

[〆切] 2020/11/27 19:00

## [VII. 関数近似と補間 (2)]

- VII-B. (1) 3次自然スプライン補間を用いて3つのデータ点  $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$ ,  $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 2)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2) = (4, 2)$  を通る2本の3次の区分的補間多項式  $P_i(x) = y_i + a_i(x - x_i) + b_i(x - x_i)^2 + c_i(x - x_i)^3$ , ( $i = 0, 1$ ) を求めよ。
- (2) 3次自然スプライン補間を用いて5つのデータ点  $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$ ,  $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 2)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2) = (4, 2)$ ,  $(x_3, y_3) = (5, 1)$ ,  $(x_4, y_4) = (6, 0)$  を通る4本の3次の区分的補間多項式  $P_i(x) = y_i + a_i(x - x_i) + b_i(x - x_i)^2 + c_i(x - x_i)^3$ , ( $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) を求めるプログラムを作成し、 $a_i, b_i, c_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) を有効数字10進3桁で4桁目を四捨五入して答えよ。

(1) 3次自然スプライン補間の条件 ( $n=2$ ) より

$$P_0(x_1) = y_1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}, \quad P_1(x_2) = y_2 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}, \quad P'_0(x_1) = P'_1(x_1) \quad \dots \textcircled{3}, \quad P''_0(x_1) = P''_1(x_1) \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$P''_0(x_0) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{5}, \quad P''_1(x_2) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{6}$$

また、隣り合う二点の  $x$  座標の差  $h_0, h_1$  及び  $y$  座標の差  $\Delta y_0, \Delta y_1$  を計算すると

$$h_0 = x_1 - x_0 = , \quad h_1 = x_2 - x_1 =$$

$$\Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0 = , \quad \Delta y_1 = y_2 - y_1 =$$

よって、(7) より  $\ell_{00} =$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ より } 2\ell_{00} + 6C_0h_0 = 2\ell_{01} \Leftrightarrow C_0 = \frac{\ell_{01} - \ell_{00}}{3h_0} = \frac{\ell_{01}}{3h_0} =$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ より } 2\ell_{01} + 6C_1h_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 = -\frac{\ell_{01}}{3h_1} =$$

(1) より

$$a_0h_0 + \ell_{00}h_0^2 + C_0h_0^3 = \Delta y_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_0h_0 + \frac{1}{3}\ell_{01}h_0 = \Delta y_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_0 = \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{3}\ell_{01}h_0 =$$

(2) より

$$a_1h_1 + \ell_{01}h_1^2 + C_1h_1^3 = \Delta y_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1h_1 + \ell_{01}h_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}\ell_{01}h_1^2 = \Delta y_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{2}{3}\ell_{01}h_1 =$$

③ より

$$a_0 + 2b_0 h_0 + 3c_0 h_0^2 = a_1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{3} b_1 h_0 + b_0 h_0 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{2}{3} b_1 h_1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3} b_1 (h_1 + h_0) = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left( \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} \right)}{h_1 + h_0} =$$

授業スライド p.6 との対応

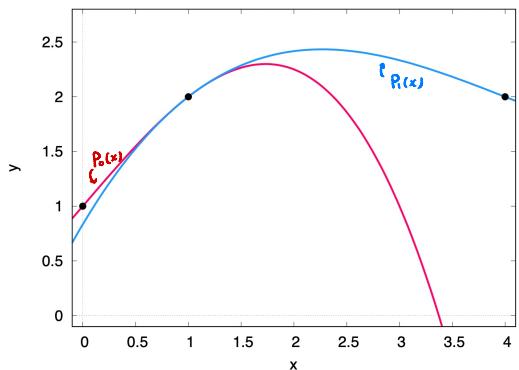
$$A = [ \cdot ], \quad b = [ b_1 ], \quad g = [ g_1 ]$$

$$Ab = g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 = g_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left( \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} \right)}{h_1 + h_0} = \frac{3}{2} \times \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} b_1 = \\ a_1 = -2 b_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_0 = \frac{1}{3} b_1 = \\ c_1 = -\frac{1}{9} b_1 = \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1 + \frac{9}{8}x - \frac{1}{8}x^3 \\ P_1(x) = 2 + \frac{3}{4}(x-1) - \frac{3}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{24}(x-1)^3 \end{cases} //$$

(2)

# Preparation

```
for i in range(n):
    h[i] = x[i+1] - x[i]
    dy[i] = y[i+1] - y[i]
```

# Construction of tridiagonal matrix

```
for i in range(n):
    d[i] = 1
    u[i] = 0
    for i in range(2, n):
        u[i] = (1./2) * h[i-1] / (h[i-1] + h[i])
    print("u", u)

    l[0] = 0
    for i in range(1, n-1):
        l[i] = (1./2) * h[i] / (h[i+1] + h[i])
    print("l", l)

    g[0] = 0
    for i in range(1, n):
        g[i] = (3./2) * (dy[i]/h[i] - dy[i-1]/h[i-1]) / (h[i]+h[i-1])
```

