Regresión lineal por mínimos cuadrados

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Introducción

¿QUÉ SON LOS MÍNIMOS CUADRADOS?

Es un procedimiento de análisis numérico en la que, dados un conjunto de datos (pares ordenados y familia de funciones), se intenta determinar la función continua que mejor se aproxime a los datos (línea de regresión o la línea de mejor ajuste), proporcionando una demostración visual de la relación entre los puntos de los mismos. En su forma más simple, busca minimizar la suma de cuadrados de las diferencias ordenadas (llamadas residuos) entre los puntos generados por la función y los correspondientes datos.

Este método se utiliza comúnmente para analizar una serie de datos que se obtengan de algún estudio, con el fin de expresar su comportamiento de manera lineal y así minimizar los errores de la data tomada.

La creación del método de mínimos cuadrados generalmente se le acredita al matemático alemán Carl Friedrich Gauss, quien lo planteó en 1794 pero no lo publicó sino hasta 1809. El matemático francés Andrien-Marie Legendre fue el primero en publicarlo en 1805, este lo desarrolló de forma independiente.

DEFINICIÓN:

Su expresión general se basa en la **ecuación de una recta** $y = mx + b$. Donde m es la pendiente y b el punto de corte, y vienen expresadas de la siguiente manera:

$$m = \frac{n \cdot \Sigma(x \cdot y) - \Sigma x \cdot \Sigma y}{n \cdot \Sigma x^2 - |\Sigma x|^2}$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma y \cdot \Sigma x^2 - \Sigma x \cdot \Sigma(x \cdot y)}{n \cdot \Sigma x^2 - |\Sigma x|^2}$$

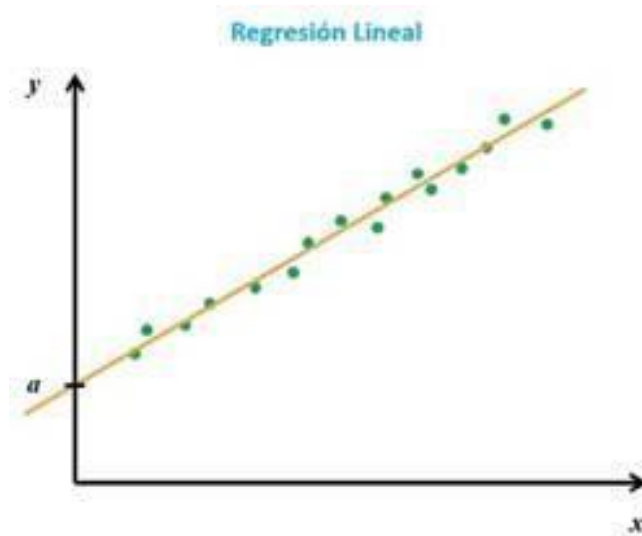
El método de mínimos cuadrados calcula a partir de los N pares de datos experimentales (x, y), los valores m y b que mejor ajustan los datos a una recta. Se entiende por el mejor ajuste aquella recta que hace mínimas las distancias d de los puntos medidos a la recta.

Teniendo una serie de datos (x, y), mostrados en un gráfico o gráfica, si al conectar punto a punto no se describe una recta, debemos aplicar el método de mínimos cuadrados, basándonos en su expresión general:

$$y = \left(\frac{n \cdot \Sigma(x \cdot y) - \Sigma x \cdot \Sigma y}{n \cdot \Sigma x^2 - |\Sigma x|^2} \right) x + \left(\frac{\Sigma y \cdot \Sigma x^2 - \Sigma x \cdot \Sigma(x \cdot y)}{n \cdot \Sigma x^2 - |\Sigma x|^2} \right)$$

Cuando se haga uso del método de mínimos cuadrados se debe buscar una línea de mejor ajuste que explique la posible relación entre una variable independiente y una variable dependiente. En el análisis de regresión, las variables dependientes se designan en el eje y vertical y las variables independientes se designan en el eje x horizontal. Estas designaciones formarán la ecuación para la línea de mejor ajuste, que se determina a partir del *método de mínimos cuadrados*.

La *regresión lineal* permite definir la recta que mejor se ajusta a una nube de puntos. Gráficamente:



Este método de *regresión por mínimos cuadrados* es una estrategia adicional para ajustar adecuadamente el comportamiento o la tendencia general de los datos a través de una recta que minimice la suma de los cuadrados de las distancias verticales de los puntos a la recta.

Para obtener una recta de la forma:

$$y = a + bx$$

donde y es la variable dependiente y x es la variable independiente.

Este método se basa en la aplicación de las siguientes expresiones:

$$a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2 - n \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2}$$

EJERCICIOS.

1. Las temperaturas de ebullición del agua T_B a varias altitudes h están dadas en la siguiente tabla. Determine una ecuación lineal en la forma $T_B = mh + b$ que mejor se ajuste a los datos. Utilice la ecuación para calcular la temperatura de ebullición a 16 000 pies. Haga un gráfico de los puntos y del modelo lineal.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| h (ft) | 0 | 2000 | 5000 | 7500 | 10000 | 20000 | 26000 |
| T (° F) | 212 | 210 | 203 | 198 | 194 | 178 | 168 |

Código:

```
x=[0 2000 5000 7500 10000 20000 26000]
y=[212 210 203 198 194 178 168]
plot(x,y,'+' )
%Resolver por metodo gauss-jordan
n=7 sx=sum(x) sy=sum(y)
sxx=sum(x.^2) sxy=sum(x.*y) m=[7
sx sy; sx sxx sxy] %matrices
m(1,:)=m(1,:)/m(1,1) m(2,:)=m(2,:)-
m(1,:)*m(2,1)

m(2,:)=m(2,:)/m(2,2) m(1,:)=m(1,:)-
m(2,:)*m(1,2)
%Graficar a1=m(1,3)
a2=m(2,3) f=@(x)
a1+a2*x
```

X=0:26000

Y=f(X) hold

on

plot(X,Y)

| h (ft) | 0 | 2000 | 5000 | 7500 | 10000 | 20000 | 26000 |
|----------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| T (°F) | 212 | 210 | 203 | 198 | 194 | 178 | 168 |

```
x=[0 2000 5000 7500 10000 20000 26000]
y=[212 210 203 198 194 178 168]
plot(x,y,'+' )
```

```
n=7
sx=sum(x)
sy=sum(y)
sxx=sum(x.^2)
sxy=sum(x.*y)
m=[7 sx sy;
   sx sxx sxy]
```

```
m(1,:)=m(1,:)/m(1,1)
m(2,:)=m(2,:)-m(1,:)*m(2,1)
```

```
m(2,:)=m(2,:)/m(2,2)
m(1,:)=m(1,:)-m(2,:)*m(1,2)
```

```
a1=m(1,3)
a2=m(2,3)
f=@(x) a1+a2*x
```

```
X=0:26000
Y=f(X)
hold on
plot(X,Y)
```

```
x = 1x7
      0      2000      5000      7500      10000      20000 .
```

```
y = 1x7
      212      210      203      198      194      178      168
```

```
n = 7
```

```
sx = 70500
```

```
sy = 1363
```

```
sxx = 1.2613e+09
```

```
sxy = 12788000
```

```
m = 2x3
```

```
109 x
      0.0000      0.0001      0.0000
      0.0001      1.2612      0.0128
```

```
m = 2x3
```

```
109 x
      0.0000      0.0000      0.0000
      0.0001      1.2612      0.0128
```

```
m = 2x3
```

```
108 x
      0.0000      0.0001      0.0000
      0          5.5121     -0.0094
```

```
m = 2x3
```

```
104 x
      0.0001      1.0071      0.0195
      0          0.0001     -0.0000
```

```
m = 2x3
```

```
      1.0000      0      211.8776
      0          1.0000     -0.0017
```

```
a1 = 211.8776
```

```
a2 = -0.0017
```

```
f = function_handle with value:
```

```
@(x)a1+a2*x
```

