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April 15, 2019
CS 3200

QR Decomposition Analysis

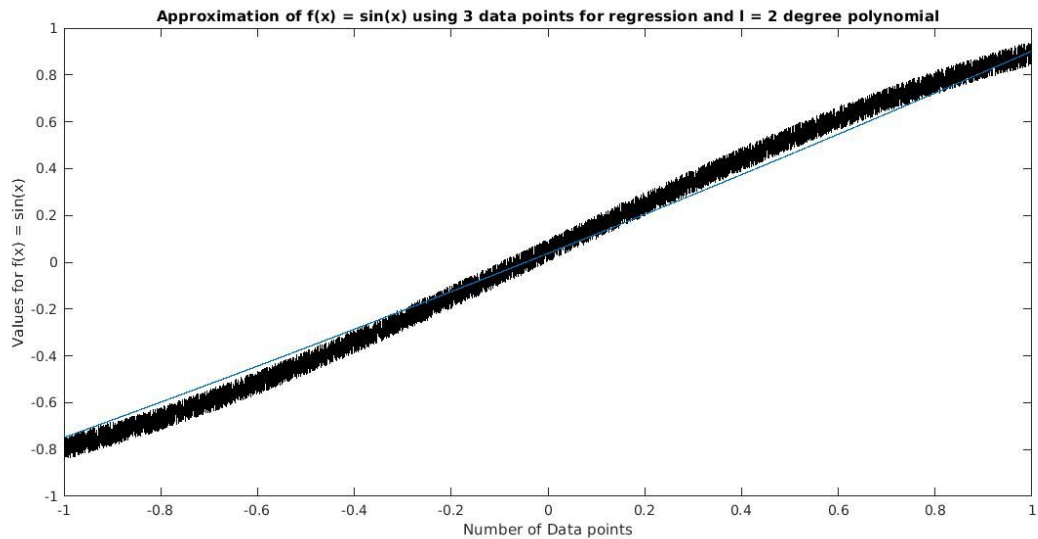
Note to Grader:

To change the ND values as specified for part c, go to line 8 to make the changes

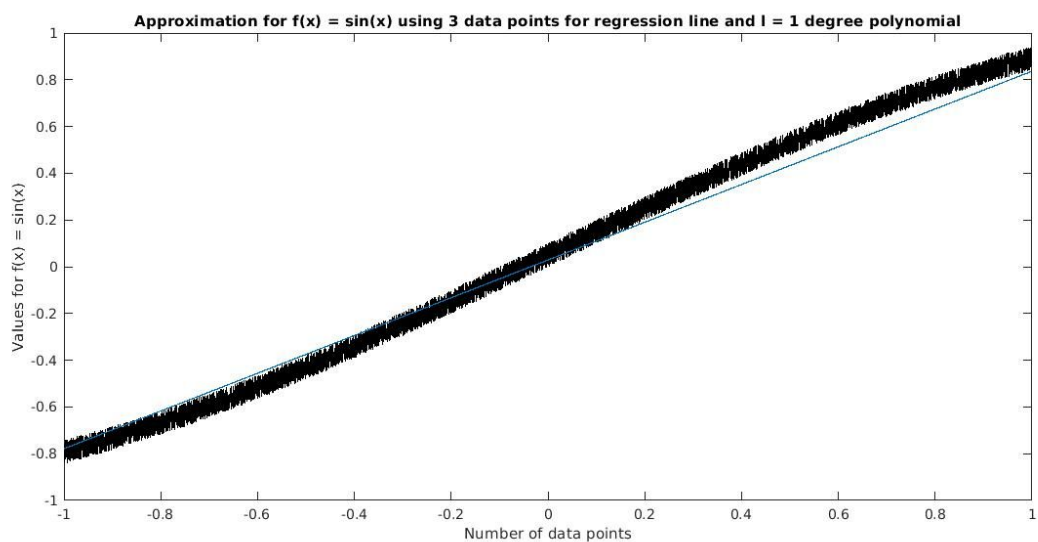
To change the I values as specified for part c, go to line 11.