# Solve tridiagonal systems

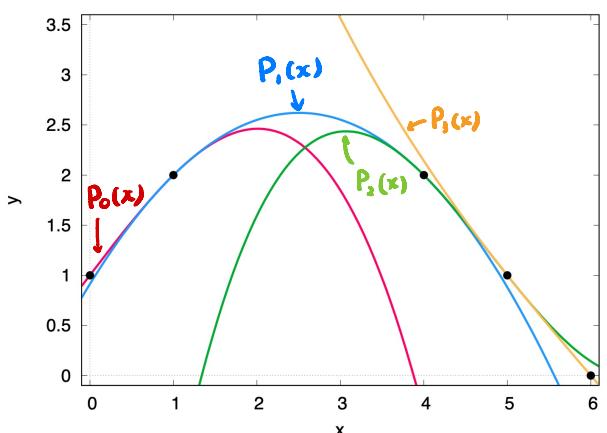
```
for i in range(1, n):
    d[i] = d[i] - u[i] * l[i-1] / d[i-1]
    g[i] = g[i] - g[i-1] * l[i-1] / d[i-1]

b[n-1] = g[n-1] / d[n-1]

for i in reversed(range(1, n-1)):
    b[i] = (g[i] - u[i+1] * b[i+1]) / d[i]
```

# Calculate c[i] and a[i] from b[i]

```
for i in range(n-1):
    a[i] = dy[i]/h[i] - (1./3) * (2*b[i] + b[i+1]) * h[i]
    c[i] = (1./3) * (b[i+1]-b[i]) / h[i]
a[n-1] = dy[n-1]/h[n-1] - (2./3) * b[n-1] * h[n-1]
c[n-1] = - (1./3) * b[n-1] / h[n-1]
```



キーフレーズ

$Ax = b$  の  $A$  が「3重丸角」

$x$  は  $O(n)$  で求まる。

## ③ 次スプライン補間の補間多項式の求め方

- データ点  $n+1$  点、補間多項式  $n$  本、決定すべき係数  $3n$

$$P_i(x) = y_{i+1} + a_i(x-x_i) + b_i(x-x_i)^2 + c_i(x-x_i)^3 \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$P_i'(x) = a_i + 2b_i(x-x_i) + 3c_i(x-x_i)^2 \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$P_i''(x) = 2b_i + 6c_i(x-x_i) \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1} \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ①, \quad P_{n-1}(x_n) = y_n \cdots ② \\ P_0'(x_i) = P_1'(x_i) \cdots ③, \quad P_1'(x_{i+1}) = P_{i+1}'(x_{i+1}) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-3) \cdots ④, \quad P_{n-2}'(x_{n-1}) = P_{n-1}'(x_{n-1}) \cdots ⑤ \\ P_i''(x_{i+1}) = P_{i+1}''(x_{i+1}) \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ⑥, \quad P_0''(x_0) = 0 \cdots ⑦, \quad P_{n-1}''(x_n) = 0 \cdots ⑧ \end{array} \right.$$

$$h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$\Delta y_i = y_{i+1} - y_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

- ⑦より

$$2b_0 = 0 \quad \therefore b_0 = 0$$

ここで  $b_0 = 0$  を  $u_1 = 0$ ,  $g_0 = 0$  を用いて便宜的に

$$b_0 + u_1, b_1 = g_0 \cdots ⑦'$$

と表す。(こうすることで他の端条件の時と表記をそろえようとしている)

- ⑥より

$$2b_i + 6c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) = 2b_{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6c_i h_i = 2(b_{i+1} - b_i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_i = \frac{b_{i+1} - b_i}{3h_i} \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ⑥'$$

- ⑧より

$$2b_{n-1} + 6c_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2b_{n-1} + 6c_{n-1}h_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_{n-1} = -\frac{b_{n-1}}{3h_{n-1}} \cdots ⑧'$$

• ① 求 $y_i$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y_i + a_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^3 = y_{i+1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i h_i + b_i h_i^2 + c_i h_i^3 = \Delta y_i \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i h_i + b_i h_i^2 + \frac{1}{3}(b_{i+1} - b_i) h_i^3 = \Delta y_i \quad (\because ⑥') \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i h_i + \frac{1}{3}(2b_i + b_{i+1}) h_i^2 = \Delta y_i \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i = \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_i + b_{i+1}) h_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ①'
 \end{aligned}$$