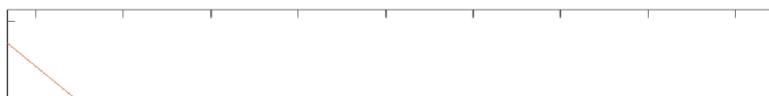
```
X = 1x26001
```

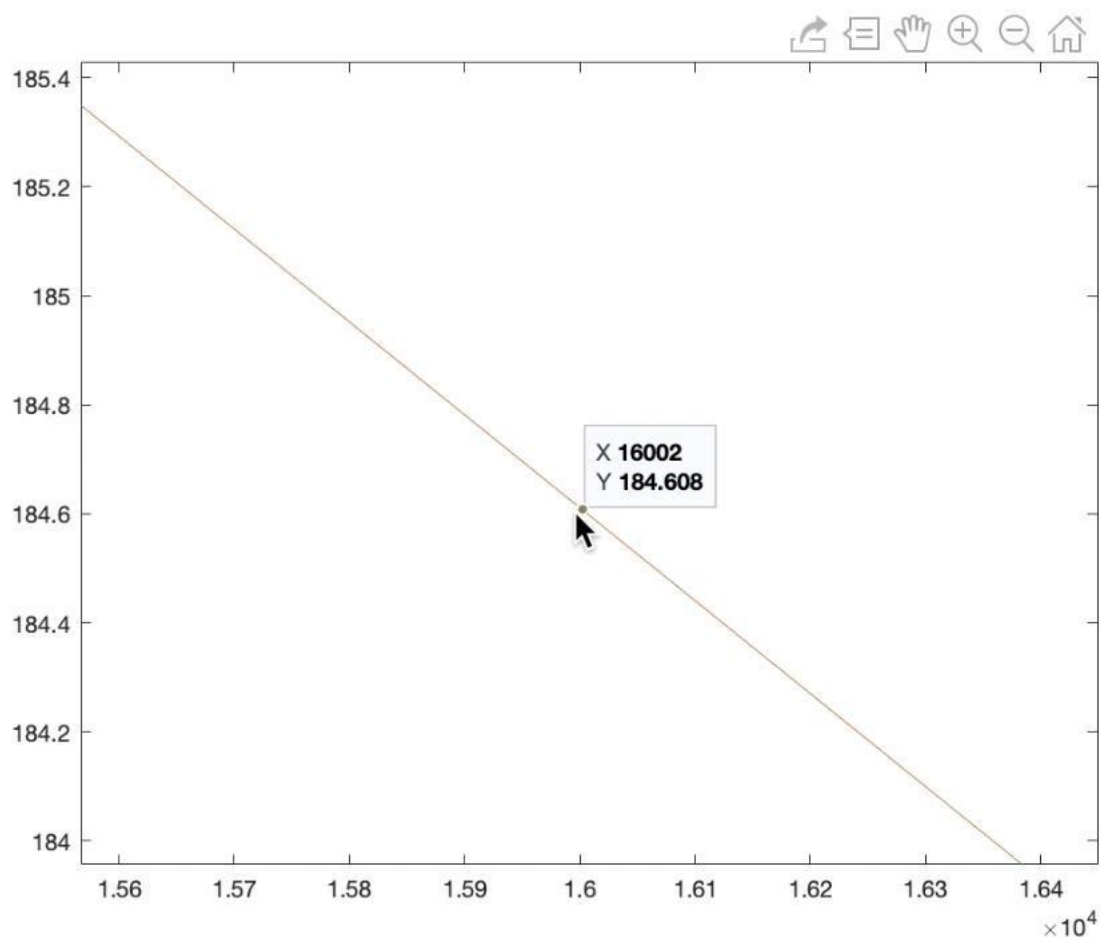
```
      0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11
```

```
Y = 1x26001
```

```
211.8776 211.8759 211.8742 211.8725 211.8708 211.8691 211.8674 .
```

185.4





Cuando está en la altura de 16000, la temperatura sería de 184.608

EJERCICIO DOS

Se dan los siguientes puntos:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| x | -5 | -3.4 | -2.0 | -0.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4 | 5.0 | 7 | 8.5 |
| y | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | -0.2 |

- (a) Ajuste los datos con un polinomio de primer orden. Haz una gráfica de los puntos y del polinomio.
- (b) Ajuste los datos con un polinomio de segundo orden. Haz una gráfica de los puntos y el polinomio.
- (c) Ajuste los datos con un polinomio de cuarto orden. Haz una gráfica de los puntos y el polinomio.
- (d) Ajuste los datos con un polinomio de octavo orden. Haz una gráfica de los puntos y el polinomio

2.

Código:

a)

```
C=[-5 -3.4 -2 -0.8 0 1.2 2.5 4 5 7 8.5] y=[4.4
```

```
4.5 4 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.5 2.5 1.2 0.5 -0.2]
```

```
plot(C,y,'*')
```

```
n=11 sx=sum(C)
```

```
sxx=sum(C.^2) sy=sum(y)
```

```
sxy=sum(C.*y) m=[n sx sy;
```

```
sx sxx sxy]
```

```
m(1,:)=m(1,:)/m(1,1)
```

```
m(2,:)=m(2,:)-m(1,:)*m(2,1)
```

```
m(2,:)=m(2,:)/m(2,2)
```

```
m(1,:)=m(1,:)-m(2,:)*m(1,2)
```

```
a0=m(1,3) a1=m(2,3)
```

```
y=a0+a1x f=@(x) a0+a1*x
```


$X = \min(x) - 1 : \max(x) + 1$

$Y = f(X)$ hold on

plot(X,Y)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| x | -5 | -3.4 | -2.0 | -0.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4 | 5.0 | 7 | 8.5 |
| y | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | -0.2 |

```
C=[-5 -3.4 -2 -0.8 0 1.2 2.5 4 5 7 8.5]
y=[4.4 4.5 4 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.5 2.5 1.2 0.5 -0.2]
plot(C,y, '*')
```

```
n=11
sx=sum(C)
sxx=sum(C.^2)
sxxx=sum(C.^3)
sxxxx=sum(C.^4)
sxxxxx=sum(C.^5)
sxxxxxx=sum(C.^6)
sxxxxxxx=sum(C.^7)
sxxxxxxxx=sum(C.^8)
sy=sum(y)
sxy=sum(C.*y)
sxxxy=sum(C.^2.*y)
sxxxxy=sum(C.^3.*y)
sxxxxxy=sum(C.^4.*y)
```

```
m=[n sx sy;
    sx sxx sxy]
m(1,:)=m(1,:)/m(1,1)
m(2,:)=m(2,:)-m(1,:)*m(2,1)
m(2,:)=m(2,:)/m(2,2)
m(1,:)=m(1,:)-m(2,:)*m(1,2)
a0=m(1,3)
a1=m(2,3)
```

$y = a_0 + a_1x$

```
f=@(x) a0+a1*x

X=min(x)-1:max(x)+1
Y=f(X)
hold on
plot(X,Y)
```

```

m = 2x3
  11.0000  17.0000  31.7000
 17.0000 211.1400 -17.0700

m = 2x3
  1.0000  1.5455  2.8818
 17.0000 211.1400 -17.0700

m = 2x3
  1.0000  1.5455  2.8818
   0  184.8673 -66.0609

m = 2x3
  1.0000  1.5455  2.8818
   0  1.0000 -0.3573

m = 2x3
  1.0000  0  3.4341
   0  1.0000 -0.3573

a0 = 3.4341
a1 = -0.3573
f = function_handle with value:
    @(x)a0+a1*x
X = 1x16
   -6   -5   -4   -3   -2   -1    0    1    2    3    4   ...
Y = 1x16
  5.5781  5.2208  4.8634  4.5061  4.1488  3.7914  3.4341 ...

x = 1x11
   -5.0000  -3.4000  -2.0000  -0.8000  0  1.2000  2.5000 ...
y = 1x11
   4.4000  4.5000  4.0000  3.6000  3.9000  3.8000  3.5000 ...

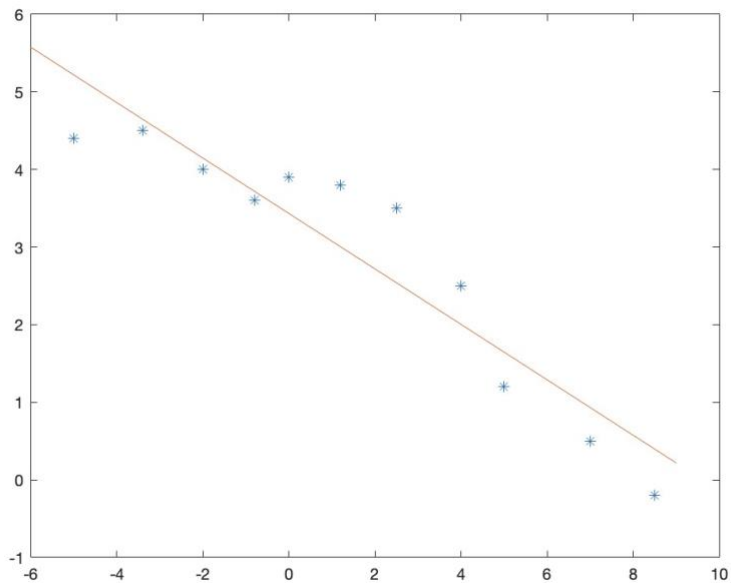
n = 11
sx = 17
sxx = 211.1400

