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ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STATEMENT		
function [SSE_final	, SST] = M3_Regression_001_30	
<pre>% ENGR 132 % Program Descripti % The program finds to</pre>	%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%	;
<pre>% % Function Call % function [SSE_fine % % Input Arguments % No input argument</pre>	al, SST] = M3_Regression_001_30	
	E value of the linearized data (unitless) e of the linearized data (unitless)	
<pre>% Assignment Inform % Assignment: % Team Mmeber: % % % Team ID:</pre>		
<pre>% maintained % Peers we work</pre>	ity: with one or more peers but our collaboration academic integrity. ed with: Name, login@purdue [repeat for each]	

#### INITIALIZATION

```
clc;clearvars;
data = readmatrix('Data_NovelEnzymes_priceCatalog'); %import the data
from the csv file
price_measured = data(:,2); % separate the price from the data
  (USD($)/lbs)
Km_measured = data(:,1); %separates the Km value from the data (uM)
```

## Linearizing the data

# Linearize the data using linear function

```
coel = polyfit(Km_measured,price_measured,1); %find the coefficient of
    trendline of the model
M1 = coel(1);
B1 = coel(2);
m1 = M1; %calculate the original model coefficient
b1 = B1;
linearized_predict1 = M1 .* Km_measured + B1; %calculate the predict
    value of price using the linearized model
predict1 = polyval(coel,Km_measured); % calculate the predict value of
    price using the original model
SSE1 = sum((price_measured - linearized_predict1).^2); %calculate the
    SSE value of the model
```

# Linearize the data using power function

```
coe2 = polyfit(log10(Km_measured),log10(price_measured),1); %find the
  coefficient of trendline of the model
M2 = coe2(1);
B2 = coe2(2);
m2 = M2; %calculate the original model coefficient
b2 = 10 ^ B2;
linearized_predict2 = M2 .* log10(Km_measured) + B2; %calculate the
  predict value of price using the linearized model
predict2 = b2 .* Km_measured .^ m2; % calculate the predict value of
  price using the original model
SSE2 = sum((log10(price_measured) -
  linearized_predict2).^2); %calculate the SSE value of the model
```

# Linearize the data using exponential function

```
coe3 = polyfit(Km_measured,log10(price_measured),1); %find the
  coefficient of trendline of the model
```

```
M3 = coe3(1);
B3 = coe3(2);
m3 = M3; %calculate the original model coefficient
b3 = 10 ^ B3;
linearized_predict3 = M3 .* Km_measured + B3; %calculate the predict
value of price using the linearized model
predict3 = b3 .* 10 .^ (Km_measured .* m3); % calculate the predict
value of price using the original model
SSE3 = sum((log10(price_measured) -
linearized_predict3).^2); %calculate the SSE value of the model
```

# Linearize the data using logarithmic function

```
coe4 = polyfit(log(Km_measured),price_measured,1); %find the
  coefficient of trendline of the model

M4 = coe4(1);
B4 = coe4(2);
m4 = M4; %calculate the original model coefficient
b4 = B4;
linearized_predict4 = M4 .* log(Km_measured) + B4; %calculate the
  predict value of price using the linearized model
  predict4 = m4 .* Km_measured + b4; % calculate the predict value of
  price using the original model

SSE4 = sum((price_measured - linearized_predict4).^2); %calculate the
  SSE value of the model
```