• ② 求 $y_{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y_{n-1} + a_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1}) + b_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1})^2 + c_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1})^3 = y_n \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} h_{n-1} + b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^2 + c_{n-1} h_{n-1}^3 = \Delta y_{n-1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} h_{n-1} + b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{3} b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^3 = \Delta y_{n-1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} h_{n-1} + b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^2 - \frac{1}{3} b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^3 = \Delta y_{n-1} \quad (\because ⑥') \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{3} b_{n-1} h_{n-1} \cdots ②'
 \end{aligned}$$

• ③ 求 $a_1, b_1$

$$a_0 + 2b_0(x_1 - x_0) + 3c_0(x_1 - x_0)^2 = a_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_0 + 2b_0 h_0 + 3c_0 h_0^2 = a_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_0 + b_1) h_0 + 2b_0 h_0 + (b_1 - b_0) h_0 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_1 + b_2) h_1 \quad (\because ①', ⑥')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}b_1(h_1 + h_0) + \frac{1}{3}b_2 h_1 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 + \frac{h_1}{2(h_1 + h_0)} b_2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}\right)}{h_1 + h_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 + u_2 b_2 = g_1$$

$$u_2 = \frac{h_1}{2(h_1 + h_0)}, \quad g_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}\right)}{h_1 + h_0}$$

$\chi$  表达式  $t_2$  不便宜的 ( $\because b_0 = 0$ )  $\chi$  表达式变形为

$$b_0 h_0 + b_1 + u_2 b_2 = g_1 \cdots ③'$$

$\chi$  表达式.

• ④ 旣に

$$a_i + 2b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + 3c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 = a_{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_i + 2b_i h_i + 3c_i h_i^2 = a_{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_i + b_{i+1})h_i + 2b_i h_i + (b_{i+1} - b_i)h_i = \frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_{i+1} + b_{i+2})h_{i+1} \quad (\because ①, ②)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}b_{i+1}h_i + \frac{2}{3}b_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i) + \frac{1}{3}b_{i+2}h_{i+1} = \frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{h_i}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}b_{i+1} + \frac{h_{i+1}}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}b_{i+2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i}\right)}{h_{i+1} + h_i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_i b_{i+1} + b_{i+1} b_{i+2} + 4b_{i+2} b_{i+3} = g_{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-3) \cdots ④'$$

∴ 既

$$b_i = \frac{h_i}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}, \quad u_{i+2} = \frac{h_{i+1}}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}, \quad g_{i+1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i}\right)}{h_{i+1} + h_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-3)$$

よって

• ⑤ の 既

$$a_{n-2} + 2b_{n-2}(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) + 3c_{n-2}(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})^2 = a_{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n-2} + 2b_{n-2}h_{n-2} + 3c_{n-2}h_{n-2}^2 = a_{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_{n-2} + b_{n-1})h_{n-2} + 2b_{n-2}h_{n-2} + (b_{n-1} - b_{n-2})h_{n-2} = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{3}b_{n-1}h_{n-1} \quad (\because ①', ②', ③')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}b_{n-2}h_{n-2} + \frac{2}{3}b_{n-1}(h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}) = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{h_{n-2}}{2(h_{n-1} + h_{n-2})}b_{n-2} + b_{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}}\right)}{h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{n-2}b_{n-1} + b_{n-1} = g_{n-1} \cdots ⑤'$$

∴ 既

$$b_{n-2} = \frac{h_{n-2}}{2(h_{n-1} + h_{n-2})}, \quad g_{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}}\right)}{h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}}$$

よって

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & u_1 & & & \\ l_0 & 1 & u_2 & & \\ l_1 & 1 & u_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ l_{n-3} & 1 & u_{n-1} & & \\ l_{n-2} & 1 & & & \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} l_0 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \\ \vdots \\ l_{n-2} \\ l_{n-1} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} g_0 \\ g_1 \\ g_2 \\ \vdots \\ g_{n-2} \\ g_{n-1} \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \cdots ⑦' \\ \cdots ③' \\ \cdots ④' \\ \cdots ⑤' \end{matrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 0, \quad u_i = \frac{h_{i-1}}{2(h_{i-1} + h_i)} \quad (2 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ l_0 = 0, \quad l_i = \frac{h_i}{2(h_{i-1} + h_i)} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-2) \\ g_0 = 0, \quad g_i = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left( \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i} - \frac{\Delta y_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}} \right)}{h_i + h_{i-1}} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \end{array} \right.$$