```

```

sy = 31.7000
sxy = -17.0700

```



b) Código

```
x=[-5 -3.4 -2 -0.8 0 1.2 2.5 4 5 7 8.5] y=[4.4
```

```
4.5 4 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.5 2.5 1.2 0.5 -0.2]
```

```
plot(x,y,'*')
```

```
n=11 sx=sum(x)
```

```
sxx=sum(x.^2)
```

```
sxxx=sum(x.^3)
```

```
sxxxx=sum(x.^4)
```

```
sy=sum(y)
```

```
sxy=sum(x.*y)
```

```
sxxy=sum(x.^2.*y)
```

```
A=[n sx sxx sy; sx
```

```
sxx sxxx sxy; sxx
```

```
sxxx sxxxx sxxy]
```

```
A(1,:)=A(1,:)/A(1,1)
```

```
A(2,:)=A(2,:)-A(1,:)*A(2,1)
```

```
A(3,:)=A(3,:)-A(1,:)*A(3,1)
```

$$A(2,:) = A(2, :) / A(2, 2)$$

$$A(1,:) = A(1, :) - A(2, :) * A(1, 2)$$

$$A(3,:) = A(3, :) - A(2, :) * A(3, 2)$$

$$A(3,:) = A(3, :) / A(3, 3)$$

$$A(1,:) = A(1, :) - A(3, :) * A(1, 3)$$

$$A(2,:) = A(2, :) - A(3, :) * A(2, 3)$$

$$b0 = A(1, 4) \quad b1 = A(2, 4)$$

$$b2 = A(3, 4)$$

$$y = a0 + a1x + a2x^2 \quad f = @(x)$$

$$b0 + b1 * x + b2 * x.^2$$

$$Z = \min(x) - 1 : \max(x) + 1$$

$$W = f(Z) \text{ hold on plot}(Z, W)$$

```

x = 1x11
    -5.0000    -3.4000    -2.0000    -0.8000         0    1.2000    2.5000 ...
y = 1x11
    4.4000    4.5000    4.0000    3.6000    3.9000    3.8000    3.5000 ...

n = 11
sx = 17
sxx = 211.1400
sxxx = 990.6620
sxxxx = 9.3182e+03
sy = 31.7000
sxy = -17.0700
sxyy = 287.7210

A = 3x4
103 x
    0.0110    0.0170    0.2111    0.0317
    0.0170    0.2111    0.9907   -0.0171
    0.2111    0.9907    9.3182    0.2877

A = 3x4
103 x
    0.0010    0.0015    0.0192    0.0029
    0          0.1849    0.6644   -0.0661
    0          0.6644    5.2655   -0.3207

A = 3x4
103 x
    0.0010    0.0015    0.0192    0.0029
    0          0.0010    0.0036   -0.0004
    0          0.6644    5.2655   -0.3207

A = 3x4
103 x
    0.0010    0          0.0136    0.0034
    0          0.0010    0.0036   -0.0004
    0          0.6644    5.2655   -0.3207

A = 3x4
103 x
    0.0010    0          0.0136    0.0034
    0          0.0010    0.0036   -0.0004
    0          0          2.8780   -0.0833

A = 3x4
103 x
    0.0010    0.0015    0.0192    0.0029
    0.0170    0.2111    0.9907   -0.0171
    0.2111    0.9907    9.3182    0.2877

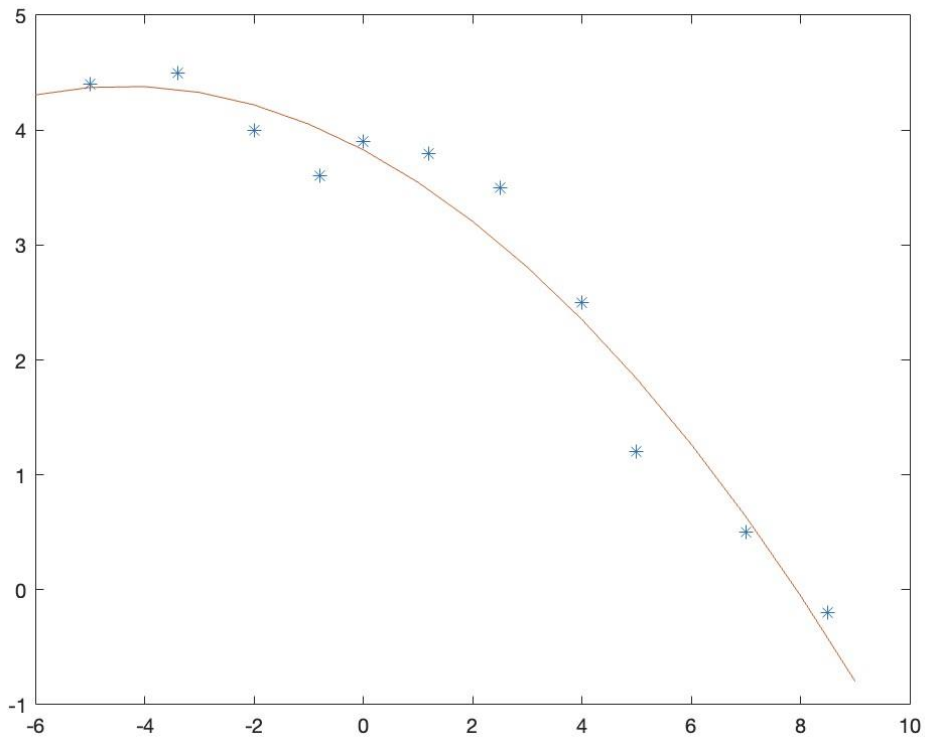
A = 3x4
103 x
    1.0000    0          13.6407    3.4341
    0          1.0000    3.5937   -0.3573
    0          0          1.0000   -0.0290

A = 3x4
103 x
    1.0000    0          0          3.8291
    0          1.0000    3.5937   -0.3573
    0          0          1.0000   -0.0290

A = 3x4
    1.0000    0          0          3.8291
    0          1.0000    0          -0.2533
    0          0          1.0000   -0.0290

b0 = 3.8291
b1 = -0.2533
b2 = -0.0290
f = function_handle with value:
    @(x)b0+b1*x+b2*x.^2
Z = 1x16
    -6    -5    -4    -3    -2    -1     0     1     2     3     4 ...
W = 1x16
    4.3062    4.3715    4.3788    4.3283    4.2198    4.0534    3.8291 ...

```



c) Código `x=[-5 -3.4 -2 -0.8 0 1.2 2.5 4 5 7`

`8.5] y=[4.4 4.5 4 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.5 2.5 1.2 0.5`

`-0.2] plot(x,y,'*')`

`n=11 sx=sum(x)`

`sxx=sum(x.^2)`

`sxxx=sum(x.^3)`

`sxxxx=sum(x.^4)`

`sxxxxx=sum(x.^5)`

`sxxxxxx=sum(x.^6)`

`sy=sum(y)`

`sxy=sum(x.*y)`

`sxxy=sum(x.^2.*y)`

`sxxxxy=sum(x.^3.*y)`

`M=[n sx sxx sxxx sy;`

`sx sxx sxxx sxxxx sxy; sxx sxxx`

`sxxxx sxxxxx sxxx; sxxx sxxxx`

`sxxxxx sxxxxxx sxxxxy]`

AUX=M(1,:)

M(1,:)=M(3,:)

M(3,:)=AUX

M(1,:)=M(1,+)/M(1,1)

M(2,:)=M(2,)-M(1,)*M(2,1)

M(3,:)=M(3,)-M(1,)*M(3,1)

M(4,:)=M(4,)-M(1,)*M(4,1)

AUX=M(2,)

M(2,:)=M(4,)

M(3,:)=AUX

M(2,:)=M(2,)/M(2,2)

M(3,:)=M(3,)/M(3,2)

M(4,:)=M(4,)-M(3,)*M(4,2)

M(1,:)=M(1,)-M(2,)*M(1,2)

M(3,:)=M(3,)-M(2,)*M(3,2)

M(3,:)=M(3,)/M(3,3)

M(1,:)=M(1,)-M(3,)*M(1,3)

M(2,:)=M(2,)-M(3,)*M(2,3)

M(4,:)=M(4,)-M(3,)*M(4,3)

M(4,:)=M(4,)/M(4,4)

M(1,:)=M(1,)-M(4,)*M(1,4)

M(2,:)=M(2,)-M(4,)*M(2,4)

