CS5955		Chad Brubaker, U00580695
	HW5	

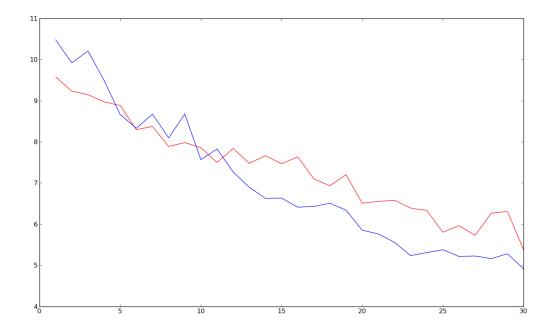
 $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$ 

k norm We get the following values: 6 9 

 $\mathbf{Q2}$ 

## $\mathbf{A}$

Here is a graph of the two sampling types errors as averaged over a series of 50 runs(red is Type 1, blue is Type



2).

HW5 2

## $\mathbf{B}$

For Type 1 sampling we see the error reaching about 5 at t = 30, through experiments I found that to consistently get an error of 5 I would need closer t = 35. Type 1 bounces around much more than Type 2 though so a larger t would give a better guarantee about getting that error consistently.

For Type 2 sampling it reached the same error around about t = 30, it was much more stable about this than Type 1 sampling.

## Q3

## 0.1 A

For Least squares we get coefs of  $\{1.3626, 0.212, 1.6477, -1.40199, 0.3531, -0.0205\}$  and an error of 2.646466 For s=0.1 we get  $\{1.3645, 0.20805, 1.6342, -1.3858, .34328, -.0009\}$  and an error of 2.647344 For s=0.3 we get  $\{1.36778, 0.19952, 1.60854, -1.355, 0.3234, 0.0125\}$  with an error of 2.653911 For s=0.5 we get  $\{1.3705, 0.1914, 1.5845, -1.3259, 0.30524, 0.033099\}$  and an error of 2.66597 For s=1.0 we get  $\{1.37533, 0.1727, 1.53077, -1.25977, 0.26473, 0.07978\}$  and an error of 2.7142 For s=2.0 we get  $\{1.37867, 0.1411, 1.4445, -1.14996, .20009, 0.15756\}$  and an error of 2.855114