## [VIII. 最小 2 乗法]

VIII-A. (1)  $m$  個 ( $m > 2$ ) のデータ点  $(x_i, y_i)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ ) に対し最小 2 乗法を用いて多項式  $p_1(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$  を当てはめる場合の正規方程式を導出せよ。また求めた正規方程式は

$$X \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

を用いて  $(X^T X)\mathbf{a} = X^T \mathbf{y}$  と表せる事を示せ。

(2) 問 1 で求めた正規方程式を  $\mathbf{a}$  について解く事で  $a_0$  を  $s_x^2$ ,  $s_{xy}$  を用いて、 $a_1$  を  $a_0, \bar{x}, \bar{y}$  を用いて表せ。ここで  $s_x^2$  は  $x_i$  の分散、 $s_{xy}$  は  $x_i$  と  $y_i$  の共分散、 $\bar{x}$  は  $x_i$  の平均値、 $\bar{y}$  は  $y_i$  の平均値を表す。

(3) 問 2 で求めた式を用いて以下の表にある 8 つのデータ点の残差の 2 乗和を最小化する  $a_0, a_1$  および残差の 2 乗和の最小値を求めるプログラムを作成せよ。これらの数値は有効数字 4 桁で 5 桁目を四捨五入して答えよ。作成したプログラムも提出すること。プログラミング言語は問わない。

$x$	0	1	1	2	2	3	5	6
$y$	1	2	3	15	15	33	75	146

(1) 残差の 2 乗和  $S$  は

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)\}^2$$

キーワード

と表され、 $S$  が最小となる  $a_0, a_1$  を

正規方程式

…①,

…②

となる。①より

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)\} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \quad , \quad \right] \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}'$$

であり、また ②より

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)\} x_i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \quad , \quad \right] \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}'$$

①', ②' が

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m 1 & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

→ 4

また

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_m \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_m^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m 1 & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_m \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_m^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

で「あるが」  $(X^T X) A = X^T Y$  と表せることは示された。

(2) 行列  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  は逆行列  $\det A = ad - bc \neq 0$  のとき

逆行列が存在し  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$  と表せる。

また、 $\det(X^T X) \neq 0$  のとき

$$A = \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1}}_A X^T Y \quad \dots \quad ③$$

疑似逆行列 (pseudo-inverse matrix)

または ムーア・ペンローズの一般化逆行列

(Moore-Penrose generalized inverse)

EOFは丸3

$$\text{ここで } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \text{ で「ある」また} \\ S_x^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \right) - 2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)}_{\bar{x}} \bar{x} + \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \right) - \bar{x}^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = m(S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2)$$

$$S_{xy} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \right) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)}_{\bar{x}} \bar{y} - \bar{x} \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \right)}_{\bar{y}} + \bar{x} \bar{y} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \right) - \bar{x} \bar{y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i = m(S_{xy} + \bar{x} \bar{y})$$

$X^T X$ ,  $X^T y$  の要素を書き換えると

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} m & m\bar{x} \\ m\bar{x} & m(S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2) \end{bmatrix} = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{x} \\ \bar{x} & S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det(X^T X) = m^2(S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2) - m^2\bar{x}^2 = m^2 S_x^2$$

$$X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m\bar{y} \\ m(S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y}) \end{bmatrix} = m \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} \\ S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

よって、従って③は

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{1}{S_x^2} \begin{bmatrix} S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 & -\bar{x} \\ -\bar{x} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} \\ S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{S_x^2} \begin{bmatrix} (S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2)\bar{y} - \bar{x}(S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y}) \\ S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} - \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} \bar{x} \\ \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

従って  $a_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2}, a_0 = \bar{y} - \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} \bar{x} = \bar{y} - a_1 \bar{x}$

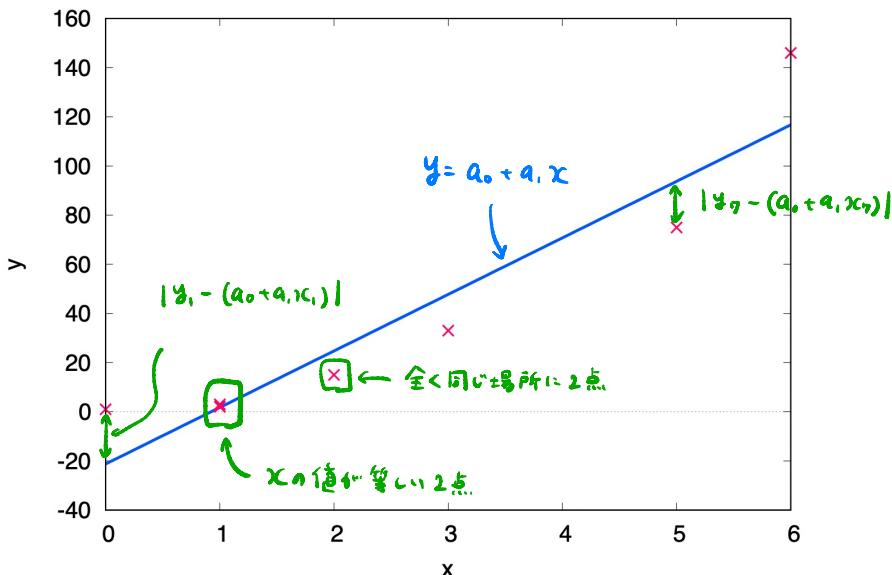
---

(3)