M(3,:)=M(3,)-M(4,)*M(3,4) c0=M(1,5)

c1=M(2,5) c2=M(3,5) c3=M(4,5)

y=a0+a1x+a2^2+a3x^3 f=@(x)

c0+c1*x+c2*x.^2+c3*x.^3

L=min(x)-1:0.1:max(x)+1 S=f(L)

hold on

plot(L,S)

x = 1x11
-5.0000 -3.4000 -2.0000 -0.8000 0 1.2000 2.5000 ...

y = 1x11
4.4000 4.5000 4.0000 3.6000 3.9000 3.8000 3.5000 ...

n = 11
sx = 17
sxx = 211.1400
sxxx = 990.6620
sxxxx = 9.3182e+03
sxxxxx = 6.1815e+04
sxxxxxx = 5.3200e+05
sxxxxxxx = 4.0409e+06
sxxxxxxxx = 3.3880e+07
sy = 31.7000
sxy = -17.0700
sxyy = 287.7210
sxyy = -340.7823
sxyyy = 5.1079e+03

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| M = 4x5 | | | | |
| 10 ⁵ x | | | | |
| 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0003 |
| 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | -0.0002 |
| 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 0.0029 |
| 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 5.3200 | -0.0034 |

AUX = 1x5
11.0000 17.0000 211.1400 990.6620 31.7000

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| M = 4x5 | | | | |
| 10 ⁵ x | | | | |
| 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 0.0029 |
| 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | -0.0002 |
| 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 0.0029 |
| 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 5.3200 | -0.0034 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| M = 4x5 | | | | |
| 10 ⁵ x | | | | |
| 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 0.0029 |
| 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | -0.0002 |
| 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0003 |
| 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 5.3200 | -0.0034 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| M = 4x5 | | | | |
| 10 ⁵ x | | | | |
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0029 | 0.0000 |
| 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0932 | -0.0002 |
| 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0003 |
| 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 5.3200 | -0.0034 |

M = 4x5
 $10^5 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0029 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0013 | 0.0024 | 0.0434 | -0.0004 |
| 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0021 | 0.0099 | 0.0003 |
| 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 5.3200 | -0.0034 |

M = 4x5
 $10^5 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0029 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0013 | 0.0024 | 0.0434 | -0.0004 |
| 0 | -0.0003 | -0.0027 | -0.0223 | 0.0002 |
| 0.0099 | 0.0932 | 0.6181 | 5.3200 | -0.0034 |

M = 4x5
 $10^5 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0029 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0013 | 0.0024 | 0.0434 | -0.0004 |
| 0 | -0.0003 | -0.0027 | -0.0223 | 0.0002 |
| 0 | 0.0467 | 0.1809 | 2.4197 | -0.0169 |

AUX = 1x5
 $10^3 \times$

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0 | 0.1314 | 0.2404 | 4.3412 | -0.0402 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|

M = 4x5
 $10^5 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0029 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0467 | 0.1809 | 2.4197 | -0.0169 |
| 0 | -0.0003 | -0.0027 | -0.0223 | 0.0002 |
| 0 | 0.0467 | 0.1809 | 2.4197 | -0.0169 |

AUX M = 4x5
 $10^3 \ 10^4 \times$

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0 | -0.0189 | 0.0004 | 402 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0 | 0 | 0.0016 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | -0.0000 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0.9548 | 8.7649 | -0.0260 | |

M = 4x5
 10^5

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|-----|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | -188.5748 | 3.7694 | 000 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 16.2469 | -0.2563 | 169 |
| 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 9.1794 | -0.0273 | 002 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | -0.0000 | 169 |

M = 4x5
 10^5

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|-----|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | -188.5748 | 3.7694 | 000 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 16.2469 | -0.2563 | 169 |
| 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 9.1794 | -0.0273 | 004 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | -0.0039 | 169 |

M = 4x5
 10^5

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0328 | 000 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 16.2469 | -0.2563 | 000 |
| 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 9.1794 | -0.0273 | 004 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | -0.0039 | 000 |

M = 4x5
 10^5

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0328 | 169 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | -0.1929 | |
| 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 9.1794 | -0.0273 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | -0.0039 | |

M = 4x5
 10^5

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0029 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0005 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0003 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0467 | 0.1809 | 2.4197 | -0.0169 |

$r_1 = 4 \times 5$
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0.0005 | 0.0044 | 0.0293 | 0.0001 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | 0.0052 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0033 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.9548 | 8.7649 | -0.0260 |

$M = 4 \times 5$
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0.0026 | 0.0050 | 0.0003 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | 0.0052 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0033 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.9548 | 8.7649 | -0.0260 |

$M = 4 \times 5$
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0.0026 | 0.0050 | 0.0003 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | 0.0052 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0002 | -0.0019 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.9548 | 8.7649 | -0.0260 |

$M = 4 \times 5$
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0.0026 | 0.0050 | 0.0003 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | 0.0052 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.9548 | 8.7649 | -0.0260 |

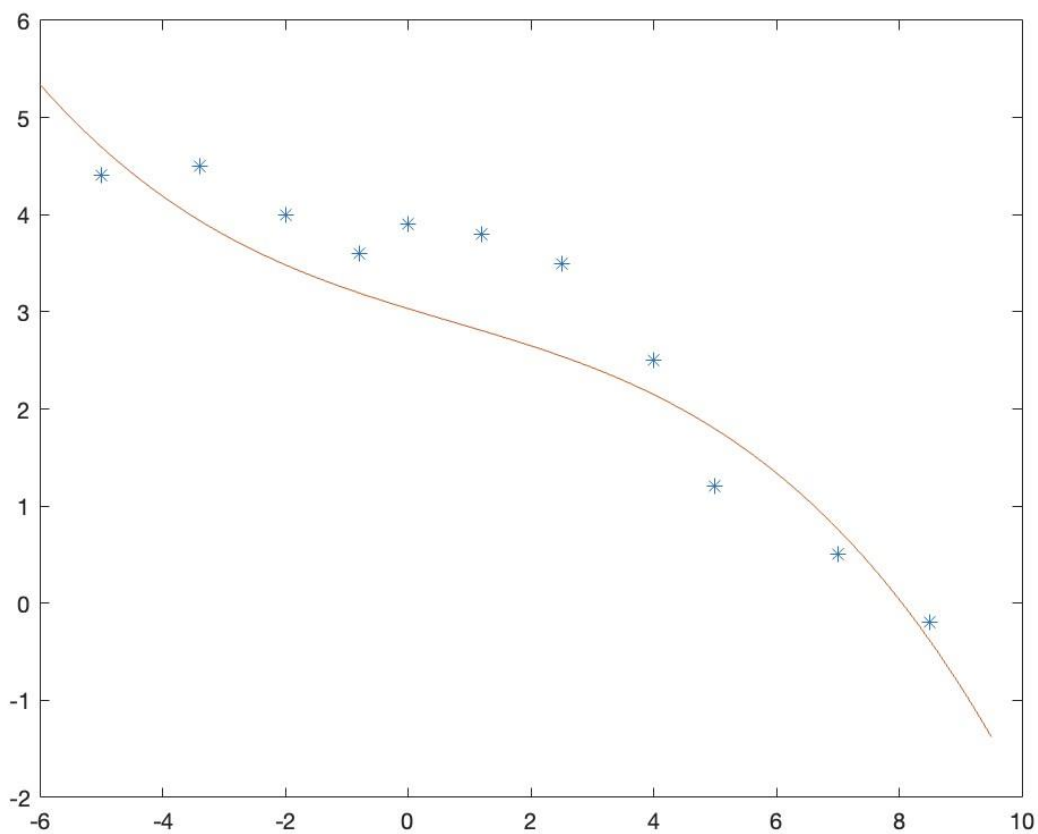
$M = 4 \times 5$
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0 | -0.0189 | 0.0004 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | 0.0052 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.9548 | 8.7649 | -0.0260 |

```

c0 = 3.0328
c1 = -0.1929
c2 = 0.0086
c3 = -0.0039
f = function_handle with value:
    @(x)c0+c1*x+c2*x.^2+c3*x.^3
L = 1x156
    -6.0000    -5.9000    -5.8000    -5.7000    -5.6000    -5.5000    -5.4000 ...
S = 1x156
    5.3426    5.2716    5.2022    5.1343    5.0679    5.0030    4.9396 ...

