

Scence 2 - Assignment-2

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① given,

$$f(t) = a_1 t^2 + a_2 t + a_3 = y$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} t & -1 & -0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 1 \\ y & 1 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find: a_1, a_2, a_3 ?

Now we form A as Vandermonde matrix

$$Ax = b$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 \\ 1 & t_3 & t_3^2 \\ 1 & t_4 & t_4^2 \\ 1 & t_5 & t_5^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ a_2 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{bmatrix} = b$$

A

$$\Rightarrow Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 0.25 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ a_2 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = b$$

Now as the system is overdetermined ($m > n$)
we use LLS to find $x = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$

Normal
eqn \Rightarrow

$$\bar{A}^T b = \bar{A}^T A x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (\bar{A}^T A)^{-1} \bar{A}^T \cdot b$$

From the code implementation we get

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ a_2 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.086 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus

$$p(t) = 1.4t^2 + 0.4t + 0.086$$