$$a_0 = -21.25$$

$$a_1 = 23.00$$

残差の2乗和の最小値  $2.112 \times 10^3$





[〆切] 2020/11/27 19:00

## [VII. 関数近似と補間 (2)]

- VII-B. (1) 3次自然スプライン補間を用いて3つのデータ点  $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$ ,  $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 2)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2) = (4, 2)$  を通る2本の3次の区分的補間多項式  $P_i(x) = y_i + a_i(x - x_i) + b_i(x - x_i)^2 + c_i(x - x_i)^3$ , ( $i = 0, 1$ ) を求めよ。
- (2) 3次自然スプライン補間を用いて5つのデータ点  $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$ ,  $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 2)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2) = (4, 2)$ ,  $(x_3, y_3) = (5, 1)$ ,  $(x_4, y_4) = (6, 0)$  を通る4本の3次の区分的補間多項式  $P_i(x) = y_i + a_i(x - x_i) + b_i(x - x_i)^2 + c_i(x - x_i)^3$ , ( $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) を求めるプログラムを作成し、 $a_i, b_i, c_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) を有効数字10進3桁で4桁目を四捨五入して答えよ。

(1) 3次自然スプライン補間の条件 ( $n=2$ ) より

$$P_0(x_1) = y_1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}, \quad P_1(x_2) = y_2 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}, \quad P'_0(x_1) = P'_1(x_1) \quad \dots \textcircled{3}, \quad P''_0(x_1) = P''_1(x_1) \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$P''_0(x_0) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{5}, \quad P''_1(x_2) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{6}$$

また、隣り合う二点の  $x$  座標の差  $h_0, h_1$  及び  $y$  座標の差  $\Delta y_0, \Delta y_1$  を計算すると

$$h_0 = x_1 - x_0 = 1, \quad h_1 = x_2 - x_1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0 = 2 - 1 = 1, \quad \Delta y_1 = y_2 - y_1 = 2 - 2 = 0$$

よって、 $\textcircled{7}$  より  $\ell_{00} = 0$

$$\textcircled{8} \Leftrightarrow 2\ell_{00} + 6C_0h_0 = 2\ell_{11} \Leftrightarrow C_0 = \frac{\ell_{11} - \ell_{00}}{3h_0} = \frac{\ell_{11}}{3h_0} = \frac{1}{3}\ell_{11}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \Leftrightarrow 2\ell_{11} + 6C_1h_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 = -\frac{\ell_{11}}{3h_1} = -\frac{1}{9}\ell_{11}$$

$\textcircled{10}$  より

$$a_0h_0 + \ell_{00}h_0^2 + C_0h_0^3 = \Delta y_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_0h_0 + \frac{1}{3}\ell_{11}h_0 = \Delta y_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_0 = \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{3}\ell_{11}h_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}\ell_{11}$$

$\textcircled{11}$  より

$$a_1h_1 + \ell_{11}h_1^2 + C_1h_1^3 = \Delta y_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1h_1 + \ell_{11}h_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}\ell_{11}h_1^2 = \Delta y_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{2}{3}\ell_{11}h_1 = -2\ell_{11}$$

(3) より

$$a_0 + 2b_0 h_0 + 3c_0 h_0^2 = a_1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{3} b_1 h_0 + b_0 h_0 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{2}{3} b_1 h_1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3} b_1 (h_1 + h_0) = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left( \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} \right)}{h_1 + h_0} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{0 - 1}{1+3} = -\frac{3}{8}$$

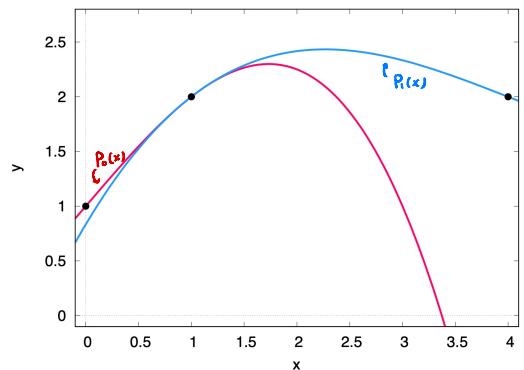
授業スライド p.6 との対応

$$A = [ \cdot ], \quad b = [ b_1 ], \quad g = [ g_1 ]$$

$$Ab = g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 = g_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left( \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} \right)}{h_1 + h_0} = \frac{3}{2} \times \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} b_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{9}{8} \\ a_1 = -2 b_1 = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c_0 = \frac{1}{3} b_1 = -\frac{1}{8} \\ c_1 = -\frac{1}{9} b_1 = \frac{1}{24} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1 + \frac{9}{8}x - \frac{1}{8}x^3 \\ P_1(x) = 2 + \frac{3}{4}(x-1) - \frac{3}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{24}(x-1)^3 \end{cases} //$$