```



d)Código

```

x=[-5 -3.4 -2 -0.8 0 1.2 2.5 4 5 7 8.5] y=[4.4
4.5 4 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.5 2.5 1.2 0.5 -0.2]
plot(x,y,'*')
n=11 sx=sum(x)
sxx=sum(x.^2)
sxxx=sum(x.^3)
sxxxx=sum(x.^4)

```

```

sxxxxx=sum(x.^5)
sxxxxxx=sum(x.^6)
sxxxxxxx=sum(x.^7)
sxxxxxxxx=sum(x.^8)
sy=sum(y)
sxy=sum(x.*y)
sxxxy=sum(x.^2.*y)
sxxxxy=sum(x.^3.*y)
sxxxxxy=sum(x.^4.*y)
mm=[n sx sxx sxxx
sxxxx sy; sx sxx sxxx
sxxxx sxxxxx sxy; sxx
sxxx sxxxx sxxxxx
sxxxxxx sxy; sxxx
sxxxx sxxxxx sxxxxxx
sxxxxxx sxxxxy;
sxxxx sxxxxx sxxxxxx
sxxxxxx sxxxxxxx
sxxxxy]
AUX=mm(1,:);
mm(1,:)=mm(5,:);
mm(5,:)=AUX
mm(1,:)=mm(1,+)/m
m(1,1)
mm(2,:)=mm(2,:)-
mm(1,:)*mm(2,1);
mm(3,:)=mm(3,:)-
mm(1,:)*mm(3,1);
mm(4,:)=mm(4,:)-
mm(1,:)*mm(4,1);

```

```
mm(5,:)=mm(5,.)-  
mm(1,:)*mm(5,1)
```

```
AUX=mm(2,:); mm(2,:)=mm(4,:);  
mm(4,:)=AUX  
mm(2,:)=mm(2,.) / mm(2,2)  
mm(1,:)=mm(1,.) - mm(2,.) * mm(1,2)  
mm(3,:)=mm(3,.) - mm(2,.) * mm(3,2);  
mm(4,:)=mm(4,.) - mm(2,.) * mm(4,2);  
mm(5,:)=mm(5,.) - mm(2,.) * mm(5,2)
```

```
mm(3,:)=mm(3,.) / mm(3,3)  
mm(1,:)=mm(1,.) - mm(3,.) * mm(1,3)  
mm(2,:)=mm(2,.) - mm(3,.) * mm(2,3);  
mm(4,:)=mm(4,.) - mm(3,.) * mm(4,3);  
mm(5,:)=mm(5,.) - mm(3,.) * mm(5,3);
```

```
mm(4,:)=mm(4,.) / mm(4,4)  
mm(1,:)=mm(1,.) - mm(4,.) * mm(1,4)  
mm(2,:)=mm(2,.) - mm(4,.) * mm(2,4);  
mm(3,:)=mm(3,.) - mm(4,.) * mm(3,4);  
mm(5,:)=mm(5,.) - mm(4,.) * mm(5,4);
```

```
mm(5,:)=mm(5,.) / mm(5,5)  
mm(1,:)=mm(1,.) - mm(5,.) * mm(1,5)  
mm(2,:)=mm(2,.) - mm(5,.) * mm(2,5);  
mm(3,:)=mm(3,.) - mm(5,.) * mm(3,5);  
mm(4,:)=mm(4,.) - mm(5,.) * mm(4,5);  
d0=mm(1,6) d1=mm(2,6) d2=mm(3,6)  
d3=mm(4,6) d4=mm(5,6)
```

$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$ $f = @(x)$

$d_0 + d_1x + d_2x.^2 + d_3x.^3 + d_4x.^4$

$G = \min(x) - 1 : \max(x) + 1$

$D = f(G)$ hold on

plot(G,D)

x = 1×11
 -5.0000 -3.4000 -2.0000 -0.8000 0 1.2000 2.5000 ...

y = 1×11
 4.4000 4.5000 4.0000 3.6000 3.9000 3.8000 3.5000 ...

n = 11
 sx = 17
 sxx = 211.1400
 sxxx = 990.6620
 sxxxx = 9.3182e+03
 sxxxxx = 6.1815e+04
 sxxxxxx = 5.3200e+05
 sxxxxxxx = 4.0409e+06
 sxxxxxxxx = 3.3880e+07
 sy = 31.7000
 sxy = -17.0700
 sxyy = 287.7210
 sxxxy = -340.7823
 sxxxxy = 5.1079e+03

mm = 5×6
 10⁷ ×

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0000 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0062 | -0.0000 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0062 | 0.0532 | 0.0000 |
| 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0062 | 0.0532 | 0.4041 | -0.0000 |
| 0.0009 | 0.0062 | 0.0532 | 0.4041 | 3.3880 | 0.0005 |

mm = 5×6
 10⁷ ×

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0009 | 0.0062 | 0.0532 | 0.4041 | 3.3880 | 0.0005 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0062 | -0.0000 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0062 | 0.0532 | 0.0000 |
| 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0062 | 0.0532 | 0.4041 | -0.0000 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0009 | 0.0000 |

mm = 5×6
 10⁶ ×

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | 0.0036 | 0.0000 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0002 | 0.0010 | 0.0093 | 0.0618 | -0.0000 |
| 0.0002 | 0.0010 | 0.0093 | 0.0618 | 0.5320 | 0.0003 |
| 0.0010 | 0.0093 | 0.0618 | 0.5320 | 4.0409 | -0.0003 |
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0002 | 0.0010 | 0.0093 | 0.0000 |

mm = 5×6
 10⁵ ×

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0006 | 0.0043 | 0.0364 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0002 | 0.0195 | 0.0000 | -0.0003 |
| 0 | -0.0041 | -0.0274 | -0.2975 | -2.3569 | 0.0017 |
| 0 | 0.0275 | 0.0526 | 1.0239 | 4.3897 | -0.0088 |
| 0 | -0.0006 | -0.0042 | -0.0378 | -0.3068 | 0.0003 |

mm = 5x6

10⁵ x

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0006 | 0.0043 | 0.0364 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0275 | 0.0526 | 1.0239 | 4.3897 | -0.0088 |
| 0 | -0.0041 | -0.0274 | -0.2975 | -2.3569 | 0.0017 |
| 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0002 | 0.0195 | 0.0000 | -0.0003 |
| 0 | -0.0006 | -0.0042 | -0.0378 | -0.3068 | 0.0003 |

mm = 5x6

10⁵ x

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.0006 | 0.0043 | 0.0364 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0016 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | -0.0041 | -0.0274 | -0.2975 | -2.3569 | 0.0017 |
| 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0002 | 0.0195 | 0.0000 | -0.0003 |
| 0 | -0.0006 | -0.0042 | -0.0378 | -0.3068 | 0.0003 |

mm = 5x6

10⁵ x

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0 | 0.0004 | 0.0019 | 0.0258 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0016 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | -0.0041 | -0.0274 | -0.2975 | -2.3569 | 0.0017 |
| 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0002 | 0.0195 | 0.0000 | -0.0003 |
| 0 | -0.0006 | -0.0042 | -0.0378 | -0.3068 | 0.0003 |

mm = 5x6

10⁵ x

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 0 | 0.0004 | 0.0019 | 0.0258 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | 0.0016 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0195 | -0.1446 | -1.7015 | 0.0004 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0017 | -0.0172 | -0.1572 | 0.0001 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0031 | -0.0169 | -0.2173 | 0.0001 |

mm = 5×6
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0.0044 | 0.0186 | 0.2576 | 0.0003 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0037 | 0.0160 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0007 | 0.0087 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0168 | -0.1721 | -1.5718 | 0.0005 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0310 | -0.1693 | -2.1731 | 0.0008 |

mm = 5×6
 $10^4 \times$

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0001 | 0 | 0 | -0.0143 | -0.1295 | 0.0004 |
| 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0037 | 0.0160 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0001 | 0.0007 | 0.0087 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0168 | -0.1721 | -1.5718 | 0.0005 |
| 0 | 0 | -0.0310 | -0.1693 | -2.1731 | 0.0008 |

mm = 5×6
 $10^3 \times$

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0010 | 0 | 0 | -0.1427 | -1.2952 | 0.0036 |
| 0 | 0.0010 | 0 | 0.0231 | -0.0070 | -0.0003 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0074 | 0.0872 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0022 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6026 | 5.2762 | 0.0013 |

mm = 5×6
 $10^3 \times$

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 0.0010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.9776 | 0.0030 |
| 0 | 0.0010 | 0 | 0.0231 | -0.0070 | -0.0003 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0074 | 0.0872 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0010 | 0.0022 | -0.0000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6026 | 5.2762 | 0.0013 |

mm = 5×6

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -977.5904 | 3.0486 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | -58.4341 | -0.1942 |
| 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 70.6879 | 0.0078 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 2.2262 | -0.0038 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 0.0009 |

mm = 5×6

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.9445 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 0 | -58.4341 | -0.1942 |
| 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 0 | 70.6879 | 0.0078 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 2.2262 | -0.0038 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0000 | 0.0009 |

