11.2

```
import sys
sys.path.insert(0, "/home/masvgp/dev/byu_num_lin_alg_2022/src/")

import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from factorizations.householder import house, formQ
```

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```
In [122...
          def lsqr(A, b):
               """Solve the least squares problem given a linear system Ax = b with A m \times n, m
              Args:
                  A (arr): An m x n matrix A with m > n
                   b (arr): A vector of length m
               Returns:
                   x (arr): The optimal solution vector x
               # Get dim(A)
              m = A.shape[0]
              n = A.shape[1]
              # Check if A has m > n
               if m <= n:
                   raise ValueError("A is not of appropriate dimensions. Should be m x n, m >
               # Check that A and b have same number of rows.
              if len(b) != len(A):
                   raise ValueError("Number of rows of A must match number of rows of b.")
              # Cast A as type np.float64
              A = A.astype(np.float64)
              # Compute the full QR factorization of A
              R, W = house(A)
               Q = formQ(W)
               # Get the reduced QR factorization of A from the full factorization
               # And ditch the 0 rows of R
              R_{hat} = R[:n, :n]
               Q_{\text{hat}} = Q[:m, :n]
               # Compute Q^*b
               Q_hat_star_b = np.array(np.asmatrix(Q_hat).H) @ b
               # Solve upper-triangular R_hat@x = Q_hat_star_b for x. In this case, I will use
              # To solve the system
               # x_result = gauss_seidel(R_hat, Q_hat_star_b, x_start=np.zeros(len(Q_hat_star_
              x_hat = np.linalg.solve(R_hat, Q_hat_star_b)
               # Compute ssd
               ssr = np.linalg.norm(A @ x_hat - b)
               return (A @ x_hat), x_hat, ssr
```

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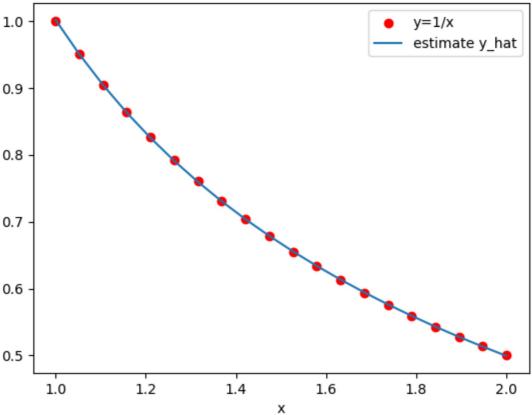
11.2 (a)

Suppose we want to estimate via least squares y=f(x)=1/x on the interval [1,2] using a linear combination of e^x , $\sin x$, and $\Gamma(x)$. Then we can form a design matrix containing samples of these functions as columns, that is, we may form the matrix $X=[e^x|\sin x|\Gamma(x)]$ such that x consists of linearly spaced points in the interval [1,2]. Then we may define the y=Xx. We solve this using least squares to find the optimal estimate \hat{y} corresponding to the solution \hat{x} of the system of equations. With a sum of squared error clost to 0, the fit appears to be very good.

```
In [123...
          x = np.linspace(1, 2, 20)
          y = 1/x
In [124...
          e = np \cdot exp(x)
          sin_x = np.sin(x)
          gamma = sp.special.gamma(x)
          X = np.array([e, sin_x, gamma]).T
In [125...
          y_hat, x_hat, ssr = lsqr(X, y)
In [126...
          print("y_hat: " + str(b_hat))
          print("x_hat: " + str(x_hat))
          print("Sum of squared errors: " + str(ssr))
          y_hat: [0.66666763 1.83333377 3.16666903 3.99999986]
          x_hat: [-0.10769069 0.01013855 1.28575148]
          Sum of squared errors: 0.0027912911180240853
In [127...
          # Plot the results
          plt.scatter(x, y, color='red', label='y=1/x')
          plt.plot(x, y_hat, label='estimate y_hat')
          plt.xlabel("x")
          plt.legend()
          plt.title("Plot of a least squares fit for y=1/x")
          plt.show()
```

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Plot of a least squares fit for y=1/x

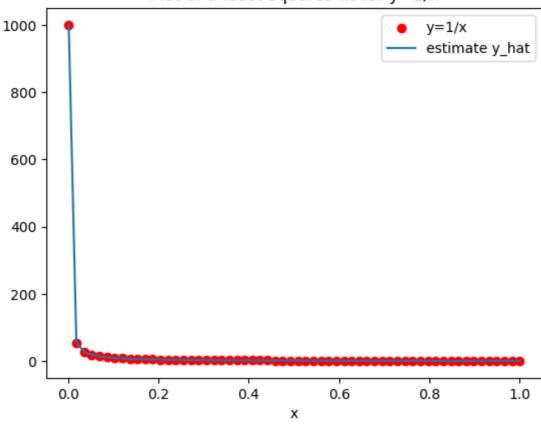


11.2 (b)

```
In [128...
          x = np.linspace(0.001, 1, 60)
          y = 1/x
          e = np.exp(x)
          sin_x = np.sin(x)
          gamma = sp.special.gamma(x)
          X = np.array([e, sin_x, gamma]).T
In [129...
          y_hat, x_hat, ssr = lsqr(X, y)
          print("y_hat: " + str(b_hat))
In [130...
          print("x_hat: " + str(x_hat))
          print("Sum of squared errors: " + str(ssr))
          y_hat: [0.66666763 1.83333377 3.16666903 3.99999986]
          x_hat: [ 0.63101588 -1.838535
                                            0.99994246]
          Sum of squared errors: 0.4561267020208506
          # Plot the results
In [131...
          plt.scatter(x, y, color='red', label='y=1/x')
          plt.plot(x, y_hat, label='estimate y_hat')
          plt.xlabel("x")
          plt.legend()
          plt.title("Plot of a least squares fit for y=1/x")
          plt.show()
```

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Plot of a least squares fit for y=1/x



```
In [132... # Intial test of lsqr function
A = np.array([[1, 2, 1], [4, 5, 6], [6, 9, 8], [5, 4, 3]])
b = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
b_hat, x_hat, ssr = lsqr(A, b)
print("b_hat: " + str(b_hat))
print("x_hat: " + str(x_hat))
print("Sum of squared errors: " + str(ssr))

b_hat: [0.66666763 1.83333377 3.16666903 3.99999986]
x_hat: [ 1.01851794  0.01851945 -0.3888892 ]
Sum of squared errors: 0.4082482904720687
In [ ]:
```

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