(2)

```
# Preparation
for i in range(n):
    h[i] = x[i+1] - x[i]
    dy[i] = y[i+1] - y[i]
```

# Construction of tridiagonal matrix

```
for i in range(n):
    d[i] = 1
    u[i] = 0
    for i in range(2, n):
        u[i] = (1./2) * h[i-1] / (h[i-1] + h[i])
    print("u", u)
    l[i] = 0
    for i in range(1, n-1):
        l[i] = (1./2) * h[i] / (h[i+1] + h[i])
    print("l", l)

g[0] = 0
for i in range(1, n):
    g[i] = (3./2) * (dy[i]/h[i] - dy[i-1]/h[i-1]) / (h[i]+h[i-1])
```

# Solve tridiagonal systems

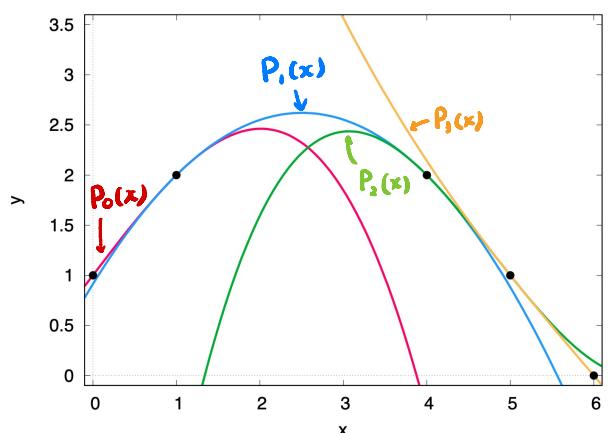
```
for i in range(1, n):
    d[i] = d[i] - u[i] * l[i-1] / d[i-1]
    g[i] = g[i] - g[i-1] * l[i-1] / d[i-1]

b[n-1] = g[n-1] / d[n-1]

for i in reversed(range(1, n-1)):
    b[i] = (g[i] - u[i+1] * b[i+1]) / d[i]
```

# Calculate c[i] and a[i] from b[i]

```
for i in range(n-1):
    a[i] = dy[i]/h[i] - (1./3) * (2*b[i] + b[i+1]) * h[i]
    c[i] = (1./3) * (b[i+1]-b[i]) / h[i]
a[n-1] = dy[n-1]/h[n-1] - (2./3) * b[n-1] * h[n-1]
c[n-1] = - (1./3) * b[n-1] / h[n-1]
```



キーワード

$Ax = b$  の  $A$  が「3重丸角」

$x$  は  $O(n)$  で求まる。

## ③ 次スプライン補間の補間多項式の求め方

- データ点  $n+1$  点、補間多項式  $n$  本、決定すべき係数  $3n$

$$P_i(x) = y_{i+1} + a_i(x-x_i) + b_i(x-x_i)^2 + c_i(x-x_i)^3 \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$P_i'(x) = a_i + 2b_i(x-x_i) + 3c_i(x-x_i)^2 \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$P_i''(x) = 2b_i + 6c_i(x-x_i) \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1} \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ①, \quad P_{n-1}(x_n) = y_n \cdots ② \\ P_0'(x_i) = P_1'(x_i) \cdots ③, \quad P_1'(x_{i+1}) = P_{i+1}'(x_{i+1}) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-3) \cdots ④, \quad P_{n-2}'(x_{n-1}) = P_{n-1}'(x_{n-1}) \cdots ⑤ \\ P_i''(x_{i+1}) = P_{i+1}''(x_{i+1}) \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ⑥, \quad P_0''(x_0) = 0 \cdots ⑦, \quad P_{n-1}''(x_n) = 0 \cdots ⑧ \end{array} \right.$$

$$h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

$$\Delta y_i = y_{i+1} - y_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

- ⑦より

$$2b_0 = 0 \quad \therefore b_0 = 0$$

ここで  $b_0 = 0$  を  $u_1 = 0$ ,  $g_0 = 0$  を用いて便宜的に

$$b_0 + u_1, b_1 = g_0 \cdots ⑦'$$

と表す。(こうすることで他の端条件の時と表記をそろえようとしている)

- ⑥より

$$2b_i + 6c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) = 2b_{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6c_i h_i = 2(b_{i+1} - b_i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_i = \frac{b_{i+1} - b_i}{3h_i} \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ⑥'$$