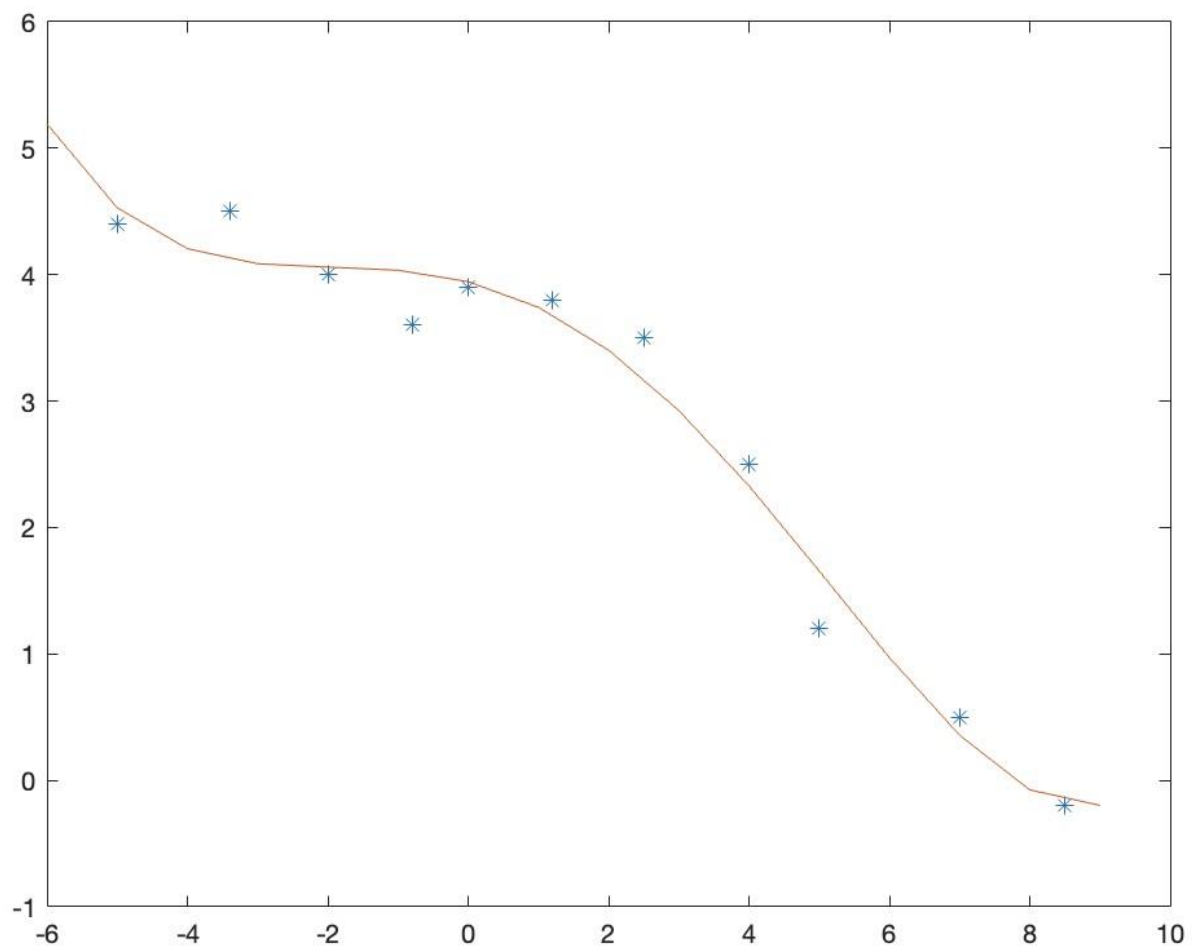
d0 = 3.9445

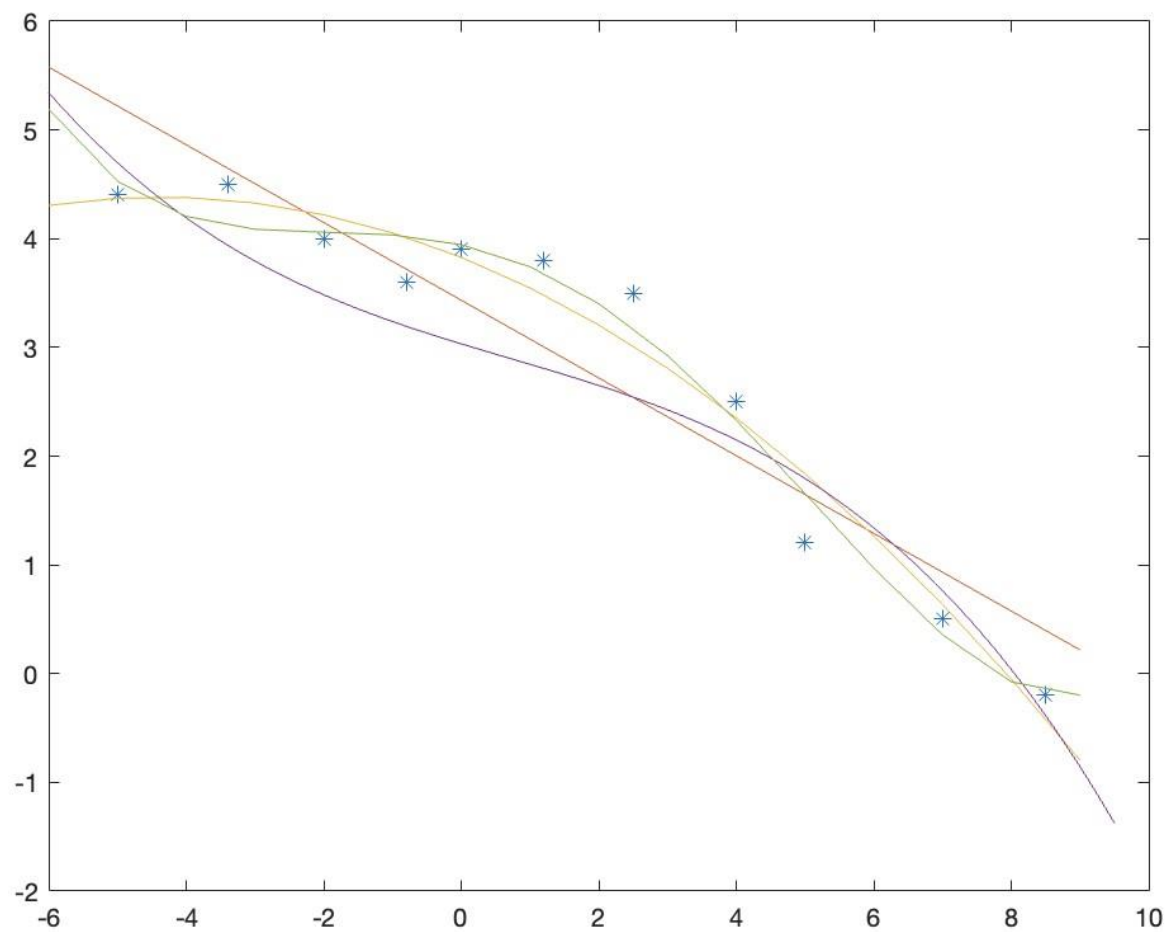
d1 = -0.1407

d2 = -0.0570

d3 = -0.0059

d4 = 9.1642e-04





EJERCICIO 3

3. La población del mundo para años seleccionados desde 1750 hasta 2009 se da en la siguiente tabla:

| Year | 1750 | 1800 | 1850 | 1900 | 1950 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Population (millions) | 791 | 980 | 1,260 | 1,650 | 2,520 | 5,270 | 6,060 | 6,800 |

- (a) Determine la función exponencial que mejor se ajusta a los datos. Utilice la función para estimar la población en 1980. Haga una gráfica de los puntos y la función.
- (b) Ajuste la curva de los datos con un polinomio de tercer orden. Usa el polinomio para estimar la población en 1980. Haga una gráfica de los puntos y el polinomio.

En cada parte, haga un gráfico de los puntos de datos (marcadores circulares) y la curva de ajuste. La población real del mundo en 1980 era 4453,8 millones.