c) $N_d = 3$ Graphs

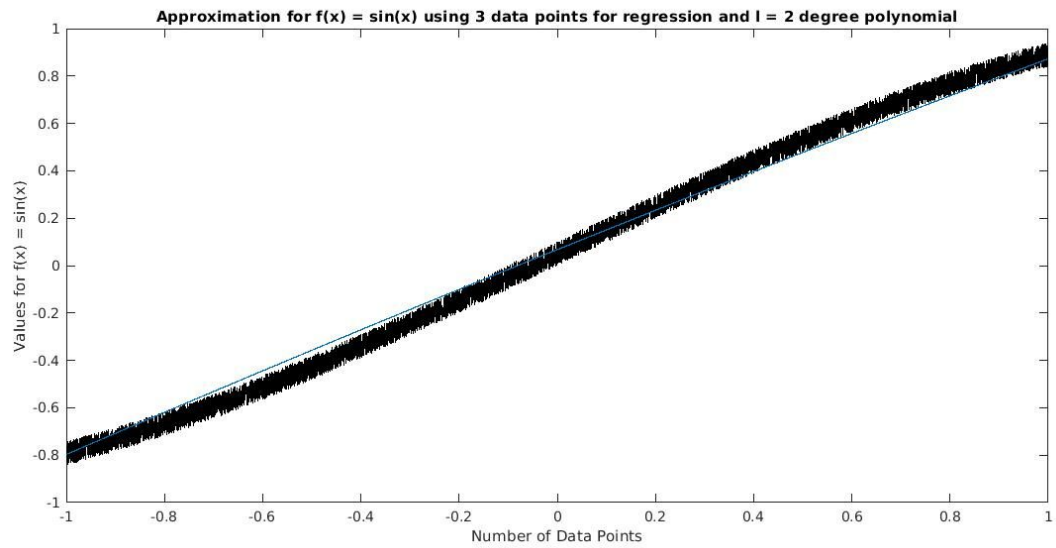
$$L = N_d - 1$$



$$L = 1$$

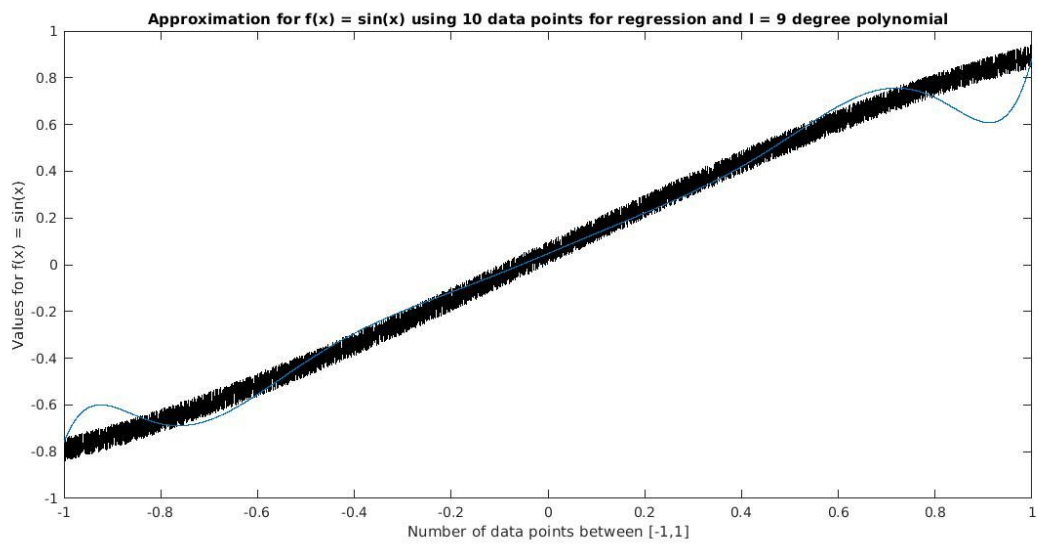


$L = 2$

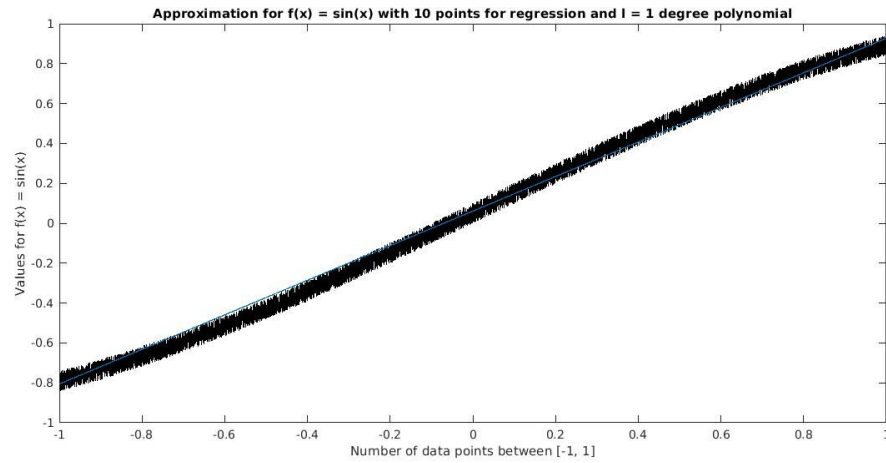


$N_d = 10$

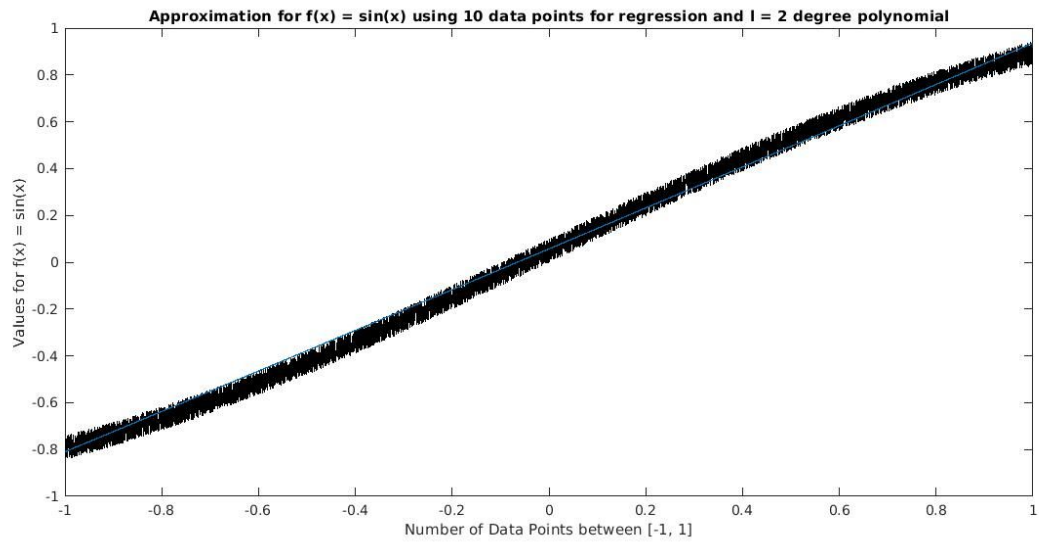
$L = N_d - 1$



$L = 1$

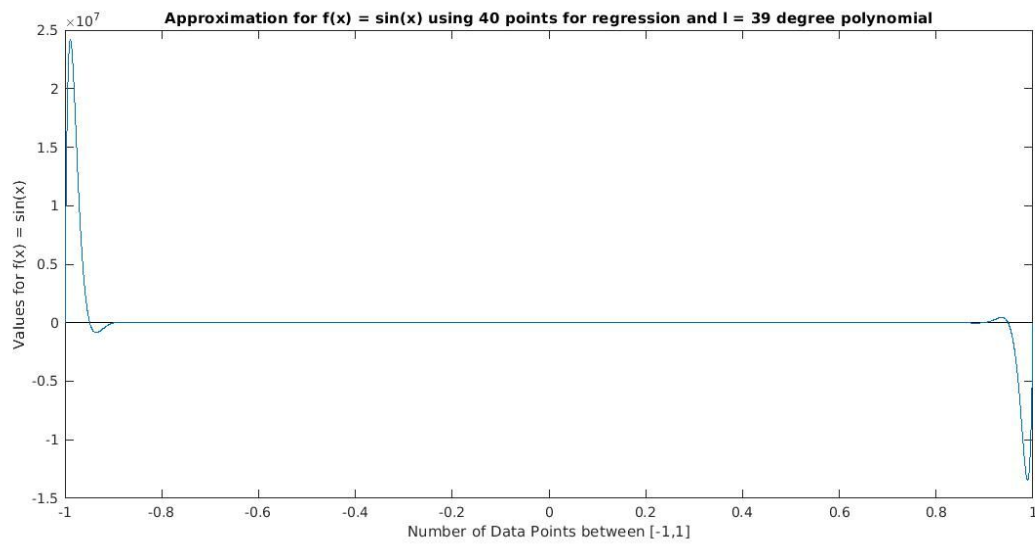


$L = 2$

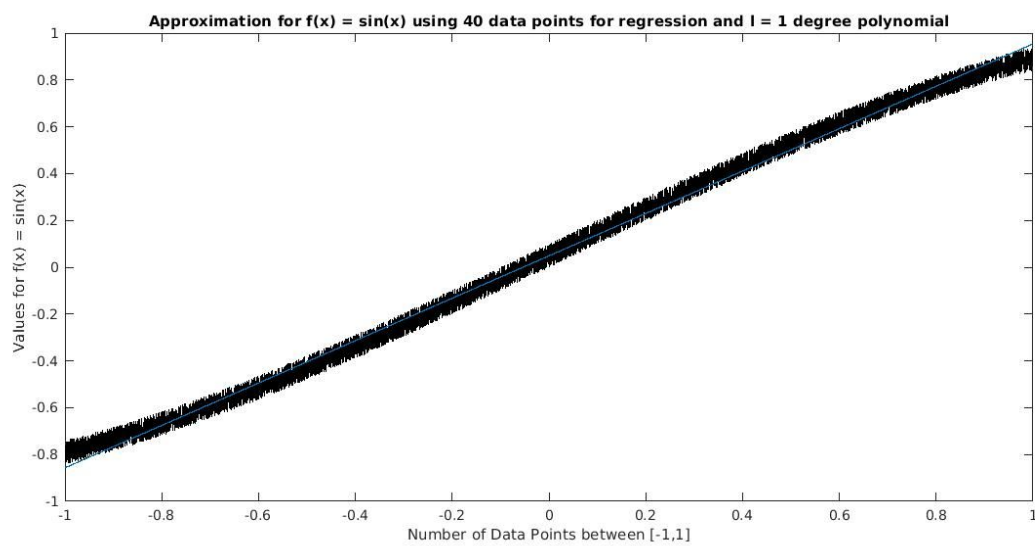


$N_d = 40$

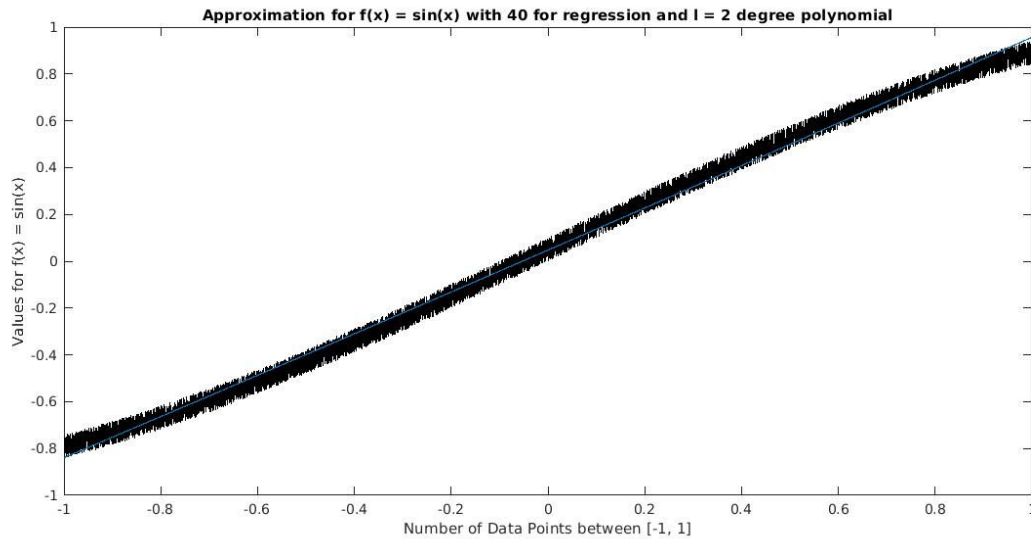
$L = N_d - 1$



$L = 1$



$L = 2$



Looking at the graphs, when the number of regression points are small, the l values don't really affect the quality of the fit as seen with the first set of graphs when $N_d = 3$. When we cranked the number of points to 10 points, the polynomial degree of l doesn't approximate the function well for when $l = N_d - 1$ because of the upper and lower parts of the curves for . When l is a low value that is smaller than N_d when N_d is large, then the regression curve accurately approximates the function as shown with the case when $N_d = 40$.

d) We should measure the relative error using the function $\sin(x)$ because it is the actual function and we can compare actual values with the function that we are approximating. If you use the function $f(x)$ then the relative error includes the actual function plus noise which affects the error for the entire trend line. If you use the $\sin(x)$ equation then you are finding the error for the regression line because the noise has been removed.