- ⑧より

$$2b_{n-1} + 6c_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2b_{n-1} + 6c_{n-1}h_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_{n-1} = -\frac{b_{n-1}}{3h_{n-1}} \cdots ⑧'$$

• ① 求 $y_i$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y_i + a_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^3 = y_{i+1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i h_i + b_i h_i^2 + c_i h_i^3 = \Delta y_i \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i h_i + b_i h_i^2 + \frac{1}{3}(b_{i+1} - b_i) h_i^3 = \Delta y_i \quad (\because ⑥') \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i h_i + \frac{1}{3}(2b_i + b_{i+1}) h_i^2 = \Delta y_i \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_i = \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_i + b_{i+1}) h_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-2) \cdots ①'
 \end{aligned}$$

• ② 求 $y_{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y_{n-1} + a_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1}) + b_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1})^2 + c_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1})^3 = y_n \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} h_{n-1} + b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^2 + c_{n-1} h_{n-1}^3 = \Delta y_{n-1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} h_{n-1} + b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{3} b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^3 = \Delta y_{n-1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} h_{n-1} + b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^2 - \frac{1}{3} b_{n-1} h_{n-1}^3 = \Delta y_{n-1} \quad (\because ⑥') \\
 \Leftrightarrow & a_{n-1} = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{3} b_{n-1} h_{n-1} \cdots ②'
 \end{aligned}$$

• ③ 求 $a_1, b_1$

$$a_0 + 2b_0(x_1 - x_0) + 3c_0(x_1 - x_0)^2 = a_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_0 + 2b_0 h_0 + 3c_0 h_0^2 = a_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_0 + b_1) h_0 + 2b_0 h_0 + (b_1 - b_0) h_0 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_1 + b_2) h_1 \quad (\because ①', ⑥')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}b_1(h_1 + h_0) + \frac{1}{3}b_2 h_1 = \frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 + \frac{h_1}{2(h_1 + h_0)} b_2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}\right)}{h_1 + h_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 + u_2 b_2 = g_1$$

$$u_2 = \frac{h_1}{2(h_1 + h_0)}, \quad g_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_1}{h_1} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{h_0}\right)}{h_1 + h_0}$$

$\chi$  表达式  $t_2$  不便宜的 ( $\because b_0 = 0$ )  $\chi$  表达式变形为

$$b_0 h_0 + b_1 + u_2 b_2 = g_1 \cdots ③'$$

$\chi$  表达式.

• ④ 旣に

$$a_i + 2b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + 3c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 = a_{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_i + 2b_i h_i + 3c_i h_i^2 = a_{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_i + b_{i+1})h_i + 2b_i h_i + (b_{i+1} - b_i)h_i = \frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_{i+1} + b_{i+2})h_{i+1} \quad (\because ①, ②)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}b_{i+1}h_i + \frac{2}{3}b_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i) + \frac{1}{3}b_{i+2}h_{i+1} = \frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{h_i}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}b_{i+1} + \frac{h_{i+1}}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}b_{i+2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i}\right)}{h_{i+1} + h_i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_i b_{i+1} + b_{i+1} b_{i+2} + 4b_{i+2} b_{i+3} = g_{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-3) \cdots ④'$$

∴ 既

$$b_i = \frac{h_i}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}, \quad u_{i+2} = \frac{h_{i+1}}{2(h_{i+1} + h_i)}, \quad g_{i+1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i}\right)}{h_{i+1} + h_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-3)$$

よって

• ⑤ の 既

$$a_{n-2} + 2b_{n-2}(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) + 3c_{n-2}(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})^2 = a_{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n-2} + 2b_{n-2}h_{n-2} + 3c_{n-2}h_{n-2}^2 = a_{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} - \frac{1}{3}(2b_{n-2} + b_{n-1})h_{n-2} + 2b_{n-2}h_{n-2} + (b_{n-1} - b_{n-2})h_{n-2} = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{3}b_{n-1}h_{n-1} \quad (\because ①', ②', ③')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}b_{n-1}h_{n-2} + \frac{2}{3}b_{n-1}(h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}) = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{h_{n-2}}{2(h_{n-1} + h_{n-2})}b_{n-1} + b_{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}}\right)}{h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{n-2}b_{n-1} + b_{n-1} = g_{n-1} \cdots ⑤'$$

∴ 既

$$b_{n-2} = \frac{h_{n-2}}{2(h_{n-1} + h_{n-2})}, \quad g_{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{\Delta y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}}\right)}{h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}}$$