CÓDIGO

```
clear all;clc;format short
```

```
x = [1750,1800,1850,1900,1950,1990,2000,2009]; y
```

```
= [791,980,1260,1650,2520,5270,6060,6800];
```

```
% Polinomio Orden 1
```

```
p = polyfit(x,y,1); y_lin_fit
```

```
= polyval(p,x); lin_1975 =
```

```
polyval(p,1975);
```

```
% spline fit y_spline_fit =
```

```
interp1(x,y,x,'spline'); spline_1975 =
```

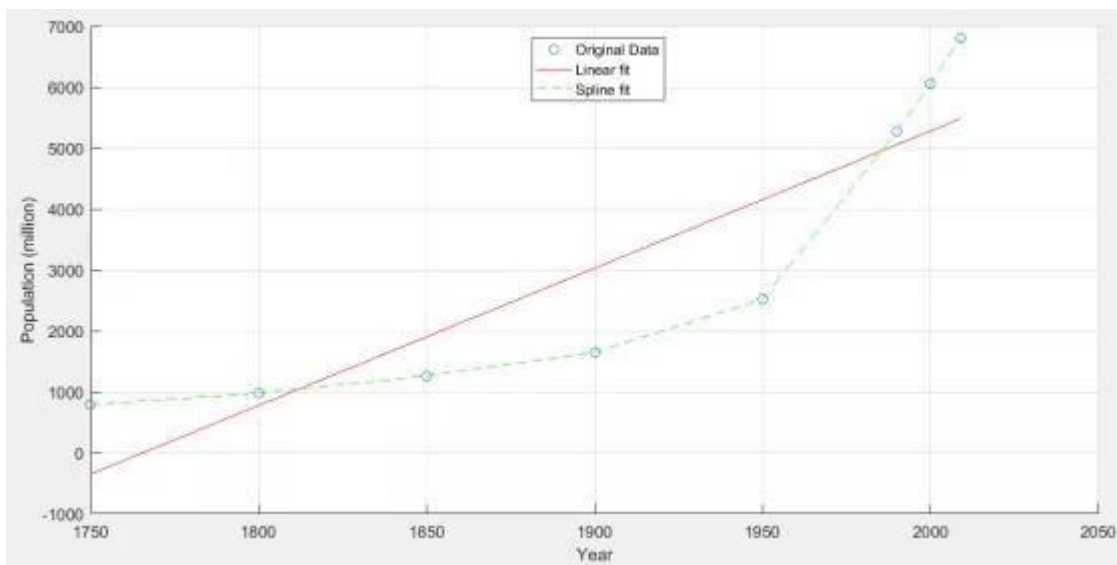
```
interp1(x,y,1975,'spline');
```

```

fprintf('Poblacion 1975:\n1) by Linear
fit: %f million, 2) by Spline fit: %f
million\n',lin_1975,spline_1975); figure
scatter(x,y) hold on
plot(x,y_lin_fit,'-r')
hold on
plot(x,y_spline_fit,'--g') legend('Original
Data','Linear fit','Spline fit') grid on
xlabel('Year')
ylabel('Population (million)')

```

GRÁFICA



EJERCICIO 4

4.

Los datos mostrados corresponden a una tendencia logarítmica cuya función tiene la siguiente forma

$$\hat{y} = m \ln(x) + \hat{b} \quad \text{or} \quad \hat{y} = m \log(x) + b$$

x=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]

y=[0 -1 -1.5849 -2 -2.3219 -2.5849 -2.8073 -3 -3.1699 -3.3219]

Evidentemente la forma de la función ya tiene similitud con el modelo lineal. Identifique la transformación para linealizar la función, muestre la gráfica. Realice la transformación y realice una regresión lineal sobre estos para calcular los parámetros m y x en el modelo.

```
%DATOS
```

```
x=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]; y=[0 -1 -1.5849 -2 -2.3219 -2.5849 -  
2.8073 -3 -3.1699 -3.3219];
```

```
%Gráfica
```

```
x1=log(x); subplot(1,3,1)
```

```
plot(x,y,'*r') grid
```

```
on
```

```
subplot(1,3,1)
```

```
xlabel('x') ylabel('y')
```

```
subplot(1,3,2)
```

```
plot(x1,y,'*m') grid
```

```
on subplot(1,3,2)
```

```
xlabel('x') ylabel('y')
```

```
%Ajuste por minimos cuadrados
```

```
A=[length(x1) sum(x1) ;
```

```
sum(x1) sum(x1.^2);] A = 2×2
```

```
10.0000 15.1044
```

```
15.1044 27.6502
```

```
B=[sum(y); sum(x1.*y)]
```

```
B = 2×1
```

```
-21.7908
```

```
-39.8904
```

```
C=[A B]
```

```
C = 2×3
```

```
10.0000 15.1044 -21.7908
```

```
15.1044 27.6502 -39.8904 %
```

```
primer pivote
```

```
C(1,:)=C(1,:)/C(1,1)
```

```
C = 2×3
```

```
1.0000 1.5104 -2.1791
15.1044 27.6502 -39.8904
```

```
C(2,:)= -C(2,1)*C(1,:)+C(2,:)
```

```
C = 2×3
```

```
1.0000 1.5104 -2.1791
```

```
0 4.8359 -6.9767
```

```
% segundo pivote
```

```
C(2,:)=C(2,:)/C(2,2)
```

```
C = 2×3
```

```
1.0000 1.5104 -2.1791
```

```
0 1.0000 -1.4427
```

```
C(1,:)= -C(1,2)*C(2,:)+C(1,:)
```

```
C = 2×3
```

```
1.0000 0 0.0000
```

```
0 1.0000 -1.4427
```

```
%Ajuste b=C(1,3)
```

```
b = 8.0062e-06
```

```
m=C(2,3) m = -
```

```
1.4427
```

```
ya=m*log(x)+b;
```

```
%Grafica
```

```
subplot(1,3,3) plot(x,ya,'--k')
```

```
hold on plot(x,y,'*r')
```

```
subplot(1,3,1) title('Grafica  
de Dispersión')
```

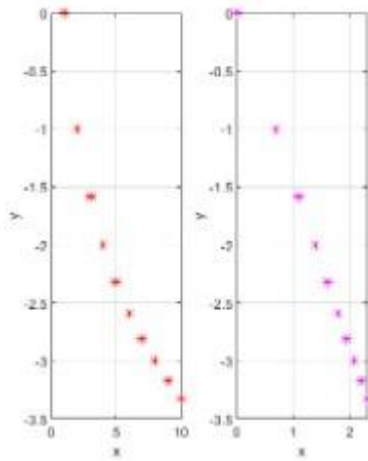
```
subplot(1,3,2)
```

```
title('Linealización')
```

```
subplot(1,3,1) title('Grafica  
de Dispersión')
```



```
subplot(1,3,2) xlim([0.00  
2.30]) ylim([-3.50 0.00])  
title('Linealización')  
subplot(1,3,3) xlim([0.0  
10.0]) ylim([-3.50 0.50])  
grid on legend('show')  
title('Ajuste ')  
xlabel('x') ylabel('y')
```



A = 2×2

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 10.0000 | 15.1044 |
| 15.1044 | 27.6502 |

B = 2×1

| |
|----------|
| -21.7908 |
| -39.8904 |

C = 2×3

| | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 10.0000 | 15.1044 | -21.7908 |
| 15.1044 | 27.6502 | -39.8904 |

C = 2×3

| | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1.0000 | 1.5104 | -2.1791 |
| 15.1044 | 27.6502 | -39.8904 |

C = 2×3

| | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1.0000 | 1.5104 | -2.1791 |
| 0 | 4.8359 | -6.9767 |

C = 2×3

| | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1.0000 | 1.5104 | -2.1791 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | -1.4427 |

C = 2x3

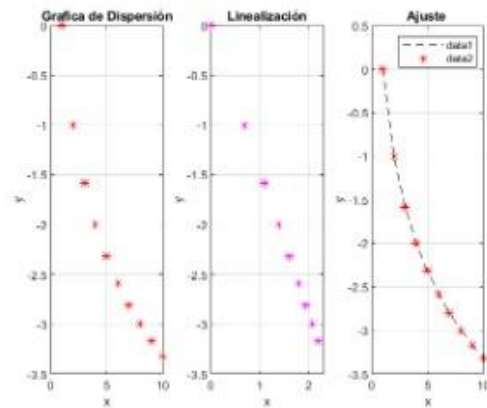
| | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1.0000 | 1.5104 | -2.1791 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | -1.4427 |

C = 2x3

| | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1.0000 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | -1.4427 |

b = 8.0062e-06

m = -1.4427



EJERCICIO 5

5. Se desea estudiar el efecto de la temperatura ambiente promedio diario en °F, X_1 y la cantidad de aislamiento en el desván en pulgadas de grosor, X_2 sobre el consumo mensual de petróleo para calefacción en galones, Y , en casa. Para el efecto se ha tomado una muestra aleatoria de 15 casas cuyos datos medidos se reportan en la tabla. Determine la ecuación de regresión múltiple estimada.

| Obs. | Y | X_1 | X_2 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 275.3 | 40 | 3 |
| 2 | 363.8 | 27 | 3 |
| 3 | 164.3 | 40 | 10 |
| 4 | 40.8 | 73 | 6 |
| 5 | 94.3 | 64 | 6 |
| 6 | 230.9 | 34 | 6 |
| 7 | 366.7 | 9 | 6 |
| 8 | 300.6 | 8 | 10 |
| 9 | 237.8 | 23 | 1 |
| 10 | 121.4 | 63 | 03 |
| 11 | 31.4 | 65 | 10 |
| 12 | 203.5 | 41 | 6 |
| 13 | 441.1 | 21 | 3 |
| 14 | 323.0 | 38 | 3 |
| 15 | 52.5 | 58 | 10 |

Predecir el consumo mensual de petróleo en calefacción en una casa con 6 pulgadas de aislamiento en el desván, para una temperatura diaria de 30 °F.

