## 数据拟合

数据拟合的基本概念 数据拟合的线性模型 数据拟合的非线性模型



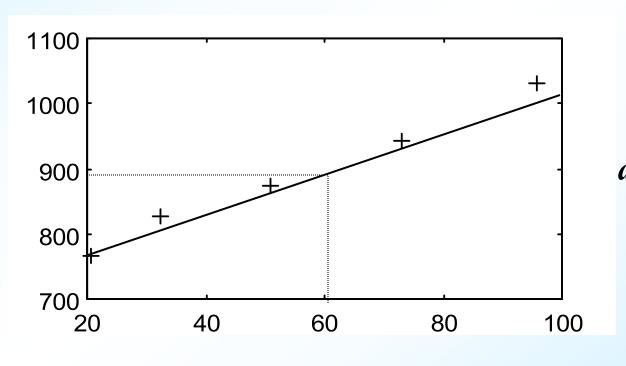


#### 拟合问题引例1

已知热敏电阻数据:

温度t(0C)	20.5	32.7	51.0	73.0	95.7
电阻 $R(\Omega)$	765	826	873	942	1032

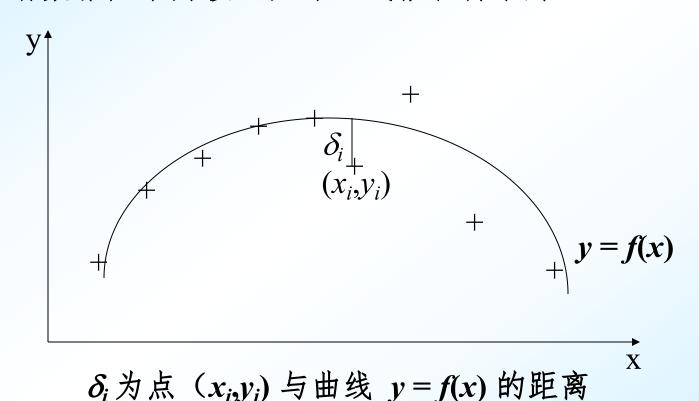
求60°C时的电阻R。



设 *R=at+b a,b*为待定系数

#### 曲线拟合问题的提法

已知一组(二维)数据,即平面上 n个点( $x_i,y_i$ ) i=1,...n,寻求一个函数(曲线)y=f(x),使 f(x) 在某种准则下与所有数据点最为接近,即曲线拟合得最好。



#### 拟合与插值的关系

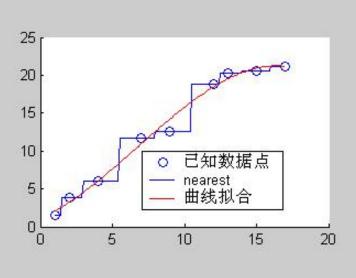
问题: 给定一批数据点,需确定满足特定要求的曲线或曲面

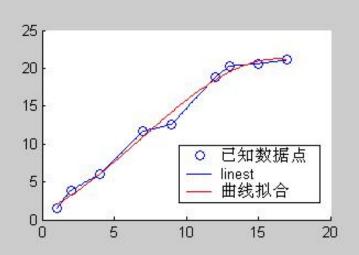
#### 解决方案:

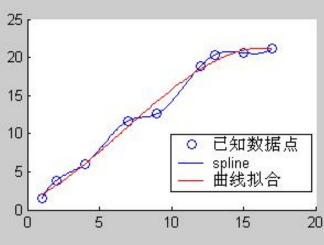
- •若要求所求曲线(面)通过所给所有数据点,就是插值问题;
- •若不要求曲线(面)通过所有数据点,而是要求它反映对象整体的变化趋势,这就是数据拟合,又称曲线拟合或曲面拟合。

函数插值与曲线拟合都是要根据一组数据构造一个函数 作为近似,由于近似的要求不同,二者的数学方法上是完全不同的。

#### 最临近插值、线性插值、样条插值与曲线拟合结果:







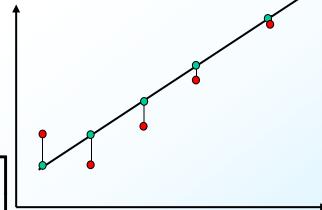
#### 离散数据的线性拟合

#### 已知数据表

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_{m}$
f(x)	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_{\mathrm{m}}$

求拟合函数:  $\varphi(x) = a + bx$ 

$$\begin{cases} a + b \ x_1 = y_1 \\ a + b \ x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ a + b \ x_m = y_m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$