よって

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & u_1 & & & \\ l_0 & 1 & u_2 & & \\ l_1 & 1 & u_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ l_{n-3} & 1 & u_{n-1} & & \\ l_{n-2} & 1 & & & \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} l_0 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \\ \vdots \\ l_{n-2} \\ l_{n-1} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} g_0 \\ g_1 \\ g_2 \\ \vdots \\ g_{n-2} \\ g_{n-1} \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \cdots ⑦' \\ \cdots ③' \\ \cdots ④' \\ \cdots ⑤' \end{matrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 0, \quad u_i = \frac{h_{i-1}}{2(h_{i-1} + h_i)} \quad (2 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ l_0 = 0, \quad l_i = \frac{h_i}{2(h_{i-1} + h_i)} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-2) \\ g_0 = 0, \quad g_i = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\left( \frac{\Delta y_i}{h_i} - \frac{\Delta y_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}} \right)}{h_i + h_{i-1}} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \end{array} \right.$$

## [VIII. 最小 2 乗法]

VIII-A. (1)  $m$  個 ( $m > 2$ ) のデータ点  $(x_i, y_i)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ ) に対し最小 2 乗法を用いて多項式  $p_1(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$  を当てはめる場合の正規方程式を導出せよ。また求めた正規方程式は

$$X \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

を用いて  $(X^T X)\mathbf{a} = X^T \mathbf{y}$  と表せる事を示せ。

(2) 問 1 で求めた正規方程式を  $\mathbf{a}$  について解く事で  $a_0$  を  $s_x^2$ ,  $s_{xy}$  を用いて、 $a_1$  を  $a_0, \bar{x}, \bar{y}$  を用いて表せ。ここで  $s_x^2$  は  $x_i$  の分散、 $s_{xy}$  は  $x_i$  と  $y_i$  の共分散、 $\bar{x}$  は  $x_i$  の平均値、 $\bar{y}$  は  $y_i$  の平均値を表す。

(3) 問 2 で求めた式を用いて以下の表にある 8 つのデータ点の残差の 2 乗和を最小化する  $a_0, a_1$  および残差の 2 乗和の最小値を求めるプログラムを作成せよ。これらの数値は有効数字 4 桁で 5 桁目を四捨五入して答えよ。作成したプログラムも提出すること。プログラミング言語は問わない。

$x$	0	1	1	2	2	3	5	6
$y$	1	2	3	15	15	33	75	146

(1) 残差の 2 乗和  $S$  は

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)\}^2$$

キーワード

と表され、 $S$  が最小となる  $a_0, a_1$  を

正規方程式

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_0} = 0 \cdots ①, \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial a_1} = 0 \cdots ②$$

となる。①より

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)\} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m 1, \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right] \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \cdots ①'$$

であり、また ②より

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)\} x_i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i, \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \right] \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \cdots ②'$$

①', ②' が

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m 1 & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

→ 4

また

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_m \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_m^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m 1 & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i & \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_m \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_m^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

で「あるが」  $(X^T X) A = X^T Y$  と表せることは示された。

(2) 行列  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  は逆行列  $\det A = ad - bc \neq 0$  のとき

逆行列が存在し  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$  と表せる。

また、 $\det(X^T X) \neq 0$  のとき

$$A = \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1}}_A X^T Y \quad \dots \quad ③$$

疑似逆行列 (pseudo-inverse matrix)

または ムーア・ペンローズの一般化逆行列

(Moore-Penrose generalized inverse)

EOFは丸3

$$\text{ここで } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \text{ で「ある」また} \\ S_x^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \right) - 2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)}_{\bar{x}} \bar{x} + \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \right) - \bar{x}^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = m(S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2)$$

$$S_{xy} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \right) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)}_{\bar{x}} \bar{y} - \bar{x} \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \right)}_{\bar{y}} + \bar{x} \bar{y} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \right) - \bar{x} \bar{y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i = m(S_{xy} + \bar{x} \bar{y})$$

$X^T X$ ,  $X^T y$  の要素を書き換えると

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} m & m\bar{x} \\ m\bar{x} & m(S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2) \end{bmatrix} = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{x} \\ \bar{x} & S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det(X^T X) = m^2(S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2) - m^2\bar{x}^2 = m^2 S_x^2$$

$$X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m\bar{y} \\ m(S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y}) \end{bmatrix} = m \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} \\ S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

よって、従って③は

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{1}{S_x^2} \begin{bmatrix} S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 & -\bar{x} \\ -\bar{x} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} \\ S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{S_x^2} \begin{bmatrix} (S_x^2 + \bar{x}^2)\bar{y} - \bar{x}(S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y}) \\ S_{xy} + \bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} - \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} \bar{x} \\ \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

従って  $a_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2}$ ,  $a_0 = \bar{y} - \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} \bar{x} = \bar{y} - a_1 \bar{x}$

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(3)

$$a_0 = -21.25$$

$$a_1 = 23.00$$

残差の2乗和の最小値  $2.112 \times 10^3$

