

1.

When taking the 2<sup>nd</sup> derivative  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) = 0$  for the outside interval for  $x$  outside  $(\xi_1, \xi_K)$  we get the following result :

Taking the first derivative :

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k (x - \xi_k)_+^2 = 0$$

$$2 \sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k (x - \xi_k) = 0$$

Taking the second derivative :

$$2 \sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k = 0$$

We can rearrange this so that :

$$\theta_K = - \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \theta_k$$

$$\text{We know that } \sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k (x - \xi_k)_+^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \theta_k (x - \xi_k)_+^2 + \theta_K (x - \xi_K)_+^2$$

Then when I plug this back into the original equation I get the following :

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \theta_k (x - \xi_k)_+^2 - \theta_k (x - \xi_K)_+^2 = 0$$

Then we can factor out the summation to get the following :

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \theta_k [(x - \xi_k)_+^2 - (x - \xi_K)_+^2]$$

*Therefore, the set of basis functions are :*

$$\left\{ 1, x, \left\{ (x - \xi_k)_+^2 - (x - \xi_K)_+^2 \right\} \forall k = 1, \dots, K-1 \right\}$$