Código

```
clc; clear all x= [1 5
9 12 15] y=[52.5 94.3
203.5 273.8
275.3] plot(x,y,'<m')
n=length(x) Sx=sum(x)
Sx2=sum(x.^2)
Sy=sum(1./y)
Sxy=sum(x.*1./y)
A=[n Sx Sy Sx Sx2 Sxy]
A(1,:)=A(1,:)/A(1,1)
A(2,:)=A(2,:)-A(1,:)*A(2,1)
A(2,:)=A(2,:)-A(2,2)
A(1,:)=A(1,:)-A(2,:)*A(1,2)
b=A(1,3) m=A(2,3)
Y=@(X)1./(b+m*X)
X=min(x);0.1;max(x)
figure(1) hold on
plot(X,Y)
```



Command Window

```
Command Window

x =
    1     5     9    12    15

y =
    52.5000    94.3000    203.5000    273.8000    275.3000

n =
     5

Sx =
    42

Sx2 =
    476

Sx =
    42

Sx2 =
    476

Sy =
    0.0419

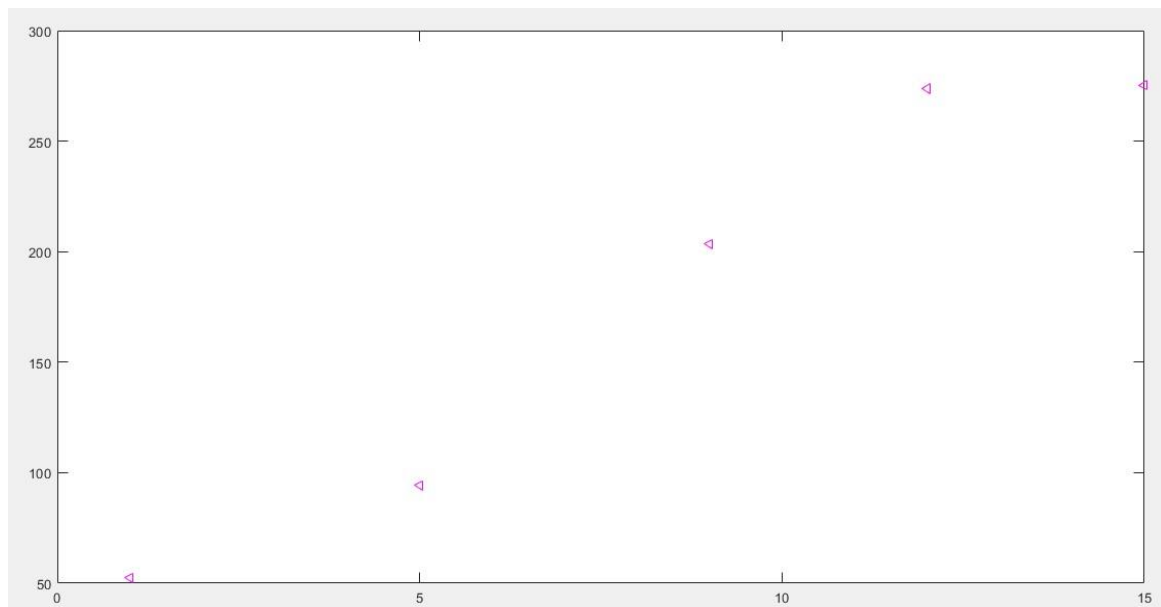
Sxy =
    0.2146

A =
    5.0000    42.0000    0.0419    42.0000    476.0000    0.2146

A =
    1.0000    8.4000    0.0084    8.4000    95.2000    0.0429
```



Gráfica



Resultados:

Determine la ecuación de regresión múltiple estimada:

$$Y = 562.15 - 5.44X_1 - 20.01X_2$$

Consumo mensual de petróleo = **278.98 galones**



6. A un productor de comida para cerdos le gustaría determinar qué relación existe entre la edad de un cerdo cuando empieza a recibir un complemento alimenticio de reciente creación, el peso inicial del animal y la cantidad de peso que aumenta en un período de una semana con el complemento alimenticio. La siguiente información es resultado de un estudio hecho sobre 8 lechones:

| Número de lechón | X ₁ peso inicial (libras) | X ₂ Edad inicial (semanas) | Y Peso aumentado |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 39 | 8 | 7 |
| 2 | 52 | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | 49 | 7 | 8 |
| 4 | 46 | 12 | 10 |
| 5 | 61 | 9 | 9 |
| 6 | 35 | 6 | 5 |
| 7 | 25 | 7 | 3 |
| 8 | 55 | 4 | 4 |

- Calcule la ecuación de mínimos cuadrados que mejor describa estas tres variables.
- ¿Qué tanto debería esperar que un cerdo aumente de peso en una semana con el complemento alimenticio, si tenía nueve semanas de edad y pesaba 48 libras?

CÓDIGO

```
clc, clear all, close all
%Regresión Lineal Multiple
%Tarea format
long
datos=xlsread('TAREA1.xlsx','Hojal')
%Variables independientes
x1=datos(:,2); %X1 x2=datos(:,3);
%X2 x3=datos(:,4); %Peso
aumentado. % Variable dependiente
y=datos(:,1); %numero de lechon
%Sistema de ecuaciones 4x4
A=[length(x1),sum(x1),sum(x2),sum(x3) sum(x1),sum(x1.^2),sum(x1.*x2),sum(x1.*x3)
sum(x2),sum(x1.*x2),sum(x2.^2),sum(x2.*x3)
sum(x3),sum(x1.*x3),sum(x2.*x3),sum(x3.^2)];
B=[sum(y);sum(x1.*y);sum(x2.*y);sum(x3.*y)];
%Solución al Sistema
M=[A,B]
%Gauss-Jordan
% 1 en M(1,1)
```



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```
M(1,:) = M(1,:)/M(1,1)
% 0 en M(2,1)
M(2,:) = M(2,:)-M(2,1)*M(1,:)
% 0 en M(3,1)
M(3,:) = M(3,:)-M(3,1)*M(1,:)
% 0 en M(4,1)
M(4,:) = M(4,:)-M(4,1)*M(1,:) %
1 en M(2,2)
M(2,:) = M(2,:)/M(2,2)
% 0 en M(1,2)
M(1,:) = M(1,:)-M(1,2)*M(2,:)
% 0 en M(3,2)
M(3,:) = M(3,:)-M(3,2)*M(2,:)
% 0 en M(4,2)
M(4,:) = M(4,:)-M(4,2)*M(2,:) %
1 en M(3,3)
M(3,:) = M(3,:)/M(3,3)
% 0 en M(1,3)
M(1,:) = M(1,:)-M(1,3)*M(3,:)
% 0 en M(2,3)
M(2,:) = M(2,:)-M(2,3)*M(3,:)
% 0 en M(4,3)
M(4,:) = M(4,:)-M(4,3)*M(3,:) %
1 en M(4,4)
M(4,:) = M(4,:)/M(4,4)
% 0 en M(1,4)
M(1,:) = M(1,:)-M(1,4)*M(4,:)
% 0 en M(2,4)
M(2,:) = M(2,:)-M(2,4)*M(4,:)
% 0 en M(3,4)
M(3,:) = M(3,:)-M(3,4)*M(4,:)
%Solución
B0=M(1,5)
B1=M(2,5)
B2=M(3,5) B3=M(4,5)
x3=48;
eva=B0+B1*x1+B2*x2+B3*x3
round(eva)
```

Gráfica



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