

```

> #Voorbeeld. Bepaal als voorbeeld de kleinste kwadraten #lineaire fit  $\tilde{y}(t) =$ 
   $x_1 + x_2 t$ 
  # (met dus  $f_1 \cdot (t) = 1, f_2 \cdot (t) = t$ ), voor de data  $y = (1, 3,$ 
  # 8) genomen op tijdstippen
  # (0, 1, 3)

with(LinearAlgebra) :
>
> A := Matrix([[1, 0], [1, 1], [1, 3]])

```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

```

> x := Vector([x_1, x_2])

```

$$x := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{7} \\ \frac{33}{14} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

```

> y := Vector([1, 3, 8])

```

$$y := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

```

> least_squares := LeastSquares(A, y)

```

$$least\_squares := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{7} \\ \frac{33}{14} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

```

> x_1 := least_squares[1]

```

$$x_1 := \frac{6}{7} \quad (5)$$

```

> x_2 := least_squares[2]

```

$$x_2 := \frac{33}{14} \quad (6)$$

```

>
>

```