

PART A B

1.

| | | | | | |
|------|------|---|------|------|----|
| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| f(x) | 4.75 | 4 | 5.25 | 15.5 | 24 |

To fit a quadratic polynomial it is enough to have three points, we may use the first three points or last three points or the first or middle three.

Suppose we use the first three points.

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

$$\text{at } x=1, f(1) = 4.75; x=2, f(2) = 4$$

$$\text{and } x=3, f(3) = 5.25$$

$$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 4.75$$

$$a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 4$$

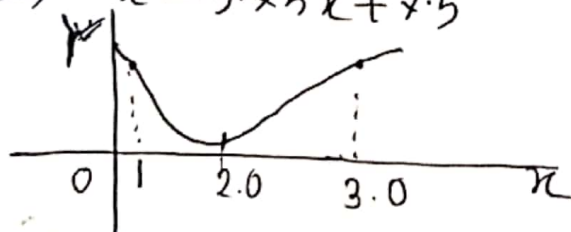
$$a_0 + 3a_1 + 9a_2 = 5.25$$

Solving this system (By Cramer's rule or any other method). we may get the values of a_0, a_1, a_2

We use Cramer's rule to get them

$$a_0 = 7.5, a_1 = -3.75, a_2 = 1$$

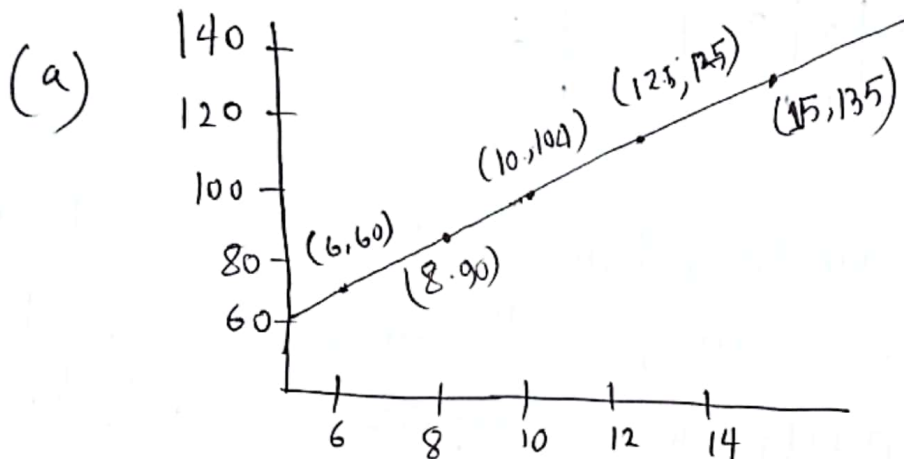
$$f(x) = x^2 - 3.75x + 7.5$$



Section-B

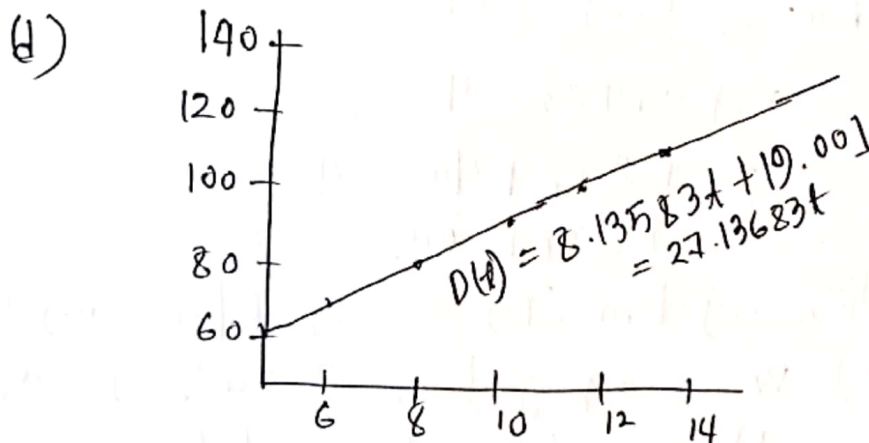
(2)

| | | | | | |
|------|----|----|-----|------|-----|
| t' | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12.5 | 15 |
| D | 60 | 90 | 104 | 125 | 135 |



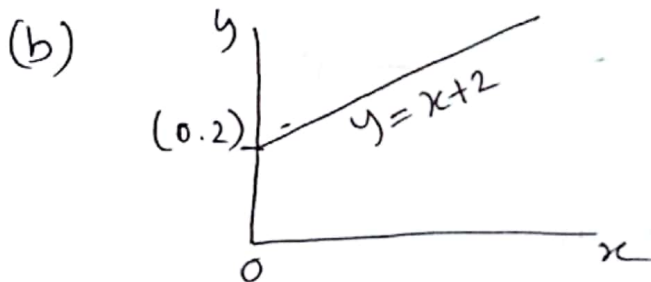
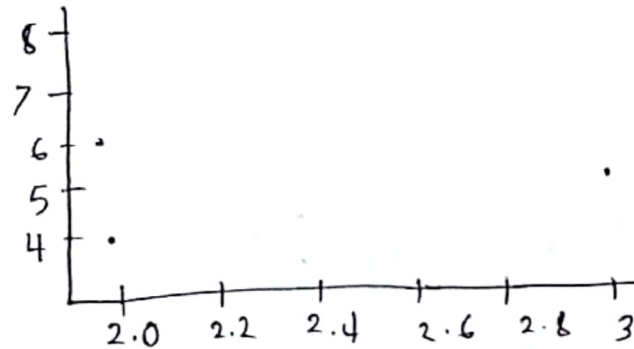
(b) $K_1 = 19.001$, $K = 8.13583$

(c) $D(t)$ using formula
 $= 8.13583t + 19.001 = 27.13683t$



Section A

4) a) $(2.4), (3.6), (2, 6), (3.8)$



(c) Residuals (squared)

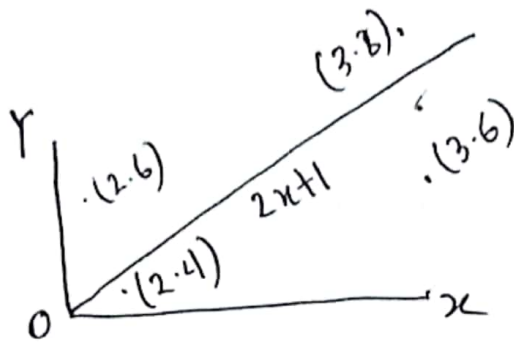
$$f(x) = x + 2 ; (f(2) - 4)^2 = 0$$

$$(f(2) - 6)^2 = (-2)^2 = 4$$

$$(f(3) - 6)^2 = (5 - 1)^2 = 16$$

$$(f(3) - 8)^2 = (5 - 8)^2 = 9$$

(d) it is not best fit
b/c the sum of the residuals may be
minimized using linear regression
model $y = 2x + 1$



2. $f(x) = 30 \ln\left(\frac{230}{230.8}\right) - 2.5x$

a. $\frac{8}{2} (f(12) + f(4))$
 $= \cancel{198.827} 198.827$

b. $\int_4^{12} f(x) dx = -80 \cdot 235$

c. Time error
 $185.65 - 198.827$
 $= -12.62$

d. $\frac{1 - 12.62}{185.65} = \frac{12.62}{185.65} = 0.068$
 $= 6.8\%$