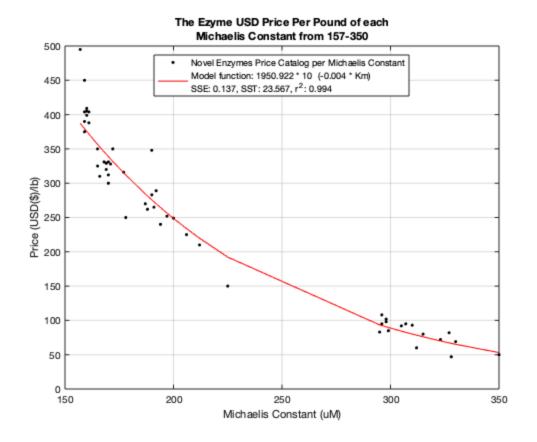
#### FORMATTED TEXT/FIGURE DISPLAYS

```
SSE value = [SSE1, SSE2, SSE3, SSE4]; %combine the SSE value of all four
models
SSE_final = min(SSE_value); %find the minimum SSE value which
 indicates the best model
choose = find(SSE_value == SSE_final); %find which model is the best
figure(1)
if choose == 1 % if the linear function best fits the data
   SST = sum((price_measured - mean(price_measured)).^2); %calculate
the SST value of the linearized data
   r2_1 = 1-(SSE1/SST); %calculate the r^2 value of the linearized
data
   r2 = r2_1;
   plot(Km_measured, price_measured, 'k.'); %plot the original data
   plot(Km_measured, predict1, 'r-'); %plot the model
   title({ 'The Ezyme USD Price Per Pound of each'; 'Michaelis Constant
 from 157-350'})
   xlabel('Michaelis Constant (uM)');
   ylabel('Price (USD($)/lb)')
```

```
function_output = sprintf("Model function: %.3f * Km + %.3f\nSSE:
 %.3f, SST: %.3f, r^2: %.3f",b1,m1,SSE final,SST,r2); %display the
 funciton of the model also the SST, SSE and r^2 value
    legend('Novel Enzymes Price Catalog per Michaelis Constant',
 function_output, 'location', 'best')
   grid on;
elseif choose == 2 % if the power function best fits the data
   SST = sum((log(price measured) -
mean(log(price_measured))).^2); %calculate the SST value of the
linearized data
   r2_2 = 1-(SSE2/SST); %calculate the r^2 value of the linearized
data
   r2 = r2_2;
   plot(Km measured, price measured, 'k.') %plot the original data
   hold on;
   plot(Km_measured, predict2,'r-'); %plot the model
   title({ 'The Ezyme USD Price Per Pound of each'; 'Michaelis Constant
 from 157-350'})
   xlabel('Michaelis Constant (uM)');
   ylabel('Price (USD($)/lb)')
    function_output = sprintf("Model function:
 %.3f * Km ^ (%.3f)\nSSE: %.3f, SST: %.3f, r^2:
 %.3f",b2,m3,SSE final,SST,r2); %display the funciton of the model
also the SST, SSE and r^2 value
    legend('Novel Enzymes Price Catalog per Michaelis Constant',
 function_output, 'location', 'best')
   grid on
elseif choose == 3 % if the exponential function best fits the data
   SST = sum((log(price_measured) -
mean(log(price_measured))).^2); %calculate the SST value of the
linearized data
   r2 3 = 1-(SSE3/SST); %calculate the r^2 value of the linearized
data
   r2 = r2 3;
   plot(Km_measured, price_measured, 'k.') %plot the original data
   hold on;
   plot(Km_measured, predict3,'r-'); %plot the model
   title({ 'The Ezyme USD Price Per Pound of each'; 'Michaelis Constant
 from 157-350'})
   xlabel('Michaelis Constant (uM)');
   ylabel('Price (USD($)/lb)')
   function_output = sprintf("Model function: %.3f * 10 ^ (%.3f * Km)
 \nSSE: %.3f, SST: %.3f, r^2: %.3f",b3,m3,SSE final,SST,r2); %display
 the funciton of the model also the SST, SSE and r^2 value
    legend('Novel Enzymes Price Catalog per Michaelis Constant',
 function_output, 'location', 'best')
   grid on
elseif choose == 4 % if the power logarithmic best fits the data
```

```
SST = sum((price_measured - mean(price_measured)).^2); %calculate
 the SST value of the linearized data
   r2 4 = 1-(SSE4/SST); %calculate the r^2 value of the linearized
data
   r2 = r2_4;
   plot(Km_measured, price_measured, 'k.') %plot the original data
   hold on;
   plot(Km_measured, predict4,'r-'); %plot the model
   title({ 'The Ezyme USD Price Per Pound of each'; 'Michaelis Constant
 from 157-350'})
   xlabel('Michaelis Constant (uM)');
   ylabel('Price (USD($)/lb)')
    function output = sprintf("Model function: %.3f * log10(Km) + %.3f
\nSSE: %.3f, SST: %.3f, r^2: %.3f",b4,m4,SSE_final,SST,r2); %display
the funciton of the model also the SST, SSE and r^2 value
    legend('Novel Enzymes Price Catalog per Michaelis Constant',
function_output,'location', 'best')
   grid on
```

#### end



#### **COMMAND WINDOW OUTPUT**

```
fprintf("The chosen model is Exponential funciton: %.3f * 10 ^ (%.3f *
Km)\nSSE: %.3f, SST: %.3f, r^2: %.3f",b3,m3,SSE_final,SST,r2);

The chosen model is Exponential funciton: 1950.922 * 10 ^ (-0.004 *
Km)
SSE: 0.137, SST: 23.567, r^2: 0.994
```

#### **ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STATEMENT**

We have not used source code obtained from any other unauthorized source, either modified or unmodified. Neither have we provided access to my code to another. The function we are submitting is our own original work.

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