#### 残差: r = GX - F

最小二乘问题 
$$\min_{X \in R2} ||GX - F||_2$$
$$||GX - F||_2^2 = (GX - F, GX - F)$$
$$= (GX, GX) - 2(GX, F) + (F, F)$$
$$= (X, G^T GX) - 2(X, G^T F) + (F, F)$$

$$f(X) = (X, G^TGX) - 2(X, G^TF)$$

#### 求解极值问题:

$$\min_{X \in R^2} f(X) = \min_{X \in R^2} [(X, G^T G X) - 2(X, G^T F)]$$

#### 设 $X^*$ 是函数 f(X) 的极值点,任意 $e \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(X^{*+} te) = (X^{*+} te, G^{T}G(X^{*+}te)) - 2(X^{*+}te, G^{T}F)$$

$$g(t) = f(X^{*+} te) = f(X^{*}) + 2t(e, G^{T}(GX^{*-}F)) + t^{2}(e, G^{T}Ge)$$

$$g'(0) = 0 \implies (e, G^{T}(GX^{*-}F)) = 0 \implies$$

$$(e, G^{T}(GX^{*-}F)) = 0 \implies G^{T}(GX^{*-}F) = 0$$

$$G^{T}GX^{*-}G^{T}F = 0 \implies G^{T}GX^{*-}F$$

令  $A = G^TG$ ,  $B = G^TF \rightarrow AX^* = B$  对称正定方程组

#### 超定方程组最小二乘解 $X^*$ 的几何意义

例 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y = 11 \\ 3x - 5y = 3 \\ x + 2y = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$||\beta - GX^*|| = \min_{X \in R^2} ||\beta - GX^*||_2$$

向量组 
$$G = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$$

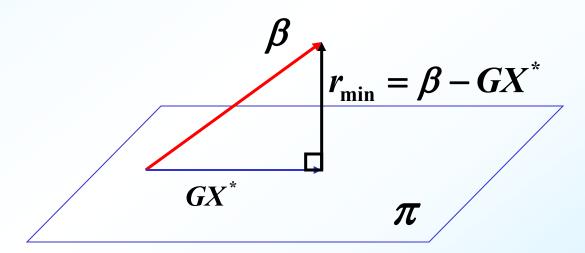
正规方程  $G^TGX^* = G^T\beta$ 

平面
$$\pi$$
  $GX = x\alpha_1 + y\alpha_2$ 

$$G^{T}(\beta - GX^{*}) = 0$$

$$G^T r_{\min} = 0$$

$$(GX^*, r_{\min}) = 0$$



$$S(a,b) = ||r||_2^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m [(a+bx_k)-y_k]^2$$

求 a, b 使 S(a, b)= min

正规方程组:  $G^TGX=G^TF$ 

$$G^{T}G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & x_{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{1} \\ 1 & x_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m & \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j} \\ \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j} & \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



#### 例1. 已知实验数据如下, 求线性拟合函数。

X	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	4	4.5	6	8	9

#### 解: 设拟合曲线方程为 $\varphi(x) = a + bx$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4.5 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow GX = F \Rightarrow G^TGX = G^TF$$

$$5a + 15b = 31.5$$

$$15a + 55b = 108$$

$$a = 2.25, b = 1.35$$



#### 求数据的二次拟合函数 $P(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2$

x	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	4	4.5	6	8	9

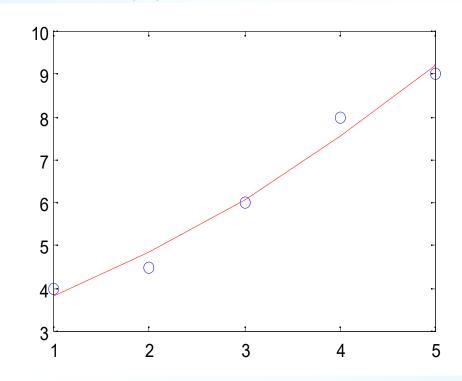
#### 解:将数据点代入,得

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 4 \\ a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 4.5 \\ \dots \\ a_0 + 5a_1 + 25a_2 = 9 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4.5 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 15 & 55 \\ 15 & 55 & 225 \\ 55 & 225 & 979 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 31.5 \\ 108 \\ 429 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0$$
=3,  $a_1$ =0.7071,  $a_2$ =0.1071

#### 得 $P(x)=3+0.7071x+0.1071x^2$



#### 二次拟合误差:

$$||r||_2 = 0.6437$$

#### 比较线性拟合误差:

$$||r||_2 = 0.7583$$





#### 数据拟合的线性模型

#### 给定数据表

x	$x_1$	$x_2$	• • • • • • • •	$x_{\rm m}$
f(x)	$y_1$	$y_2$	• • • • • • • •	$y_{\rm m}$

#### 多项式拟合函数:

$$\varphi(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n$$

#### 数据拟合的线性模型

$$\varphi(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \cdots + a_n \varphi_n(x)$$

#### 例如:

$$[\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \cdots, \varphi_n(x)] = [1, x, \cdots, x^n]$$

$$[\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \cdots, \varphi_n(x)] = [1, \cos x, \cdots, \cos nx]$$

拟合函数: 
$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j \varphi_j(x)$$

拟合数据:  $f(x_j)=y_j$ ,  $(j=1,2,3,\dots,m)$ 

超定方程组:  $GX=F \rightarrow G^TGX=G^TF$ 

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x_1) = y_1 \\ \varphi(x_2) = y_2 \\ \varphi(x_3) = y_3 \\ \cdots \\ \varphi(x_m) = y_m \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_0(x_1) & \varphi_1(x_1) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_1) \\ \varphi_0(x_2) & \varphi_1(x_2) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_2) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m) & \varphi_1(x_m) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_m) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

m > n+1 超定方程组

系数矩阵按列分块 
$$G = [\vec{\varphi}_0 \ \vec{\varphi}_1 \ \cdots \ \vec{\varphi}_n]$$

$$\vec{\varphi}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_0(x_1) \\ \varphi_0(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m) \end{bmatrix} \vec{\varphi}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(x_1) \\ \varphi_1(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_1(x_m) \end{bmatrix} \cdots \vec{\varphi}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_n(x_1) \\ \varphi_n(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n(x_m) \end{bmatrix} F = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

#### $GX=F \rightarrow G^TGX=G^TF$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_0) & (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_n) \\ (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{\varphi}_0) & (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{\varphi}_n) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (\vec{\varphi}_n, \vec{\varphi}_0) & (\vec{\varphi}_n, \vec{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & (\vec{\varphi}_n, \vec{\varphi}_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{y}) \\ (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{y}) \\ \vdots \\ (\vec{\varphi}_n, \vec{y}) \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 正规方程组的解称为超定方程组的最小二乘解

### 给定数表

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_{m}$
f(x)	$y_1$	$y_2$	$oldsymbol{\mathcal{Y}_{m}}$

求拟合函数:  $\varphi(x)=a_0\varphi_0(x)+a_1\varphi_1(x)$ 

取 
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m x_j$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_0(x_1) & \varphi_1(x_1) \\ \varphi_0(x_2) & \varphi_1(x_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m) & \varphi_1(x_m) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\varphi}_0 & \vec{\varphi}_1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{a} = \vec{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_0) & (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_1) \\ (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{\varphi}_0) & (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{\varphi}_1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{y}) \\ (\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{y}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_0) \\ (\vec{\varphi}_1, \ \vec{\varphi}_1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\vec{\varphi}_0, \ \vec{y}) \\ (\vec{\varphi}_1, \ \vec{y}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{(\vec{\varphi}_0, \ \vec{y})}{(\vec{\varphi}_0, \ \vec{\varphi}_0)} \qquad a_1 = \frac{(\vec{\varphi}_1, \ \vec{y})}{(\vec{\varphi}_1, \ \vec{\varphi}_1)}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{(\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{y})}{(\vec{\varphi}_0, \vec{\varphi}_0)} \varphi_0(x) + \frac{(\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{y})}{(\vec{\varphi}_1, \vec{\varphi}_1)} \varphi_1(x)$$

#### 数据拟合的非线性模型

#### 观测数据

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	• • • • • • • •	$X_{m}$
f	$y_1$	$y_2$	• • • • • • • •	$y_m$

求拟合函数  $f(x, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n)$ 满足

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} [f(x_i, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n) - y_i]^2 = \min$$

### 例1. 已知人口统计数据

年	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
数量	11.58	11.72	11.85	11.98	12.11	12.24

利用最小二乘法求指数拟合  $y = c e^{ax}$ 

$$S(a,c) = \sum_{j=1}^{6} [c \exp(ax_j) - y_j]^2 = \min$$

#### 指数函数拟合人口统计数据(单位:亿)

t	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
ln N	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50

设 
$$N=e^{a+bt}$$
  $\rightarrow \ln N=a+bt$   $\diamondsuit$   $y=\ln N$ , 有

$$y(t)=a+bt$$

- (1)计算对数值  $y_k = \ln N_k$  (k = 1,2,...,6)
- (2) 列出未知数a、b的超定方程组  $a + b t_k = y_k (k = 1, 2, ....., 6)$
- (3)求超定方程组的最小二乘解,得  $N=e^{a+bx}$ ,并预测 N(2000), N(2008)

N2000=12.7971, N2008=13.9783

# 线性最小二乘拟合 $f(x)=a_1r_1(x)+...+a_mr_m(x)$ 中函数 $\{r_1(x), \cdots r_m(x)\}$ 的选取

- 1. 通过机理分析建立数学模型来确定 f(x);
- 2. 将数据 (x<sub>i</sub>,y<sub>i</sub>) i=1,...n 作图,通过直观判断确定 f(x):

